

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1982-83)**

(SEVENTH LOK SABHA)

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**Working of Integrated Tribal Development
Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

Presented to Lok Sabha on _____

Laid in Rajya Sabha on _____



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1982-83)**

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-third Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.

2. The Committee took the evidence of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of the Government of Madhya Pradesh on the 24th, 25th and 26th August, 1982. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for placing before the Committee material and information the Committee wanted in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 21st and 22nd March, 1983.

4. A summary of conclusions/recommendations contained in the Report is appended.

A. C. DAS

Chairman,

*Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.*

NEW DELHI;

March 28, 1983

Chaitra 7, 1905 (S).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Historical Background

(i) Tribal Population

1.1 According to 1971 Census, total population of the State of Madhya Pradesh is 416.54 lakhs. Total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State, after removal of area restriction in 1976 is estimated at 98.15 lakhs which works out to 23.56% of the total population of the State.

1.2 Based on 1971 Census, Scheduled Tribes population in the sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh is estimated at 73.79 lakhs and this comprises approximately of 14.76 lakh households.

1.3 It has been stated that areas having concentration of population of Scheduled Tribes in the State are generally of hilly and rolling terrain. For practically half the year most of the tribal areas actually remain inaccessible.

(ii) Scheduled Areas of Madhya Pradesh

The Scheduled areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh are as follows :—

- (1) Jhabua District.
- (2) Mandla District.
- (3) Surguja District.
- (4) Bastar District.
- (5) Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi and Manawar tahsils in Dhar District.
- (6) Barwani, Rajpur, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon, Khargone and Maheshwar tahsils in Khargone district. (West Nimar).
- (7) Khalwa Tribal development block of Harsud tahsil & Khakber Tribal Development Block of Burhanpur tahsil in Khandwa (East Nimar) district.
- (8) Sailana tahsil in Ratlam district.
- (9) Betul tahsil (excluding Betul Community Development Block) and Bhainsdehi tahsil in Betul district.
- (10) Lakhnadon tahsil and Kurai Tribal Development Block of Seoni tahsil in Seoni District.
- (11) Baihar tahsil in Balaghat district.
- (12) Kesla Tribal Development Block of Hoshangabad tahsil in Hoshangabad district.
- (13) Pushparajgarh and Sohagpur tahsils and Jaising Nagar Community Development Block of Beohari tahsil in Shahdol district.
- (14) Kusmi Tribal Development Block of Gopadbanas tahsil in Sidhi district.

- (15) Jashpurnagar, Udaipur and Gharghoda tahsils and Kharsia Tribal Development Block of Raigarh tahsil in Raigarh district.
- (16) Katghora tahsil and Marwani tribal development block, Gorela Tribal Development Block and Gorella Community Development Block and Kota Revenue Inspector Circle of Bilaspur tahsil in Bilaspur district.
- (17) Dondi Tribal Development Block of Balod tahsil in Durg Distt.
- (18) Manpur and Mohla Tribal Development Blocks and Chowki Community Development Block of Rajnandgaon tahsil in Rajnandgaon district.
- (19) Gariaband, Mainpur and Chhura Tribal Development Blocks of Bihdranawagathi tahsil, and Sihawa Community Development Block of Dhamtari tahsil in Raipur distt.
- (20) Karabal Tribal Development Block of Sheopur tahsil in Morena district.
- (21) Tamia and Jamai Tribal Development Blocks, Patwari Circle Nos. 63 to 68 and Nos. 72 and 73, villages Seergaon Khurd and Kirwani of Patwari Circle No. 62, villages Mainekari and Gaulie Parasia of Patwari Circle No. 69 and village Bamhani of Patwari Circle No. 97 of Chhindwara tahsil.

Harrai Tribal Development Block and Patwari Circle Nos. 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 41 to 44, 48, 49, 50-B and 60 of Amarwara, tahsil.

Bichhua Tribal Development Block and Patwari Circle Nos. 1 to 19, 25 to 30, 32 to 37, village Nandpur of Patwari Circle No. 20 villages Nilkantha and Dhandkhapa of Patwari Circle No. 24 villages Ramundaha, Silora and Johmi of Patwari Circle No. 31 and all villages, excluding village Muli of Patwari Circle No. 39 of Saunsar tahsil, of Chhindwara District.

1.4 Based on 1971 Census, tribal population living in the Scheduled areas only is estimated at 62.95 lakhs which is about 64% of the total tribal population of the State. Tribal sub-Plan area comprises of 62 I.T.D.Ps. covering four districts of the State fully and 31 districts partially. Total area of the sub-Plan is 1,77,132 sq. km. which is approximately 40% of the total geographical area of the State. It includes the areas under MADA (Modified Area Development Approach) which were added to Scheduled areas in 1979-80. Total population of the area covered by I.T.D.Ps. is estimated at 124.37 lakhs of which Scheduled Tribe population is estimated at 73.79 lakhs (approximately 59%). About 24.87 lakh families are estimated to be covered by I.T.D.Ps. of which about 14.76 lakh families belong to Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) Evolution of Integrated Tribal Development Projects

1.5 Soon after the beginning of the First Five Year Plan when Community Development movement was started, the tribal areas received special attention. An intensive programme of special multipurpose tribal development projects was taken up in selected areas. In Madhya Pradesh 10 such projects were started in the districts of Bastar, Surguja, Raigarh, Betul, Bilaspur, Shahdol, Chhindwara, Jhabua and Nimar. This programme was

subsequently modified. The Tribal Development Blocks which had a larger coverage were started in 1956. In view of the sparseness of population and difficult terrain, the norm of establishment of a tribal Development Block was kept at about 25,000 population within an area of about 150 to 200 sq. kms. as against the general norm for a Community Development Block of about 66,000 population. In the first phase, the Tribal Development Blocks were started where the tribal population was more than two-thirds. 126 Tribal Development Blocks were carved out in this State out of the total number of 457 Blocks (Directory of Blocks 1977). The T.D. Blocks continued till the end of Fourth Plan period.

On the eve of the Fifth Plan, the Tribal Development scene was again reviewed. The Shilu Ao Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission, examined in detail the working of the tribal development programme in all the States. They came to the conclusion that the T.D. Blocks programme had become too rigid and schematic, with the result that there was not much consonance between the problems of the area and the programme undertaken. The supplemental investment by the Government of India in the T.D. Blocks tended to be exclusive investment since there was tendency to treat the problem of these areas as the responsibility of the Tribal Welfare Department and the T.D. Blocks were expected to attend to them. These areas, therefore, did not get, in any appreciable measure, the benefits of normal developmental programmes. The Shilu Ao Committee also observed that a Tribal Development Block was too small a unit for planning and implementation of development programme in these areas. In view of the large number of units, it was difficult to get suitable personnel for key positions and to have effective monitoring and supervision. That Committee recommended a complete overhauling of the programme.

A new strategy for development of tribal areas was evolved during the Fifth Plan. As a part of the Fifth Plan formulation, the Planning Commission set up a Task Force for development of tribal areas in April, 1972. To facilitate the working of the Task Force, the Planning Commission constituted 5 Working Groups on different subjects. The task force recommended that the approach in the Fifth Plan should be on the following lines :—

- (1) To ensure balanced socio-economic development of tribal areas, a different approach would be necessary for the Fifth and subsequent plans. From Fifth Plan onwards, a policy of integrated development for tribal areas should be emphasised.
- (2) There were distinct advantages in carving out larger tribal development units by grouping contiguous T.D. Blocks and other areas having concentration of tribal population. These development units, however, should be geographically and administratively viable. This would require selection of areas where tribal population is concentrated. Such tribal areas might be macro-areas which could generally correspond to a sizable Scheduled Area. Meso areas might be co-terminus with district or taluka boundaries and micro-area with Tribal Development Blocks.
- (3) Apart from macro, meso and micro areas, there were small pockets of tribal population throughout the country, needing special attention. Their development should be given priority in multi-level planning at district-level.

- (4) In the last analysis, a combination of ecological, occupational and social parameters have to be assessed and taken into account in policy formulation and implementation of programmes so as to ensure steady flow of benefits to the weakest among Scheduled Tribes.

1.6 The Planning Commission and the Home Ministry issued guidelines on preparation of tribal sub-Plan for tribal regions. On the basis of these guidelines, the tribal sub-Plan for Madhya Pradesh was prepared in 1974-75. It covered the four tribal districts of Jhabua, Mandla, Surguja and Bastar and 21 Tehsils (Sardarpur, Dhar, Kakshi and Manawar in Dhar District; Barwani, Rajpur, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon, Khargone and Maheshwar tehsils in Khargone district, Sailana tehsil in Ratlam district; Betul including Betul Community Development Blocks and Phainsdeh Tehsil in Betul district; Lakhnadon Tehsil in Seoni District, Baihar Tehsil in Balaghat district; Jashpurnagar, Udaipur and Guarghoda Tehsil in Raigarh district; and Katghora Tehsil in Bilaspur district in which the tribal population was more than 50% and 21 Blocks (Khalwa and Khaknarin Khandwa East Nimar District; Kurain in Seoni district, Kesla in Hoshangabad District; Jaisingh Nagar in Shahdol district; Kusmi in Sidhi district; Kharsia in Raigarh district, Marwahi, and Gorella in Bilaspur District, Dondi in Durg district; Manipur, Mohla and Chowki in Rajnandgaon district, Karahal in Morena district and Tamia and Kamai in Chhindwara district) in which also the tribals numbered more than 50% of the total population. Out of the 457 Community Development Blocks in the State, 178 Blocks were covered by tribal sub-Plan.

B. Integrated Tribal Development Projects

1.7 In order to give operational effect to the tribal sub-plan 42 ITDPs were carved out during the Fifth Plan period under a phased programme. Subsequently, on adoption of modified area development approach 20 pockets of tribal concentration having a total population of 10,000 or more have been approved. Due to this, the number of villages in the Tribal sub-plan area has increased from 20,798 to 27696 covering 185 whole blocks and 77 part blocks, divided into 38 major, 8 medium and 16 minor projects during 1980-81 according to population size. With these projects about 74.78% tribal population is covered. Basic information relating to the 62 ITDPs is given in the Statement at *Appendix 1*.

1.8 In reply to a question, it has been stated that the distinction between Major, Medium and Minor Projects lies in the size of their population—(i) Major Project—is an I.T.D.P. having a tribal population coverage of more than 2 lakhs, (ii) Medium Project is an ITDP having tribal population coverage between one lakh to 2 lakhs, (iii) Minor projects are the remaining ITDPs with less than one lakh tribal population.

(i) Objectives of ITDPs

1.9 The objectives of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects as recommended by the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-85) are as under :—

- (a) Raising the productivity levels in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industry, etc. so as to create economic impact of an order which

will enable a targeted number of families (say 50%) to cross the poverty line. With the household as the basic unit of planning, in poverty reduction, the poorest and then the poor should be taken up on a progressive scale.

- (b) Apart from the effort in the core economic sectors indicated in (a) above, education should become the key sector in the Sixth Plan period.
- (c) The attainment of the objectives in (a) and (b) above would vitally depend on an adequate infrastructure for the creation of which there should be commensurate financial and physical effort.
- (d) Concomitant with the aforesaid three-fold aims and, perhaps, the most important, assiduous exertions are necessary to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the fields of alienation of land money-lending, debt bondage, trade, excise, forest etc.

These objectives are to be achieved through integrated development as per a project report for the ITDP which should have focus on tribals by pooling resources of State Government, Central Government and institutional finance. At the State level, a tribal sub-plan is prepared depicting the totality of development effort envisaged for the sub-plan area of the State during the Five Year Plan for each ITDP. The endeavour has been to progressively enlarge the tribal sub-Plan to make it correspond to the needs of development of tribal areas and tribals to that of other areas and non-tribal communities.

(ii) *Bench Mark Survey*

1.10 Regarding reasons for not undertaking a Universal Bench Mark Survey it has been stated that considering the large number of tribals in the State (i.e. approximately 23.56% of the total population of the State) who are highly dispersed over vast areas that are sparsely populated and have difficult terrain with little or no communication, the process of universal bench mark survey would have been a time consuming exercise. Hence it was decided to conduct only a sample survey.

1.11 In this connection, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the universal Bench Mark Survey was started four to five years ago and some of the States have completed it. But Madhya Pradesh being a vast State, they have decided to have a sample survey of five villages in each Block and on the basis of that they will prepare project reports for the ITDPs.

1.12 Asked as to when the sample survey in question was conducted, the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated during evidence that in 1980-81, they conducted this sample survey in 250 Blocks which comprises the sub-Plan area and a little outside the Scheduled area. Forty-eight Reports have been completed and the remaining are being compiled.

1.13 When asked about the difficulty in conducting universal Bench Mark Survey, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated as follows:—

"In the State of Madhya Pradesh tribals have got a big population i.e. about a crore. Also they are dispersed over a vast area. It would have taken an inordinately long time to complete the survey. In order to get the results, so that we could plan for the future, we said, we will now limit ourselves to do sample survey just now. And when we get more time we will do universal survey. This is the thinking now because we should have some data to go by, to prepare project report. The population is in 31 districts spread over 262 blocks which is a big area."

1.14 When asked about the organisation that conducted the sample survey, the representative of the State Government has stated that the survey was conducted by the Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh.

1.15 In reply to a question the witness has stated that the post of Director for the Tribal Research Institute has been vacant for the last three years and it is not possible to say when it is likely to be filled up. It is for the Government to decide. At present Director of Tribal Welfare, is the head of the Research Institute.

(iii) Tribals living below poverty line

1.16 It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the Scheduled Tribe population totalling 98.15 lakhs, as per 1971 Census, could be categorised as under:—

(i) Numbers living above poverty line	—	24.09 lakhs.
(ii) Numbers living below poverty line	—	74.66 lakhs. (75% of the population)
(iii) Numbers living in primitive stage	—	8.62 lakhs. (included in (ii) above).

1.17 Asked about the criteria for treating an individual tribal as living below poverty line, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that an individual whose monthly income is less than Rs. 60/- is considered below the poverty line. A unit of five persons is regarded as constituting a family. If a family's income is less than Rs. 300/- per month then it is treated as living below the poverty line.

1.18 Asked whether any target to bring the tribal families above poverty line had been fixed by the Madhya Pradesh Government, it has been stated that during the Sixth Plan period it has been targetted to help 6.18 lakh families to cross the poverty line by adopting one or more of the various developmental programmes for such families. This target would cover more than 50% of the tribal families assessed to be living below the poverty line.

1.19 The Committee enquired how the Government proposed to bring 50% of the tribal families above the poverty line. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that it is being done by adopting various schemes. In the field of agriculture, it is done

by supplying inputs so that productivity of agriculture and horticulture gets raised. In the field of animal husbandry, it is done by raising the stock of the species, by supplying better stock of animals, like cows, sheep and goat.

In the case of forestry, minor forest produce is an important item in the budget of the tribals. The idea is to eliminate exploitation by the middlemen and increase the income of the tribal families. In the field of irrigation, if irrigation facility can be provided then both agriculture and horticulture will be benefitted and productivity will be increased. One item which can benefit tribal families is small and cottage industries. By experience, it is found that it relates mostly to forest items. For example, seeds, like neem seeds, mahua seeds, etc. which are collected by the tribals, can be converted into oil and this can increase income of the tribal families. Then there is honey extraction, broom-stick making, and collection and refinement of gums. These are the various measures through which the income of a tribal family is proposed to be increased to bring it above the poverty line.

1.20 When asked how many families had been brought above the poverty line during the first two years of the Sixth Plan, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence as follows:—

“It is very difficult to give a reply to this question because the entire process is on and crossing of the poverty line is a gradual process. Any scheme takes time for its fruition.”

1.21 Asked how the State Government proposed to bring more than 50% of the tribals above the poverty line by spending the amount on 6.18 lakh families during the Sixth Plan, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence as follows:—

“The total population of tribals in the Sub-Plan area is 73.79 lakhs. Out of this, according to the calculation given earlier, about 25% of tribals are above poverty line. We did not have a separate account of how many people in this area are actually above the poverty line. We have applied the same ratio here, as for the entire area. Out of the total population, it comes to 11 lakh families or 55 lakh persons living below the poverty line; out of which if we cover 6.18 lakh families, it is more than 50%.”

1.22 Asked whether the Government was likely to achieve the target with the present tempo of development, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that annual target was fixed and the State Government was reporting to the Union Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time. He has, however, added as follows:—

“The target for the current year, for assisting Scheduled Tribe families so that they can go above the poverty line, has been fixed as 1.5 lakhs for Madhya Pradesh. We are still in the year; but a watch is being kept every month. We are getting monthly returns. Off hand, I can say that we are still lagging behind.”

(iv) *Primitive Tribes*

1.23 The Committee desired to know the primitive tribes identified in Madhya Pradesh. The representative of the Madhya Pradesh Government has stated during evidence that there were six tribes which have been

accepted as such by the Ministry of Home Affairs also. These tribes are Baigas, Abujmarias, Saharias, Kamars, Bharias and Korbas. Some of these primitive tribes are dispersed all over while some are quite closely knit and are even grouped. Of course, they are not confined in a district or Project only. The Baigas for example, are in parts of Mandla, Bilaspur, Balaghat, Shahdol and Surguja districts.

1.24 Population and location of each tribe has been stated to be as follows:—

Tribes	Location	Population (Census 1971)
1. Abujmarias of Abujmarh	Bastar District.	12,229
2. Baigas	Mandla, Bilaspur, Shahdol and Rajnadgavi	6,76,934
3. Bharias	Chhindwara district.	1,17,795
4. Hill Korbas	Raigarh, Surguja & Bilaspur districts.	67,303
5. Saharias	Morena, Shivpuri, Bhind, Guna & Gwalior districts.	1,73,618

1.25 When asked whether any project reports in respect of primitive tribes had been prepared by the State Government, the representative of the State Government stated as follows :—

“We had submitted preliminary reports about this to the Home Ministry which were not found to be evry satisfactory. They asked us to prepare revised reports for each of these primitive tribes. We have finalised a report for Baigas only so far. Preliminary work in regard to the rest has been done which, after discussion with the Home Ministry, we will be finalising. We propose to do this with regard to the rest of them.

1.26 Asked about the criteria to treat a tribe as a primitive tribe, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that a tribe has been identified as primitive tribe according to three criteria: (i) it should be in a pre-agricultural stage of economy, (ii) it should be of a very low level of literacy and (iii) it should be composed of a small number of people.

1.27 When enquired about the schemes formulated for the development of primitive tribes, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that some of these primitive groups are engaged in shifting cultivation. It is being practised by some tribals in Bastar District. Schemes have been framed to see that they come down to the plains where they can be given some land and they can take to settled cultivation. Further they all depend on the minor forest produce. So the schemes which are related to shifting cultivation or agriculture or minor forest produce are being given high priority under the scheme of development of primitive groups.

1.28 In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the following schemes have been taken up during the Fifth and Sixth plan to bring about socio-economic change in the life of primitive tribes:—

(1) *Agriculture:*

1. Agriculture production and land improvement.
2. Crop demonstration.
3. Soil conservation.
4. Distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers.
5. Development of backyard garden.
6. Distribution of storage bins.

(2) *Forests:*

1. Bamboo plantations.
2. Construction of forest roads.

(3) *Tribal Welfare :*

Opening of primary schools.

(4) *Animal Husbandry:*

1. Poultry development.
2. Improvement of local cattle breed.

(5) *Industries:*

Bamboo basketry.

(6) *Opening of Recreation Centres:*

1.29 The funds allocated and actually spent for the development of each of these tribes in the Fifth and Sixth Plans were as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Tribes	Vth Plan (1978-79)		Rolling Plan (1979-80)		VIth Plan (1980-81, 81-82 & anticipated 82-83)	
	Provision	Expendi- ture	Provision	Expendi- ture	Provision	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Abujhmarias . . .	11.50	2.98	10.00	6.45	62.30	61.31
2. Bhardias . . .	2.00	—	5.00	0.16	23.00	18.48
3. Baigas . . .	3.50	1.30	12.00	2.38	44.46	16.90
4. Hill Korbas . . .	2.00	—	5.00	0.84	21.34	16.10
5. Saharias . . .	2.00	—	4.00	—	16.90	—

V. *Publicity regarding developmental Schemes*

1.30 The Committee desired to know whether all the tribals in the sub-Plan area were aware of various schemes/programmes for their socio-economic development launched by Government, and particularly the subsidy

and loan component of individual programmes. It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has taken various steps to obtain people's participation in development programmes taken up under the I.T.D.Ps. by constituting the following bodies at regional, project and the block level.

- (i) Regional Development Authority.
- (ii) Project Advisory Board.
- (iii) Project Supervisory Committee.
- (iv) Block Watch-dog Committee.

In all the above bodies the local representatives mostly belonging to tribal groups are represented. They not only help the Project Administration in formulation of tribal development schemes but also popularise the provisions and benefits of various developmental schemes. In addition the members of Gram Panchayat are associated in the implementation of developmental programmes.

1.31 In reply to a question, it has been stated that the audio-visual aids, exhibitions, cultural programmes through 'Kala Pathak' Mahila Mandal, Yuwak Mandal, film shows through Publicity Department and distribution of booklets/pamphlets etc. are resorted to in educating the tribals and creating awareness in them to draw benefits from the development programmes. The salient features of development programmes are also broadcast through the channels of Akashwani.

1.32 Voluntary organisations like Vanwasi Sewa Mandal, Bhartyia Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Bhil Seva Sangh, Adivasi Vikas Parishad and Kasturba Memorial Trust etc. are encouraged to carry the message of development to tribal areas. These bodies are given financial assistance by the State Government. Willing educated unemployed tribal youths are being engaged on stipendiary basis to popularise various development schemes.

1.33 In this connection the representative of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated during the course of evidence that at village level there are Gram Sabhas which organise meetings of villagers and give them specific information about the developmental schemes launched by the Government for their welfare.

1.34 For undertaking family-oriented programmes, formulation of project reports for Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) is indispensable. The project reports have to be based on Bench-mark data. The Committee understand that Ministry of Home Affairs had asked State Government in the year 1976-77 for conducting universal Bench-mark survey in respect of tribal sub-plan area. It is, however, noticed that only a sample survey of five villages in each Tribal Development Block was undertaken by the State Government. The State Government prepared only 48 Projects Reports so far on the basis of sample survey and the remaining are being compiled. It is learnt that some States like Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa have completed universal bench-mark survey, tabulated the data and analysed them for use in the preparation of project reports. The Committee are not convinced that the financial and man-power resources of the Madhya Pradesh Government are proportionately less than those of other States who have already completed such a survey. The Committee are constrained to

observe that there has been lack of interest on the part of State Government in this matter. They recommend that universal benchmark survey which has been long delayed, should be conducted within a time bound period so that there can be planned and systematic execution of schemes to achieve the objective of integrated tribal development during the Sixth Plan Period.

1.35 The Committee are distressed to note that the Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh, an organisation meant for research and survey of Tribal problems, is without a Director for the last three years and it is still not known when a permanent incumbent is likely to be appointed as its Director. The Committee fail to understand how the State Government expects the Institute to function efficiently without a full time Director to perform its assigned functions in the field of research. The Committee, would like to know whether a full time Director has since been appointed.

1.36 The Committee note that the Government propose to bring 50% of the tribal families in Madhya Pradesh above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The Committee, however, do not agree with the criterion fixed by the Government that a tribal family whose monthly income is more than Rs. 300/- is living above the poverty line. The Committee would like the Government to review the criterion of poverty line keeping in view the rise in prices of the necessities of daily life. The Committee trust that all-out efforts would be made to achieve the target of bringing 50% of Tribal families above the poverty line by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and for achieving that target requisite assistance would be provided by the Union Government. The Committee also stress that the Tribals who are assisted to cross the poverty line should be taken care of by developmental programmes so that they do not fall below the poverty line after some time.

1.37 The Committee note that the Government of Madhya Pradesh are taking various steps to give publicity to the welfare programmes/schemes undertaken by them in the Tribal Sub-Plan area with a view to create awareness among the tribals about the availability of various facilities, financial assistance, subsidies etc. It is, however, the experience of the Committee that tribals are not generally aware of the details of welfare programmes/schemes launched by Government due to their general ignorance, educational backwardness and leading a life of isolation in remote areas of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the staff at grassroot level should keep in close touch with the tribal people and create an awareness among them about the welfare and developmental schemes being executed in I.T.D.Ps so that maximum number of tribals come to know about the schemes/programmes and get the benefits intended for them.

1.38 The Committee note that the Madhya Pradesh Government have identified six tribes as primitive tribes viz., Baigas, Abujhmarias, Bharias, Kamas, Saharias and Korbas. The Committee are distressed to note that the State Government has finalised only one report relating to Baigas so far. The remaining reports are still to be finalised. The Committee need hardly stress that as recommended by the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-85) high priority should be given to the programmes of primitive groups and project reports for them should be finalised expeditiously so that schematic approach could be adopted for the development of primitive tribes.

1.39 The Committee also recommend that voluntary organisations which are working for the upliftment of tribals should be associated with the development programmes so that the benefits would accrue to the maximum number of people belonging to the primitive tribes.

C. Tribes Advisory Council

1.40 It has been stated that according to the Constitution there shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be three fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Government.

(3) The Government may make rules prescribing or regulating as the case may be:—

- (a) The number of members of the Council, the mode of their appointment and the appointment of the Chairman of the Council and of the officers and servants thereof;
- (b) the conduct of its meetings and its procedure in general; and
- (c) all other incidental matters.

1.41 According to the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, a Tribes Advisory Council had been set up in Madhya Pradesh. The Council was last reconstituted on 19th August, 1980. Following is the composition of the Tribes Advisory Council:—

1. Chief Minister	Chairman
2. Dy. Chief Minister	Member
3. Dr. Bhawar Singh Porte, Minister of State, Tribal Welfare	Member
4. Shri Kamla Prasad, M.L.A.	Member
5. Shri Prem Sai, M.L.A.	Member
6. Shri Baliram Kashyap, M.L.A.	Member
7. Shri Atmaram Dhruh, M.L.A.	Member
8. Kumari Ganga Potai, M.L.A.	Member
9. Shri Larangsai, M.L.A.	Member
10. Shri Prem Narain Singh, M.L.A.	Member
11. Shri Pratap Singh, M.L.A.	Member
12. Shri Prabhu Dayal Gahlot, M.L.A.	Member
13. Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria, M.L.A.	Member
14. Shri Sunder Lal, Ureti, M.L.A.	Member
15. Shri Ganpat Singh Uiko, M.L.A.	Member
16. Shri Sobha Ram, M.L.A.	Member
17. Shri Ramji Mahajan, M.L.A.	Member
18. Shri Laxmi Prasad Patel, M.L.A.	Member
19. Shri Moti Lal Singh, M.P.	Member
20. Shri Teekri Ram Yadav, Dy. Speaker	Member

1.42 The Committee desired to know the number of Scheduled Tribes members on the Tribes Advisory Council. The representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that 16 out of 20 members belonged to Scheduled Tribes. In reply to a further question the witness has stated that from December, 1980 to December, 1981, the Tribes Advisory Council has met thrice. Its last meeting was held in July, 1982. It meets once in six months.

1.43 In a note furnished to the Committee it has been stated that the Tribes Advisory Council concerns itself with subjects concerning policy formulation and implementation of various developmental Programmes in the tribal sub-Plan area.

Their recommendations, though advisory in nature, are given due weightage and forwarded to the concerned departments for necessary action. Their views or advice with regard to location of various schemes and institutions and implementation of schemes are duly considered.

1.44 Some of the important recommendations made by the Tribes Advisory Council and action taken by State Government thereon are given below:—

Recommendation No.	Action taken by the State Govt.
(i) Control of Research work and photography in the Scheduled Tribes areas.	(i) Our proposals in this respect are under the consideration of Government of India.
(ii) Issue of an ordinance by the Revenue Deptt. for prevention of auction of tribal land by the Co-operative Banks.	(ii) The State Government have already made provision to this effect.
(iii) To prevent/restrict the entry of foreigners in the Scheduled areas.	(iii) The matter is under consideration.
(iv) To provide for reservation in seats in different training institutes and faculties like Engineering & medical colleges.	(iv) Instructions have been issued in this regard and recommendations are being complied with strictly.
(v) Proposal that the entire sub-plan area may be declared as Scheduled Area to ensure the benefits of the Constitutional provisions for the tribal of the sub-Plan areas.	(v) This has already been done except for the areas which were added in 1980 under criteria of MADA (Modified Area Development Approach) to the sub-Plan area.
(vi) The problem of exploitation of tribals by the liquor contractor and measures to combat it.	(vi) Instructions have been issued to safeguard the tribals from exploitation. Liquor shops are not being given to contractors in tribal areas. The tribals are permitted to brew liquor locally for self consumption.
(vii) Local tribal talents may be mobilised and employed in execution of developmental programmes. Specially they may be recruited as teachers in schools to avoid absenteeism and non-perennial functioning of schools. This may be done if required even by lowering the minimum prescribed qualification for recruitment.	(vii) This is being done. Local tribal talents were employed as teachers in tribal areas and for some of the areas the minimum prescribed qualifications for recruitment of Lower Division Teachers were relaxed from Higher Secondary pass to VIIIth Pass.

- (viii) Payment of minimum wages in Tribal areas. (viii) Minimum Wages Act has been enforced by the State Government in tribal areas.
- (ix) Amendment in the M.P. Aboriginal Tribes (Protection of Interest in Trees) Act. (ix) It has been done.
- (x) Giving employment to atleast one member of the family of such people of tribal areas whose land is acquired for setting up industrial projects and Public Undertaking Projects. (x) This is being done.
- (xi) Establishment of Model Higher Secondary Schools for the meritorious students of Backward Classes. (xi) Six Model Higher Secondary Schools and three Girls Education complexes have been established.
- (xii) For the dispersed tribal population, it was recommended that instead of a village, a hamlet should be the unit for planning in such pockets. (xii) This is being done.
- (xiii) Draft of regulation proposed to improve the administration of tribal areas was discussed in 1980 and recommendations were made to Government. (xiii) The draft regulations have been sent to the Government of India for assent of the President.
- (xiv) Amendment made in section 165 of M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959 whereby sale of land to other than tribals has been discussed and it was recommended that the amended provisions be implemented effectively. (xiv) The amended provisions are being implemented effectively.
- (xv) For the growth and dispersal of education in tribal areas, the subject whether the administration and control of the educational programme be continued with the Tribal Welfare Department or transferred to the Education Deptt. was discussed and the Committee while adhering to the decision taken in the past and reversing the decision regarding formation of a separate Directorate for Tribal Education, recommended during its latest meeting on 9-7-1982 that it should be continued with the Tribal Welfare Deptt. in view of the distinct need of the Tribal communities and tribal areas. (xv) The administration of education is continuing with the Tribal Welfare Department.

1.45 Referring to item (vii) above, the Committee enquired about the number of tribal teachers who were recruited by lowering the educational standard. The representative of the State Government has stated during the evidence that about 3500 teachers were recruited by lowering the educational standards and all of them belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

1.46 Asked whether the State Government was providing employment to at least one member per family of those tribal people whose land had been acquired for setting up industrial projects, the representative of the State Government has stated as follows :—

“We are trying to get them employment in the industrial complexes which are coming up. But we do not know the terms and conditions under which they get employment. We will keep in contact

with the Tribal Department and others. We will have liaison with other organisations and ensure that people who are dislodged are given employment."

1.47 In this connection, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated during the course of evidence that according to the information given by the Mines Department, there were 231 persons whose land was acquired. They had been given employment. They comprised 116 tribals; 62 Scheduled Castes and 53 of the general category. Similarly, in Malajkhand, 289 tribal families were displaced on account of the project. Several more had been employed by the contractors. Asked whether there was any employment guarantee scheme in Madhya Pradesh, he has replied that there is no such scheme, but the Project Authorities make efforts to see that at least one member of the displaced family gets employment.

1.48 Asked whether from the Adivasis there was any contractor engaged in development work, the representative of the State Government has stated that these figures are not available. The witness has added that in Bailadilla in Bastar District there is one cooperative of tribals which has been given a substantial amount of contract work.

1.49 When enquired whether Government had made any efforts to provide financial support to encourage the Scheduled Tribes to take up contract work, the representative of the Home Ministry has stated that in relation to forests, Government policy is that societies of tribal should be formed and they should be given contracts for felling trees. In Madhya Pradesh also efforts are being made to introduce this system. He has further added as follows :—

"One fact needs to be recognised in tribal areas tribals have got more of the spirit of cooperation. They do many things in common. Shifting cultivation is done on cooperative basis. When a particular field is sown, then the entire village moves to the other field. It is a common endeavour that they undertake. Cooperative Societies over there should be successful. The bye-laws framed are in the interest of the tribals. In course of time cooperatives should make a fairly good advance."

1.50 **The Committee note that though the recommendation of the Tribes Advisory Council are of an advisory nature, they are given due weightage and forwarded to the concerned Departments for necessary action. The Committee consider that mere forwarding of recommendations of the Council to the concerned Departments is not enough unless the accepted recommendations of the Council are actually implemented. The Committee recommend that the Tribal Welfare Department should have an arrangement to ensure that follow up action is taken by all the concerned Departments.**

1.51 **The Committee recommend that the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Council as also the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be suitably incorporated in the report of the Governor on the administration of Scheduled Areas, which is submitted to the President in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.**

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE MACHINERY

A. Role of Union Government

2.1 The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission issues guidelines for preparation of Tribal Sub Plan and scrutinises and reorients the planning approach.

2.2 The Union Ministries/Departments are expected to play their role of leader in the sectoral tribal development programmes. Specifically, they are expected to :—

- (i) quantify funds from out of their resources for tribal sub-plan areas;
- (ii) adapt on-going programmes for Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas;
- (iii) evolve appropriate programmes for Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas.

2.3 It has been stated that by and large, the Ministries have assessed the problem of tribal areas but suitable programmes have been drawn up only by the Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperation, Irrigation, Civil Supplies, Shipping and Transport and Commerce. The figures of funds quantified for Madhya Pradesh State are not specifically known but for the tribal areas as a whole are available.

2.4 The concerned Ministries/Departments interact with the State representatives in their respective sectors at the time of discussion of Five Year Plan and Annual Tribal sub-Plans held in the Planning Commission and in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The sectoral working groups become the forums for this purpose.

2.5 It has been stated that officers of the Central Ministries might have been going to Madhya Pradesh to see development schemes but no definite information is available. However, officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs are stated to have been making regular visits. For example, Deputy Secretary, Tribal Development in the Ministry of Home Affairs made two visits in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82. Besides, one team comprised of Deputy Director and one Research Officer of the office of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studied the working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Betul and Raigarh Districts. Joint Secretary (Tribal Development) visited Bhopal twice in 1981-82.

2.6 Keeping in view the recommendation of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980—85) the Government of Madhya Pradesh prepared a tribal sub-Plan for the Sixth Plan period as well as Annual Plan for each year. These plans were discussed in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Planning Commission to give them final shape. To ensure proper implementation, the State Minister of Home Affairs conducted a meeting at Bhopal on 2nd August, 1980 with the Ministers and officers of the State Government. Prime Minister also held

a meeting on 20th July, 1981 at Bhopal to discuss the implementation of tribal sub-Plan. Home Minister has written demi-official letters on 18-4-80, 16-1-81, 13-4-81 and 18-6-82 regarding implementation of various programmes of tribal development.

2.7 The Committee wanted to know why only five of six Ministries had drawn development programmes and other Ministries had not drawn such programmes so far. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that they have approached the other Ministries. This is a new concept among the Ministries. It is taking time. It is hoped that in 1982-83 the Ministries will play a much bigger role.

2.8 Asked how the Central Government was over-seeing the implementation of developmental programmes for tribal welfare in Madhya Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that so far as the question of such machinery in the Home Ministry is concerned, there is no such machinery. In the Tribal Development Division of Ministry of Home Affairs there are a handful of officers who are always occupied in various meetings and discussions. There is no distinct machinery as such which can move to the States and oversee the implementation. In any case, the implementation and overseeing of the implementation is really the function of the State Government.

2.9 The Committee desired to know the mechanism evolved in the Ministry of Home Affairs to scrutinise and reorient the planning approach in respect of ITDPs in the sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the State Government prepared Tribal sub-Plan as per guidelines issued to them. The first draft of the Sixth Plan and Annual Tribal sub-Plan is discussed in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Planning Commission keeping in view the following specific points :—

- (i) due share should flow from the State Plan to Tribal Sub-Plan;
- (ii) in planning for tribal areas the balance should be weighted in favour of divisible sectors;
- (iii) The planning process should acquire a bias in favour of beneficiary-oriented schemes, making the scheduled tribe families the target group;
- (iv) Protective measures should be fully implemented;
- (v) Monitoring and evaluation arrangements should be approximately made.

2.10 The State Governments are expected to recast their Sixth Plan and Annual Tribal sub-Plan in the light of detailed discussions. The Annual Tribal sub-Plan is given final shape at the time of discussions in the Planning Commission. These exercises are repeated year after year and reviews of the earlier year's working enables suitable orientation to be imparted to the planning process.

2.11 The Ministry of Home Affairs received ITDP project reports for the period 1978-83. During the Sixth Plan, the planning process has been re-oriented to acquire a bias in favour of beneficiary-oriented schemes. Though adopted in the Tribal sub-Plan, that approach is yet to be incorporated in the ITDPs for the period 1980-85. Special reports on primitive tribes are also awaited from the State Government.

2.12 The State Government has set up a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of the State. The Ministry of Home Affairs has proposed setting up of a Centre-State Coordination Committee with the Chief Secretary of the State Government as the Chairman and officers of the Central and State Government as members. Presently, the coordination work is being done by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission.

2.13 Asked whether the Union Government were satisfied with planning approach of the Madhya Pradesh Government, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that they are not fully satisfied with the planning approach of the State Government.

2.14 Asked whether the proposed Coordination Committee had been set up, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that they still have to hear from the State Government. This Committee has not yet been set up.

2.15 The Committee desired to know the methodology adopted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to keep itself informed of the development programmes being executed in the sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh and how far they were satisfied with the pace of the development programmes. The Committee have been informed that in the first instance, there are regular discussions at least twice a year and sometimes more frequently between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the concerned States at the time of Annual Plan and Five Year Plan discussions. Secondly the State Minister of Home Affairs and the Officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs visit tribal areas in the States. Thirdly they hold discussions with the State officers both in the field and State Headquarters. Fourthly periodical progress report are being received from the States.

2.16 Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs pay visit at least once a year to see the pace of development programmes. The pace of development programmes in Madhya Pradesh is rather slow. For accelerating the development programmes it is necessary that growth of infrastructure and family development should be in an appropriate mix with the help of a totality of financial resources.

2.17 The Committee desired to know the reasons for slow pace of development and the steps being taken by Government to accelerate the pace of development in tribal sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the State of Madhya Pradesh is big and the population of tribals is dispersed. So, the first thing that has to be done is that the administrative machinery which is in charge of the various development plans, should be strengthened and fortified. A number of steps have also been taken by the State Government. Five Regional Tribal Development Authorities were created in October, 1980. These five authorities are in charge of the development of the five Divisions where tribal concentration is more. These Tribal Development Authorities are located in the District and at the Divisional Headquarters. This is one step which the Madhya Pradesh Government has taken to ensure that the development apparatus becomes much more effective than it has been in the past. They have also involved the Markfed in marketing the produce from the tribals. Markfed is marketing the produce on behalf of the LAMPS. This is another worthwhile step which has been taken. Various statutes have been amended. For example, the statute for

the amendment of alienation of land of tribals is another salutary step taken. These are the various measures which actually have come out during discussions between representatives of the State Governments and the Government of India on the basis of which they have been writing to the State Government.

2.18 When pointed out that for accelerating the implementation of programmes, it was necessary that stress should be laid on the family oriented programmes, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that in the tribal sub-Plan, in the Fifth Plan period, most of the funds were spent on the development of infrastructure namely, communication, roads, buildings for Schools, drinking water supply schemes, irrigation projects, power projects etc. It was found that a very high percentage of funds was spent mostly on infrastructure. But schemes which really brought income to the families were not taken up to the necessary extent. So, in the Sixth Plan period, the Planning Commission has given instructions that the schemes which are taken up should be more of those which give more income and more benefits to an individual family. The idea is to provide for larger investment in those schemes which benefit the individual family more.

2.19 The Committee are distressed to note that suitable programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Tribal areas have not been drawn up by all the concerned Ministries/Departments so far although two years of the Tribal Sub-Plan for the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82 have already elapsed. The Committee need hardly point out that the Central Ministries have not risen to the occasion to discharge their Constitutional responsibility for development of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled areas. They therefore stress that all the concerned Central Ministries/Departments should come forward and prepare special programmes relating to their sectors for the development of Scheduled Tribes, quantify funds for implementation of specific programmes without any further loss of time.

2.20 The Committee regret to note that there is no distinct machinery in the Ministry of Home Affairs to oversee the implementation of developmental programmes in the Tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs, as the nodal Ministry, for the development of tribal areas must devise a suitable machinery to oversee the implementation of developmental programmes as the Committee are not convinced that the entire responsibility for monitoring such programmes should be left to the respective State Governments only.

2.21 The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs propose to set up a Centre State Coordination Committee with the Chief Secretary of the State Government as the Chairman and officers of the Central and State Government as members. The Committee would like to know the progress made in this regard.

B. Machinery at State Level

2.22 As regards the organisational set-up in the State Government with regard to Integrated Tribal Development Projects the Committee have been informed as follows :—

- (a) There is a Tribal Development Commissioner who has overall charge of the programme of ITDPs.

- (b) *Regional Tribal Development Authority*.—Area having Tribal concentration has been divided into five zones and in each zone a Tribal Development Authority has been set up with Divisional Commissioner as its Chairman. This authority has been given wide powers in respect of preparation, sanction and supervision of the programmes of ITDPs. In scattered tribal areas not falling under the jurisdiction of these authorities, the respective Divisional Commissioners look after the developmental work in accordance with powers delegated by the State Government.
- (c) *Project Implementation Committee*.—District Collector is the Chairman of the Project Implementation Committee of which Project Officer is the member secretary. Besides, there is also a Project Advisory Board to suggest contents and execution of the programme of the particular ITDP.

2.23 Tribal Development Commissioner is assisted by four Directorates viz. :—

- (1) Tribal Area Development Planning in preparation of Project Plans and apportioning of sub-Plan funds into different I.T.D.Ps.
- (2) Tribal Welfare, in administering tribal education and special programmes for tribals both in sub-plan area and for dispersed tribals outside the sub-Plan area.
- (3) Harijan Welfare—in administering special component plan programmes for welfare of the Harijan (Scheduled Castes) communities, and
- (4) Tribal Research and Development Institute to take up Research, Project and surveys of developmental and special problems in the tribal areas.

2.24 Asked about the nature of liaison and coordination between the Union Ministries and State Governments for the administration of the projects and extent of Centre and State responsibility in the implementation of the projects, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution enjoin under Article 46 on the State the special responsibility of promotion, with special care, of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and of protecting them from social injustice and exploitation. The scheme of administration of Scheduled areas visualises a division of responsibility between the State Government and the Union Government. The State Government is charged with the duty of framing regulations for their peace and good government, with particular reference to the protection from exploitation by money-lenders, as per the Fifth Schedule. In the framing of these regulations, the Governor is required to consult the Tribes Advisory Council. Further, the State Governments are charged with the responsibility of administering development programmes. The Governor is further required to submit a report to the President of India annually or at such intervals as may be required by the Union Government regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas.

2.25 The Union Government is concerned more with policy formulation and overseeing functions. The Tribal Development Division of the Home Ministry is the nodal organisation which keeps a watch over the entire tribal scene in the country. The Division's primary responsibility is to continuously keep itself abreast of the events in the tribal areas, the effectiveness of the protective measures and pace of development programme. The Division attempts to ensure that the total effort is planned keeping in view the problems of each specific area, that all concerned authorities have an adequate appreciation of the situation, identify the problems and adopt a methodology to subserve the objective of protecting the tribal interests. Protection of the tribal communities is a special responsibility of the Tribal Development Department of the State/Union Territories, covering numerous aspects like alienation of land, indebtedness, bonded labour, exploitation in marketing, exploitation resulting from excise policy, hardships caused by forest policy etc. The Division is responsible for ensuring that these aspects are not overlooked by the concerned authorities and, wherever necessary, suitable directions are given in this regard.

State Level

2.26 The Tribal Welfare Department in the State has the overall responsibility for protection, welfare and development of the tribal communities and good administration of the tribal areas. It is directly responsible for appraisal of tribal situation in the State through the field agencies. It also draws upon the information system of different departmental authorities in relation their respective functional jurisdiction. It is necessary for the department to intervene in crucial matters.

2.27 The Department is responsible for ensuring that the administration in tribal areas is in keeping with the needs of these areas and personnel policies, procedure, etc., are in tune with the requirements thereof.

2.28. The State level organisation is required to be in touch with the field, senior officers visiting the areas regularly and having dialogue with the project level authorities. The system envisages adequate delegation to the field organisations. The effort is to ensure that the district and project level authorities do exercise their powers within well-defined policy frame, approved at the State and the national level.

2.29 An Integrated Tribal Development Project (comprising a group of blocks) is the basic planning and implementation unit in the tribal sub-Plan areas. The Project authority comprises representatives of various developmental departments with the district Collector as the Chairman and the Project Administrator as the Member-Secretary. The Project authority has the responsibility of development of the area within its jurisdiction with focus on development of tribal communities. The Project Administrator is the key field officer specially charged with the responsibility in relation to tribal affairs. The role of the Project Administrator is crucial but also a delicate one. Since the various developmental departments have the direct responsibility of implementation of the programme, the project Administrator is free from day to day routine. The regulatory administration is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and other protective measures.

2.30 An ITDP comprises a number of development blocks. The Block Development Officer is the officer charged with execution and coordinating

functions. The B.D.O. with his team of extension officers and village level workers at the grass roots are important formations for execution of development programmes.

At the Grass Roots

2.31 While direct contact between the people and the administration, in a way, starts from the district level, it becomes more intimate below the block level. There are two tiers in the structure. Functionaries like the teacher, Grame Sevak, Patwari, Police Constable, Forest Guards have a direct, day to day contact with the people. The next level is that of extension officers in development departments and supervisory officers in other departments.

2.32 In the preliminary discussions held by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the State representatives, the emphasis is on the broad approach in the tribal sub-Plan. In addition to the developmental activities, implementation of the various protective measures is reviewed during this meeting. The Tribal Development Division of the Home Ministry associates itself with the various Working Group discussions in the concerned Central Ministries and also with the final discussions in the Planning Commission. All the important points emerging during such and other discussions in meetings are communicated to Tribal Development Commissioners for necessary follow-up action. Field visits are made by the officers of the Tribal Development Division of the Ministry.

2.33 When asked about the role of the Collector *vis-a-vis* Project Administrator in the implementation of various developmental programmes, it has been stated that the Project Administrator/Officer works under the District Collector who is the Chairman of the Project Implementation Committee of which the Project Administrator/Officer is the member secretary. Project Administrator/Officer is in principle responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the various developmental programmes being carried out by the different departments in the project area. He coordinates these activities under the overall guidance of the Collector.

2.34 Regarding machinery set up at State level to achieve proper co-ordination for development schemes which are to be implemented in more than one Integrated Tribal Development Project, it has been stated that the Tribes Advisory Council of the State is the highest body set up to achieve proper coordination for implementation of developmental schemes in the Tribal areas. People's representatives are members of this Council. Besides this, there is another high level coordination Committee i.e. Cabinet Sub-Committee. This Committee enjoys all the powers of the Cabinet in relation to the developmental programmes in tribal areas. The Cabinet Sub-Committee regularly reviews the implementation of developmental schemes.

2.35 In addition the post of Tribal Development Commissioner has also been created during the Fifth Plan period to superintend all aspects of the tribal sub-plan and to coordinate the working of the different development departments.

The Committee desired to know as to when the cabinet Sub-Committee met in 1982. The representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that the meeting had been fixed, but unfortunately because of certain pressures, the meetings had been cancelled by the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

2.37 Asked how far bodies like Regional Tribal Development Authority, Project Implementation Committee and Project Advisory Board had helped in the effective and smooth implementation of tribal welfare programmes, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence as follows :—

“These are the bodies which are in between the District Administration and the State Government. In Orissa, in between the District Administration and the State Headquarters, we have got Commissioners. Similarly in Madhya Pradesh also, there are Commissioners. But we did not have any formally constituted body at the Divisional level till about a couple of years ago. In Madhya Pradesh, the distance between the tribal area districts and Bhopal is more. For example, the distance between Bastar and Bhopal is long and it takes time to reach from one end to another. There is some sort of hiatus between the State Headquarters and Bastar district. So, in order to bring these districts closer, bodies have been set up at the Commissioner levels, *i.e.* Divisional level so that the concerned tier could become more functional in the matter of coordinating, formulation and implementation of various programmes and solving local problems. Delegation of powers has been given to these bodies for the purpose.”

2.38 The Committee enquired about the personnel policy of the Government so far as implementation of Tribal sub-Plan was concerned. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the importance of the administrative machinery and personnel management has been recognised by Government. Only a competent, sensitive and dedicated set of personnel will be able to deliver the goods.

2.39 Instructions have been issued from time to time to the State Governments stressing the importance of streamlining the administrative machinery. The important guidelines communicated to the State Governments include :—

- (1) Integrated administrative set-up at the ITDP level and a rational line of command.
- (2) Strengthening of development block by posting of adequate personnel for the requirements in the block.
- (3) Delegation of administrative and financial powers.
- (4) Selection of suitable personnel for tribal areas and grant of incentives to those working in the tribal areas.
- (5) Multi-functional village level workers in preference to village agricultural workers in development blocks.
- (6) Recognition of service in tribal areas by suitable rewards.
- (7) Training of personnel.

In 1978, the Central Government set up a Group on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policy in Tribal Areas headed by the then Secretary, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Shri Maheshwar Prasad. The Group submitted its report in 1979. The Report

was accepted and forwarded to the State Government in early 1980 for implementation. Implementation of the decisions of the Group is, it has been stated, being actively pursued with the State Governments.

2.40 The Home Minister has addressed (on 14-8-1981) the Chief Ministers of the Tribal sub-Plan States impressing upon them the need for a sensitive administrative frame-work and the posting of right type of personnel. The attention of the Chief Ministers has been drawn to the recommendations made by the Maheshwar Prasad Committee and also the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes 1980—85 and the Chief Ministers have been requested to review the action taken by them to remove administrative bottlenecks in implementation of the development programmes.

2.41 The Seventh Finance Commission made allocations for giving incentives to the employees posted in tribal areas as a step to strengthening the tribal administration. A sum of Rs. 10.56 crores has been allocated for the State of Madhya Pradesh for grant of compensatory allowance to the employees posted in the tribal areas, and Rs. 3.36 crores for construction of residential accommodation for them.

2.42 In reply to a question, it has been stated that as per recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh have decided to accord facilities and compensatory allowance to all Government employees posted in the Scheduled (tribal) areas in the State. The following special dispensation has been granted :—

(a) *Educational and Hostel Facilities*

One child of a government servant posted in scheduled area would be entitled for the hostel accommodation and hostel stipend in the Tribal Welfare hostel. This facility would be available to children of such Government employees who are posted in places which are at more than five kilometers distance from a school. Such facility would be available only till Higher Secondary school stage.

(b) *Compensatory Allowance*

Blocks in scheduled areas have been categorised in three groups :

(i) *Ist category* : Four areas.

All governmental employees would be entitled for a compensatory allowance amounting to 50% of their substantial pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- p.m.

(ii) *IInd category* : 74 Blocks.

- (a) All Government employees whose headquarters are not at a distance of more than eight kilometers from the road side in the block would get 10% of their substantial pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 120/- p.m.
- (b) All Government employees whose headquarters are at a distance of more than eight kilometers from the road would get 20% of their substantial pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- p.m.

(iii) *IIIrd category* : 97 Blocks

Only such Government servants whose headquarters are at a distance of more than eight kilometers from the road would get a compensatory allowance at 10% of their substantial pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 120/- p.m.

(c) *House Rent Concession*

All Government servants posted in scheduled areas and living in Government accommodation would be entitled to a 2½% house rent concession.

(d) *Earned Leave*

All Government servants posted in the scheduled areas would be entitled for an additional ten days earned leave.

Procedural details are under consideration of the Government. It is expected that total allotment of Rs. 10.56 crores would be utilised.

(e) *Housing facilities for Government servants in Scheduled areas*

A total sum of Rs. 3.36 crores has been provided for housing facilities. In 1980-81 provision was made for Rs. 112 lakhs for 389 buildings. The Rural Engineering Services to which Rs. 95 lakhs were transferred had spent Rs. 85 lakhs during the year.

In 1981-82 provision of Rs. 129.25 lakhs was placed at the disposal of respective Collectors for construction of staff quarters. The construction is being done through the Rural Engineering Services.

A similar provision of Rs. 129.25 lakhs is made in the budget for 1982-83. The Scheme, it is hoped, would attract block level workers and halt exodus of good workers from tribal areas.

2.43 The Committee desired to know how far the Government had been able to induce the staff to work in tribal areas with the incentives offered to them so far. The representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that the rules regarding incentives have been made applicable from June, 1982. The Cabinet decided about it in November, 1981 and the formal orders have been issued recently. They have not been able to assess it because no allowances have yet been disbursed to anyone. But they felt that because these allowances will be given with retrospective effect to the people who are posted already, others will have incentive to go. The Tribal Welfare Department is pursuing with the General Administration Department and other Department concerned that they can fill up vacancies and there is constant pressure from the Tribal Welfare Department on others to post them.

2.44 Asked whether residential accommodation had also been provided to the staff posted in tribal areas, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that 778 quarters are under construction. To provide quarters to all employees in tribal areas will require an amount of Rs. 200 crores for which they are tapping all sources. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs added in this connection they are going to submit a memorandum to the Eighth Finance Commission as they had submitted to the Seventh Finance Commission, so that they can do as much as possible in filling up the gap.

2.45 When enquired whether the State Government had adequate trained staff who understood the tribal problems and was also conversant with tribal language, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence as follows :—

“We have found that language has not really been a problem, because most of the tribals understood the local Hindi dialects, or forms of it spoken there. The other functionaries, except the Tribal Department’s own functionaries who are teachers etc. a few of them have been trained in dialects, but not any others, because the dialects in Madhya Pradesh vary so much from one area to the other, so that learning one dialect will not help them.”

2.46. Although a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been formed in Madhya Pradesh to oversee tribal development, its meetings have been few and far between. The purpose of constitution of such a Committee can hardly be served in this manner. The Committee recommend that the Cabinet Sub-Committee should meet regularly and frequently and undertake in-depth consideration of the various issues relating to tribal development, take quick decisions where necessary and provide constructive guidance.

2.47 The tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh have been divided into five zones and each zone has been placed under a Regional Tribal Development Authority. It has been stated that since the constitution of these Authorities in November, 1980, certain powers have been delegated to them. The Committee recommend that this important institution should be made full use of for the amelioration of socio-economic conditions of the tribals in the respective zones.

2.48 The Committee feel that the District Collector has multifarious responsibilities in the day to day administration of the district and he cannot devote as much time and attention as is required to the work of ITDPs. As such, the Committee feel, the Project Administrator should be a senior Officer with wide powers so that he has not to wait for the approval of the Collector in matters relating to the day to day working of various schemes in the Project area.

2.49 The Committee also recommend that in Tribal Sub-Plan area, at the block level, Block Development Officer and his team of officers should function under the direct control of the Project Administrator so that the Project Administrator is a “Key Field Officer” not merely on paper but in letter and spirit.

2.50 The Committee feel that there is an understanding-gap between the government officials and tribals in regard to developmental measures being undertaken for tribals. This gap can be made up by the grass-root workers acting as an effective bridge between the two. This would require posting of competent, sensitive and dedicated personnel who are trained to work for tribal development and for tribal people. In this context the Committee cannot over-emphasise the importance of orientation of personnel posted in the tribal areas.

2.51 The Committee understand that there are a number of vacancies in the existing posts in the tribal areas. This could be one of the causes

of slow pace of tribal development programmes. The Committee recommend that the vacancies should be filled up without further loss of time.

2.52 The Committee understand that there have been frequent transfers of officers posted in the tribal sub-plan area. This was markedly prominent even in respect of the posts of tribal Commissioner and Director of Tribal Welfare. The Committee recommend that a firm personnel policy ensuring reasonably long tenures (not less than 3 years) for committed officers is a sine qua non.

2.53 The Committee also feel that the existing coverage by the field staff is inadequate. They recommend that the State Government should strengthen the administrative machinery commensurate with the task in hand.

2.54 As local Members of Parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assembly are conversant with the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their respective areas, the Committee recommend that they should be associated in the formulation as well as implementation of the various programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2.55 The Seventh Finance Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 10.56 crores for the State of Madhya Pradesh for grant of Compensatory Allowance to the employees posted in tribal areas and Rs. 3.36 crores for construction of residential accommodation for them. The Committee have been informed that though rules regarding incentives to be given to the staff were approved in November, 1981, formal orders were issued only recently. Consequently, no disbursements have been made so far. The benefits to the employees would, however, be available from June 1982. The Committee thus find that utilisation of the award of the Seventh Finance Commission by the State Government has been rather tardy. Though the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh stated before the Committee that it was too early to assess whether the award had led to reduction in the disinclination of the Government employees to be posted to tribal areas, the Committee are of the view that expeditious steps in the construction of staff quarters, payment of compensatory allowance, grant of educational facilities to children of Government employees, recognition of satisfactory service in tribal areas for accelerated promotion and other such incentives, would lead to an improved atmosphere in the tribal areas. The Committee therefore recommend that steps should be taken to ensure that the funds available for payment of compensatory allowance to the staff, construction of residential accommodation for them etc. are usefully utilised during the current plan period. The Committee also recommend to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Ministry of Home Affairs to approach the Eighth Finance Commission for larger allocation for tribal areas than what had been allocated by the Seventh Finance Commission.

2.56 The Committee consider that it is essential to prepare a family identity card for each tribal family. This format should be more elaborate than the one introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development in connection with the implementation of IRD Programmes. The Identity cards which may be called "Vikas Pustika" or given a suitable nomen-

clature should be printed in the form of a booklet. This may contain various details such as :—

- (i) Family Particulars.
- (ii) Level of Education.
- (iii) Description of House site and House.
- (iv) Records of Rights, copy and inclusion and exclusion (Khata, Plot, Particulars of land, class of land and extent of land).
- (v) Livestock (Description of cattle, goats, sheep and birds etc. and number).
- (vi) Moveable properties (worth above Rs. 50/-).
- (vii) Annual income and source of income.
- (viii) Bank loans.
- (ix) Loans from Cooperative Societies.
- (x) Loans from other sources.
- (xi) Assistance from Government (Agricultural operations).
- (xii) Assistance from Government (other schemes).
- (xiii) Miscellaneous (Such as special events, marriage, cyclone, drought, etc.)

Items Nos. (viii) to (xi) should include particulars of credit, debt and balance. (For details, see Appendix II).

In cases where assistances provided by the Government the particulars may be entered and authenticated by the disbursing agencies.

CHAPTER III

BUDGET AND FINANCE

A. Allocation and Utilization of Funds

3.1 The Committee have been informed that there are five main sources of financing for the sub-Plan area viz :—

- (1) State Plan Share;
- (2) Centrally Sponsored Schemes;
- (3) Central Sector Schemes;
- (4) Special Central Assistance, and
- (5) Institutional Finance.

3.2 Allocation made available for the Sub-Plan area and the level of utilisation from 1976-77 to 1980-81 is given as follows:—

Year	Rs. in Crores	
	Allocations available including Special Central Assistance	
	Utilisation	
1976-77	49.40	33.84
1977-78	71.55	46.68
1978-79	85.59	52.83
1979-80	103.11	71.85
1980-81	136.17	130.55
1981-82	170.98	144.03*

Note:—(1) Utilisation figures for 1980-81 are given on provisional basis.

- (2) Utilisation figures include amounts of power sector from resources made available by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, from its own funds.

3.3 The Committee desired to have a detailed account of the progress of various sectoral programmes launched in different ITDP during 1974 to 1982 with special reference to physical targets fixed and actually achieved, the allocation of funds, the source from which funds were made available and their actual utilisation. The Committee have been informed in a written note that the tribal sub-plan strategy for the development of the scheduled tribes in the State was adopted from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan period. In the initial two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1973-74 and 1974-75 separate funds for the tribal sub-plan from the State budget could not be earmarked. However, separate provisions for the tribal sub-Plan were shown in the budget of the State Government from the year 1976-77. Allocation and expenditure for different sectors from the year 1976-77 to 1981-82 year-wise is at Annexure III. In these statements allocation of funds from the Special Central Assistance has been shown separately and allocations from the other sources have been grouped along with the allocation made from the State Plan. Total expenditure incurred has also

*At the time of factual verification, the Ministry of Home affairs stated that during 1981-82 total expenditure was Rs. 148.02 crores.

been shown. The allocations made and expenditure incurred are not available I.T.D.P.-wise. Total allocations for the tribal sub-plan and expenditure incurred as per State budget have been shown. Physical targets are being fixed since the inception of Sixth Five Year Plan for the schemes aimed at benefitting the individual families.

3.4 The Tribal areas in the State lag far behind the non-tribal areas especially in respect of the infrastructural development. The basic aim of sub-plan is to bridge the gap between the tribal and the non-tribal areas in the State.

3.5 Funds are earmarked every year for programmes like development of roads, construction of bridges, and culverts, irrigation projects, power, construction of school buildings and housing facilities for the staff etc. However, these funds are stated to be inadequate. This is largely due to the financial constraint on State Government. The number of incomplete works in each sector is so large that there is little scope for new works. Lack of facilities also comes in the way of posting administrative staff in adequate strength in these areas with the result that the execution of programmes suffers.

3.6 For ensuring better achievements of physical targets in accordance with the recommendations made in the budget, the following steps have been taken :

- (i) A separate grant for the sub-Plan area has already been created since 1979-80, which is made non-divertible.
- (ii) Reappropriations, if any, are allowed within the sub-Plan area from one sector to another with the consent of the Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department.
- (iii) The implementation of different sectoral development programmes has been left completely to the administrative departments, who are all represented on various implementation and Advisory Committees from Project level upwards.

3.7 Greater financial and enhanced administrative powers have been delegated to the Regional Tribal Development Authorities, Collectors, Project Officers, Block Development Officers, etc. to ensure better implementation and better supervision. Five Regional Tribal Development Authorities have been constituted to supervise the planning and implementation of programmes effectively. All Developmental Departments have been directed to allocate 10 to 15 percent of their funds to the Regional Tribal Development Authorities to enable them to take up schemes of local importance according to the needs of the people.

3.8 Coordination of activities of various developmental departments for the tribal areas has been given to the Secretary, Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department.

3.9 The Committee desired to know the reasons for the heavy shortfalls in expenditure from year to year during the period from 1976-77 to 1980-81. It has been stated that the funds were diverted from sub-Plan areas to non-tribal areas on account of greater pressures from these advanc-

ed areas to cover funds and utilize them. This was made possible by commensurate difficulties of tribal areas in utilising these funds because :—

- (i) Personnel were reluctant to go.
- (ii) The infrastructure was lacking and difficult to build.
- (iii) Participation was lacking.

3.10 The Committee wanted to know the reasons why the allocations made and expenditure incurred were not available ITDP-wise. The representative of State Government stated during evidence that as the term itself signified, it is the integrated development programme. So, it is not that one Department is going to spend all the money. All Departments are responsible for carrying out the developmental schemes with regard to different sectors. It is for them to allocate money project-wise. The Tribal Welfare Department is still pursuing with various Departments that they should allocate funds project-wise. The witness admitted that the State Government has not succeeded as yet fully because it is only one or two Departments which have given fund project-wise. The witness added that for the year 1982-83 every department has been asked to spend 10 to 15 per cent of the funds on such schemes.

3.11 The Committee referred to the Budget provision of Rs. 4.79 crores for Revenue Department in the Sub-Plan for 1981-82 (Annexure-II) and desired to know the schemes on which this amount would be spent. The representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that there is provision for installing certain machines. With the help of these machines, the tribals will be able to get the copy of their Khasra and they need not go to the Patwari. Further the tribals are given books free of cost, whereas to non-tribals it has been given on payment.

3.12 The Committee pointed out that when the Government built culvert or building etc., it was left half done and later on it got demolished with the result that physical targets were not achieved. The Committee enquired how the Government proposed to tackle this problem. The representative of the State Government has explained that that is the reason why there is emphasis on better planning. The Planning Department is taking up this issue and is, therefore, wanting each Department to ensure that first priority goes to incomplete works so that they can get return.

3.13 In this connection the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during the evidence as follows:—

“The awareness of this problem is not only in the State Government but also in the Central Government. That is why, the planning process has been taken up much more seriously now. In the tribal sub-plan 1980—85, the seriousness has been reflected. Apart from this, Master Plans are being drawn up for irrigation.”

3.14 He has further stated that in respect of certain other sectors, for example, drinking water supply the problem is being tackled. In respect of education and health, master plans are being drawn up. He has, however, admitted that there is some time lag.

3.15 In reply to a question, the representative of the State Government has stated that the number of on-going works in the tribal Sub-Plan area

is so large that there is very little scope for taking up any new work. In fact, the State Government had made an assessment in Madhya Pradesh that in case the State Government go on completing on-going work only, they would be able to take up new work only after the Ninth Five Year Plan. Unfortunately there are areas where there are no irrigation facilities. The facility has not been extended where it ought to have been extended.

3.16 In this connection, the representative of the Planning Commission stated as follows:—

“In the Planning Commission also, we have been concerned that so many works have been taken up and many of them are incomplete with the result that the investments that are being made, are not productive and the results are not coming in. Therefore, during the Sixth Plan period, there has been an emphasis not only in the irrigation sector but in all other sectors that the first priority should be given to those works which are on-going or incomplete and on which with a smaller investment, we will be able to complete the work and get the return out of it.

Unfortunately, in some areas, as it is clear from the reply, in the tribal areas, hardly any work would have been taken up because now the resources which are available may be hardly enough. They do not allow you to take up any new work. If you take any new work, you cannot provide adequate funds and therefore that will suffer the same fate and this also gets delayed. The idea is, therefore, to give first priority and give maximum resources to those works which are incomplete, which require a small investment comparatively so that they can be productive, and thereafter to plan for a new work.

This is the general emphasis and that is what is being conveyed by this reply also. That the on-going works are so many and the required funds are so large that it is not possible to take up any new work.”

3.17 When asked what the State Government had been doing so far in this connection, the representative of the State Government has stated as follows:—

“As I said, the concept of sub-plan itself came into being because the amount which ought to have been spent in the tribal areas was not being spent and was not being invested there. As we said, we already created a separate demand in which we make each department to allocate a specific amount in each sector for the sub-plan area and these funds are not divertible and transferable to other areas. More funds are now going into those areas than ever before. Because of the on-going works, now the emphasis is on consolidation of those works to ensure that the benefits from the works on which investments have been made accrue to the people first and then only new additional works are taken up.”

3.18 When asked about the real cause of inadequate sectoral development, it has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the real cause of inadequate sectoral development is not basically due to the inadequate implementation machinery. Poverty and under-development

cannot be ascribed to one reason alone. They operate in a vicious circle and hence the blame for it cannot be laid at the door of one cause only. The lack of infrastructure facilities has been a basic factor for the implementing machinery not being available in the tribal areas. However, there are many other reasons for the inadequate development in this area. The tribal areas of this State are widely dispersed and are situated in terrain which lack basic communication facilities. The sparseness of the population, illiteracy of the tribals, their near primitive life style and means of livelihood all make the task of development administration much more difficult.

3.19 The tribal areas have been neglected in the past and it is only with the acceptance of sub-plan concept after 1974-75 that these areas have come into focus and special funds are being allocated for implementing the programmes specially meant for these areas.

3.20 The financial constraints of the State weigh heavily in favour of on-going programmes both in the non-tribal and tribal areas with the result that very little funds are left for taking up new schemes in tribal areas which are comparatively more costly than their counterparts in non-tribal areas.

3.21 The Committee drew attention to funds allocated and spent during the period 1976-77 to 1981-82 and pointed out the shortfall in the expenditure, e.g. on Education out of Rs. 761 lakhs, only Rs. 334 lakhs had been utilised. The representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated during evidence that the amount spent on tribal welfare also includes the expenditure on education. In this connection, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that so far as education of tribals is concerned in Madhya Pradesh there are two agencies viz. Education Department and the Tribal Development Department. The major part of education at the primary and secondary levels in tribal areas is with Tribal Development Department. A small part is with the Education Department proper.

3.22 When the Committee pointed that the figures given in the Statement showing funds earmarked by Central Ministries for Tribal Sub-Plan areas during 1980-81 and 1981-82, were starting the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence as follows:—

“I want to explain one thing in this context. The point regarding this quantification by the Central Ministries is like this. The funds of the Central Ministries are passed on to the State Governments. After all, implementation takes place in the States. Further the State Governments quantify funds from the State Plans for tribal areas and other areas. Irrespective of the fact whether the quantification takes place in the Central Ministries or not, it is quite likely that these funds are quantified at the States' level. So, we need not be very much alarmed as to what is being shown here. Nevertheless, we are trying to see that the Central Ministries also become conscious of the proportionate allotment for the tribal area so that tribal areas are not neglected.”

3.23 In reply to a question the representative of the Planning Commission has stated that whatever funds are earmarked for tribal sub-plan, that cannot be spent for any other purpose.

3.24 The Committee pointed out that the funds allocated for sectoral programmes had not been fully utilised and desired to know how the State Government was feeling the financial constraint for implementation of schemes/programmes meant for tribal development. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated during evidence as follows:—

“As was mentioned earlier, the need for funds in Madhya Pradesh, considering the area involved and the population of Scheduled Tribes involved, is very large. So, we must have funds on a commensurate basis if we are to make any impact on the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes population. But with the funds that we had already, it was possible to make a certain impact, which was much less than what ought to have been normally. Even that was not achievable because of the fact that the basic administrative machinery had not come into being fully in the initial years. Now that particular deficiency, that lacuna, has been recognised. The State Government has been engaged in the task of appraising what has been the machinery in the field and what ought to have been the total quantum of machinery in the field. They have taken certain measures, for example, creation of Regional Tribal Development Authorities. It is one of the measures which is aimed at creating the right type of machinery, the right quantum of machinery. Certain other provisions have also been made in favour of the Commissioners and the Collectors. Steps have also been taken for the creation of LAMPS which are the Cooperative Societies for minimising, if not ending, exploitation of tribals. These various measures have been taken. Even now I would say that the total extent of machinery required in Madhya Pradesh has not come into being. It is the endeavour of the State Government to see that this machinery comes into being as soon as possible and the Government is enabled to take up socio-economic programmes and schemes. When that happens then only we shall be able to say that the funds of a particular order are required and if the funds of that order become available, then only it will be possible to make a commensurate and concerted attack on the entire problem.”

3.25 As regards the funds spent on infrastructural schemes during 5th Five Year Plan, it has been stated that during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 208.17 crores was spent, out of which Rs. 145.72 crores have been estimated to be spent on infrastructural schemes and Rs. 62.45 crores on the individual benefit schemes. The provisions made in sectors of Power, Public Health, Public Health Engineering, Housing and Environment, Irrigation, Mineral Development and Tourism were largely meant for the development of infrastructure in tribal areas. In respect of other sectors, provisions made have been spent both in the infrastructural development schemes and individual benefit schemes.

3.26 Total sum allocated for the tribal Sub-Plan area during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 905.68 crores, out of which Rs. 633.98 crores are earmarked for the infrastructural development schemes whereas Rs. 271.70 crores on individual benefit schemes. For the initial two years of the Sixth Five Year Plan period (i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82) sub-plan allocation was of Rs. 307.15 crores out of which Rs. 274.58 crores are

reported to have been spent so far which involve Rs. 192.21 crores on the infrastructural schemes and Rs. 82.37 crores on the individual benefit schemes.

3.27 As regards the individual beneficiary schemes being implemented in ITDPs in Madhya Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that in the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and other sectors, a number of schemes are beneficiary-oriented. In the Agriculture Sector, one of the Schemes is sugarcane, demonstrations and other cotton demonstration. A third one is vegetable cultivation around big cities. Further, agriculture input schemes are there. The question of giving to the tribal people fertilizers, improved seeds, implements, bullocks, pesticides and insecticides is there. These inputs are given partly on subsidy and partly on loan basis. The input scheme is one of the important schemes. The expenditure incurred on beneficiary oriented schemes is of the order of Rs. 62.45 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

3.28 When asked how many tribals had actually been benefited, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that State Governments including the State of Madhya Pradesh are required to submit information under 20-Point Programme. In the month of July, it was possible to see how many Scheduled Tribe families were assisted economically so that ultimately they could cross the poverty line. They are assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and they are assisted under the various programmes of the Tribal sub-plan. The Ministry started getting this information regularly from the State Governments for the past three or four months.

3.29 When asked about the specific beneficiary-oriented schemes in which paucity of funds was felt, it has been stated in a written note submitted to the Committee that it is difficult to give details of all those schemes which have suffered for want of adequate funds. However, to name one such scheme, the State Government has referred to the cost of providing Ashram Schools in the Tribal areas. The rate of literacy in the tribal areas is very low and there is social inhibition against education. A tribal child is an economic asset to his parents and family. His services are also required by his parents to look after the younger ones so that they are free themselves to work. Thus it is essential that residential schools are provided in tribal areas where boys and girls of school going age can be provided facilities for education that would better equip them for livelihood.

3.30 When pointed out that for accelerating the implementation of programmes, it was necessary that emphasis should be laid on the family-oriented programmes, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that in the Tribal Sub-Plan area in the Fifth Plan period, most of the fund was spent on the development of infrastructure namely, communication, roads, buildings for schools, drinking water supply schemes, irrigation projects, power projects etc. But schemes which really brought income to the families were not taken up to the necessary extent. So, in the Sixth Plan period, the Planning Commission has given instructions that the schemes which were taken up should be more of those which give additional income and benefits to an individual family.

3.31 According to the figures furnished by the State Government, during the Fifth Plan period, out of an expenditure of Rs. 208.17 crores,

Rs. 145.72 crores are estimated to have been spent on infrastructural schemes, constituting 73.0%, and Rs. 62.45 crores on individual beneficiary schemes, constituting 29.7%. There might have been some justification for this in the Fifth Plan period as infrastructural development needed priority attention. The Committee find that the position has not changed during the Sixth Plan Period. Out of Rs. 906 crores, only Rs. 272 crores are apportioned for family oriented programmes, constituting 30%. The Committee feel that in the context of the emphasis on beneficiary-oriented programmes as per the national Sixth Plan document and as per the new 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister, a shift in orientation is necessary. They feel that a disproportionately large percentage of amount should not be spent at this stage on infrastructural development. This was also indicated in the report of the working group on Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan Period (1980—85) set up by the Planning Commission.

3.32 The Committee strongly feel that unless individual benefit is conferred from the programmes, there is not going to be any improvement in the socio-economic condition of the tribal families. It is not enough as is being done presently to undertake programmes of economic assistance to families. The programmes and schemes should have in view the specific end of lifting the families above the poverty line. The Committee regret to note that no report on the number of families economically assisted and enabled to cross the poverty line and the manner of undertaking of such task were furnished by the State Government. They, therefore, recommend that the State Government should take up the implementation of family oriented programmes systematically.

3.33 The Committee are concerned to note that there are huge shortfalls in the utilisation of funds allocated during the period from 1976-77 to 1981-82 for welfare schemes/programmes for Scheduled Tribes in the sub-plan area of the State of Madhya Pradesh. During 1976-77 the shortfall in expenditure was 15.56 crores which rose to Rs. 24.87 crores in 1977-78. The shortfall further increased to Rs. 32.76 crores in 1978-79 and was Rs. 31.26 crores in 1979-80. In 1981-82 the shortfall in expenditure is of the order of Rs. 26.95 crores. The Committee are at a loss to understand why the shortfall in expenditure had been of such a high order year after year and how the State Government remained in silent spectator without even asking for a probe for this basic defect in planning. The Committee feel surprised that on the one hand the State Government raises the plea of paucity of funds for taking up new schemes in the tribal areas while on the other hand no convincing explanation has been given for the continuous shortfalls in expenditure out of the available funds. The Committee also deplore that the State Government has been diverting the funds meant for the development of Tribal Sub-Plan areas to non-tribal areas on account of greater pressures from the advanced areas of the State and for lack of sufficient administrative machinery to execute the welfare programmes in the tribal area. Non-utilisation of available funds coupled with diversion of funds to non-tribal areas, which are actually meant for tribal areas, shows that both the planning process and the implementation machinery are unsatisfactory.

The Committee strongly recommend that the administrative and implementation machinery should be strengthened both at the State level and Project level so that there is full utilisation of funds earmarked for tribal sub-plan. In no case, the funds allocated for implementation of developmental programmes/schemes in the sub-plan areas should be permitted to be diverted to non-tribal areas.

3.34 The Committee are distressed to note that funds are not allocated project-wise by the various Departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Department of Tribal Welfare had not so far been able to convince all the Departments to allocate funds project-wise. In the opinion of the Committee it is essential that the funds for various sectoral programmes are allocated project-wise to ensure fair and equitable distribution of funds and balanced development of various project areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Committee, therefore, desire that all the Departments should be instructed to allocate the funds project-wise in the interest of uniformity in procedure in this regard.

3.35 The Committee feel surprised that the number of on-going works in the tribal sub-plan area is so large that there is very little scope for taking up any new work. The representative of the Planning Commission also felt that the investments that are being made are not productive and the results are not coming in. As such, the State Government has been advised to give first priority to incomplete works which can be completed with a small investment rather than venturing new schemes which require huge investment. The Committee also pointed out during evidence that certain development works like culverts, buildings etc. are not completed within the target period and are left half done for one reason or the other with the result that the allocated funds are wasted and the physical targets are also not achieved. The Committee can draw only one conclusion namely that neither the Planning Commission nor the Ministry of Home Affairs have been vigilant in this matter. Even though the implementation of programmes is in the hands of the State Government it is the bounden duty of both Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs to review the pace of development of these programmes in each State.

The Committee, therefore, stress that the Central Government and Government of Madhya Pradesh should streamline their planning procedure and devote more attention to the completion of on-going works. They must ensure that the incomplete works are attended to on a priority basis so that they soon become productive with comparatively less investment and the benefits start flowing to the tribal people quickly.

B. Monitoring & Evaluation

3.36 The Committee have been informed that as per the decision of the Central Co-ordination Committee, a Cell for dealing with the matters connected with Tribal Development with a senior officer or the head specifically nominated therefor was to be set up in each Ministry. Such a Cell has already been created each in the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education and Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division). Other Ministries have indicated that they are taking action in this regard.

3.37 The Committee have been informed that in the Tribal Development Division of the Home Ministry, a small Cell has recently been created for monitoring.

3.38 As regards the monitoring at State level, it has been stated that monitoring is expected to be undertaken by implementing agencies, starting from the lowest level worker. The Village Level Worker (VLW) should monitor progress from his level to BDO, the BDO to the Project Administrator ITDP through Collector to the State Government. In Madhya Pradesh, the Commissioner has been made the Chairman of the Regional Development Authority and as such the Collector reports to the State Government through the Commissioner. The State Government transmits the data to the Centre.

3.39 Evaluation is expected to be undertaken by agencies independent of the implementing agencies. In Madhya Pradesh the Planning and Coordination Department has a Monitoring and Evaluation Wing which takes up both monitoring and evaluation of various development programmes including tribal development programmes. Apart from this Wing, the Tribal Research Institute is expected to undertake evaluation studies. Further, the State Government has also been asked to commission universities, and academic and research bodies to take up this work.

3.40 The present arrangements for monitoring and evaluation at the Centre and State level are not adequate. The existing arrangements require strengthening.

3.41 The Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh has initiated a study about the working of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh.

3.42 Similarly, the Project Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission has initiated steps to take up a study about the working of one I.T.D.P. in Madhya Pradesh.

3.43 In reply to a question it has been stated that study about the working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Madhya Pradesh, has so far not been made by any research organisation.

3.44 When enquired why only five Ministries had set up monitoring Cells, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that other Ministries were taking steps for that. In reply to a question, he has stated that decision to set up Cell in each Ministry to look after the tribal development schemes was taken in 1978.

3.45 The Committee desired to know why no evaluation of the working of I.T.D.Ps had been done so far. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that as far as evaluation by the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, they have no machinery to undertake evaluation of the working of I.T.D.Ps. The Ministry of Home Affairs is an operative Ministry concerned with evaluation of policy guidelines and discussion of planning with the State Governments and monitoring so far as it is possible. The Ministry depends on the State Governments for evaluation and they have been advised to get programmes evaluated through independent authority.

3.46 When specifically asked whether there was any feed-back and effective monitoring, he has stated that officers of the Ministry go to States and they send their tour reports. In respect of Betul and Jaspur, the Ministry's officers have recorded their impressions. Evaluation reports for Madhya Pradesh are available with the Ministry but the evaluation studies are not complete.

3.47 In reply to a question it was stated that some States, like Orissa, have their own machinery for evaluation. That is in their Planning Department itself. So far as sectoral evaluation is concerned, it is conducted by the respective Departments. For example, the performance in the agricultural sector is evaluated by the Agriculture Department. Rajasthan Agriculture Department conducted performance of agriculture in the tribal areas some 2 or 3 years ago. The Vaikunth Mehta Institute of Pune has conducted study of one LAMPS in Madhya Pradesh. Although the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Research Institute have one report, that Institute had not been very active. The Institute has done study of two cases which is still not complete. The Ministry expected to get some feed-back in the matter.

3.48 In this connection, the representative of the State Government has stated that constant evaluation is done at various levels. Feed-back helps in formulation or reviewing of schemes and changes to the extent needed are made. Not only Tribal Welfare Department is there but there are inter-departmental Committees which go into these matters.

3.49 On being asked about the deficiencies in the monitoring and evaluation arrangements at the State and Central level and the steps taken to strengthen it, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the fact that they do not get adequate feed-back from the State Government shows that the monitoring arrangements in the State are not perfect.

In order to ensure that some sort of model for the State is prepared so that they can draw from the model to set up their own monitoring arrangement, the Planning Commission had set up a Working Group on monitoring arrangements. This Working Group submitted its report in 1979 and a copy of the report was sent to the State Governments. It has been stated that the State Governments have modified their monitoring arrangements considerably and they have also strengthened them. But since the Ministry of Home Affairs are not quite satisfied with the feed-back that they received, they have been trying to prevail upon the State Governments to strengthen the monitoring arrangements further.

3.50 When pointed out that the Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh and the Organisation of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who could evaluate the working of schemes in tribal areas were not adequately staffed, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the evaluation is to be done apart from these two bodies, viz., the Tribal Research Institute and the Commission by several other bodies e.g. the Vaikunth Mehta Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune which had been asked to undertake the work.

3.51 When the Committee pointed out that the evaluation should be done by some Government organisation, he has stated that the Mehta Institute of Pune has specialised in cooperation. It had been asked to undertake evaluation of one LAMPS in the States of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan and they have done it as a sample study. He has further stated that the Project Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission is also undertaking an evaluation of the I.T.D.Ps in various States of the country.

3.52 The Committee are concerned to note that so far only five Ministries namely, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education and the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) have set up a Cell for monitoring of developmental programmes undertaken in tribal areas, although a decision to set up such a Cell in each Ministry was taken in 1978. The Committee are not happy that all the Central Ministries have not set up Cells for monitoring and evaluation of their sectoral programmes in the tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs which is primarily responsible for the welfare of tribal people has set up a small Cell in the Tribal Development Division and no cogent reasons have been given why a full-fledged Cell has not been set up in this Ministry. The Committee recommend that this Cell should be strengthened with adequate staff and it should also perform monitoring and coordinating functions.

3.53 The Committee feel that there should be a constant review of achievements in order to effect re-orientation in the programmes and policies as well as in their implementation. Such review calls for an efficient and agile monitoring system. The Committee recommend that monitoring cells should be set up in each ITDP in Madhya Pradesh so as to ensure continuous review of achievements.

3.54 The Committee are unhappy to note that no evaluation study about the performance of the ITDPs in Madhya Pradesh has so far been done although about seven years have elapsed since the Tribal Sub-Plan was first implemented. The Committee recommend that evaluation of the working of the various ITDPs should be arranged by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.55 The Committee find that the Tribal Research Institute has been neglected by the State Government and has been without a Director for the past three years. The Committee cannot view this situation with equanimity. The Committee would like to impress upon the State Government that potential of this Institute should be exploited.

CHAPTER IV

PROTECTION OF TRIBALS FROM EXPLOITATION

4.1 In the Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-85), it has been stated that the problem of exploitation in tribal areas is widespread and acute. As yet, no reliable estimate of loss of the basic resources of the tribal, i.e. the land, has been made, but considering that his land has been taken away by Government, public and private undertakings, individual enterprises and individuals for various purposes like townships, major and medium industries, major and medium irrigation projects, mining complexes, roads, etc., the total quantum which might have gone out of his possession would be considerable. Serious efforts need to be made, therefore, for restoration of the land. Trade, Commerce, middlemen etc have exhibited a strong tendency to exploit the tribals. Liquor vendors have drained the tribal areas of their resources. Forest contractors have been employing tribal labour on less than the statutory minimum wage-rate. In many instances, tribals have been reduced to bondage.

4.2 Regarding some of the special problems faced by the tribals in Madhya Pradesh and the steps taken by Government to protect the tribals from exploitation, the Committee have been informed as under :—

A. Land Alienation

4.3 With the opening and establishment of big industrial complexes in the tribal areas the problem of land alienation has assumed sizeable proportions in most of the tribal zones. Government of Madhya Pradesh have banned all transfer of lands from tribal to non-tribals in the Scheduled areas. The law also provides for summary eviction of trespassers from the lands of the tribals. Government has also ordered that all cases of lands which came in the possession of non-tribals after 2nd October, 1959 should be examined. Transfer of lands even from non-tribal to non-tribal has also been restricted.

4.4 In reply to a question it has been stated that ban on transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals has been imposed with effect from 29-11-1976. The ban on transfer of land is confined to Scheduled areas. But in non-Scheduled areas, a tribal can transfer his land to a non-tribal after obtaining permission from the Collector.

4.5 When asked to state the number of cases of tribal land in the possession of non-tribals which have come to the notice of the Government and the action taken thereon, it has been stated that till 1979 nearly 1100 cases were registered. Up-to-date details are not readily available.

4.6 When asked why cases of transfer of tribal land to non-tribals prior to 2-10-1959 had not been examined, it has been stated that the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code came into force w.e.f. 2-10-59 and hence the question of examination of cases prior to 2-10-59 would have been difficult.

4.7 The Committee wanted to know the steps taken by Government to stop illegal encroachment of tribal land by non-tribals. The representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that there is legal ban

on the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals. The basic purpose is that outsiders should not come. In this connection, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the question of permission of Collector for transfer of land arises in the case of land which is held by a Scheduled Tribe person on a patta. So far as application of this law is concerned it is governed by general Limitation Act which gives application upto 12 years. Beyond 12 years the matter can be reopened. But some State Governments have extended this period upto 30 years.

4.8 The Committee note that although the Government of Madhya Pradesh by legislation prohibited the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals, a large number of cases of tribal land in possession of non-tribals have been detected and till 1979 nearly 1100 such cases were registered.

4.9 At present transfer of tribal land to a non-tribal is generally prohibited in the tribal areas. However, such transfers can be effected with the approval of the concerned revenue authorities. Most of the State Governments have enacted legislation in this regard. However, due to deficiencies in the relevant enactments unscrupulous persons manage to circumvent the laws in order to grab tribal lands. The Committee therefore recommend that transfer of land owned by a person belonging to SC/ST should be prohibited by suitable legislation. The proposed legislation should also contain a provision for declaring null and void with retrospective effect all transfers of land which have already taken place.

B. Bonded Labour

4.10 The institution of bonded labour was sometime back not uncommon in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. The Kol tribes are reported to have been the worst victims of this type of serfdom. It has been stated that after the abolition of bonded labour in the State (as elsewhere in the country) this institution is by and large dying out. Efforts are being made by the State Government to identify the residual bonded labourers, if any, in the tribal areas of the State. This problem is being specially investigated by the Commissioner, Rewa Division, where the State has also established a Kol agency to look after and plan for the development of the Kols.

4.11 The following steps have been taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to tackle the problem of bonded labour :—

- (i) Under the Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976, the District Magistrates have been declared competent authority to implement the provisions of the Act to ensure its effective implementation.
- (ii) District Magistrates were directed to carry out surveys to ascertain the number of bonded labourers in their districts.
- (iii) Authorities have been directed to pay due attention to individual complexes like quarries, brick-kilns etc. to detect whether such bonded labourers still continue at such places.
- (iv) Vigilance Committees have been constituted at District and Sub-Divisional level.
- (v) Government has announced a reward of Rs. 25.00 to every informer of an individual bonded labourer.

4.12 The Ministry of Labour has been issuing instructions to the State Governments from time to time to conduct periodic surveys for identification of bonded labour. The latest instructions issued to the State Governments in February and May, 1982, are as under :—

- (a) Identification may be done through house hold surveys by the Revenue Department with the help of available field agencies.
- (b) Such identification may be done during the surveys/census being undertaken for identifying target groups for allotment of house-sites/ houses.
- (c) Such surveys may be integrated with preparation of village plans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.
- (d) Intensive studies and surveys may be undertaken in respect of stone quarries and brick kilns to identify the existence of bonded labour.
- (e) Non-officials, voluntary agencies and individual Institutions dedicated to the cause of labour may be associated with the programme.

4.13 A blue print containing detailed guidelines in different aspects of rehabilitation was sent by the Ministry of Labour to the State Governments on 4th September, 1982. The 15 components of rehabilitation are :—

- (i) Allotment of house-site and agricultural land.
- (ii) Provision of low cost dwelling units.
- (iii) Land development.
- (iv) Credit (including consumption loan)
- (v) Agriculture.
- (vi) Horticulture.
- (vii) Animal Husbandry, dairy, poultry, piggery, fodder, and cultivation etc.
- (viii) Training for acquiring new skills; developing existing skills; role of TRYSEM.
- (ix) Traditional arts and crafts.
- (x) Wage employment, enforcement of wages etc.
- (xi) Health, medical care and sanitation etc.
- (xii) Collection and processing of minor forest produce.
- (xiii) Supply of essential commodities.
- (xiv) Education of children of freed bonded labourers.
- (xv) Protection of Civil rights.

4.14 As the amount available under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is limited, i.e. Rs. 4000/- per free bonded labourer, the State Governments have been requested to draw up concrete programmes by which they can pool resources from different sources, namely, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, the Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan and integrate the same with the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in an imaginative and skilful manner so as to make rehabilitation more meaningful.

4.15 According to reports available for the period ending June, 1982, 1531 bonded labourers have been freed in various districts of the State. Details of the bonded labourers freed exclusively in the sub-plan area are not readily available. It has been stated that all development departments have been directed to give preference to the freed bonded labourers for covering them under beneficiary oriented schemes and in 8 districts of the sub-plan area, 193 such persons are reported to have been benefited and expenditure of Rs 7.17 lakhs incurred.

4.16 In a note furnished to the Committee after the evidence, it has been stated that out of 1777 bonded labourers freed, 193 have been rehabilitated. Rehabilitation of 187 labourers is under process and 83 cases are being prepared. Remaining 1314 do not need any assistance for rehabilitation.

4.17 The Committee are distressed to note that in Madhya Pradesh out of 1777 bonded labourers freed, only 193 have been rehabilitated. The Committee fail to understand how 1314 freed bonded labourers do not need any assistance for their rehabilitation as stated by the State Governments. The Committee recommend that all the bonded labourers who have been identified should be rehabilitated by providing them agricultural land with necessary inputs, a dwelling house and employment etc. so that they do not revert to this evil practice.

C. Indebtedness

4.18 Indebtedness was rampant in the tribal areas of the State. Its magnitude differed in different tribal zones. In western zone, the degree of indebtedness was observed to be highest. Credit-cum-marketing infrastructure has been strengthened in the sub-plan area to save the tribals from new indebtedness. The provision of consumption loans and consumer goods supply is also likely to redress the tribals.

4.19 Asked whether any survey has been conducted to know the nature and extent of indebtedness among the tribals in the sub-plan area of Madhya Pradesh, it has been stated that a sample survey was conducted by the Tribal Research Institute in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh during 1964. Thereafter no survey was conducted.

4.20 It has been further stated that the following debt relief measures have been undertaken :

- (i) The Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Janjati Rin Sahayata Adhiniyam 1967, was passed to free the tribal debtors from their old debts.
- (ii) Under the 20-point programme, the Government enacted "The M. P. Gramin Rin Vimukti Tatha Rin Sthagan Adhiniyam, 1975." All private debts that existed prior to the commencement of the Act in respect of a Scheduled Tribe who was landless or a village artisan or agricultural labourer or agriculturist holding one hectare of irrigated/two hectares of unirrigated land, were deemed to have been written off.
- (iii) 'M. P. Samaj ke Kamjor Vargon Ke Krishi Bhumi Dharkon Ka Udhar dene walon ke Bhumi Hadapne Sambandhi Kuchakron Se Paritran Tatha Mukti Vidheyak, 1976'.

4.21 As regards steps taken by Government to regulate private money lending in order to save the tribals from exploitation, it has been stated that to discourage private money lending and check exploitation of tribals the following steps have been taken :—

- (i) Loans through Cooperative banks and Commercial banks;
- (ii) Consumption loans through LAMPS;
- (iii) Provision of loans by Government for agricultural purposes.

4.22 The Committee desired to know the relief given to tribals under the Debt Relief Act, 1967. The representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that under this Act, money lenders were required to file the suit in the Debt Relief Court. All those cases have been disposed of.

4.23 Asked whether any restrictions had been imposed on the money lenders, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated that money lenders have to take a licence for the trade and at present they can not charge high rate of interest which they used to charge earlier.

4.24 In reply to a question, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the multi-purpose functions of the LAMPS are to give consumer credit and production credit. The Society is supposed to neutralise the money-lenders. In some areas, the LAMPS are functioning well and in some areas they are not functioning well. The effort is to see that the LAMPS supply credits to these people and prevent the money lenders from paying them the loans.

4.25 In order to prevent exploitation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by money lenders the Committee recommend that private money lending to SC/ST persons should be prohibited by legislation. The legislation should also provide for liquidation of all past debts. This prohibition for lending money should apply to all SC/ST persons having an annual income upto a level which may be prescribed.

D. Minimum Wages

4.26 It has been stated that there are 27 vocations in the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act 1948, in Madhya Pradesh State. Out of these 27, minimum wages have been fixed for 20 vocations. Minimum wage rates were revised w.e.f. January, 1982. Minimum wage fixed for unskilled workers is Rs. 7.00 per day and Rs. 210 per month except for Bidi workers for whom wage rate per day has been fixed at Rs. 7.50 per day (for 1000 bides).

4.27 Inspections are made by the Inspectors of the Labour Department with a view to implementing the minimum wage in all employments. During 1981, 18490 inspections were made in all employments, out of which 5731 inspections were in the agricultural sectors.

4.28 During the first 6 months of the year 1982, 3981 inspections have been made by the Inspectors of the Labour Department and payment of an amount of Rs. 42,896/- was secured as the difference in wages.

4.29 The employers in employments other than agriculture are maintaining records prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act, while the employers in agriculture are exempt from maintenance of any records under this Act.

4.30 Claims in respect of all employments could be filed before the labour court by the workers concerned or by the Inspectors. Keeping in view the large number of agricultural labourers, Sub-Divisional Magistrates have also been appointed claims authority for employment in agriculture. Besides, attempts are made to secure payment of the difference during the inspection itself.

4.31 The representative of the State Government stated during evidence that the minimum wages are same both for male and female labourers, *i.e.* Rs. 7/- per day. The Labour Department has special machinery for investigating cases so far as employment in Governmental work and in factories etc., is concerned. But with regard to agricultural labour, although Minimum Wages Act applies to agricultural sector, the minimum wage rate is not being implemented strictly because it was felt that the agricultural labourers were being compensated in many other ways than by payment in monetary terms only. Further, in the agricultural sector, employers did not keep any record. If the Government were strict in implementing minimum wage in agricultural sector, it would become difficult for people to employ labourers and it might even harm the tribals because they would be forced to go out of their areas. There is another problem in Madhya Pradesh. The State is getting labourers from other areas *e.g.* contractors get specialised labourers from Andhra Pradesh. The witness has added that when this issue was raised in the Cabinet, because of these reasons, it was decided to go slow.

4.32 When the Committee pointed out that in Orissa, in each Block a volunteer was appointed to settle minimum wage disputes, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated as follows:—

“So far as the appointment of special organisers is concerned, we have made it a point that they will be appointed to the tribal areas first. In Madhya Pradesh, organisers have been appointed and they are expected to look after this.”

4.33 The Committee note that during the first six months of the year 1982, as a result of inspections conducted by the Inspectors of Labour Department payment of Rs. 42,896 was secured representing the difference in wages actually paid to the labourers and those which were payable under the Minimum Wages Act. This clearly shows that the employers are not paying the minimum wages to the labourers fixed under the Act. The Committee recommend that inspecting machinery of Labour Department should be strengthened so that maximum number of inspections are made to ensure payment of full wages to the labourers as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act.

4.34 The Committee also suggest that in case the Inspectors of Labour Department are unable to cope with the work of inspections etc., assistance of social organisers may be taken to settle the minimum wages disputes, as is being done in the State of Orissa, and also to ensure that the labourers engaged in agriculture receive the prescribed minimum wages and are not exploited by the employers.

E. Excise Policy

4.35 Regarding excise policy in tribal areas, the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan 1980–85 observed as under:—

“The Ministry of Social Welfare issued guidelines in 1975 for excise policy in tribal areas, the cardinal principles of this policy being:—

- (a) The contract system of liquor vending in tribal areas should be abolished.

- (b) In areas where non-tribal population is interspersed, liquor vending should be through government agencies.
- (c) Tribals should be allowed to brew their own traditional drinks for domestic and social purposes.

4.36 It was also envisaged that a sustained drive to wean the tribals away from drinking should be taken up. It needs no emphasis that liquor vending is one of the important causes for the tribal losing command over his only major resource i.e. land. Hence the imperative need is to discontinue liquor vending in tribal areas."

4.37 In this connection the Note furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs states that the policy of the Government of India is that the commercial vending of alcoholic beverages should be discontinued in the tribal areas. While discouraging commercial vending of alcoholic beverages, the Government of India's policy recognises the necessity of the tribes to continue to prepare and consume alcoholic beverages in their homes for domestic, religious and customary use. In other words, the Scheduled Tribes are allowed to brew their own liquor for personal, religious and customary consumption, whereas commercial vending of alcoholic beverages is to be discontinued.

4.38 Total prohibition exists in the States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. No tribal area exists in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in the Union Territory of Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. In the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, Orissa and in the Union Territory of Mizoram the policy has been partially implemented. The Government of India has requested the Governments of the States and Union Territories to implement the excise policy formulated by the Central Government for the tribal areas.

4.39 The Committee desired to know how far the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have implemented the excise policy of the Union Government. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that in view of the guidelines received from the Ministry of Social Welfare in July, 1978, the Government of Madhya Pradesh decided to implement the excise policy laid therein. In the first phase it was decided to stop vending of liquor through contractors and accordingly country liquor shops in the Scheduled (tribal) areas in the State were closed down as per details given below :—

Year	No. of liquor shops closed.
1976-77	535
1977-78	101
1978-79	6
1979-80	43
1980-81	1
	687

4.40 After closure of the above shops, there remained only 432 liquor shops in such tribal areas.

4.41 On 22-7-1980 the Government of Madhya Pradesh took a decision that the Excise policy as laid down by the Government of India in respect of tribal areas be implemented in toto in the Scheduled areas of the State. As such, w.e.f. 1-4-81, 241 more shops were closed leaving behind 191 shops only. These shops were situated in Industrial areas, Municipal areas or in areas where non-adviasis were more than 50%. Out of these 191 shops, 152 shops were run departmentally by the Excise Department and remaining 39 shops by the contractors till 1-4-82. However, since 1-4-82, these 39 shops are also being run departmentally by the Excise Department and as such vending of country liquor through contractors has been completely stopped in the Scheduled areas of the State, with effect from 1-4-82.

4.42 However, vending of I.M.F.L. (Indian made foreign liquor) in these areas is still being done through contractors.

4.43 In the year 1980-81 the State Government had to suffer a loss of Rs. 5.29 crores by way of Excise Revenue because of closure of country liquor shops as above.

4.44 As regards grant of permission to the tribals to brew and manufacture country spirit for the purpose of their domestic consumption and for utilisation and consumption at social and religious functions, the State Government have granted this permission to the tribals w.e.f. 1-4-81 in Scheduled Areas of the State. Thus the excise policy in tribal areas is stated to have been fully implemented in the Scheduled areas of this State w.e.f. 1-4-82.

4.45 Social and voluntary organisations are also being involved in the implementation of this policy. The Department of Social Welfare is regularly bringing out a programme against consumption of liquor on the "Vividh Bharati" channels of Akashvani in the State. They are also organising cultural programme to propagate the message of prohibition etc. through film-shows, Kala Pathaks etc. It has been stated that registered Social and Voluntary organisations working for prohibition in the tribal areas are being given full cooperation by the State Government. Posters and booklets on prohibition are also being distributed by the Department of Social Welfare of the State Government in these areas.

4.46 The Committee need hardly stress that it is not easy task to ensure that the existing liquor outlets are not used by the contractors to sell country liquor also to the tribal people of the State. The Committee feel convinced that in order to wean the tribals away from the drinking habit, vending of any type of liquor shall have to be banned completely.

CHAPTER V

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

A. Land and Agriculture

5.1 The Committee have been informed that the records of rights operation are being carried out in 14 districts of the State covering 28167 villages in the State. These operations have been merged with the settlement operations since 1975.

5.2 In addition, preparation of records of rights and village maps are also to be carried out in the tribal project areas of 4 districts viz. Raigarh, Khargone, Chhindwara and Shahdol.

5.3 The object of these operations is to prepare upto date record of rights of the agriculturists and in particular to ensure and protect the rights in land of the tribals and the Scheduled Caste persons.

5.4 In reply to a question, it has been stated that the exact number of tribals who do not have such rights and who have been given titles to lands under these operations can be made available only after the completion of the operations.

5.5 Asked about the land settlement operations, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence as follows :—

"No doubt, the Government has prescribed some time-limit for the settlement operations. But in 1976 or 1977, we had prepared a Master Plan for 12 years under which we have to complete settlement operations in about 30 districts. As far as I am aware, the operations have not gone on, as per schedule and therefore, will probably take a little longer. Madhya Pradesh has a huge area of land. In any case, in normal districts, it takes about 4 years. But comparing the size of other 7 districts, we knew the operations cannot be completed in 5 years also. We do not have sufficient staff to take up operations in all the districts simultaneously. The Revenue Department is also examining the matter. In fact, it has taken the help and guidance from the Geological Survey also to accelerate the progress and to complete the settlement operations quickly. But it is a very major task."

5.6 The Committee desired to know whether land allotted to Scheduled Tribes was actually in their possession. The representative of the State Government has stated that they issue pattas to the allottees of land. However, they have not done any formal study of the problem but special efforts have been made to see that people who have not given possession, are given possession within a fixed time limit.

5.7 When suggested that a time limit should be fixed for completion of land settlement operations in the tribal villages in order to ensure the economic development of the tribals and to save them from harassment, the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated that there

is a provision under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code and Rules have been framed thereunder for allotment of land. According to those rules, the Scheduled Tribe applicants have the first priority for allotment of cultivable land available in the village or nearabout the village.

5.8 The Committee desired to know the surplus land allotted to landless tribals and facilities provided to them to improve the land. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the land declared surplus under the Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act 1968, is allotted to landless tribals and to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes on a priority basis.

5.9 The details of land distribution are as follows :—

<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Land distribution up to June, 1982</i>
Scheduled Tribes 17421	56282 acres

5.10 For improvement of the land allotted to these beneficiaries Rs. 1000/- per hectare is being given as grant under Central Sector Scheme of which 50% share is borne by the State Government. For this purpose a budget provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget for the year 1982-83.

5.11 Culturable Government land is allotted to landless persons under the Revenue Board circular IV-3 in which first priority is given to the Scheduled Tribes.

5.12 When pointed out that the amount of Rs. 1000/- per hectare being given to the allottees for development of land was quite insufficient, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that this is the land which has come under the Land Ceiling Act and, therefore, taken from the cultivators and allotted to somebody else. It is taken to be a cultivable land. Therefore, the amount of Rs. 1000/- is fixed and it is meant to improve the land and cultivate it. However, if inferior quality of land is allotted to any one, he will have to spend more. In this connection the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has explained that land allotted is more or less reclaimed land. The amount of Rs. 1000/- is only for levelling, bunding or for other inputs.

5.13 As regards facilities to raise better crops, it has been stated that the tribals are being provided adequate facilities for raising better crops on their lands. Part of the sub-Plan area is covered under the World Bank aided Intensive Agricultural Extension and Research Programme being implemented in the State. Extension activities have been intensified in other tribal areas also to cover the following aspects :—

- (i) Providing improved varieties of seeds including for the locally suited crops.
- (ii) Organising demonstration for introducing package of practices on use of pesticides and fertilisers.
- (iii) Popularising the use of improved agricultural implements and plant protection equipment.
- (iv) Carrying out land development measures on marginal and sub-marginal lands.

- (v) Providing irrigation facilities particularly to the individuals under micro-minor irrigation programmes which include dug-wells with facilities for water lifting devices.
- (vi) Enrolling the farmers in cooperatives giving necessary financial assistance for securing required inputs.

5.14 In reply to a question, it has been stated that seeds, fertilisers and agricultural implements are supplied to the tribals at subsidised rates.

Land Reclamation

5.15 The Committee desired to know the details of the waste/surplus land reclaimed and the number of Scheduled Tribe families benefited during the first sub-Plan period and thereafter. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the State Government, as a matter of policy, has been helping the willing individuals particularly landless persons who come forward to get government waste lands and surplus lands allotted to them for reclamation. Exact number of individuals including tribals who have been allotted such waste land and surplus land during the first sub-Plan period and the amount spent by them is not readily available.

5.16 Under waste land reclamation programme Government have done reclamation of ravines in districts of Bhind and Morena which is outside the tribal sub-Plan areas. About 1760 acres of land has been reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 20.72 lakhs. Of this 990.90 acres has been allotted to 142 persons. Exact numbers of individuals who are allotted the lands reclaimed by Government or were allotted to reclaim through their own resources during the first sub-Plan period is not readily available.

5.17 It has been stated that individual cultivators who are allotted government waste/surplus lands for reclamation are given pattas on the condition which contemplates the reclamation process within a specified period after which only the allotment of land is converted on Bhumiswami right basis.

5.18 In the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for preparation of Tribal sub-Plan 1978-83 and Project-wise Annual sub-Plan 1979-80, it has been stated that a network of agricultural farms with clearly defined roles has to be worked out for sub-Plan area as a whole with reference to the specific requirements of each agricultural sub-region. The Committee desired to know the details of agricultural farms and their impact on tribal agriculture. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that Government agricultural farms and research centres of the Agriculture University have considerably helped in popularising the modern techniques of agricultural production. The tribal agriculturists by and large, belong to weaker section of the society. In addition, the receptivity of these agriculturists located in remote and interior areas is also poor. As such the different measures introduced for popularisation of modern techniques on agriculture have not created the impact of that order on the tribal agriculturists as is observed on the agriculturists in the non sub-Plan area. Gradual increase both in the gross cropped area of the State and per hectare crop yields over the past few years indicates the effect of the help given to the farmers including the tribals in popularising the modern techniques through extension measures, agricultural farms and research centres.

Shifting Cultivation

5.19 As regards shifting cultivation, it has been stated that though not mentioned in any record sporadic shifting cultivation by a few families is practised by most primitive tribal groups of Baigas, Korbas, Bharias and Abujhmarias. Saharias as a class are not reported to have practised shifting cultivation.

5.20 Integrated development programmes was started during 1976-77 for settlement of the Baigas in the 8 villages of Baiga-chak area of ITDP Dindori, District Mandla. Their fields were bunded, seeds, fertilizers and bullocks were distributed, one civil dispensary was established, drinking water wells were sunk and arrangements for marketing of agriculture and forest produces were made.

5.21 Similarly, special development agencies were registered for primitive groups who were observed to be resorting to shifting cultivation. Expenditure incurred mainly on agriculture and other economic development aspects of these groups is as below :—

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of Special Primitive Group.	Years			Total
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	
1.	Baiga	1.50	4.00	12.00	17.50
2.	Korba	1.00	2.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Bharias	1.00	1.00	5.00	7.00
4.	Abujhmarias	4.50	7.00	19.00	30.50
TOTAL :		8.00	14.00	41.00	63.00

5.22 The Committee note that for improvement of land allotted to the beneficiaries Rs. 1000/- per hectare is given as grant under the Central Sector Scheme of which 50% share is borne by the State Government. The Committee feel that while in the case of surplus cultivable land Rs. 1000/- per hectare may be sufficient for development, this amount may not suffice for the development of waste land which has not been put to use earlier for agriculture. As such, the Committee recommend that in the case of waste land allotted to tribals the grant should be suitably enhanced to meet the cost of reclaiming the land and for making it fit for cultivation. The Government should also provide necessary technical guidance to help settlers in the reclamation of land.

5.23 The Committee find that the settlement operations started in 1975 in the State have not yet been completed. As regards delay in completion of settlement operations, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated before the Committee that "As far as I am aware, the operations have not gone on, as per schedule and therefore, will probably take a little longer." He further stated that "We do not have sufficient staff to take up operations in all the districts, simultaneously." The Committee are not satisfied with these explanations. They feel that the work of preparation of records of rights and of giving titles to lands to the tribals has not been taken up with seriousness. They recommend that

the survey work should be completed within a time bound programme. The tribal families who do not own cultivable land, should be allotted surplus/waste land so as to enable them to raise their economic standard. The tribal allottees of surplus/waste land should also be provided with requisite services and financial support so that the land allotted is put to proper use. Further, it should be ensured that the tribal landowners possess proper legal rights over the land under their possession and they do not face any difficulty in availing of credit facilities from lending institutions in the absence of title to land.

5.24 The Committee are unhappy to note that the number of individuals including tribals who have been allotted waste/surplus land during the first sub-Plan period i.e. (1974—80) are not readily available with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. This only shows that the work relating to allotment of surplus land or waste land is not being done systematically and proper records are not maintained. The Committee recommend that proper statistics about the allotment of waste/surplus land to the tribals living in the Tribal sub-Plan area should be maintained by the Tribal Welfare Department of the State Government with a view to assess the progress made in their economic condition at the end of the Sixth Plan.

5.25 The Committee note that problem of shifting cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is not acute and it is practised by a few families of most primitive tribal groups of Baigas, Korbais, Bhabhas and Abujmarias. The Committee also note that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have started integrated development programme from 1976-77 for settlement of the Baigas, in 8 villages of Mandla District. The Committee suggest that similar programmes should also be taken up for other primitive tribes, with a view to wean them away from the practice of shifting cultivation.

B. Irrigation

5.26 The Committee have been informed that during the first tribal sub-Plan period (1974—80) separate provision for irrigation works was made only after 1976-77. In the four years period (1976-78) the physical and financial achievements under this sector are as below :—

Category of Irrigation Projects	Financial		Physical		Area Irrigated.
	Outlays (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure	No. of Projects. (Area lakh hectares)	Potential created	
Major	1	0.15	0.08
Medium	17.67	15.10	14	0.61	0.31
Minor	54.04	54.18	980	2.22	1.18
TOTAL	71.71	69.28	995	2.98	1.57

The irrigation potential increased from the level of 4% in 1974 to 6.85% of the cultivated area in 1979-80.

5.27 For the Sixth plan period (1980—85) the following provisions have been made :—

Category of Irrigation Projects.	Financial Outlays	Physical	
	(Rs. in crores).	No. of Projects.	Potential to be created. (Area lakhs hectares).
Major	12.00	2	0.20
Medium	58.25	17	0.50
Minor	122.00	599	1.00
TOTAL :	199.25	618	1.70

On completion of these works it is expected that the percentage of irrigation potential would increase from 6.85% to 8.75% by 1984-85 from Government sources alone.

The utilisation of irrigation potential has increased from 43.2% of net area sown in to 59.2% in 1980-81.

5.28 Asked if the tribals are reluctant to utilise irrigation facilities due to high water rates and absence of channels in their fields, it has been stated that it is not correct to say that the tribals are reluctant to utilize irrigation facilities. The utilization of irrigation potential created in non-tribal areas is also low. The tribals are not yet trained in techniques of irrigated agriculture. As an incentive, therefore, the State Government has given them concessions as given below,

First 5 years	No water rates
Subsequent 6th year	1/3rd water rates
7th & 8th year	2/3rd water rates
9th year and onwards	Full water rates.

5.29 Asked if minor irrigation schemes are more suited to tribal economy, it has been stated that all irrigation schemes are suitable for tribal economy. But because of their smaller commands and early and more utilization, the minor irrigation schemes can be evenly spread over large areas. Hence the emphasis on them for accelerated exploitation of the irrigation potential.

5.30 The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has in his 27th Report (1979-81, para 8.117 and 8.118), drawn attention to an evaluation study of minor irrigation projects in the tribal sub-plan areas in Maharashtra. This study revealed that for all types of projects taken together the proportion of tribal beneficiaries was only 31 per cent. In the case of medium irrigation projects in sub-plan areas, the proportion of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries was only 17 per cent.

5.31 The details of Central Assistance received by the State Government for implementation of irrigation projects in the sub-Plan area are as under :—

Period	Amount of Central Assistance
	Actual sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
<i>Fourth Plan</i> 1976—80	22.5
<i>Sixth Plan</i> 1980—82	13.12
1982—83	1.00

5.32 In his 26th Report (1978-79) the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had observed that there were different agencies dealing with ground water, minor irrigation, medium irrigation and lift irrigation in each State and has recommended that a Master Plan for irrigation in Tribal areas in each State should be prepared. The Committee desired to know the position in Madhya Pradesh. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the major, medium and minor schemes including ground water and lift irrigation schemes are being executed by the Irrigation Department. Only dug-well programme is implemented by the Agriculture Department.

5.33 Master Plans for irrigation development in tribal areas of river basin have been prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission during the year 1976. The Master Plans for lift irrigation schemes are under preparation. In addition perspective plans for 42 ITDPs out of 62 have been prepared.

5.34 When the Committee suggested that tribals whose land was acquired for construction of irrigation projects should be compensated by giving them land in irrigated areas, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the Government are fully aware of this problem. He added that the Maharashtra Government has already enacted a law. If one acre of tribal land is taken for construction of a project the displaced tribal family is to get one acre in the command area of the Project when completed. The Central Government have recommended this law to be adopted by the other States also. So far as the question of rehabilitation of tribal families in such Projects is concerned, they have taken up the matter with the State Governments. They have emphasised that there should be no undue misery to tribal families.

5.35 Asked about the criteria for sanctioning irrigation schemes, the witness has stated that in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, one of the basic criteria for sanctioning a scheme is that more than 50% of the land should belong to the tribals and the beneficiaries should be the tribals.

5.36 When asked whether pump-sets were given to individual tribals also, the Director, Tribal Welfare, has stated that in Madhya Pradesh, individual efforts have not been successful. Pump-sets are, therefore given on community basis. He has further stated that a loan of Rs. 5000/- for diesel pump and Rs. 4000/- for electric pump is given and the subsidy portion is 75 to 80 per cent.

5.37 In his 26th Report (1978-79), the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has observed that 'different agencies provide different components of a minor irrigation scheme to the tribal cultivators. It would be in the interest of the tribals if one organisation is made responsible for completing all components of the scheme'.

5.38 The Committee desired to know the position in respect of minor irrigation schemes being implemented in various ITDPs. in Madhya Pradesh.

5.39 The Committee have been informed that the various agencies involved in the minor irrigation works in Madhya Pradesh are as under :—

- (1) Irrigation Department undertakes the construction of minor schemes irrigating more than 40 hectares. Lift Irrigation Schemes from surface water, cultivator's tube-well and public tube-well are constructed by Lift Irrigation Corporation of Irrigation Department.

- (2) The Agriculture Department undertakes dug-wells providing lift devices and minor irrigation works irrigating less than 40 hectares.
- (3) M.P. Electricity Board does the work of energisation of tube-wells and pumping sets of dug-wells.

5.40 An evaluation study of minor irrigation projects in the tribal sub-plan areas in Maharashtra revealed that the proportion of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of such projects was only 31 per cent. In the case of medium irrigation projects in the sub-plan areas, this proportion was only 17 per cent. It is thus obvious that though irrigation schemes are taken up in the tribal areas, the benefits are largely derived by the non-tribals. The Committee would suggest that study should be conducted as regards benefits derived by the tribals from the various irrigation schemes operating in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. Special programmes should also be initiated to enable the tribals to take advantage of the available irrigation facilities in these areas.

5.41 The Committee have been informed that Master Plans for irrigation development in the tribal areas of the State were prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission during the year 1976 and that Master Plans for lift irrigation schemes in 20 out of 62 ITDPs are under preparation. The Committee are surprised to note that the master plans for irrigation have not yet been finalised although these were prepared as early as in 1976. They would like these plans to be finalised expeditiously. The work regarding preparation of plans for lift irrigation in the remaining ITDPs should also be completed and schemes implemented on priority basis.

5.42 The Committee recommend that as is being done in Maharashtra, the tribals whose land is acquired for construction of irrigation projects should be compensated by giving them land in irrigated areas or in the command area of the Project when completed. If necessary, a law should be enacted for the purpose.

5.43 The Committee also recommend that a condition may be enforced in the Project Report itself of big industrial or irrigation projects that the concerned project authorities should take upon themselves the responsibility of rehabilitating the displaced persons affected by the establishment of such projects.

5.44 The Committee further recommend that each displaced tribal should be given one share by the Company established in the tribal sub-plan area and the cost of the share should be borne by the Company.

C. Education

5.45 As per 1971 Census, the percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh as against the percentage for total tribal population of the country was as follows :—

	1971		
	Persons	Male	Female
INDIA :			
(a) General	29.45	39.45	18.69
(b) Scheduled Tribes	15.72	22.57	7.87
MADHYA PRADESH			
(a) General	22.14	32.70	10.92
(b) Scheduled Tribes	7.62	13.05	2.18

5.46 The percentage of literacy amongst the Scheduled Tribes in the State was averaged at 10.98 in 1961 and was 16 percent for males and 5.61 percent for females. By 1971, the percentage of literacy amongst Scheduled Tribes generally had risen to 22.57 for males and to 7.87 for females. The figures for 1981 are not yet available. However, during the period of two decades between 1961—70 to 1971—80, the number of educational institutions opened and being run by all agencies in tribal areas is as follows :—

Year	Primary Schools.	Middle Schools.	Higher Secondary Schools.	College	Hostels	Ashrams
1961—70 (Opened)	5868	746	152	N.A.	818	47
1971—80 (Opened)	5629	1199	147	N.A.	830	39
Total till 3/82	18852	2833	490	14	1803	183

5.47 At present, the Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department of the State is running primary schools (13,997), middle schools (2,516) and higher secondary schools (391) and is managing 55 post-matric hostels, 1572 pre-matric hostels and 183 Ashrams for tribal students in the interior regions of tribal areas.

5.48 State-wise literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes in 1971 in some of the States having a large Scheduled Tribe population is given below :—

	Person	Male	Female
India	11.30	17.63	4.85
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.34	8.47	2.13
2. Bihar	11.64	18.45	4.85
3. Gujarat	14.12	21.83	6.15
4. Madhya Pradesh	7.62	13.05	2.18
5. Maharashtra	11.74	19.06	4.21
6. Orissa	9.46	16.38	2.58
7. Rajasthan	6.47	12.03	0.49

5.49 Despite the increase in the literacy percentage amongst the Scheduled Tribes in the last 2-3 decades, the Scheduled Tribes are still far behind the non-tribals in matters of education, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

5.50 The average enrolment percentage in primary schools for Scheduled Tribes is only 45.8 per cent as against 64.80 for the State. Similarly, for the middle school classes, the percentage of population attending school is only 22.3 per cent as against 30 per cent for the State. For universalisation in education and raising enrolment at all levels for school-going children in tribal areas, the following steps are being taken :—

- (i) Establishment of Ashram Schools in more sparsely populated areas.
- (ii) Establishment of primary school complexes in the areas with moderate sparseness.

- (iii) Opening of primary, middle and higher secondary schools in bigger hamlets and villages.
- (iv) Opening of new schools and locating it in such manner that a student is not required to cover more than 2 kilometres of distance for primary education and 8 kilometres for middle education and 20 kilometres for higher secondary education.
- (v) Establishment of hostels at the middle and high school levels according to requirement of each project area, and
- (vi) Providing of additional staff for sequential classes and consequential increase in sections of classes due to increase in enrolment.

5.51 Besides in accordance with article 350-A of the Constitution, 20 schools, each in 5 local dialects viz. Halbi, Gondi, Bhili, Koduk and Korku are proposed to be set up during 1982-83.

5.51 To make education more employment-oriented and vocational for the tribal boys and to build competence for entry in the specialised institutions for higher education, special science faculties have been started in 250 higher secondary schools and science teaching will be included in all higher secondary schools during the Sixth Plan. Coaching classes in the hostels, and for pre-admission tests in Medical and Engineering Colleges and for competitive examinations are also being organised.

5.52 The courses in higher secondary schools are being re-oriented to cater to the tribals life style and requirements for livelihood by introducing agriculture faculty and other similar vocational education.

5.53 Girls education is being given higher priority in view of the specially low percentage of literacy. 3 Kanya Siksha Parishad have been opened. These are residential institutions for girls. One of the major constraints in expansion of educational programmes has been non-availability of building for schools and teachers. Steps are being taken to accelerate the progress of construction and for giving additional facilities to attract better teachers in the tribal areas.

Six Middle Schools are being set up in the tribal areas to impart qualitative education to selected tribal boys.

Gurukul Vidyalaya has been started to help tribal boys and girls to become independent and earn while they learn.

Games and sports have been introduced and programmes for imparting special training to tribal boys have also been started.

5.54 In reply to a question the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence that 20 schools have been selected where teaching is done in local dialects. This had been done to see the reaction of tribal children. They will be taught in local dialects upto Class III and thereafter the medium of instruction will be Hindi.

The words commonly used in their local dialects have been incorporated in the Hindi books so that gradually they become proficient in Hindi also.

5.55 When asked about the stipends given to students studying in primary schools, the witness has stated that from Class I to V no stipend is given to students. They are given incentives like free uniform, free books,

mid-day meal etc. and in that manner they are compensated. Those children who live in the hostels their rate of stipend is different. When enquired whether some money is given to the parents of tribal children as an incentive to induce them to send their wards to schools, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that there are certain States like Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar which are giving money to tribal parents. The Ministry of Home Affairs can request Madhya Pradesh Government also to provide such incentives.

5.56 Asked whether any survey had been conducted in regard to the tribal children who are attending primary, middle and higher-secondary schools in the State, it has been stated that a survey was conducted by the Tribal Research and Training Institute in Mahendragarh block of Sarguja district in 1972. The findings of this survey were :—

- (i) There was considerable wastage and stagnation amongst tribals and non-tribals in the tribal areas in the schools. This basically emanated from economic backwardness of the people.
- (ii) Wastage and stagnation was on account of the help required in the household and economic activities.
- (iii) To some extent, sufficient number of teachers, curriculum and inadequate equipment and building facilities were also responsible for the under-utilisation of the facilities created.

5.57 The following amenities/concessions are being extended to Scheduled Tribes children to attract them to schools :—

- (i) Supply of nationalised text books free of cost to the students of Class I and II and supply of books through Book Bank to students from Class—III to VIII.
- (ii) State Scholarships to pre-matric children and post-matric scholarships to college going students.
- (iii) Reimbursement of Tuition and Board Examination fees to the students of pre-matric classes.
- (iv) Loan scholarships to the college going students to meet out expenses on books and other study materials.
- (v) Special Scholarships to children of Scheduled Tribes among whom literacy percentage is less than 5 per cent.
- (vi) Merit scholarships to students passing the primary and middle board examination on merit, merit being reckoned among the Scheduled Tribe students.
- (vii) Residential facilities in hostels and Ashrams.
- (viii) On a principle of 'Earn while you learn' a Gurukul Vidyalaya has also been established.
- (ix) Free distribution of uniforms to girl students and woollen jerseys to hostellers.

5.58 As per data furnished in the 27th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1979-81) (para 6.19), the percentage of wastage at primary stage among the Scheduled Tribe children in some of the States having a large Scheduled Tribe population was as follows :—

State	Percentage of wastage among Scheduled Tribe children at primary stage during 1976-77.
1. Andhra Pradesh	77.6
2. Bihar	82.6
3. Gujarat	64.3
4. Madhya Pradesh	87.6
5. Maharashtra	79.2
6. Orissa	86.4
7. Rajasthan	78.3

5.59 Asked about the percentage of drop-out of tribal children at different stages of education, it has been stated that as per the informal survey, the percentage of drop-outs at primary stages is reported to be about 66 percent. With a view to check this trend, the following steps have been taken/are being taken :—

- (i) Ashram Schools are being given preference over formal schools in tribal areas.
- (ii) Mid-day meals and other nutrition programmes are being provided to all schools to attract both the parents and students for school going children/pre-school going children and for mothers to attract them to the schools.
- (iii) Non-formal educational programmes are being taken up to make the tribal adults aware of the need for education for their children.
- (iv) Vocational training/education in agriculture and allied subjects relevant to the tribals is being introduced in the schools to make education more purposeful.
- (v) Increase in the number of teachers in schools to bring down the ratio between teachers and students.

5.60 As regards non-formal education, the Director, Tribal Welfare of the State Government has stated during evidence that the scheme of non-formal education formulated by the Ministry of Education is being implemented in the State. Besides this non-formal centres have also been opened for drop-out children or for such children who have never attended the school. There are separate arrangements for females. They are also imparted training in activities useful for running the households. In reply to a question, he has stated that last year 220 such Centres were opened in the tribal areas for the benefit of drop out children and there is a programme to open 1500 such centres during the year 1982-83.

5.61 The Committee desired to know the steps being taken by Government to improve the enrolment of tribal children in primary schools. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that basically, awareness in the tribals has yet to come. Once the urge for education arises, the need for incentives will disappear. Till that time, Government have to give a lot of incentives to them. Efforts for increasing and bettering the percentage of enrolment are being made.

5.62 When asked about the reasons for heavy drop-out of Scheduled Tribe children at primary stage and steps being taken to check it, the witness has stated that the major reason for drop-outs is economic. The children who are asked to go to the schools are taken away by the parents to undertake the work of economic nature, for example, to collect minor forest produce etc. Their economic conditions compel those children to undertake those activities rather than go to the schools.

Ashram Schools

5.63 The Committee have been informed that there were 131 Ashram Schools with 3820 students in the sub-Plan area at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period (1973-74). 37 Ashram Schools with 1330 inmates were opened during the Fifth Five year Plan. As in March, 1982, 183 Adivasi Ashram Schools with the capacity of 5150 inmates were functioning. Of these 5 were opened in 1980-81 and 20 in 1982. Some new Ashram schools are proposed for special primitive groups.

5.64 In reply to a question, it has been stated that though no formal evaluation through particular organisation has been undertaken periodical review of the functioning of Ashram Schools indicates that they have evoked better response in tribal areas. A good number of proposals from the local people and people's representatives in the Assembly and Parliament to open more Ashrams are being received constantly.

5.65 Asked whether any assessment had been made about the impact of Ashram Schools on the life of tribals, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the Education Ministry have set up a Committee which is functioning in the National Council of Educational Research and Training. That Committee is likely to submit its report soon.

5.66 When the Committee suggested that more Ashram Schools should be opened for tribals, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has admitted that these Ashram Schools are costly. On the one hand, the Government tries to allocate as much finance as possible for these schools, on the other, there is a limitation about availability of funds. They are therefore, attaching more and more hostels to the existing primary schools so that the coverage by these schools is as large as possible.

5.67 When the Committee enquired whether some voluntary organisations were also running the schools, the Director, Tribal Welfare of the State Government has stated that Banvasi Sewa Mandal and Bhil Sewa Sangh are running Welfare Ashrams. In Bastar a voluntary agency named Ma'a Rukmani Institute has made a plan to start an Ashram in each Development Block. In 1981-82, the State Government have given them grant-in-aid to run four Ashrams.

5.68 As regards residential schools for girls the Director, Tribal Welfare has stated that there are three residential schools exclusively for girls—one each for Eastern, Western and Central area. The other residential schools are common for boys and girls.

5.69 When suggested that more primary schools should be opened for girls, the witness has stated that majority of the Ashram Schools being started now are for girls. Out of the 20 Ashram Schools opened in 1981-82, fifteen are for girls.

5.70 The question whether the administration and control of the educational programme be continued with the Tribal Welfare Department or be transferred to the Education Department of the State, was discussed by the Tribes Advisory Council. The Council while adhering to the decision taken in the past and reversing the decision regarding formation of a separate Directorate for Technical Education, recommended at its meeting held on 9-7-1982 that it should be continued with the Tribal Welfare Department in view of the distinct need of the tribal communities and tribal areas.

5.71 On the basis of a study conducted by the Ministry of Education during 1978, it was suggested by the Ministry that ideally speaking the educational development of various States including that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should rest with the Departments of Education. The other Departments concerned who were handling welfare activities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children might continue with their programmes of incentives as supplementary programmes of educational development and as part of the educational programmes, independent of the educational development programmes.

5.72 A reference was made during evidence that Madhya Pradesh Cabinet had decided that Education should be transferred from the Tribal Welfare Department to Education Department, but later the Cabinet reversed this decision. Asked about the reasons therefor, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated as follows:—

“This question has been raised earlier. From the Home Ministry side we are also of the view that education should be transferred to the Education Department as the tribal Department does not have the competence for the specialisation to undertake this educational activity. When we transmitted this question to the State Government, they had put it to the Tribal Advisory Council. The Tribal Advisory Council did not agree to this transfer. In pursuance of that the State Government has taken a decision that the *status-quo* may continue *viz.* educational activity which is being undertaken by the Tribal Development Department in tribal areas should continue with the Tribal Development Department and should not be transferred to the Education Department.”

Student Hostels

5.73 From the beginning of tribal sub-plan every project officer was expected to evaluate the requirement of hostels within the sub-plan area. It is estimated that approximately 1836 hostels are required to provide facilities to 36,720 students which would cover approximately 32 percent of total pre-matric scholarship holders in tribal areas.

1211 hostels with 28728 seats were functioning at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. Out of 1211 hostels, 64 were for girls with capacity of 1650 inmates and 1147 were for boys with capacity of 27078 students.

161 hostels with the capacity of 3800 seats were opened during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Out of these 38 were for girls with 860 seats and 123 were for boys with the capacity of 2940 seats. In 1980-81 and 1981-82, 255 hostels with capacity of 5670 seats were opened out of which 56 were for girls with 1510 seats and 199 were for boys with 4160 seats.

5.74 In the Sixth Five Year Plan out of total proposed target of 400 pre-matric hostels and 27 post-matric girls hostels, 242 pre-matric hostels and 13 post-matric girls hostels have already been opened. Balance 158 pre-matric and 14 post-matric girls hostels are proposed for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan period. To encourage girls education, it is proposed to open only girls post-matric hostels during the Sixth Plan. For boys studying in colleges, the State Government have introduced a new scheme of 'Student House.' Under this scheme ten or more students are entitled to hire a house @ Rs. 30/- per month per head at places having population of 50,000 and above. Rs. 20/- per month per head is given for cities and townships having population less than 50,000. These students are entitled for scholarships at hostel rate to meet mess charges. With the operation of this scheme, the residential requirements for post-matric boys is being met to a great extent.

Curriculum for Education

5.75 The Committee have been informed that Vocational training in the curriculum in the general schools is limited to agriculture field. Agriculture faculty has been introduced in 210 higher secondary schools as against 393 higher secondary schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department. It is proposed to provide facility of teaching agriculture in all higher secondary schools during the Sixth Plan period. However, nine I.T.Is. are being run separately in tribal areas for imparting vocational training in engineering and non-engineering trades to 2904 tribal boys every year. In addition 20 per cent seats for Scheduled Tribe students have been reserved in general I.T.Is. in non-tribal areas. 15 training-cum-production centres with a capacity of 534 seats are also being run by the Tribal Welfare Department for imparting training in 13 trades.

5.76 In reply to a question, it has been stated that there is hardly any problem for the tribal youths to get employment after leaving the schools as the job avenues created are more than the demand. However, there is a growing anxiety on account of the alienation of educated tribal youths from their own community and moorings. It is on this count alone that greater emphasis is laid on special curriculum for tribals.

5.77 Asked why only agriculture was taught as a vocational subject in higher secondary schools and not other vocations like typewriting, stenography etc., the representative of the State Government has stated that these are basically for post-matric students. These vocations are taught in the ITIs. Keeping in view the need of the area State Government has been changing the curriculum to suit the requirement of the industries which are going to be taken up in the tribal areas. For example, in Balaghat, where there is a Copper project, training is given to tribals in such trades which may help them to find employment in that project. The witness

has further stated that the State Government have been following the curriculum of the Board of Secondary Education which is set up for the entire State. But special subjects are being introduced to suit the Tribals. Since a majority of them are engaged in agricultural operations and vocations connected with agriculture, this is taken to be one subject which is being given increasing importance.

5.78 In reply to a question, the witness has stated that carpentry, stenography, typewriting, pump-repair, mining operation etc. are the vocational subjects which suit the tribals according to the requirements of the area.

5.79 When asked about the employment avenues for tribal children after passing higher secondary with Agriculture, the representative of the State Government has stated as follows:

"The training in agriculture which is given at the high school stage, may not be sufficient to recruit him as Gram Sevak. But the general qualification entitles him for that post. So, after he is recruited as Gram Sevak on the basis of general qualification, he is given necessary training afterwards."

5.80 The Committee find that as per 1971 census, the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh was 7.62 as against 22.14 for the State as a whole. The literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes was 13.05 for males and 2.18 for females. The All India literacy percentage among Scheduled Tribes was 11.30 (17.63 for males and 4.85 for females), as per 1971 census. It is thus observed that the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh has been lower than the average for Scheduled Tribes in the country and much below the percentage for the State as a whole.

5.81 Since education is key to tribal development, the Committee suggest that this problem should be tackled on a priority basis. Besides allocation of sufficient funds for construction of school buildings and residential accommodation for teachers etc., the working conditions of teachers should be made more attractive in tribal areas. In order to meet the shortage of teachers in tribal areas, the Committee suggest that educated tribal boys and girls should be encouraged to join the teaching profession, if necessary by relaxing the educational qualification, and they should be provided proper incentives to take up jobs in the tribal area. This will enable them to play their part in propagating and spreading education among the tribals and inculcate in them the spirit of service.

5.82 The Committee also recommend that Adult Education Programme should be encouraged in the Tribal sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh.

5.83 As per data furnished in the 27th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period 1979-81, the percentage of wastage at primary stage among the Scheduled Tribe children in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1976-77 was 87.6. The Committee have been informed that as per informal survey, the percentage of drop out at primary stage is reported to be about 66. The Committee are perturbed at this heavy incidence of drop out at primary stage itself. The Committee must emphasise that effective steps are required to be taken to reduce the level of drop out at this elementary stage of education.

5.84 The Committee further suggest that besides giving scholarships, stipends, free books etc., more Ashrami Schools and hostels should be opened

to facilitate the tribal students to continue their studies without being a burden on their parents. As admitted by the representative of the State Government during evidence the main reason of tribal children not going to school is economic. The parents engage their children to do odd jobs of economic nature and as such the Committee recommend that parents of tribal students should be given cash incentive to induce them to send their wards to schools, as is being done in the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc.

5.85 At the end of 1973-74, there were 131 Ashram Schools with 3820 students in the sub-plan area. As in March, 1982, 183 Ashram Schools with 5150 inmates (i.e. an average of 30 inmates per school) were functioning. The Committee are not quite impressed by the increase in the number of such schools over the years or the number of students studying therein. They are not aware of the extent to which the Scheduled Tribes children have actually benefited from the facilities provided at these schools. The Committee have been informed that National Council of Educational Research and Training has been asked to study the working of the Ashram Schools. They would like to be informed of the findings and recommendations of the NCERT in this regard.

5.86 As in March, 1982, there were 18,852 primary schools in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. As against this, there were 183 Ashram Schools with 5,150 inmates. The Committee recommended that at least one student from each primary school should be able to get admission in the Ashram Schools. The number of Ashram Schools should be increased in due course.

5.87 The Committee also suggest that in order to bring awareness among tribals about the advantages of education, a publicity campaign should be launched with the help of dramatic clubs, films etc. at weekly hats and places of tribal concentration. Voluntary organisations working in the tribal areas should also be encouraged to create awareness among tribals about the usefulness of education.

5.88 The Committee note that Agriculture course has been introduced in 210 out of 393 Higher Secondary Schools being run by the Tribal Welfare Department. The Committee recommend that Agriculture should be included in the curriculum of all Higher Secondary Schools in the Tribal sub-Plan area to provide basic knowledge to the tribal youth about the agricultural techniques and practices.

5.89 The Committee find that the administration of education in the tribal areas of the State is partly under the charge of Tribal Welfare Department. The Ministry of Home Affairs are of the view that this work should be transferred to the Education Department as the Tribal Welfare Department does not have specialisation to undertake educational activity. However, the Tribes Advisory Council of the State did not agree to this transfer. The State Government accordingly decided that status quo may continue.

5.90 The Committee are of the view that educational development in the tribal areas of the State can be better achieved if it is administered by a separate directorate of tribal education under the administrative control of the Department of Education. In the Committee's view, this would result in qualitative improvement in the level of education in the tribal areas of

the State and will also be conducive to greater co-ordination in the implementation of various educational activities. The Committee therefore suggest that the State Government may look into the present administrative set up and particularly the functioning of the schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department and reconsider their decision regarding continuance of the existing arrangements.

D. Health Services

5.91 The Committee have been informed that during the period from 1974 to 1980 a sum of Rs. 1113.53 lakhs had been provided under the sector Public Health and Family Welfare.

The physical targets fixed during the above period to provide medical and public health facilities in the sub-Plan areas are stated to be as under:

- (i) To establish 261 Mini-Primary Health Centres, 30 Dental Clinics, 20 Survey cum-treatment Units, and V.D. Clinics and Distt. T. B. Centres.
- (2) To upgrade 27 ungraded dispensaries into graded dispensaries by providing the services of the Doctors.
- (3) To provide X-ray and Pathological services in the selected 7 Primary Health Centres etc.

5.92 A sum of Rs. 593.07 lakhs has been spent during the period between 1976-1980 in the Public Health and Family Welfare sector. Expenditure figures during the earlier two years are not available. Achievements made under this sector during the period between 1976-1980 are as under:

(1) Mini-Primary Health Centres opened	281 Numbers
(2) Mobile V. D. Clinics	5 Numbers.
(3) Compounder Training Centres sanctioned	3 Numbers.
(4) Ambulances given to Institutions	12 Numbers.
(5) Provision of staff and equipment to Hospitals	4 Numbers.
(6) Provision of Additional beds to Hospitals	65 Numbers.
(7) Survey-cum-Treatment Units	20 Numbers.
(8) Dispensaries upgraded	27 Numbers.
(9) Primary Health Centres upgraded	30 Numbers.
(10) Full time sweepers provided to Hospitals	174 Numbers.
(11) Providing X-ray & Pathological units to Primary Health Centres	7 Numbers.
(12) Opening of T. B. Centres.	3 Districts.
(13) Provision of additional beds to the 3 District Hospital	71.

5.93 The average doctor population ratio in the State at present is 1 : 1407. The exact doctor population ratio in the sub-Plan area is estimated at 1 : 17000. However, an effort is being made to open more medical institutions in the sub-Plan area.

5.94 In reply to a question, it has been stated that Rs. 3490.77 lakhs has been provided for the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1980-85. Norms fixed for opening of institutions in Tribal areas are as under:

- (i) Primary Health Centre—One per 30000 population.
- (ii) Sub-Centres—One per 3,000 population.
- (iii) Emphasis being on (i) and (ii) above, no norms have yet been fixed for opening hospitals below the District level.

5.95 Staffing pattern is as under:

Primary Health Centre: 2 Asstt. Surgeons, 1 Compounder, 1 Dresser, 1 Acctt-cum-clerk, 1 Lab. Technician, 1 Aya, 1 Peon, 1 Wardboy, 1 Sweeper, 1 driver, 1 Extension Educator, 2 Health Visitors, 8 Basic Health Workers, 10 A.N.M. (Auxiliary Nurse and Mid wife), 1 Compounder. The Family Welfare work is also carried out by this staff. The Health institutions in the tribal sub-plan areas are located in the hilly and comparatively inaccessible areas. At these places housing accommodation for the staff, hospital building and like facilities are inadequate. Therefore it has been difficult to provide adequate number of the medical, para-medical and auxiliary Nursing staff in these Institutions.

5.96 The Committee note that a sum of Rs. 11.14 crores had been provided during the first sub-Plan Period 1974-80 under the Public Health and Family Welfare Sector. Against this allocation, a sum of Rs. 5.93 crores has been spent during the period 1976-80. The expenditure figures for the earlier two years 1974-76 are stated to be not available with the Health Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Committee are inclined to believe that there have been shortfalls in expenditure in the Health Sector and the non-availability of expenditure figures is just an excuse. The Committee recommend that the working of the health schemes should be reviewed so as to ensure that the schemes in the health sector are properly planned and funds allocated therefor are fully utilised for the benefit of the tribal population in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State.

5.97 The doctor-population ratio in the sub-plan area is estimated at 1:17000 as against the corresponding ratio of 1:1407 for the State as a whole. It is evident that the availability of qualified doctors in the sub-plan area is quite inadequate. The Committee recommend that medical facilities in the sub-plan area should be augmented and qualified doctors and other medical staff be posted in the sub-plan area.

5.98 The Committee need hardly stress that the working conditions of doctors and other medical staff posted in remote tribal areas should be improved by various means e.g. by constructing staff quarters for them, by giving financial incentives in the shape of higher allowances and educational facilities for their children. Unless the medical staff work with dedication and with a spirit of service the health standards are not likely to improve inspite of opening more hospitals, primary health centres etc., in the tribal areas of the State.

E. Communication

5.99 The Committee have been informed that the average road length per 100 sq. kms. for the whole State as well as sub-Plan area in Madhya Pradesh is as under:

Period	(Km. per 100 sq. km.)	
	For the whole state	for sub-plan area
1-4-80	10.3	8.5
1-4-81	11.9	8.8
1-4-82	11.50	9.4

5.100 The mileage of all weather (pucca) roads in tribal sub-plan area was 14780 km. on 1-4-1980 as against 13085 km. on 1-4-1974. Thus there was an increase of 1715 kms. in six years. Separate details for fair weather roads for entire sub-plan area are not readily available.

5.101 During the period 1974-80, out of the total allocation of Rs. 24.05 crores an expenditure of Rs. 23.95 crores was incurred and the road length of 1715 kms. constructed.

5.102 All district headquarters of tribal areas are connected by all weather (pucca) roads. All tahsil headquarters have also been connected by all weather roads. With regard to block headquarters there are only 6 block headquarters which are yet to be connected by all weather roads to the main roads in tribal sub-plan area. The work on these roads is in progress.

Out of 1054 market and growth centres in tribal areas, by the end of Fifth plan period, 613 had already been linked with roads. 254 centres fell on roads which were under construction during 1980-81 and 1981-82. 39 more have connected and 50 are proposed to be connected during the year 1982-83. The remaining 98 centres would be connected in the remaining years of Sixth five-year plan.

5.103 It is expected that after all the market centres and bigger villages having population of 1000 or more are connected by road, particularly all the villages having schools shall get connected by road. Looking to the vastness of the tribal areas in the State and consequently massive requirement of funds for the construction of roads, bridges and culverts, the requirement of connecting all the villages having schools in the tribal areas finds a lower priority.

5.104 In the sub-plan area, out of 2114 villages having population of more than 1000, 1089 have been connected by the main roads. During the course of Sixth five-year plan, it is proposed to connect 186 villages to the main roads. This would, however, still leave wide gaps in the communication system in the tribal sub-plan areas.

The concentration of population in tribal areas is much less than in non-tribal areas and hence the normal norm of village with a population of 1000 being connected to main road will still leave practically 97 per cent of the villages uncovered. If the number of smaller villages falling on these roads is taken into account, then 60-70 per cent of villages in tribal areas still remain inaccessible. Special funds, therefore, need to be provided for construction of culverts and small village roads to connect smaller villages

in tribal areas. An amount of Rs. 50 crores is expected to be spent during the Sixth five-year plan period for construction of 2500 kms. of all weather pucca roads.

5.105 In reply to a question, it has been stated that besides the Cabinet Sub-Committee and the high power implementation committee headed by the Chief Secretary at the State level, the implementation of road construction schemes in a coordinated manner, is also watched at the level of Engineer-in-Chief in the Public Works Department. A quarterly physical and financial progress report is also submitted for review at the State level.

5.106 The Committee are surprised to note that details regarding fair weather roads in the sub-plan area are not readily available with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Committee are of the view that in the absence of such basis data it is not possible to make a realistic plan about the construction of roads in the sub-plan area. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the State Government should make appropriate arrangements for the compilation and maintenance of statistics about road construction work and other development programmes in the sub-plan area.

5.107 The Committee note that all the districts and tahsil headquarters have been well connected by all-weather roads in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, and work to connect the remaining six Block headquarters by all weather roads to the main roads is in progress. The Committee suggest that road net-work should be extended to the interior of the tribal areas and all the weekly markets and growth centres, headquarters of LAMPS, health sub-centres etc. on a priority basis so that these places remain accessible throughout the year and benefits accruing from various developmental programmes can reach the tribals without any difficulty.

5.108 The Committee recommend that after all the villages having more than 1000 population have been connected to the main roads, efforts should be made to connect the smaller villages having a population of 500 people and above to the main roads. The Committee need hardly stress that without a proper communication system in the tribal areas, the lot of these backward communities who have been living in isolation for centuries, cannot improve.

F. Credit and Marketing

5.109 The Committee have been informed that the Fifth Five Year Plan was designed to expand the activities and improve economic viability of the cooperatives and for that matter to improve the economic condition of farmers in general and the weaker section, in particular. Attention was therefore focussed on making the small and marginal farmers economically viable and also developing the tribal areas. With this end in view increased financial assistance by way of share capital, loan and subsidy was provided to the co-operative banks and societies during the 1974-80 period, as shown below:

Sl. No.	Group of Head of Expenditure	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
(i)	Share capital	649.225
(ii)	Strengthening the co-operative Banks	144.505
(iii)	Loans & Interest subsidy to Members	354.39
(iv)	Managerial subsidy, training etc.	185.83
	Total :	1333.95

5.110 The Committee enquired whether it was a fact that the nationalised banks were not coming forward to set up branches in far-flung tribal areas. It has been stated that the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India have a regular programme of opening branches in the tribal areas through their Kshetriya Gramin Banks and thus extending credit facilities to the tribals. No case of apathy of the nationalised banks in this regard has come to notice.

5.111 Asked whether there was any programme to set up mobile banks which could visit the far-flung tribal pockets for disbursement of money to the tribals in accordance with the sanctioned schemes for their economic development, it has been stated that efforts are made to distribute the loan and subsidy amount of sanctioned schemes in kind rather than in cash to the tribals for obvious reasons. There is no proposal for setting up mobile banks in the State at present.

5.112 The Committee asked whether any voluntary organisation had helped in the tribal development in the Sub-Plan area. The representative of the Planning Commission has stated during evidence as follows:

"Credit disbursal is the main aspect here. The Reserve Bank has asked the Commercial Banks to prepare district credit plans. Those commercial banks which are characterised as lead banks take up this responsibility for the concerned districts. That lead bank is required to prepare the district plans. They take into account the total credit needs of the area, the entire district. They go into the details as to which institutions, cooperatives, Commercial banks and other institutions, will supply how much credit. ARDC/AFC have prepared banking plans for some block/districts. The States have their own development plan; there is district development plan. So, this district development plan and the district credit plan are to be coordinated. With mutual consultation and discussion this is done. These two plans have to be matched. This is ensured. In some areas banking plans have been prepared by AFC/ARDC and other organisations."

5.113 Asked whether the Reserve Bank of India had got any idea about the credit needs of the tribal areas, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that in so far as the Reserve Bank credit to the Adivasi area is concerned, no extensive survey has, perhaps been conducted. But recently they have conducted a survey in Rajasthan and they have given a report. This is in relation to the cooperative and credit structure which is prevalent in Rajasthan. Otherwise, no survey has been conducted. In this connection the representative of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated as follows:

"We have a separate organisation which is responsible for formulating the plan for the entire sub-plan area. The Tribal Welfare Department has a separate directorate which is doing its basic tasks. In 1974-75, for the first time, when the sub-Plan concept was introduced, we had formulated projects for each of the ITDPs and 41 reports were prepared. They were revised two years ago. We are now taking up the task of reviewing the project reports which were formulated initially on a year to year basis so that we could see how much of Planning is reflected in the Annual Plans. The other work

which is being done is that we have Project Advisory Board at the District level. We have evolved a budgetary procedure and separate grant has been created for the Sub-Plan which reflects about 25% of each Department's plan funds. The provision made for the Tribal Sub-Plan area are non-diversifiable. Then, the Project Officers accordingly issue guidelines for formulation of the various schemes and get them approved."

5.114 The Committee desired to know whether the tribals in Madhya Pradesh were experiencing any difficulty in getting loans from the banks due to various procedural formalities. The representative of the Planning Commission has stated during evidence that the Committee set up for simplification of procedures and forms for taking small loans by the smaller and marginal farmers, had recommended that for taking small loans upto Rs. 1000/- the loan should be given against a pronote. It is a single, very simple document, just to be signed. Upto an amount of Rs. 5000/- no collateral security or guarantee is to be taken. These are now the instructions of the Reserve Bank, and all banks are required to observe these, and all banks have been asked to prepare simplified forms and print them in local languages. As a matter of fact that Committee have recommended that at the back of the form it should be printed that no guarantee or security is necessary upto Rs. 5000/-. But in some areas, earlier, the banks had been security minded. That practice continued in some field areas. Some Bank Managers, despite the Reserve Bank's instructions, may be asking the borrower for security or guarantee.

5.115 Under the instructions of the Reserve Bank and all commercial banks, who have issued orders, if some Managers are insisting on security, it is wrong. The senior staff should enquire into these complaints. The staff are required to follow the instructions. At the Banking Division some sample forms from the branches printed in local languages were called for and it was written on the back of those forms that security was not necessary.

5.116 When the Committee pointed out that there were complaints that the small and marginal farmers were not getting loans from the Banks without security, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated that such complaints had been received earlier also. Instructions have therefore, been issued to all the Banks by Government that if any application for loan from small/marginal farmers is rejected, that should be submitted by the concerned Bank Manager to his higher officer for perusal. In this connection the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has admitted that it is a genuine problem and the Government is aware that despite instructions, certain tribals and others are not getting loans to the desired extent. Madhya Pradesh Government is also living instructions to the staff that the Agricultural Extension Officer should process the application and thereafter send it to the Bank for clearance.

5.117 In this connection the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated as follows:

"We are fully aware that there is some difficulty for Adivasis getting bank loans. If you remember, this very Committee had examined this question in February, 1980, when the Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance gave evidence before the Committee. A lot of suggestions were given. The Department of Economic Affairs

of the Ministry of Finance is seized of this subject of credit. Accordingly, it is taking a lot of action. We know that in the field there are a lot of difficulties in the tribals getting loans from banks. We are fully aware of the difficulties you mentioned. We have already had a dialogue with the Reserve Bank, and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. They have promised to take action. We are trying to see how best we can tackle the problem. The difficulties of the banks are also there. They have got very small number of branches in the rural areas, fanning out into the tribal areas. Then there is the problem about jurisdiction. The number of field staff they have, is limited. Their mobility is limited. All these limitations are there. We are trying to see how we can overcome them. The first difficulty is that there are no development managers. Now we have commercial managers. The development culture will take some time to seep into the banking sector. We are trying to see how its pace can be hastened.

5.118 As regards the Scheduled Tribes Finance Corporations, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that there is a Scheduled Tribes Finance Corporation in Andhra Pradesh. They are giving loans also. The loans by this Corporation are in addition to what is being given by banks. Banks also continued to function in areas where the Corporation does not function. Government is trying to see that more and more Corporations of this type get established.

5.119 When the Committee pointed out that there should be one agency from where the tribals could get loan, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that they are quite seized of the matter. The loan is not forthcoming in many cases and the tribals have difficulty. The first difficulty is that they are not literate. Government is seeing that some of the welfare officers, circle officers and others help the tribals to fill up forms etc. and present them to banks. Secondly, the banks are located more in the urban and town areas and the number of branches in the remote tribal areas is very few. Taking into consideration that aspect, LAMPS have been formed which can discharge, *inter alia*, the functions of the banks. One of their objectives is to give production loan and consumption loan. Where branches of banks have not reached Government is trying to set up LAMPS. It is hoped that the LAMPS will function much more effectively in granting loans.

But the fact is that the Tribal Development Corporations were structured a few years ago, for the express purposes of taking over from LAMPS the farms and forest produce of the tribals and sell them to other markets. The main function of the Tribal Development Corporations continues to be marketing of tribal farm and forest produce.

5.120 Asked whether a part of loan given to tribals was also treated as grant, the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated that the Government gives subsidy upto 15 to 20 per cent of the cost of the project. Supposing a particular project costs about Rs. 5000/- according to the subsidy scheme of the Government 15 to 20 per cent is deducted out of Rs. 5000/-. That is the portion of subsidy. The remaining portion is treated as loan. The loan is not said to be Rs. 5000/-, but it is said to be Rs. 3500/- or so. Rs. 1500 or so is the subsidy portion which the Government deposits in the bank.

5.121 As regards the LAMPS, it has been stated that till March, 1982, 1945 LAMPS have been organised in the tribal areas of the State. The management of LAMPS consists of 8 elected and 3 nominated members. 2/3rd of the elected seats and the post of Chairman are reserved for Tribals. The State Government have sanctioned subsidy of Rs. 6.36 lakhs during 1981-82 so as to enable the members of the Managing Committee to attend the periodical meetings of the Committees.

5.122 The LAMPS are working as multipurpose societies. They are providing short and medium agricultural credit, interest free consumption credit, purchase of consumer goods, agricultural produce and minor forest produce etc. Achievements of the 693 LAMPS till the end of March, 1982 are as below:

(i) Membership	Rs. 7.00 lakhs
(ii) Short & Medium term loans distributed	Rs. 78.95 lakhs
(iii) Consumption loan distributed	Rs. 2.64 crores.
(iv) Sale of consumer goods	Rs. 26.53 crores.
(v) Purchase of M.F.P.	Rs. 53.84 crores.
(Minor Forest Produce)	
(vi) Purchase of agricultural produce	Rs. 11.86 crores.

5.123 As regards the working of LAMPS, the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated that actually there are only 1045 LAMPS which have been organised so far. Out of these 693 LAMPS have been strengthened and the remaining 352 LAMPS have only been organised recently. The business which has been executed has been done only by these 693 LAMPS so far. The remaining LAMPS are also being strengthened. The State Government is aware that there are vast tribal concentration areas where LAMPS are still to be organised, and strengthened so that they can take up the work of multi-purpose nature which they are expected to do.

5.124 When pointed out that it was one of the objectives of the LAMPS that they would purchase the produce from the tribals and dispose it of through the Regional Marketing Societies, but had failed to do so, the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated that it is the basic objective that the LAMPS will do the marketing work. But it is a small society and it does not have that much capacity. Then there are difficulties of refinance and of facilities for marketing. Their resources are also limited and as such they are not able to purchase all the produce and sell it. It is tied up by the State Marketing Federation which sells all the produce of tribals to LAMPS. A separate wing has been established in the Marketing Federation for tribal areas.

5.125 Asked how far the LAMPS had helped the tribals in marketing agricultural and forest produce, it has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that the LAMPS have, no doubt helped the tribals in various ways. Under the leadership of the State Marketing Federation, the LAMPS are purchasing agricultural produce and minor forest produce and offering fair price according to proper weight and quality. The LAMPS, as agents of the MARKFED, have purchased agricultural produce and minor forest produce worth Rs. 65.7 crores or more, and have played vital role in checking the malpractices of the middlemen and the age old exploitation of tribals.

5.126 When pointed out that the minor forest produce was purchased by middlemen from the tribals at cheaper rates and later on sold a higher

rates, the representative of the State Government has stated that the rates are fixed by the Government according to prevailing market price and accordingly the MFP (Minor Forest Produce) are sold. The Tribals have been paid @ Rs. 3/- per bag of tendu leaves although the question of partnership and royalty is still under consideration and the full calculation about profits has not been made. The Tribals are now getting better rates than what they were getting earlier from the middlemen.

5.127 As regards performance of LAMPS, it has been stated that the LAMPS in the tribal areas are working reasonably satisfactorily and providing credit needs to the tribals both for consumption and production purposes for which funds have been provided.

5.128 As regards the consumption loan, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has explained during evidence that the idea is that since many of the tribals have poor economic return, this loan may be given. After February and March, lean period starts upto the time they get the next harvest. It happens in October-November. The three or four months period before they get harvest is very difficult for the tribals. In order to tide over this lean period, consumption loan was started. That was the basic purpose. But in addition the tribals have got several other obligations—funeral, marriages, birth ceremony etc. Consumption loan is supposed to tide over them also.

5.129 In reply to a question, it has been stated that non-tribals living in tribal sub-Plan area are entitled to almost all the facilities from LAMPS. However, they are not entitled to the interest free consumption loans which are exclusively given to the tribals. The small farmers, landless labourers and village artisans are being provided consumption loans for specific purposes by the Central co-operative banks and the LAMPS out of their own funds at the normal rate of interest.

5.130 In the 26th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1978-79) it has been stated that in some cases leases of minor forest produce are not being assigned in favour of large sized multipurpose cooperatives or other specialised cooperatives or apex bodies like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation. It is reported that in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, leases of Sal Seeds are being given to private parties. The Committee desired to know why lease of minor forest produce like sal seeds etc. was given to private parties. It has been stated that in the State of Madhya Pradesh all important minor forest produce like tendu patta, sal seed, harra etc. are nationalised. The entire area is divided into units and for each unit purchasers are appointed. The collection is done by the departmental agency. In the tribal areas, the MARKFED is acting as purchaser and the LAMPS are working as collection agents to MARKFED. The activities of LAMPS are being expanded from year to year. During the year 1972, 54 units of Harra, 86 units of Sal seed out of 189 and 435 units of Tendu patta (out of 1806) were worked through LAMPS and MARKFED. With the expansion of activities of MARKFED in the tribal areas and strengthening of LAMPS it is expected that the entire purchase of minor forest produce will be done through the agency of MARKFED and LAMPS alone in sub-Plan areas. It has been stated that payment of reasonable price to tribals employed by private parties is ensured by regular inspections and checks exercised by Forest and Tribal Department.

5.131 The Committee desired to know what the Government had done to eliminate intermediaries in respect of minor forest produce. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that minor forest produce is collected by LAMPS where they exist. Wherever they do not exist, private people are operating. He has further stated that the difficulty is that the LAMPS have come up to a certain extent and further expansion is necessary. When they get established in all the tribal areas fully, then only the Government will be able to exclude other traders.

5.132 When pointed out that there was no agency to purchase the goods from LAMPS, he has stated as follows :—

“The first thing is that we should be able to cover the entire tribal areas by LAMPS and when LAMPS get established whatever collected by LAMPS should be taken over by the equally competent agency at the State Headquarters. Our first step is to establish LAMPS and get them linked with the MARKFED agency because there is no other State level agency. Our idea is to first cover all the tribal areas both at the LAMPS level and at the State level Corporation, whatever be the nature of the Corporation.”

5.133 When asked about the total amount of money required by the LAMPS for their operation, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated as follows :—

“Vaikuntlal Mehta Institute for Cooperative Management, Poona also pointed out that LAMPS are suffering from want of finance not only to maintain the present level of transactions but also to be able to increase further transactions. In this context, I may also mention that the total quantum of produce in money terms which has been procured by LAMPS in Madhya Pradesh comes to nearly Rs. 65 crores or so. Now, we would certainly like to increase the financial capability of the LAMPS. We want to increase the area of operation also. We have made certain calculations so far as Sixth Plan is concerned. In Madhya Pradesh, we will have to work the figures and keep them ready so that we may be able to increase the financial assistance to LAMPS.”

5.134 As regards the arrangements for godown he has stated as follows :—

“So far as godowns are concerned, we are getting assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation. They are generous in giving us money for construction of godowns. On the other hand, it is not a very happy thing to say that the State Governments have not been taking full assistance from the NCDC. But we are trying to see that they take advantage of the full assistance and godowns are established. We also want to see that the roads leading to the market centres are constructed when these godowns are established. The NCDC is in a position to give financial help to the LAMPS on some other counts also.”

5.135 The Committee note that the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to all the banks that small loans upto Rs. 1000 should be given

to the small and marginal farmers against a pronote and loans upto Rs. 5000 should be given to them without any collateral security or guarantee. However, the experience of the Committee is that these instructions are not being complied with by many of the branches of the banks and they ask for securities/guarantees from small and marginal farmers for small loans. The Committee, therefore, stress that the Reserve Bank should ensure that these instructions are followed scrupulously by all the Bank officials so that there is no difficulty to the small and marginal tribal farmers in getting small loans. The Committee recommend that action should be taken against the officials who violate these instructions and harass the poor tribals for getting small loans.

5.136 The Committee suggest that a Scheduled Tribe Finance Corporation should be established in Madhya Pradesh which should provide loans to the tribals for implementing the viable family-oriented schemes. This facility should be in addition to the loans which are given by the banks or LAMPS.

5.137 The Committee have been informed that the Nationalised Banks and the State Bank of India have a regular programme of opening branches in the tribal areas through the Regional Rural Banks (Kshetriya Gramin Banks) and thus extending credit facilities to the tribals. They recommend that the coverage of these banks should be increased so that one branch of such banks is opened to cater to the credit needs of at least 3 Panchayats.

5.138 The Committee note that only 1045 LAMPS have been organised so far in the Tribal sub-Plan area, out of which 693 LAMPS have been strengthened and 352 have been organised recently. The Committee recommend that sufficient number of LAMPS should be established to cover the entire sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh and all the LAMPS should be adequately strengthened so that they are able to meet the requirements of tribals relating to production and consumption credit, supply of seeds and other agricultural inputs, supply of consumer goods and marketing of their agriculture and minor forest produce. This will save the poor tribals from the exploitation of money lenders-cum-traders and middlemen and bring about socio-economic progress of the tribals.

5.139 The Committee note that the management of LAMPS is to consist of 8 selected and 3 nominated members and 2/3rd of the elected seats and the post of Chairman are reserved for Tribals. The Committee recommend that at least 3/4th of the elected seats and the posts of Chairman & Vice-Chairman of LAMPS should be reserved for tribals only. The Committee suggest that the staff working in LAMPS should be imparted training regarding their duties and responsibilities so that the LAMPS function efficiently and serve the purpose for which they have been set up.

5.140 The Committee are concerned to know that all the units of Sal seeds and Tendu patta are not worked through the LAMPS and MARKFED in the tribal sub-plan area of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government claims that all important minor forest produce has been nationalised. However, lease of minor forest produce is still given to contractors. The Committee are of the opinion that tribals cannot escape exploitation if the collection, purchase and sale of minor forest produce remain in the hands of contractors. They, therefore, recommend that all important minor forest produce should be handled by the LAMPS/MARKFED and the contractors should be eliminated from such operations.

5.141 The Committee recommend that in the auction of village mandis (hats), only tribals should be allowed to bid.

5.142 The Committee recommend that the contractors who engage tribal labourers for various types of works undertaken by them should provide pass book to each tribal labourer wherein entries regarding payments etc. should be made.

5.143 The Committee also recommend that the contractors who engage tribal labourers should, out of their profits, provide bonus to the tribal labourers. They should also provide lumpsum financial assistance when their services are terminated.

G. Industries

5.144 The Committee have been informed that so far 9 major industrial units as under have been located in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State :—

- (1) M/s. Bastar Wood Products, Jadalpur.
- (2) M/s. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Gopalpur, Distt. Bilaspur.
- (3) Indo Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., Copalpur, District Bilaspur.
- (4) M/s. Hukumchand Jute Mills, Amlai, District Shahdol.
- (5) M/s. Orient Paper Mills, Amlai, District Shahdol.
- (6) M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation, Nutrition Food Plant, District Dhar.
- (7) Milk Chilling Centre, Betul, (M.P. State Dairy Development Corporation), District Betul.
- (8) M/s. M.P. Veneers & Plywood India (P) Ltd., Betul District Betul.
- (9) M/s. Rajadhiraj India (P) Ltd., District Seoni.

5.145 The Committee desired to know the employment potential in these industrial units and the recruitment procedure followed by them. It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that in these industrial units local inhabitants, including tribals, are generally employed on semi-skilled jobs and on such of the skilled jobs in which they are proficient. Exact employment potential of these industrial units and number of tribals employed therein is not readily available.

Normal procedure for recruitment in public sector industries is to recruit persons through employment exchange. Private sector industries also generally follow this procedure, but they of their own also pick up local talents for the jobs for which such persons are found suitable. In public sector industries, the policy laid down by Government on reservation for Scheduled Tribes is followed. Thus local tribal population is given preference, as far as possible, in the employment.

As regards the efforts made by State Government to encourage the development of Small Scale Industries in the sub-Plan area, it has been stated that majority of tribals are engaged in agriculture and collection of forest produce. However, efforts are being made to induce them to set up small scale industries and to provide them avenues for self employment by

training them under departmental Entrepreneurial development programmes and Rural Artisans programmes. Besides, these tribals are also trained and helped under TRYSEM scheme in order to enable them to set up their own enterprises. Number of Scheduled Tribes trained during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the number of small units established by them is given below :—

	1980-81	1981-82
No. of Scheduled Tribes trained.	2,159	3,721
No. of units established by Scheduled Tribes.	230	2,131

5.146 As regards the position of traditional craftsmen in the tribal areas it has been stated that it is true that the traditional craftsmen in the tribal areas are being disturbed because of the introduction of new industries and their products. For example, cloth woven by tribals on primitive looms has become un-remunerative to the weavers as well as to traders because better cloth has become readily available even in tribal areas. Similarly primitive method of crushing oilseeds to take out oil by tribals in many areas has become non-viable because of availability of edible oil with the traders in the tribal areas. However, since 1978 the State Government with a view to protect the traditional craftsmen, has started giving funds for setting up of village industries out of the State budget. This is in addition to the funds given by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. In the face of competition from mass scale production, no worthwhile results can, however, be expected.

5.147 The State Government/Khadi Board have initiated the following schemes for having tribals in traditional crafts and for setting up new village and cottage industries as alternatives to increase their sources of income.

- (i) Training of tribals and subsequent follow up action to enable them to take up bee-keeping through centres in Raigarh, Surguja, Mandla, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad opened during the sub-Plan period.
- (ii) Since the last year about 5000 hectares of denuded forest land is being progressively put under plantation of Savai grass, Sisal, Bamboo and Saimal in Surguja, Raigarh and Raipur districts to assist rope-making, basketry and match making cottage industries.
- (iii) Following are the other cottage, traditional and village industries which are being encouraged in the tribal areas :—

Sl. No.	Name of Industries	Area Covered	Employment potential
1	2	3	4
(1)	Cutting & Polishing of gem-stones	Bastar	250
(2)	Cottage Matches	Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg & Rajnandgaon	2000
(3)	Khadi Weaving	10 Centres in tribal areas.	1000
(4)	Collection of Ayurvedic herbs	Rewa Division.	150

5.148 It is expected that during the Sixth Plan the savai grass, cottage matches, bee-keeping, khadi spinning and weaving would get extended in the tribal areas substantially.

5.149 Asked about the arrangements for marketing of goods manufactured by tribals, it has been stated that there are no exclusive arrangements for marketing of such goods. However, in savai grass rope making scheme, it has been arranged that Khadi and Village Industries Board will purchase all the rope which the tribals cannot locally sell. Similar facility is being given in regard to honey produced by them. In case of Khadi, cloth is produced by them on piece wage rate basis and all of yarn and cloth is being taken by the Khadi Board for marketing.

5.150 In reply to a question, it has been stated that Khadi and Village Industries Board imparts basic training to artisans before they set up a village industry. The Forest Department has made available 5000 hectares of denuded forest area for plantation. In regard to supply of other forest produce Khadi and Village Industries Board is making efforts to procure more forest land with the sole objective of sustaining village industries.

5.151 The Committee note that a number of major industries have been established in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh. The Committee would like the State Government to ensure that these public or private undertakings provide job opportunities to the local tribals in their organisations which should be not less than the percentage of tribal population in that area. These undertakings should also take the tribals as apprentices and absorb them in semi-skilled and skilled jobs after training. The State Government should have a close liaison with these undertakings and introduce such courses in their Industrial Training Institutes, Vocational Training Centres etc. for which there is great demand in these industries so that there is no difficulty for the tribals to find a job in these organisations. Government should also give adequate publicity among tribals about training/employment opportunities available to them in these major industrial units located in the sub-plan area.

5.152 The Committee further recommend that the number of Industrial Training Institutions in the tribal sub-plan area should be augmented. They also recommend that under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) more training courses may be organised by Government to impart training in poultry, driving, type-writing, blacksmithy etc. in each ITDP Block.

5.153 The Committee suggest that the Government of Madhya Pradesh should identify particular cottage industries which have good potential for development in sub-plan area and encourage the tribals to develop those industries by providing them credit, marketing and training facilities. Necessary guidance and technical know-how should also be provided to the tribals by the Khadi and Village Industries Board to improve the quality of their products. The Committee feel that some of the crafts with necessary financial support can supplement the income of the tribal people and if any government agency can ensure fair price to the craftsmen for their products that will be a permanent source of income for them and the craft will also remain alive.

5.154 The Committee also recommend that as per credit scheme introduced by Punjab Financial Corporation a person belonging to SC/ST who wishes to set up an industrial unit, with a total cost of upto Rupees 3 lakhs should be provided financial assistance upto 95 per cent of the cost of fixed assets repayable within 6 to 10 years. A moratorium of 2 years should be allowed and a concessional interest rate should be charged from the applicant.

H. Forestry

5.155 The forest policy of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in relation to tribal population underlines the following :—

- (i) Generation of employment potential for tribals, for forest based activities.
- (ii) Ensuring proper wages to the collectors of the minor forest produce.
- (iii) Elimination of intermediaries in the trade of important forest produce by nationalisation of the trade of the forest produces.

5.156 The tribals enjoy the usufruct rights for their domestic consumption. They are at liberty to collect fuel and minor forest produce free of charge.

It has been stated that LAMPS have been organised in all tribal areas in order to help them to take up the work of collection of minor forest produce and they have been linked to the Marketing Federation. The Federation employs them as agents for collection purposes and takes over the responsibility of marketing the produce. The losses, if any, borne by the MARKFED in adhering to this policy are re-imbursed. It has been stated that conscious effort is being made to widen the area of operation for tribal societies every year.

5.157 The important recommendations made* at the Conference of State Ministers incharge of Forestry and Tribal Welfare held in 1978 which have been implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh are summarised below :—

- (i) Forest should not be treated merely as a source of revenue. Forest policy be oriented towards economic and social development of the tribals whose economy largely depends upon forests.
- (ii) Tribals should have right to collect minor forest produces.
- (iii) Forest labour cooperative societies should be actively associated with the labour oriented works connected with the Forest Department. Forest villages should either be transferred to Revenue Department or also all developmental activities and programmes in the forest villages should be carried out on par with other areas.

In addition, the tribal adolescents are being trained in forestry works for better wage employment.

5.158 As per 26th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1978-79 (para 4.36), 115 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies were affiliated with the M.P. State Cooperative Development Federation.

5.159 Asked about the steps taken to make forestry development and tribal development as two co-equal goals, it has been stated that in keeping with the theme of providing job opportunities and upgrading the social and economic status of tribals, major share of plan allocations is earmarked for the tribal sub-plan areas. With a view to associate tribals in all forestry development programmes, training is being imparted to tribals to equip them for working as labour in forestry operations. Job oriented training for tribals is also being organised as a major activity by the forest department. Development of fodder and pasture lands, plantation of fruit bearing trees and fuel wood species are being encouraged. Schemes for providing amenities to labour by constructing labour sheds and drinking water wells have also been taken up. Out of 1851 forest villages, 506 forest villages have been converted into revenue villages. Proposal for handing over 662 additional forest villages to Revenue Department is under consideration.

5.160 It has been stated that the Forest Department is conscious of the fact that the tribals are closely associated with forest and forest produce. They are actively employed in plantation programmes of the department and enjoy right to usufruct both for their consumption and livelihood needs. Emphasis is being laid upon plantation of fruit bearing trees under social forestry.

5.161 The Committee wanted to know the steps taken by Government for the development of minor forest produce to improve the economic condition of tribals. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that for the development of minor forest produce, it is necessary that more area is brought under forests. At present only 23 per cent of the geographical area of the country is under forests. As per the policy, the afforestation has to proceed on a much faster pace so that nearly 1/3rd of the total geographical area in the country can be covered by forests. In this forest area, forest produce should be given due attention so that it also gets an overall increase.

The Madhya Pradesh Government have taken up several schemes to ensure training of tribal farmers in extracting honey and forest oil-seeds and there are schemes for which entrepreneurs are being trained. Sericulture is mostly done in the districts of Bastar, Bilaspur and Raigarh.

5.162 In 1978, the Government of Gujarat started a social forestry programme through plantations designed specially for the tribal areas under which the tribals are permanently engaged for raising plantations over 2.5 hectares of land and get a fixed monthly income of Rs. 250/-. They are permitted to collect grass and minor forest produce and are also provided material for construction of houses. These persons will receive 20 per cent of the net profit on the sale of the trees.

5.163 Asked whether the Government proposed to set up a separate Forest Corporation in Madhya Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that the Central Government have not received any proposal for a separate Forest Corporation from the Madhya Pradesh

Government. However, a proposal to set up a Tribal Development Corporation in Madhya Pradesh on the pattern of Corporations functioning in Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar, is under consideration.

5.164 At the conference of State Ministers in-charge of Forestry and Tribal Welfare held in July, 1978, a recommendation was made that forest labourers cooperative societies should be actively associated with the labour oriented works connected with the Forest Department. The Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-85) recommended that forestry operations should be executed through co-operatives of forest labourers. As per 26th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 115 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies were affiliated with the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Development Federation. However, it has been observed that such societies have yet to take their roots. The Committee therefore recommend that working of the existing societies should be evaluated and steps taken to run them successfully. Also, the coverage of the societies should be widened so that contractors and intermediaries are eliminated from forestry operations in the State. Further, special efforts are needed to ensure that the economic condition of tribal labourers engaged in forest works actually improves.

5.165 The Government of Gujarat started in 1978 a programme under which the tribals are permanently engaged for raising plantations over 2.5 hectares of land and get a fixed monthly income of Rs. 250/-. They are permitted to collect grass and minor forest produce and are also provided material for construction of houses. These persons will receive 20 per cent of the net profit on the sale of the trees. The Committee recommended that similar programme should be implemented in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.

5.166 The Committee recommend that under individual beneficiary schemes, afforestation programmes should be emphasised and plantation of eucalyptus and other quick growing species should be encouraged as has been done under the Social Forestry Programme in Gujarat.

5.167 The Committee note that 506 out of 1851 forest villages have been converted into revenue villages and a proposal for handing over 662 forest villages to the Revenue Department is under consideration. The Committee may be apprised of the implementation of the proposal for handing over of the 662 forest villages to the Revenue Department.

5.168 The Committee also suggest that more forest based industries should be set up in the tribal areas in order to provide employment opportunities to the tribals living in forest areas, and for fuller utilisation of raw materials available in the forests.

5.169 The Committee feel that with a view to better forest management in the State, elimination of middlemen and employment of tribals in a larger measure, a Forest Development Corporation on the pattern of the Corporations functioning in Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar should be set up in Madhya Pradesh.

5.170 The Committee also recommend that in areas where LAMPS have not been set up, Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies should be set up for collection of minor forest produce and its marketing through the Forest Development Corporation. In these societies the office bearers should be the tribals themselves.

I. Horticulture

5.171 The Committee have been informed that a scheme for intensive horticulture development in tribal areas was taken up in the year 1978-79 in 8 selected tribal projects. One fruit nursery in each project was established to ensure availability of plant material. To encourage the tribal cultivators to accept the scheme, provision was made for subsidy of Rs. 825/- per hectare. Provision of 10 days training in fruit plantation, maintenance, budding and grafting was made for the participating cultivators. Rs. 50 as stipend and a tool kit worth Rs. 50 is given to each trainees.

In the year 1982-83 a few pilot projects have been taken up in Bastar, Mandla and Jhabua for farm forestry and horticulture on marginal lands.

Establishment of Block level nurseries

In addition to eight nurseries in project areas established during 1978-79, in the year 1979-80, 108 Block level fruit nurseries were sanctioned. Special emphasis was laid upon potato development scheme and gardeners training scheme.

Physical targets fixed and achievements made during 1976-80 period with expenditure incurred thereon are as below :—

Sl. Name of the Scheme No.		Targets		Expenditure
		Physical	Achievements	(Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Potato development (Demonstrations)	519 Nos.	459 Nos.	0.66
2.	Establishment of new nurseries	116 Nos.	116 Nos.	30.17
3.	Fruit plantation scheme	3039(Acres)	1828	0.90(app.)
	Area planted Cultivators trained		3975 Nos.	0.105

5.172 Asked how far the horticulture had helped the tribals to supplement their income, it has been stated that the return from fruit plantations would take time. They will be a major source of supplementary income for tribals once they reach the fruit bearing stage. Vegetable cultivation including potato has helped the tribals to supplement their income to some extent.

Tribal youth who have obtained gardeners training are able to seek employment on higher wage-rate.

5.173 When asked whether a subsidy of Rs. 825/- per hectare was sufficient to encourage the Tribal cultivators to accept the scheme of Horticulture, the representative of the State Government has stated during evidence as follows :—

"The portion of subsidy is Rs. 825/- and they (Government) felt that if the labour is put by the individual concerned himself, this amount was enough for preparing the fields and other inputs. That was the criterion."

5.174 Asked whether individual Adivasis were also encouraged to have their own nurseries, the witness has stated that they are not doing this at present because initially they have to be taught to nurture the plants that they are being given.

5.175 As regards training to rural youth for self-employment, the representative of the State Government has stated that they are imparting training in gardening to the rural youth on Government farms. For gardener's training there are specific schemes for training of tribal couples in agriculture.

5.176 When asked whether efforts had been made to grow cashewnut and coconut plantations, the representative of the State Government has stated that plantation of cashewnut has been taken up in parts of Sarguja district. Coconut has been taken up on a very restricted scale in parts of Bastar district.

5.177 As regards the marketing facilities, it has been stated that for the present produce somewhat adequate marketing facilities exist except for a few commodities like jack fruit in Chhatisgarh area. However, with the increase in fruit production in future years marketing facilities will have to be provided.

5.178 In reply to a question, it has been stated that following are some of the important schemes of the State for encouraging horticulture in sub-Plan area during Sixth Five Year Plan period :—

- (1) Fruit plantation around irrigation wells.
- (2) Fruit plantation in backyard.
- (3) Cashew and Coconut plantation in Bastar.
- (4) Community orchards on Government land.
- (5) Training to rural youth for self employment under TRYSEM.
- (6) Coconut and Banana plantation in backyard under Integrated Rural Development Programme for small and marginal farmers and agricultural landless labourers.
- (7) Establishment of Gardeners Training Centres in Tribal areas.

5.179 The Committee note the various schemes formulated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for encouraging horticulture in sub-Plan area during the Sixth Plan period. The Committee have no doubt that if these schemes are vigorously implemented, these can go a long way in improving the economic condition of Scheduled Tribes.

The Committee find that the State Government has not taken any concrete steps to improve the facilities for marketing of fruits which will be produced as a result of these schemes. The Committee recommend that MARK-FED which is the State level body for handling Minor Forest Produce through the agency of LAMPS should also be made responsible for the marketing of fruits so that the tribals can get good response for the fruits grown by them.

5.180 The Committee also suggest that Government should consider the feasibility of setting up fruit processing units in tribal areas where there is scope of good fruit crops.

J. Animal Husbandry

5.181 Yearwise details of physical and financial targets fixed and achieved from the year 1974 to 1980 for the development of animal husbandry have been stated to be as under :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Financial target fixed (Divisible)	Financial target achieved
1	3	4
1974-75	3.141	3.141
1975-76	8.813	8.831
1976-77	57.630	40.140
1977-78	99.580	49.121
1978-79	140.00	46.657
1979-80	135.00	5.250
Total :	444.164	199.392

5.182 It has been stated that the achievement in financial terms got boosted soon after the commencement of tribal sub-plan. The main schemes which were implemented are as under :—

- (i) Establishment of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal areas and strengthening and upgrading the existing ones for animal health cover.
- (ii) Establishment of key-village centres, cattle-breeding farms, artificial insemination centres and exchange of males of improved breed for cattle improvement.
- (iii) Distribution of viable units of milch animals, poultry, goat rearing and piggery.
- (iv) Fodder and pasture development.
- (v) Training programme for animal husbandry and poultry keeping.

5.183 Targets which are proposed for 1980-85 period are listed below :—

(A) Financial Provisions	Rs. in lakhs
(i) State plan	820.00
(ii) Special Central Assistance	500.00
Total	1320.00
(B) Physical	
(i) Establishment of Veterinary Aid Centres	120 Centres
(ii) Upgradation of Dispensaries	120 dispensaries
(iii) Upgradation of Hospitals	37 hospitals
(iv) Establishment of Disease Investigation Laboratories	8 Labs.
(v) Establishment of Dairy Animals Production Projects	3 Projects.

(vi) Establishment of Controlled Cattle breeding programme	5 Programmes.
(vii) Establishment of Frozen Semen bank	1 Bank
(viii) Establishment of Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	6 Centres.
(ix) Establishment of Goat Breeding Centres	10 Districts.
(x) Establishment of Mass Poultry Production Programme	11 Districts.
(xi) Distribution of Breeding Bulls on 100% subsidy	600 Bulls
(xii) Replacement of Breeding Bulls	250 Bulls
(xiii) Distribution of Dairy units on 50% loan and subsidy	2500 Units.
(xiv) Distribution of goat units on 50% loan & subsidy	2013 Units.
(xv) Distribution of Bucks on exchange basis	2500 Bucks
(xvi) Distribution of Rams on exchange basis	100 Rams
(xvii) Distribution of Guinea Fowl units	500 Units
(xviii) Distribution of pig units/Trios on exchange basis	297 units
(xix) Subsidy for fodder demonstration plots	5533 plots
(xx) Distribution of Chaff Cutters on 75% subsidy	1200 Chaff Cutters.

5.184 During the period 1974—80, 3 Intensive cattle development farms and one Key Village Centre have been established each at Jagdalpur, Shahdol, Baihar and Kesla (Hoshangabad) to improve the breed of livestock. In addition schemes of distribution of bulls on 100% subsidy and establishment of cattle breeding extension units have been taken up in tribal areas.

By the end of sub-Plan period 1974—80 one veterinary institution has become available for 18000 heads of cattle which is not adequate looking to the N.C.A. (National Commission on Agriculture) recommendations i.e. one veterinary institution for 10,000 heads of cattle.

5.185 Asked whether any survey had been conducted about the maintenance of the livestock supplied to the tribals, it has been stated in a written note that by personal and periodical visits by the staff of the area the position of maintenance of the livestock and its performance are assessed. No survey as such has been conducted.

5.186 The Committee desired to know the reasons for the shortfall in expenditure on animal husbandry in 1978-79 and 1979-80. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence as follows :

“The animal husbandry programme generally succeeds in areas which are on the periphery of industrial areas or urban areas. Some of these programmes were tried in certain areas. But in those rural areas which are not adjacent to the industrial areas, the programme has not taken off well because the initial effort has been to create the infrastructure. Once these infrastructure facilities get established, there is a greater chance of the programme of animal husbandry becoming a success.”

5.187 Asked about the efforts made to improve the breed under the cattle improvement programme, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that these programmes are still going on, that is, establishment of key village centres, cattle breeding farms, artificial insemination centres and exchange of males of improved breed for cattle improvement.

5.188 The Committee are distressed to note that there were heavy shortfalls in expenditure on Animal Husbandry programmes during the years 1977-78, and 1978-79 and 1979-80 and out of a financial target of Rs. 444.16 lakhs for the period 1974-75 to 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 199.39 lakhs only has been utilised. The Committee recommend that the State Government should go into the causes of these heavy shortfalls in expenditure in the field of Animal Husbandry and take suitable remedial measures.

5.189 The Committee recommend that periodical surveys should be conducted by the Project authorities about the maintenance of the livestock supplied to the tribals. The Committee are of the opinion that in tribal areas stress should be laid on improving the local breed of animals by the method of cross-breeding instead of importing new varieties of animals as their survival sometimes becomes difficult on account of neglect by the local people in handling those animals and also due to insufficient arrangements for supply of proper feed and veterinary aid.

5.190 The Committee recommend that more veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, Aid Centres etc., should be opened in the tribal areas so that the tribals have easy access to proper guidance and veterinary facilities for their livestock.

K. Drinking Water

5.191 It has been stated that during the Fifth Plan period, intensive work to provide drinking water in the tribal areas of the State began in 1976-77. Till the end of 1980 out of 11,590 problem villages identified in the tribal areas (21 districts) arrangements for potable water supply were made in 8,200 villages. The survey for identifying all the hamlets in the tribal areas without adequate water supply is still in progress. In a note furnished to the Committee after the evidence, it has been stated that the survey to identify the hamlets without adequate water supply has been completed.

5.192 With the expansion of tribal areas over 35 districts in the State during the Sixth Plan period there are 29,042 tribal villages out of which 20,257 villages have been declared as problem villages. It has been decided to provide at least one assured source of water supply in each problem village during the Sixth Plan period. 11,321 villages were covered till the end of 1980-81 and additional 2,410 villages till March, 1982 thus leaving a balance of 6,516 problem villages.

5.193 The Ministry of Works & Housing has indicated that the State Government should provide drinking water service to hamlets having a population of 100 or more. Thus, however, would require additional resource from the Centre.

5.194 In reply to a question, it has been stated that the total number of hamlets in the State is 43,412. Though majority of the hamlets fall within the tribal sub-plan area, actual number of hamlets therein is being assessed. Within the resources indicated for the sector it may not be possible to cover all the 9500 hamlets having population of 100 or more during the Sixth Plan period. The resources gap (additional Rs. 17.09 crores) for providing drinking water supply to all the hamlets has already been indicated to Government of India.

5.195 The Committee find that out of 20,257 villages declared as problem villages in the State, there were still 6,516 villages, as in March, 1982, which did not have arrangements for water supply. The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to provide at least one assured source of water supply to these villages during the Sixth Plan.

5.196 The State Government have indicated an additional requirement of Rs. 17.09 crores to provide source of water to all the 9500 hamlets in the State having a population of 100 or more. The Committee do not appreciate that paucity of funds should come in the way of providing protected drinking water to a large number of people living in hamlets. The Committee suggest that the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries should consider the request of the State Government for additional-funds so that the schemes for supply of drinking water in these hamlets could be implemented within a time-bound programme.

L. Housing Scheme

5.197 It has been stated that the housing scheme is being implemented in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Housing Board. Under the scheme the Housing Board constructs houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,500/- and the beneficiaries are allotted houses by the Selection Committee comprising of officials and non-official representatives. The beneficiaries are given the following financial aid according to their normal income :—

Annual income of the beneficiary		Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.	Years of the payment Rs.	Amount of monthly instalment Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. 3000/-	3400	5100	30	14.20
	Rs. 3001/- to 6000/-	2550	5950	25	19.95
	Rs. 6000/- to 8000/-	2125	6375	20	26.50

5.198 During the first Tribal Sub-Plan period (1974—80), Rs. 95.15 lakhs were allocated and spent on construction of 1442 houses benefiting similar number of families. Similarly during the year 1980-81 an amount of 24.00 lakhs was provided under the scheme and the same has been given to MP Housing Board for construction of 280 houses. During the year 1982-83 on amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked for construction of 235 houses.

5.199 The same scheme is being continued during the Sixth Plan, as the pattern of subsidy was revised at the beginning of the Sixth Plan.

5.200 The Committee note that the housing scheme in the tribal area is being implemented in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Housing Board. The Committee would stress that while planning housing schemes for tribals the wishes of the local people about the design of the house and the material to be used should be ascertained so that the money spent on housing programme is gainfully utilised.

5.201 The State Government should also carry out a survey in the Tribal sub-Plan area regarding the Tribal families who do not have a proper shelter to live. It is necessary to do so in the interest of proper planning during the current plan and also during the subsequent plans. Tribal districts in which the housing problem is more acute should get priority in the allocation of funds for the construction of houses.

5.202 The Committee recommend that there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the houses constructed by the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board. In case adequate number of applications are not received for allotment of houses against the reserved quota, the last date fixed for receipt of applications should be extended in case of Scheduled Caste/scheduled Tribe applicants and the allotments should remain open till the reserved quota is filled up. Adequate publicity should be given through advertisements in the newspapers regarding availability of houses against the reserved quota.

M. Rural Electrification

5.203 Targets fixed and funds utilized for rural electrification during the period for 1974—80 and the achievements made by Government of Madhya Pradesh are given below :—

Year	Villages		Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
	Targets	Achievements	
1974-75	1212	601	11.96
1975-76	620	518	11.70
1976-77	1025	2007	14.98
1977-78	2500	2521	21.38
1978-79	2650	3000	36.28
1979-80	2120	2700	44.87

5.204 During the Sixth Plan i.e. the period 1980-85, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has proposed a provision of Rs. 160 crores for rural electrification. This amount is proposed to be spent on village electrification and pump energisation.

5.205 During the Plan period, 15,000 villages are proposed to be electrified. Out of these, upto July, 1982, 5056 villages have already been electrified.

In reply to a question, it has been stated that larger villages offer greater load potential. Their electrification is more viable and hence their electrification is taken up with greater priority from economic considerations. The

position of electrification in the State during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (Second Sub Plan Period) is indicated below :—

Year	Villages		Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
	Target	Achievement	
1980-81	3000	3350	35.03
1981-82	3100	3620	25.29

For the tribal sub-plan area alone, the year-wise details of target and achievements of villages and expenditure incurred are as below :—

Year	Villages in Sub-Plan	Tribal Areas	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
	Targets	Achievements	
(First Sub-Plan)			
1974-80	2620	2165	37.52
(Second Sub-Plan)			
1980-81	670	1026	13.40
1981-82	425	1365	17.12

5.206 During the Sixth plan period (1980—85) it is proposed to electrify 2,370 villages in the tribal sub-plan areas for which a financial provision of Rs. 69.6 crores has been made.

5.207 The Committee note that substantial outlay was set apart for rural electrification in the tribal areas and some progress was achieved in that direction during the 5th Plan period. However, the Committee are unhappy to note that in Madhya Pradesh the State Government could cover only 2150 villages against a target of 2620 villages during the first tribal sub-Plan. The Committee stress that rural electrification linked with economic programmes like irrigation and house-hold industries should be intensified in the tribal areas during the Sixth Plan period so that the investment made in this programme is made economically productive.

N. Fisheries

5.208 The Committee have been informed that for fisheries development about 9.37 lakh hectare water area exists in the tribal areas of the State (0.20 lakh hectare : village ponds and 0.17 lakh hectare in irrigation reservoirs). An additional area of 0.27 lakh hectare is likely to be created during the Sixth Plan (1980—85) period.

The 1979-80 about 0.15 lakh hectare water area was brought under fisheries development, the first production level being at 54 tonnes. A sum of Rs. 73.86 lakhs was spent during the period 1974—80. Other achievements during 1974—80 period are :—

- (i) Improvement in 348 tanks ;
- (ii) Training of 1,174 tribal fishermen.
- (iii) Training of 348 tribal couple in aquaculture practices.
- (iv) Distribution of (a) 2304 kg. nylon yarn for net making and (b) 122 small boats to tribal fishermen.

5.209 The main objective of fisheries development in the tribal areas is to utilise the available water resources for fish production and to intensify fish culture by providing technical know-how, better skill and implements to the tribals. It would not only augment their resources of income but would also improve their nutritional standard. An allocation of Rs. 254.94 lakhs is provided to be spent during the 1980—85 period and for which special central assistance of Rs. 96.00 lakhs has been proposed.

5.210 The proposed production target are as under :—

Item	Unit	Level of production	Level to be reached by 1984-85
Fish production	Tons	8727	2,000
Fish seed production.			
Fry (million)		1,67	5,00
Fingerlings (million)		1.34	5,00

Other programmes proposed are as under :—

1. Improvement of 1500 tanks.
2. Training of 3000 tribal fishermen and 100 tribal couples.

5.211 The Committee enquired about the areas in Madhya Pradesh where fisheries had been developed and where there are scope for further development. The representative of the State Governments has stated during evidence that in Bastar, Jhabua and other districts special schemes for fisheries development have been taken up in small tanks and even in irrigation tanks held by Panchayats. As regards the marketing arrangement, the witness has stated that the tribals have cooperatives and much of the fish is sent to Calcutta from Raipur and Chambal. There is a Fisheries Development Corporation which organises the facilities for marketing fish.

5.212 In reply to a question, the witness has stated that in Madhya Pradesh private people do not have tanks. Majority of the tanks are community tanks. If the Government cultivates fishing, it gives the marketing rights to cooperative societies by auction.

5.213 In this, connection the representative of the Planning Commission has stated as follows :—

“The large irrigation tanks in Madhya Pradesh are managed by Irrigation Department and there fishing rights are given to the contractors. But most of the village tanks are vested in the community.

They are controlled by the Panchayat and community has right of usage. The Fisheries Department has put up cooperative societies who give assistance and seedlings. They cultivate and market the fish. If the quantity is small it is disposed of in the local market but if the quantity is large then it is sent to the big centres. To protect them against exploitation these cooperative societies have been set up."

5.214 In reply to a question, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that in addition to cooperatives, individuals are also given assistance for pisciculture, that is in part loan and part subsidy. So far, 28 fisheries cooperatives have been set up in the tribal areas of the State. During the period 1974—80, 1174 tribal fishermen were trained and 348 tribal couples were trained in aqua culture.

5.215 The Committee have been informed that large irrigation tanks in Madhya Pradesh are managed by Irrigation Department and there fishing rights are given to contractors. The Committee recommend that fisheries cooperatives should be promoted for storage, processing, transport and marketing of fish so that the practice of engaging contractors is eliminated.

5.216 The Committee suggest that pisciculture should also be considered as individual beneficiary scheme like other schemes of goat rearing, sheep rearing etc. in the tribal sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh.

A. C. DAS

Chairman,

Committee on the Welfare of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

NEW DELHI;

March 28, 1983

Chaitra 7, 1905 (Saka)

APPENDIX I

(Vide para 1.7 of Report)

Basic statistics of 62 Integrated Tribal Development Projects under Tribal sub-Plan, Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Name of Projects	District	No. of villages	Area	Total population	Tribal population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jhabua .	Jhabua	823	3353	374686	309504	82.60
2.	Alirajpur .	Do.	541	3349	293125	256201	87.40
3.	Dhar .	Dhar	532	3201	291696	112128	48.44
4.	Kukshi .	Do.	717	3893	451954	316038	69.92
5.	Badnawar .	Do.	71	—	29665	17617	59.38
6.	Khargone	Khargone	614	3424	423143	179614	42.44
7.	Badwani	Do.	389	1984	306176	166569	54.40
8.	Sendwa .	Do.	301	1339	209919	141212	67.26
9.	Maheshwar	Do.	208	804	98875	18891	19.07
10.	Khandwa .	Khandwa	397	—	206228	121972	59.14
11.	Indore .	Indore	81	—	18497	13201	71.36
12.	Dewas	Dewas	251	—	74519	43254	58.04
13.	Ratlam .	Ratlam	513	—	131894	97007	73.54
14.	Mandsour	Mandsour	163	—	19947	10460	52.43
15.	Betul .	Betul	662	—	320978	149947	46.71
16.	Bhasdehi	Do.	405	—	176834	104396	54.04
17.	Sehore .	Sehore	121	—	31923	19838	62.14
18.	Raisen .	Raisen	262	—	39418	25825	65.51
19.	Hosangabad .	Hosangabad	481	—	133623	70715	52.92
20.	Pushparaigarh	Shahdol	931	5587	547578	256915	46.92
21.	Pushparajgarh	Do.	273	1765	108573	83562	76.96
22.	Jaisingh Nagar	Do.	300	—	109173	58824	53.88
23.	Bandhwar	Do.	399	—	97859	61719	63.06
24.	Deosaur .	Sidhi	532	—	196746	91862	46.69
25.	Kushmi .	Do.	370	—	115762	77280	66.76
26.	Rewa .	Rewa	49	—	11730	7987	68.09
27.	Satna .	Satna	405	—	99783	35130	58.76
28.	Jabalpur .	Jabalpur	581	—	148059	95826	64.72
29.	Narsinghpur .	Narsinghpur	181	—	33147	20780	62.69
30.	Chhindwara .	Chhindwara	684	—	221170	102745	64.54
31.	Amarwara .	Do.	325	—	90144	62638	69.49
32.	Sansar .	Do.	337	—	130822	64386	49.21
33.	Lakhnadone .	Seoni	849	3084	255815	132350	51.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Beoni . . .	Chhindwara	405	—	132021	72022	54.55
35.	Balhar . . .	Balaghat	499	2515	194747	109993	56.48
36.	Mandla . . .	Mandla	936	3487	411622	221469	59.80
37.	Dindori . . .	Do.	614	4560	230570	149962	65.94
38.	Niwari . . .	Do.	590	2661	231385	157434	68.04
39.	Durg . . .	Durg	379	—	184512	103161	57.00
40.	Rajnadgaon . . .	Rajnadgaon	915	—	144299	154688	63.31
41.	Gariaband . . .	Raipur	1266	—	419795	244433	58.22
42.	Bhanuprapur . . .	Bestar	566	3430	260830	160057	61.36
43.	Narayanpur . . .	Do.	621	8346	162529	90002	55.38
44.	Kandagaon . . .	Do.	536	3681	248242	173470	69.88
45.	Jagdalspur . . .	Do.	614	4092	422380	277336	65.66
46.	Dantewada . . .	Do.	229	2203	172174	126971	73.75
47.	Konta . . .	Do.	373	5148	132151	112530	85.15
48.	Bijapur . . .	Do.	518	3687	117650	93584	79.54
49.	Khatgora . . .	Bilaspur	936	—	471512	145507	52.06
50.	Gourella . . .	Do.	379	—	251728	187480	54.61
51.	Jashpurnagar . . .	Raigarh	655	4569	387935	265063	68.33
52.	Dharamjaigarh . . .	Do.	856	—	488504	267528	54.76
53.	Ambikapur . . .	Surguja	670	3650	435042	269505	61.95
54.	Pal . . .	Do.	542	4887	258722	173607	67.10
55.	Sarajpur . . .	Do.	554	2708	341601	161029	47.14
56.	Korea . . .	Do.	653	4269	291074	137753	47.33
57.	Karhal . . .	Morena	236	—	47798	28058	58.70
58.	Guna . . .	Guna	167	—	24115	14804	61.38
59.	Panna . . .	Panna	119	—	19115	12164	63.64
60.	Damoh . . .	Damoh	203	—	38381	21233	55.32
61.	Deowari . . .	Sagar	215	—	34101	18772	55.05
62.	Shivpuri . . .	Shivpuri	89	—	20579	11476	55.76
Total . . .			29042	—	12434575	7379468	59.34

Note : (i) For some Integrated Tribal Development Projects authentic area information is not available.

(ii) Occupationwise details are under compilations.

APPENDIX II

(Vide Para 2-56 of Report)

Details of Vikas Pustika

State/Union Territory

Name of the Village

Taluk

P.S.

District

Name of the Head of the Family .

Caste

Sub-Caste .

Date of entry

Survey by .

Guide Lines to fill up the forms.

1. Family Particulars

Sl. No.	Name	Father/Husband Name	Age	Level of Education
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2. Description of House Site and House

3. R.O.R Copy and inclusion and exclusion

Khata	Plot	Particulars of land	Class of land	Extent of land
1	2	3	4	5

4. Live Stock

Description of cattle	No.	Goats & Sheep Description	No.	Birds Description	No.
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5. Movable properties above worth Rs. 50/- be mentioned

Date	Particulars of the Article	Cost
------	----------------------------	------

6. Income sources yearly

Sources	Amount
---------	--------

7. Bank Loans

Date	Name of the Bank Particulars	Cr	Dr	Balance
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8. Loan from Co-operative

Name of the Society

Date	Particulars	Cr.	Dr.	Balance
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9. Loan from other sources

Date	Particulars	Cr.	Dr.	Balance
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10. Assistance from Government
(Agricultural operations)

Date	Particulars	Cr.	Dr.	Balance
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11. Assistance from Government
(other Schemes _____)

Name of the Scheme _____

Date	Particulars	Cr.	Dr.	Balance
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12. Miscellaneous

Such as special events marriage, Cyclone, Drought

APPENDIX III

(vide Para 3.3 of Report)

Tribal Sub-Plan Provisions and Expenditure

						Year 1976-77
						(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Departments	Provisions		Total	Total expenditure	
		State Plan & other resources	Special Central Assistance			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Land Revenue	81.90	49.10	131.00	39.38	
2.	Forest	66.25	12.26	78.51	20.96	
3.	Commerce & Industries	82.26	—	82.26	32.00	
4.	Power	508.00	46.60	554.60	525.00	
5.	Agriculture	313.70	197.20	510.90	253.97	
6.	Animal Husbandry	7.63	50.00	57.63	41.04	
7.	Dairy Development	5.35	—	5.35	0.28	
8.	Fisheries	9.61	5.89	15.50	7.76	
9.	Co-operation	156.52	201.13	357.65	412.70	
10.	Public Health & Family Welfare	368.04	19.30	387.34	477.16	
11.	Public Health Engineering	91.96	48.00	139.96	109.26	
12.	Housing & Environment	36.38	—	36.38	46.38	
13.	Irrigation	634.92	283.30	918.22	346.81	
14.	Public Works Deptt.	370.52	99.28	469.80	258.25	
15.	Mineral Development	31.00	20.60	51.60	22.81	
16.	Education	149.31	—	149.31	75.63	
17.	Panchayat & Development	378.36	—	378.36	258.05	
18.	Planning, Economics & Statistics	2.70	—	2.70	3.02	
19.	Tribal & Harijan Welfare	341.36	264.41	605.77	446.19	
20.	Social Welfare	6.21	—	6.21	6.38	
21.	Tourism	0.75	—	0.75	0.47	
Total		3642.73	1297.07	4939.80	3383.50	

*Includes provisions from the State Plan, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Institutional Financing, Food for Work etc.

Year 1977-78

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Departments	Provisions		Total provision	Total Expenditure
		State Plan & other resources	Special Central Assistance		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Land Revenue	58.00	70.00	128.00	102.50
2.	Forest	155.00	50.00	205.00	184.44
3.	Commerce & Industries	46.23	50.00	96.23	69.92
4.	Power	1179.00		1179.00	852.00
5.	Agriculture	721.50	130.00	851.50	477.48
6.	Animal Husbandry	39.58	60.00	99.58	52.08
7.	Dairy Development	9.00		9.00	0.72
8.	Fisheries	17.51	20.00	37.51	13.25
9.	Cooperation	566.82	200.00	766.82	716.84
10.	Labour	6.54	—	6.54	7.34
11.	Public Health & Family Welfare	138.07	42.60	180.67	55.01
12.	Public Health Engineering	107.87	30.00	137.87	124.92
13.	Housing & Environment	25.00	—	25.00	25.00
14.	Local Bodies	—	—	—	—
15.	Irrigation	1119.39	500.00	1619.39	624.59
16.	Mineral Development	50.00		50.00	17.50
17.	Education	317.91	100.00	417.91	154.03
18.	Law Department	10.00	—	10.00	1.50
19.	Panchayat & Rural Development	277.30		277.30	241.75
20.	Planning, Economics & Statistics	2.00		2.00	
21.	Information & Publicity	—	—	—	—
22.	Tribal Welfare	396.23	126.00	522.23	625.38
23.	Social Welfare	13.05		13.05	2.87
24.	Tourism	10.00		10.00	6.71
25.	Public Works Deptt.	402.89	107.40	510.29	312.04
Total		5668.89	1486.00	7154.89	4667.69

*Includes provisions from the State Plan, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Institutional Financing, Food for Work etc.

Sl No.	Department	Year 1978-79			
		Provisions		Total	Total
		State Plan & other resources	Special Central Assistance	(Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Land Revenue	95.00	90.00	185.00	171.04
2.	Forest	220.00	80.00	300.00	273.70
3.	Commerce & Industries	48.86	77.00	125.86	124.91
4.	Power	1300.00		1300.00	743.00
5.	Agriculture	790.94	145.00	935.94	448.32
6.	Animal Husbandry	46.94	65.95	112.89	65.02
7.	Dairy Development	10.00	5.00	15.00	0.82
8.	Fisheries	22.99	30.00	52.99	14.03
9.	Co-operation	513.33	170.00	683.33	570.49
10.	Labour	7.07	—	7.07	28.15
11.	Public Health & Family Welfare	151.78	56.50	208.28	—
12.	Public Health Engineering	261.36	30.00	291.36	265.52
13.	Housing & Environment	85.00		85.00	147.00
14.	Local Bodies			—	
15.	Irrigation	1509.30	500.00	2009.30	1227.83
16.	Mineral Development	50.00	23.00	73.00	56.10
17.	Education	371.27	114.07	485.31	—
18.	Law Department	13.00		13.00	
19.	Panchayat & Rural Development	288.07	25.00	313.07	269.21
20.	Planning, Economics & Statistics	2.00		2.00	—
21.	Information & Publicity	2.00		2.00	—
22.	Tribal & Harijan Welfares	437.67	316.96	754.63	564.64
23.	Social Welfare	15.13		15.13	1.96
24.	Tourism	10.00		10.00	9.84
25.	Public Works Deptt.	461.29	117.55	578.84	300.74
Total		6713.00	1846.00	8559.00	5283.35

*Includes provisions from the State Plan, Central Sector Scheme, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Institutional Financing, Food for Work etc.

Year 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	Provisions		Total	Total expenditure
		State plan & other resources	Special Central Assistance		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Land Revenue	102.00	100.00	202.00	155.21
2.	Forest	220.00	50.00	270.00	255.13
3.	Commerce & Industries	78.75	77.00	155.75	149.46
4.	Power	1000.00	—	1000.00	840.00
5.	Agriculture	2429.34	500.00	2929.34	2472.81
6.	Animal Husbandry	63.12	50.00	103.12	52.56
7.	Dairy Development	5.00	—	5.00	2.78
8.	Fisheries	19.69	25.00	44.69	13.62
9.	Co-operation	394.48	100.00	494.48	82.32
10.	Labour	10.80	5.00	15.80	4.97
11.	Public Health & Family Welfare	169.92	60.00	229.92	60.90
12.	Public Health, Engineering	216.25	10.00	226.25	149.72
13.	Housing & Environment	73.00	—	73.00	79.56
14.	Local Bodies	9.00	—	9.00	9.00
15.	Irrigation	1000.00	—	1000.00	659.78
16.	Mineral Development	50.00	23.00	73.00	42.65
17.	Education	202.63	300.00	502.63	101.81
18.	Law Department	15.00	—	15.00	4.38
19.	Panchayat & Rural Development	853.66	55.00	918.66	223.53
20.	Planning, Economics & Statistics	2.00	—	2.00	—
21.	Information & Publicity	2.00	—	2.00	—
22.	Tribal & Harijan Welfare	477.54	500.00	977.54	834.79
23.	Social Welfare	48.00	—	48.00	11.84
24.	Tourism	10.80	—	10.00	8.71
25.	Public Works Deptt.	833.61	170.00	1003.69	669.00
Total :		8285.87	2025.00	10310.87	7185.43

*Includes provisions from the State Plan, Central Sector Schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Institutional Financing, Food for Work, etc.

Year 1980-81
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	Provisions		Total	Total expenditure
		State plan & other resources	Special Central Assistance		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Land Revenue	242.57	125.00	367.57	192.68
2.	Forest	285.23	113.00	398.23	412.60
3.	Commerce & Industries	117.84	146.34	264.18	204.15
4.	Power*	1036.00	--	1036.00	1340.00
5.	Agriculture	707.44	655.00	1362.44	1049.85
6.	Dairy Development	10.35	--	10.35	30.47
7.	Animal Husbandry	72.86	94.44	167.30	93.47
8.	Fisheries	32.56	25.00	57.56	59.67
9.	Co-operation	495.03	200.00	695.03	648.75
10.	Labour Welfare	1.01	5.00	6.01	5.19
11.	Public Health & Family Welfare	214.42	110.00	342.42	154.32
12.	Public Health Engineering	281.50	10.00	291.50	601.67
13.	Housing & Environment	109.91	115.00	224.91	233.69
14.	Local Bodies Development	10.80	--	10.80	9.30
15.	Irrigation	2930.00	--	2930.00	3440.27
16.	Mineral Development	35.51	15.39	50.90	39.31
17.	Education	190.50	372.62	563.12	515.43
18.	Law Department	6.41	1.00	7.41	0.14
19.	Panchayat & Rural Development	1759.98	55.00	1814.98	769.20
20.	Planning, Economics & Statistics	10.90	--	10.90	--
21.	Information & Publicity	2.30	5.00	7.30	5.27
22.	Tribal Welfare	431.66	1100.00	1531.66	1759.84
23.	Social Welfare	52.65	17.00	69.65	8.05
24.	Tourism	13.54	2.53	16.07	11.85
25.	Welfare of Prisoners	0.05	--	0.05	--
26.	Finance Deptt.	5.00	--	5.00	5.00
27.	Public Works Dept.	1093.21	300.00	1393.21	1464.61
Total		10149.23	3467.32	13616.55	13054.85

*Includes provisions from the State Plan, Central Sector Scheme, Institutional Financing, Food for Work etc.

Year 1981-82
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	Budget Provision		Total	Total expenditure
		State plan & other resources	Special Central Assistance		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Revenue	323.99	155.12	479.11	195.73
2.	Forest	183.26	219.51	402.77	464.35
3.	Commerce & Industries	162.91	164.54	327.45	404.47
4.	Power	1622.45	—	1622.45	1742.05
5.	Agriculture	1746.21	865.37	2611.58	2285.73
6.	Animal Husbandry	119.74	87.15	206.89	36.56
7.	Dairy Development	11.91	—	11.91	—
8.	Fisheries	53.97	25.34	79.31	41.07
9.	Co-operation	571.38	233.42	804.80	470.76
10.	Labour Welfare	9.82	15.75	25.57	N.A.
11.	Public health.	301.20	153.44	454.64	359.70
12.	Public Health Engg.	307.68	151.94	459.62	640.21
13.	Housing & Environment	28.47	48.41	76.88	72.18
14.	Local Bodies Dev.	7.57	—	7.57	17.57
15.	Irrigation	2155.00	862.10	3017.10	3027.00
16.	Mineral Dev.	17.55	28.59	46.14	N.A.
17.	Education	363.67	397.84	761.51	334.21
18.	Law Deptt.	2.99	4.91	7.90	5.42
19.	Panchayat & Rural Development	1739.93	354.28	2094.21	753.41
20.	Planning, Economics & Statistics	11.34	—	11.34	—
21.	Information & Publicity	3.31	4.91	8.22	6.42
22.	Tribal Welfare	404.28	1072.83	1477.11	1656.00
23.	Social Welfare	89.98	13.14	103.12	57.94
24.	Tourism	21.66	2.33	23.99	20.04
25.	Welfare of Prisoners	4.01	—	4.01	0.53
26.	Finance Deptt.	—	—	—	—
27.	Art & Culture	7.00	—	7.00	4.55
28.	Public works Deptt.	1566.77	399.25	1966.00	1857.76
Total :		11838.05	5260.15	17098.20	14483.36

*Includes provisions from the state plans, central sector scheme, centrally sponsored schemes, Institutional financing, food for work etc.

*Expenditure figures regarding labour welfare, Mineral Development and rural housing are not available.

APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 4 of Introduction)

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations Contained in the Report

Sl. No.	Reference to Para No. in the Report	Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3
1	1-34	<p>For undertaking family-oriented programmes, formulation of project reports for Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) is indispensable. The project reports have to be based on Bench-mark data. The Committee understand that Ministry of Home Affairs had asked State Government in the year 1976-77 for conducting universal Bench-mark survey in respect of tribal sub-plan area. It is, however, noticed that only a sample survey of five villages in each Tribal Development Block was undertaken by the State Government. The State Government prepared only 48 Project Reports so far on the basis of sample survey and the remaining are being compiled. It is learnt that some States like Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa have completed universal bench-mark survey, tabulated the data and analysed them for use in the preparation of project reports. The Committee are not convinced that the financial and man-power resources of the Madhya Pradesh Government are proportionately less than those of other States who have already completed such a survey. The Committee are constrained to observe that there has been lack of interest on the part of State Government in this matter. They recommend that universal benchmark survey which has been long delayed should be conducted within a time-bound period so that there can be planned and systematic execution of schemes to achieve the objective of integrated tribal development during the Sixth Plan Period.</p>

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2	1-35	<p>The Committee are distressed to note that the Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh, an organisation meant for research and survey of Tribal problems, is without a Director for the last three years and it is still not known when a permanent incumbent is likely to be appointed as its Director. The Committee fail to understand how the State Government expects the Institute to function efficiently without a full-time Director to perform its assigned functions in the field of research. The Committee would like to know whether a full-time Director has since been appointed.</p>
3	1-36	<p>The Committee note that the Government propose to bring 50% of the tribal families in Madhya Pradesh above the poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The Committee, however, do not agree with the criterion fixed by the Government that a tribal family whose monthly income is more than Rs. 300/- is living above the poverty line. The Committee would like the Government to review the criterion of poverty line keeping in view the rise in prices of the necessities of daily life. The Committee trust that all-out efforts would be made to achieve the target of bringing 50% of Tribal families above the poverty line by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and for achieving that target requisite assistance would be provided by the Union Government. The Committee also stress that the Tribals who are assisted to cross the poverty line should be taken care of by developmental programmes so that they do not fall below the poverty line after sometime.</p>
4	1-37	<p>The Committee note that the Government of Madhya Pradesh are taking various steps to give publicity to the welfare programmes/schemes undertaken by them in the Tribal Sub-Plan area with a view to create awareness among the tribals about the availability of various facilities, financial assistance, subsidies etc. It is, however, the experience of the Committee that tribals are not generally aware of the details of welfare programmes/schemes launched by Government due to their general ignorance, educational backwardness and leading a life of isolation in</p>

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remote areas of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the staff at grass-root level should keep in close touch with the tribal people and create an awareness among them about the welfare and developmental schemes being executed in I.T.D.Ps so that maximum number of tribals come to know about the schemes/programmes and get the benefits intended for them.

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1-38

The Committee note that the Madhya Pradesh Government have identified six tribes as primitive tribes viz., Baigas, Abujhmarias, Bharias, Kamas, Saharias and Korbas. The Committee are distressed to note that the State Government has finalised only one report relating to Baigas so far. The remaining reports are still to be finalised. The Committee need hardly stress that as recommended by the Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-85) high priority should be given to the programmes of primitive groups and project reports for them should be finalised expeditiously so that schematic approach could be adopted for the development of primitive tribes.

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The Committee also recommend that voluntary organisations which are working for the upliftment of tribals should be associated with the development programmes so that the benefits would accrue to the maximum number of people belonging to the primitive tribes.]

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1-50

The Committee note that though the recommendation of the Tribes Advisory Council are of an advisory nature, they are given due weightage and forwarded to the concerned Departments for necessary action. The Committee consider that mere forwarding of recommendations of the Council to the concerned Departments is not enough unless the accepted recommendations of the Council are actually implemented. The Committee recommend that the Tribal Welfare Department should have an arrangement to ensure that follow-up action is taken by all the concerned Departments.

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8	1-51	<p>The Committee recommend that the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Tribes/Advisory Council as also the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be suitably incorporated in the report of the Governor on the administration of Scheduled Areas, which is submitted to the President in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.</p>
9	2-19	<p>The Committee are distressed to note that suitable programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Tribal areas have not been drawn up by all the concerned Ministries/Departments so far although two years of the Tribal Sub-Plan for the Sixth Plan period <i>i.e.</i> 1980-81 and 1981-82 have already elapsed. The Committee need hardly point out that the Central Ministries have not risen to the occasion to discharge their Constitutional responsibility for development of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled areas. They therefore stress that all the concerned Central Ministries/Departments should come forward and prepare special programmes relating to their sectors for the development of Scheduled Tribes, quantity funds for implementation of specific programmes without any further loss of time.</p>
10	2-20	<p>The Committee regret to note that there is no distinct machinery in the Ministry of Home Affairs to oversee the implementation of developmental programmes in the Tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs, as the nodal Ministry, for the development of tribal areas must devise a suitable machinery to oversee the implementation of developmental programmes as the Committee are not convinced that the entire responsibility for monitoring such programme should be left to the respective State Governments only.</p>
11	2-21	<p>The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs propose to set up a Centre State Coordination Committee with the Chief Secretary of the State Government as the Chairman and officers of the Central and State Government as members. The Committee would like to know the progress made in this regard.</p>

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12	2-46	<p>Although a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been formed in Madhya Pradesh to oversee tribal development, its meetings have been few and far between. The purpose of constitution of such a Committee can hardly be served in this manner. The Committee recommend that the Cabinet Sub-Committee should meet regularly and frequently and undertaken in-depth consideration of the various issues relating to tribal development, take quick decisions where necessary and provide constructive guidance.</p>
13	2-47	<p>The Tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh have been divided into five zones and each zone has been placed under a Regional Tribal Development Authority. It has been stated that since the constitution of these Authorities in November, 1980, certain powers have been delegated to them. The Committee recommend that this important institution should be made full use of for the amelioration of socio-economic conditions of the tribals in the respective zones.</p>
14	2-48	<p>The Committee feel that the District Collector has multifarious responsibilities in the day to day administration of the district and he cannot devote as much time and attention as is required to the work of ITDPs. As such, the Committee feel, the Project Administrator should be a senior Officer with wide powers so that he has not to wait for the approval of the Collector in matters relating to the day to day working of various schemes in the Project area.</p>
15	2-49	<p>The Committee also recommend that in Tribal Sub-Plan area, at the block level, Block Development Officer and his team of officers should function under the direct control of the Project Administrator so that the Project Administrator is a "Key Field Officer" not merely on paper but in letter and spirit.</p>
16	2-50	<p>The Committee feel that there is an understanding gap between the government officials and tribals in regard to developmental measures being undertaken for tribals. This gap can be made up by the grass-root workers acting as an effective bridge</p>

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		<p>between the two. This would require posting of competent, sensitive and dedicated personnel who are trained to work for tribal development and for tribal people. In this context the Committee cannot over-emphasise the importance of orientation of personnel posted in the tribal areas.</p>
17	2-51	<p>The Committee understand that there are a number of vacancies in the existing posts in the tribal areas. This could be one of the causes of slow pace of tribal development programmes. The Committee recommend that the vacancies should be filled up without further loss of time.</p>
18	2-52	<p>The Committee understand that there have been frequent transfers of officers posted in the tribal sub-plan area. This was markedly prominent even in respect of the posts of Tribal Commissioner and Director of Tribal Welfare. The Committee recommend that a firm personnel policy ensuring reasonably long tenures (not less than 3 years) for committed officers is a <i>sine qua non</i>.</p>
19	2-53	<p>The Committee also feel that the existing co-verage by the field staff is inadequate. They recommend that the State Government should strengthen the administrative machinery commensurate with the task in hand.</p>
20	2-54	<p>As local Members of Parliament and the Members of the legislative Assembly are conversant with the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their respective areas, the Committee recommend that they should be associated in the formulation as well as implementation of the various programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</p>
21	2-55	<p>The Seventh Finance Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 10.56 crores for the State of Madhya Pradesh for grant of Compensatory Allowance to the employees posted in tribal areas and Rs. 3.36 crores for construction of residential accommodation for them. The Committee have been informed</p>

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that though rules regarding incentives to be given to the staff were approved in November, 1981, formal orders were issued only recently. Consequently, no disbursements have been made so far. The benefits to the employees would, however, be available from June 1982. The Committee thus find that utilisation of the award of the Seventh Finance Commission by the State Government has been rather tardy. Though the representative of the Government of Madhya Pradesh stated before the Committee that it was too early to assess whether the award had led to reduction in the disinclination of the Government employees to be posted to tribal areas, the Committee are of the view that expeditious steps in the construction of staff quarters, payment of compensatory allowance, grant of educational facilities to children of Government employees, recognition of satisfactory service in tribal areas for accelerated promotion and other such incentives, would lead to an improved atmosphere in the tribal areas. The Committee therefore recommend that steps should be taken to ensure that the funds available or payment of compensatory allowance to the staff, construction of residential accommodation for them etc. are usefully utilised during the current plan period. The Committee also recommend to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Ministry of Home Affairs to approach the Eighth Finance Commission for larger allocation for tribal areas than what had been allocated by the Seventh Finance Commission.

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2-56

The Committee consider that it is essential to prepare a family identity card for each tribal family. This format should be more elaborate than the one introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development in connection with the implementation of IRD Programmes. The Identity cards which may be called "Vikas Pustika" or given a suitable nomenclature should be printed in the form of a booklet. This may contain various details such as :—

- (i) Family particulars.
- (ii) Level of Education.
- (iii) Description of House site and House.

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		(iv) Records of Rights, copy and inclusion and exclusion (Khata, Plot, Particulars of land, class of land and extent of land).
		(v) Livestock (Description of cattle, goats, sheep and birds etc. and number).
		(vi) Moveable properties (worth above Rs. 50/-).
		(vii) Annual income and source of income.
		(viii) Bank loans.
		(ix) Loans from Cooperative Societies.
		(x) Loans from other sources.
		(xi) Assistance from Government (Agricultural operations).
		(xii) Assistance from Government (other schemes).
		(xiii) Miscellaneous (such as special events, marriage, cyclone, drought, etc.).

Items Nos. (viii) to (xi) should include particulars of credit, debt and balance. (For details See Appendix II).

In cases where assistance is provided by the Government the particulars may be entered and authenticated by the disbursing agencies.

23 3-31

According to the figures furnished by the State Government, during the Fifth Plan period, out of an expenditure of Rs. 208.17 crores, Rs. 145.72 crores are estimated to have been spent on infrastructural schemes, constituting 70.3%, and Rs. 62.45 crores on individual beneficiary schemes, constituting 29.7%. There might have been some justification for this in the Fifth Plan period as infrastructural development needed priority attention. The Committee find that the position has not changed during the Sixth Plan Period. Out of Rs. 906 crores, only Rs. 272 crores are apportioned for family-oriented programmes, constituting 30%. The Committee feel that in the context of the emphasis on beneficiary-oriented programmes as per the national Sixth Plan document

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and as per the New 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister, a shift in orientation is necessary. They feel that a disproportionately large percentage of amount should not be spent at this stage on infra-structural development. This was also indicated in the report of the working group on Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) set up by the Planning Commission.

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3-32

The Committee strongly feel that unless individual benefit is conferred from the programmes, there is not going to be any improvement in the socio-economic condition of the tribal families. It is not enough as is being done presently to undertake programmes of economic assistance to families. The programmes and schemes should have in view the specific end of lifting the families above the poverty line. The Committee regret to note that no report on the number of families economically assisted and enabled to cross the poverty line and the manner of undertaking of such task were furnished by the State Government. They, therefore, recommend that the State Government should take up the implementation of family-oriented programmes systematically.

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3-33

The Committee are concerned to note that there are huge shortfalls in the utilisation of funds allocated during the period from 1976-77 to 1981-82 for welfare schemes/programmes for Scheduled Tribes in the sub-plan area of the State of Madhya Pradesh. During 1976-77 the shortfall in expenditure was 15.56 crores which rose to Rs. 24.87 crores in 1977-78. The shortfall further increased to Rs. 32.76 crores in 1978-79 and was Rs. 31.26 crores in 1979-80. In 1981-82 the shortfall in expenditure is of the order of Rs. 26.95 crores. The Committee are at a loss to understand why the shortfall in expenditure had been of such a high order year after year and how the State Government remained a silent spectator without even asking for a probe for this basic defect in planning. The Committee feel surprised that on the one hand the State Government raises the plea of paucity of funds for taking up new schemes in

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the tribal areas while on the other hand no convincing explanation has been given for the continuous short-falls in expenditure out of the available funds. The Committee also deplore that the State Government has been diverting the funds meant for the development of Tribal Sub-Plan areas to non-tribal areas on account of greater pressures from the advanced areas of the State and for lack of sufficient administrative machinery to execute the welfare programmes in the tribal area. Non-utilisation of available funds coupled with diversion of funds to non-tribal areas, which are actually meant for tribal areas, shows that both the planning process and the implementation machinery are unsatisfactory.

The Committee strongly recommend that the administrative and implementation machinery should be strengthened both at the State level and Project level so that there is full utilisation of funds earmarked for tribal sub-plan. In no case, the funds allocated for implementation of developmental programmes/schemes in the sub-plan areas should be permitted to be diverted to non-tribal areas.

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3-34

The Committee are distressed to note that funds are not allocated project-wise by the various Departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Department of Tribal Welfare had not so far been able to convince all the Departments to allocate funds project-wise. In the opinion of the Committee it is essential that the funds for various sectoral programmes are allocated project-wise to ensure fair and equitable distribution of funds and balanced development of various project areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Committee, therefore, desire that all the Departments should be instructed to allocate the funds project-wise in the interest of uniformity in procedure in this regard.

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3-35

The Committee feel surprised that the number of on-going works in the tribal sub-plan area is so large that there is very little scope for taking up any new work. The representative of the Planning Commission also felt that the investments that are being made are not productive and the results are not coming in.

As such, the State Government has been advised to give first priority to incomplete works which can be completed with a small investment rather than venturing new schemes which require huge investment. The Committee also pointed out during evidence that certain development works like culverts, buildings etc. are not completed within the target period and are left half done for one reason or the other with the result that the allocated funds are wasted and the physical targets are also not achieved. The Committee can draw only one conclusion namely that neither the Planning Commission nor the Ministry of Home Affairs have been vigilant in this matter. Even though the implementation of programmes is in the hands of the State Government it is the bounden duty of both Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs to review the pace of development of these programmes in each State.

The Committee, therefore, stress that the Central Government and the Government of Madhya Pradesh should streamline their planning procedure and devote more attention to the completion of on-going works. They must ensure that the incomplete works are attended to on a priority basis so that they soon become productive with comparatively less investment and the benefits start flowing to the tribal people quickly.

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3-52

The Committee are concerned to note that so far only five Ministries namely, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education and the Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division) have set up a Cell for monitoring of developmental programmes undertaken in tribal areas, although a decision to set up such a Cell in each Ministry was taken in 1978. The Committee are not happy that all the Central Ministries have not set up Cells for monitoring and evaluation of their Sectoral programmes in the tribal areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs which is primarily responsible for the welfare of tribal people has set up a small

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Cell in the Tribal Development Division and no cogent reasons have been given why a full-fledged Cell has not been set up in this Ministry. The Committee recommend that this Cell should be strengthened with adequate staff and it should also perform monitoring and coordinating functions.

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3-53

The Committee feel that there should be constant review of achievement in order to effect re-orientation in the programme and policies as well as in their implementation. Such review calls for an efficient and agile monitoring system. The Committee recommend that monitoring cells should be set up in each ITDP in Madhya Pradesh so as to ensure continuous review of achievements.

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3-54

The Committee are unhappy to note that no evaluation study about the performance of the ITDPs in Madhya Pradesh has so far been done although about seven years have elapsed since the Tribal Sub-Plan was first implemented.

The Committee recommend that evaluation of the working of the various ITDPs should be arranged by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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3-55

The Committee find that the Tribal Research Institute has been neglected by the State Government and has been without a Director for the past three years. The Committee cannot view this situation with equanimity. The Committee would like to impress upon the State Government that the potential of this Institute should be exploited.

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4-8

The Committee note that although the Government of Madhya Pradesh by legislation prohibited the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals. A large number of cases of tribal land in possession of non-tribals have been detected and till 1979 nearly 100 such cases were registered.

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4-9

At present transfer of tribal land to a non-tribal is and generally prohibited in the tribal areas. However, such transfers can be effected with the approval of the concerned revenue authorities. Most of the State Governments have enacted legislation in this regard. However, due to deficiencies in

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		the relevant enactments unscrupulous persons manage to circumvent the laws in order to grab [tribal lands. The Committee therefore recommend that transfer of land owned by a person belonging to SC/ST should be prohibited by suitable legislation. The proposed legislation should also contain a provision for declaring null and void with retrospective effect all transfers of land which have already taken place.
34	4-17	The Committee are distressed to note that in Madhya Pradesh out of 1777 bonded labourers freed, only 193 have been rehabilitated. The Committee fail to understand how 1314 freed bonded labourers do not need [any assistance for their rehabilitation as stated by the State Government. The Committee recommend that all the bonded labourers who have been identified should be rehabilitated by providing them] agricultural land with necessary inputs, a dwelling house and employment etc. so that they do not revert to this evil practice.
35	4-25	In order to prevent exploitation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes by money lenders the Committee recommend that private money lending to SC/ST persons should be prohibited by legislation. The legislation should also provide for liquidation of all past debts. This prohibition for lending money should apply to all SC/ST persons having an annual income upto a level which may be prescribed.
36	4-33	The Committee note that during the first six months of the year 1982, as a result of inspections conducted by the Inspectors of Labour Department payment of Rs. 42,896 was secured] representing the difference in wages actually paid to the labourers and those which were payable under the Minimum Wages Act. This clearly shows that the employers are not paying the minimum wages to the labourers fixed under the Act. The Committee recommend that inspecting machinery of Labour Department should be strengthened so that maximum number of inspections are made to ensure payment of full wages to the labourers as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act.

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37	4-34	<p>The Committee also suggest that in case the Inspectors of Labour Department are unable to cope with the work of inspections etc., assistance of social organisers may be taken to settle the minimum wages disputes, as is being done in the State of Orissa, and also to ensure that the labourers engaged in agriculture receive the prescribed minimum wages and are not exploited by the employers.</p>
38	4-46	<p>The Committee need hardly stress that it is not easy task to ensure that the existing liquor outlets are not used by the contractors to sell country liquor also to the tribal people of the State. The Committee feel convinced that in order to wean the tribals away from the drinking habit, vending of any type of liquor shall have to be banned completely.</p>
39	5-22	<p>The Committee note that for improvement of land allotted to the beneficiaries Rs. 1000/- per hectare is given as grant under the Central Sector Scheme of which 50% share is borne by the State Government. The Committee feel that while in the case of surplus cultivable land Rs. 1000/- per hectare may be sufficient for development, this amount may not suffice for the development of waste land which has not been put to use earlier for agriculture. As such, the Committee recommend that in the case of waste land allotted to tribals the grant should be suitably enhanced to meet the cost of reclaiming the land for making it fit for cultivation. The Government should also provide necessary technical guidance to help settlers in the reclamation of land.</p>
40	5-23	<p>The Committee find that the settlement operations started in 1975 in the State have not yet been completed. As regards delay in completion of settlement operations, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated before the Committee that "As far as I am aware, the operations have not gone on, as per schedule and therefore, will probably take a little longer". He further stated that "We do not have sufficient staff to take up operations</p>

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in all the districts, simultaneously." The Committee are not satisfied with these explanations. They feel that the work of preparation of records of rights and of giving titles to lands to the tribals has not been taken up with seriousness. They recommend that the survey work should be completed within a time bound programme. The tribal families who do not own cultivable land, should be allotted surplus/waste land so as to enable them to raise their economic standard. The Tribal allottees of surplus/waste land should also be provided with requisite services and financial support so that the land allotted is put to proper use. Further, it should be ensured that the tribal landowners possess proper legal rights over the land under their possession and they do not face any difficulty in availing of credit facilities from lending institutions in the absence of title to land.

41 5-24

The Committee are unhappy to note that the number of individuals including tribals who have been allotted waste/surplus land during the first sub-Plan period i.e. (1974—80) are not readily available with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. This only shows that the work relating to allotment of surplus land or waste land is not being done systematically and proper records are not maintained. The Committee recommend that proper statistics about the allotment of waste/surplus land to the tribals living in the Tribal Sub-Plan area should be maintained by the Tribal Welfare Department of the State Government with a view to assess the progress made in their economic condition at the end of Sixth Plan.

42 5-25

The Committee note that problem of shifting cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is not acute and it is practised by a few families of most primitive tribal groups of Baigas, Korbas, Barias and Adbujhmarias. The Committee also note that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have started integrated development programme from 1976-77 for

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		settlement of the Baigas, in 8 villages of Mandla District. The Committee suggest that similar programmes should also be taken up for other primitive tribes, with a view to wean them away from the practice of shifting cultivation.
43	5-40	An evaluation study of minor irrigation projects in the tribal sub-plan area in Maharashtra revealed that the proportion of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of such projects was only 31 per cent. In the case of medium irrigation projects in the sub-plan areas, this proportion was only 17 per cent. It is thus obvious that though irrigation schemes are taken up in the tribal areas, the benefits are largely derived by the non-tribals. The Committee would suggest that a study should be conducted as regards benefits derived by the tribals from the various irrigation schemes operating in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. Special programmes should also be initiated to enable the tribals to take advantage of the available irrigation facilities in these areas.
44	5-41	The Committee have been informed that Master Plans for irrigation development in the tribal areas of the State were prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission during the year 1976 and that Master Plans for lift irrigation schemes in 20 out of 62 ITDPs are under preparation. The Committee are surprised to note that the master plans for irrigation have not yet been finalised although these were prepared as early as in 1976. They would like these plans to be finalised expeditiously. The work regarding preparation of plans for lift irrigation in the remaining ITDPs should also be completed and schemes implemented on priority basis.
45	5-42	The Committee recommend that as is being done in Maharashtra, the tribals whose land is acquired for construction of irrigation projects should be compensated by giving them land in irrigated areas or in the command area of the Project when completed. If necessary, a law should be enacted for the purpose.

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46	5·43	<p>The Committee also recommend that a condition may be enforced in the Project Report itself of big industrial or irrigation projects that the concerned project authorities should take upon themselves the responsibility of rehabilitating the displaced persons affected by the establishment of such projects.</p>
47	5·44	<p>The Committee further recommend that each displaced tribal should be given one share by the Company established in the tribal sub-plan area and the cost of the share should be borne by the Company.</p>
48	5·80	<p>The Committee find that as per 1971 census, the literacy percentage among the scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh was 7·62 as against 22·14 for the State as a whole. The literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes was 13·05 for males and 2·18 for females. The All India literacy percentage among Scheduled Tribes was 11·30 (17·63 for males and 4·85 for females), as per 1971 census. It is thus observed that the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh has been lower than the average for Scheduled Tribes in the country and much below the percentage for the State as a whole.</p>
49	5·81	<p>Since education is key to tribal development, the Committee suggest that this problem should be tackled on a priority basis. Besides allocation of sufficient funds for construction of school buildings and residential accommodation for teachers etc., the working conditions of teachers should be made for more attractive in tribal areas. In order to meet the shortage of teachers in tribal areas, the Committee suggest that educated tribal boys and girls should be encouraged to join the teaching profession, if necessary, by relaxing the educational qualification, and they should be provided proper incentives to take up jobs in the tribal area. This will enable them to play their part in propagating and spreading education among the tribals and inculcate in them the spirit of service.</p>

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50	5-82	The Committee also recommend that Adult Education Programme should be encouraged in the Tribal sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh.
51	5-83	As per data furnished in the 27th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the period 1979-81, the percentage of wastage at primary stage among the Scheduled Tribe children in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1976-77 was 87.6. The Committee have been informed that as per informal survey, the percentage of drop out at primary stage is reported to be about 66. The Committee are perturbed at this heavy incidence of drop out at primary stage itself. The Committee must emphasise that effective steps are required to be taken to reduce the level of drop out at this elementary stage of education.
52	5-84	The Committee further suggest that besides giving scholarships, stipends, free books etc., more Ashram Schools and hostels should be opened to facilitate the tribal students to continue their studies without being a burden on their parents. As admitted by the representative of the State Government during evidence the main reason of tribal children not going to school is economic. The parents engage their children to do odd jobs of economic nature and as such the Committee recommend that parents of tribal students should be given cash incentive to induce them to send their wards to schools, as is being done in the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc.
53	5-85	At the end of 1973-74, there were 131 Ashram Schools with 3820 students in the sub-plan area. As in March, 1982, 183 Ashram Schools with 5150 inmates (i.e. an average of 30 inmates per school) were functioning. The Committee are not quite impressed by the increase in the number of such schools over the years or the number of students studying therein. They are not aware of the extent to which the Scheduled Tribes children have actually benefited from the facilities provided at these

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		schools. The Committee have been informed that National Council of Educational Research and Training has been asked to study the working of the Ashram Schools. They would like to be informed of the findings and recommendations of the NCERT in this regard.
54	5-86	As in March, 1982, there were 18,852 primary schools in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. As against this, there were 183 Ashram Schools with 5,150 inmates. The Committee recommend that at least one student from each primary school should be able to get admission in the Ashram Schools. The number of Ashram Schools should be increased in due course.
55	5-87	The Committee also suggest that in order to bring awareness among tribals about the advantages of education, a publicity campaign should be launched with the help of dramatic clubs, films etc. at weekly hats and places of tribal concentration. Voluntary organisations working in the tribal areas should also be encouraged to create awareness among tribals about the usefulness of education.
56	5-88	The Committee note that Agriculture course has been introduced in 210 out of 393 Higher Secondary Schools being run by the Tribal Welfare Department. The Committee recommend that Agriculture should be included in the curriculum of all Higher Secondary Schools in the Tribal Sub-Plan area to provide basic knowledge to the tribal youth about the agricultural techniques and practices.
57	5-89	The Committee find that the administration of education in the tribal areas of the State is partly under the charge of Tribal Welfare Department. The Ministry of Home Affairs are of the view that this work should be transferred to the Education Department as the Tribal Welfare Department does not have specialisation to undertake educational activity. However, the Tribes Advisory Council of the State did not agree to this transfer. The State Government accordingly decided that <i>status quo</i> may continue.

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58	5-90	<p>The Committee are of the view that educational development in the tribal areas of the State can be better achieved if it is administered by a separate directorate of tribal education under the administrative control of the Department of Education. In the Committee's view, this would result in qualitative improvement in the level of education in the tribal areas of the State and will also be conducive to greater co-ordination in the implementation of various educational activities. The Committee therefore suggest that the State Government may look into the present administrative set up and particularly the functioning of the schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department and reconsider their decision regarding continuance of the existing arrangements.</p>
59	5-96	<p>The Committee note that a sum of Rs. 11.14 crores had been provided during the first Sub-Plan Period 1974-80 under the Public Health and Family Welfare Sector. Against this allocation, a sum of Rs. 5.93 crores has been spent during the period 1976-80. The expenditure figures for the earlier two years 1974-76 are stated to be not available with the Health Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Committee are inclined to believe that there have been shortfalls in expenditure in the Health Sector and the non-availability of expenditure figures is just an excuse. The Committee recommend that the working of the health schemes should be reviewed so as to ensure that the schemes in the health sector are properly planned and funds allocated therefor are fully utilised for the benefit of the tribal population in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of the State.</p>
60	5-97	<p>The doctor-population ratio in the sub-plan area is estimated at 1:17000 as against the corresponding ratio of 1:1407 for the State as a whole. It is evident that the availability of qualified doctors in the sub-plan area is quite inadequate. The Committee recommend that medical facilities in the sub-Plan area should be augmented and qualified doctors and other medical staff be posted in the sub-plan area.</p>

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61	5-98	<p>The Committee need hardly stress that the working conditions of doctors and other medical staff posted in remote tribal areas should be improved by various means e.g. by constructing staff quarters for them, by giving financial incentives in the shape of higher allowances and educational facilities for their children. Unless the medical staff work with dedication and with a spirit of service the health standards are not likely to improve in spite of opening more hospitals, primary health centres etc., in the tribal areas of the State.</p>
62	5-106	<p>The Committee are surprised to note that details regarding fair weather roads in the sub-plan area are not readily available with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Committee are of the view that in the absence of such basic data is not possible to make a realistic plan about the construction of roads in the sub-plan area. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the State Government should make appropriate arrangements for the compilation and maintenance of statistics about road construction work and other development programmes in the sub-plan area.</p>
63	5-107	<p>The Committee note that all the districts and tahsil headquarters have been well connected by all-weather roads in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, and work to connect the remaining six Block headquarters by all weather roads to the main roads is in progress. The Committee suggest that road network should be extended to the interior of the tribal areas and all the weekly markets and growth centres, headquarters of LAMPS, health sub-centres etc. on a priority basis so that these places remain accessible throughout the year and benefits accruing from various developmental programmes can reach the tribals without any difficulty.</p>
64	5-108	<p>The Committee recommend that after all the villages having more than 1000 population have been connected to the main road, efforts should be made to connect the smaller villages having a population of 500 people and above to the main road. The</p>

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		Committee need hardly stress that without a proper communication system in the tribal areas, the lot of these backward communities who have been living in isolation for centuries, cannot improve.
65	5-135	The Committee note that the Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to all the banks that small loans upto Rs. 1000 should be given to the small and marginal farmers against a pronote and loans upto Rs. 5000 should be given to them without any colateral security or guarantee. However, the experience of the Committee is that these instructions are not being complied with by many of the branches of the banks and they ask for securities/guarantees from small and marginal farmers for small loans. The Committee, therefore, stress that the Reserve Bank should ensure that these instructions are followed scrupulously by all the Bank officials so that there is no difficulty to the small and marginal tribal farmers in getting small loans. The Committee recommend that action should be taken against the officials who violate these instructions and harass the poor tribals for getting small loans.
66	5-136	The Committee suggest that a Scheduled Tribe Finance Corporation should be established in Madhya Pradesh which should provide loans to the tribals for implementing the viable family oriented schemes. This facility should be in addition to the loans which are given by the banks or LAMPS.
67	5-137	The Committee have been informed that the Nationalised Banks and the State Bank of India have a regular programme of opening branches in the tribal areas through the Regional Rural Banks (Kshetriya Gramin Banks) and thus extending credit facilities to the tribals. They recommend that the coverage of these banks should be increased so that one branch of such banks is opened to cater to the credit needs of at least 3 Panchayats.
68	5-138	The Committee note that only 1045 LAMPS have been organised so far in the Tribal sub-Plan area, out of which 693 LAMPS have been strengthened and 352 have been organised recently. The Committee recommend that sufficient number of LAMPS

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should be established to cover the entire sub-plan area of Madhya Pradesh and all the LAMPS should be adequately strengthened so that they are able to meet the requirements of tribals relating to production and consumption credit, supply of seeds and other agricultural inputs, supply of consumer goods and marketing of their agriculture and minor forest produce. This will save the poor tribals from the exploitation of money lenders-cum-traders and middlemen and bring about socio-economic progress of the tribals.

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5-139

The Committee note that the management of LAMPS is to consist of 8 elected and 3 nominated members and 2/3rd of the elected seats and the post of Chairman are reserved for Tribals. The Committee recommend that at least 3/4th of the elected seats and the posts of Chairman & Vice-Chairman of LAMPS should be reserved for tribals only. The Committee suggest that the staff working in LAMPS should be imparted training regarding their duties and responsibilities so that the LAMPS function efficiently and serve the purpose for which they have been set up.

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5-140

The Committee are concerned to know that all the units of Sal seeds and Tendu patta are not worked, through the LAMPS and MARKFED in the tribal sub-plan area of Madhya Pradesh. The state Government claims that all important minor forest produce has been nationalised. However, lease of minor forest produce is still given to contractors. The Committee are of the opinion that tribals cannot escape exploitation if the collection, purchase and sale of minor forest produce remain in the hands of contractors. They, therefore, recommend that all important minor forest produce should be handled by the LAMPS/MARKFED and the contractors should be eliminated from such operations.

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5-141

The Committee recommend that in the auction of village mandis (hats), only tribals should be allowed to bid.

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72	5-142	* The Committee recommend that the contractors who engaged tribal labourers for various types of works undertaken by them should provide pass book to each tribal labourer wherein entries regarding payments etc. should be made.
73	5-143	The Committee also recommend that the contractors who engage tribal labourers should, out of their profits, provide bonus to the tribal labourers. They should also provide lumpsum financial assistance when their services are terminated.
74	5-151	The Committee note that a number of major industries have been established in the Tribal sub-Plan area of Madhya Pradesh. The Committee would like the State Government to ensure that these public or private undertakings provide job opportunities to the local tribals in their organisations which should be not less than the percentage of tribal population in that area. These undertakings should also take the tribals as apprentices and absorb them in semi-skilled and skilled jobs after training. The State Government should have a close liaison with these undertakings and introduce such courses in their Industrial Training Institutes, Vocational Training Centres etc. for which there is great demand in these industries so that there is no difficulty for the tribals to find a job in these organisations. Government should also give adequate publicity among tribals about training/employment opportunities available to them in these major industrial units located in the sub-plan area.
75	5-152	The Committee further recommend that the number of Industrial Training Institutions in the tribals sub-plan area should be augmented. They also recommend that under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) more training courses may be organised by Government to impart training in poultry, driving, type-writing, blacksmithy etc. in each ITDP Block.

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76	5-153	<p>The Committee suggest that the Government of Madhya Pradesh should identify particular cottage industries which have good potential for development in sub-plan area and encourage the tribals to develop those industries by providing them credit, marketing and training facilities. Necessary guidance and technical know-how should also be provided to the tribals by the Khadi and village Industries Board to improve the quality of their products. The Committee feel that some of the crafts with necessary financial support can supplement the income of the tribal people and if any government agency can ensure fair price to the craftsmen for their products that will be a permanent source of income for them and the craft will also remain alive.</p>
77	5-154	<p>The Committee also recommend that as per credit scheme introduced by Punjab Financial Corporation a person belonging to SC/ST who wishes to set up an industrial unit, with a total cost of upto Rupees 3 lakhs should be provided financial assistance upto 95 per cent of the cost of fixed assets repayable within 6 to 10 years. A moratorium of 2 years should be allowed and a concessional interest rate should be charged from the applicant.</p>
78	5-164	<p>At the conference of State Ministers in-charge of Forestry and Tribal Welfare held in July, 1978, a recommendation was made that forest labourers co-operative societies should be actively associated with the labour oriented works connected with the Forest Department. The Working Group on Tribal Development during Sixth Plan (1980-85) recommended that forestry operations should be executed through co-operatives of forest labourers. As per 26th Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 115 Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies were affiliated with the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Development Federation. However it has been observed that such societies have yet to take their roots. The Committee therefore recommend that working of the existing societies should be evaluated and steps taken to run them successfully.</p>

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		Also, the coverage of the societies should be widened so that contractors and intermediaries are eliminated from forestry operations in the State. Further special efforts are needed to ensure that the economic condition of tribal labourers engaged in forest works actually improves.
79	5-165	The Government of Gujarat started in 1978 a programme under which the tribals are permanently engaged for raising plantations over 2.5 hectares of land and get a fixed monthly income of Rs. 250/-. They are permitted to collect grass and minor forest produce and are also provided material for construction of houses. These persons will receive 20 per cent of the net profit on the sale of the trees. The Committee recommend that similar programme should be implemented in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.
80	5-166	The Committee recommend that under individual beneficiary schemes, afforestation programmes should be emphasised and plantation of eucalyptus and other quick growing species should be encouraged as has been done under the Social Forestry Programme in Gujarat.
81	5-167	The Committee note that 506 out of 1851 forest villages have been converted into revenue villages and a proposal for handing over 662 forest villages to the Revenue Department is under consideration. The Committee may be apprised of the implementation of the proposal for handing over of the 662 forest villages to the Revenue Department.
82	5-168	The Committee also suggest that more forest based industries should be set up in the tribal areas in order to provide employment opportunities to the tribals living in forest areas, and for fuller utilisation of raw materials available in the forests.
83	5-169	The Committee feel that with a view to better forest management in the State, elimination of middlemen and employment of tribals in a larger measure, a Forest Development Corporation on the pattern of the Corporations functioning in Orissa, Maharashtra and Bihar should be set up in Madhya Pradesh.

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84	5-170	<p>The Committee also recommend that in areas where LAMPS have not been set up, Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies should be set up for collection of minor forest produce and its marketing through the Forest Development Corporation. In these societies the office bearers should be the tribals themselves.</p>
85	5-179	<p>The Committee note the various schemes formulated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for encouraging horticulture in sub-Plan area during the Sixth Plan period. The Committee have no doubt that if these schemes are vigorously implemented, these can go a long way in improving the economic condition of Scheduled Tribes.</p> <p>The Committee find that the State Government has not taken any concrete steps to improve the facilities for marketing of fruits which will be produced as a result of these schemes. The Committee recommend that MARKFED which is the State level body for handling Minor Forest Produce through the agency of LAMPS should also be made responsible for the marketing of fruits so that the tribals can get good response for the fruits grown by them.</p>
86	5-180	<p>The Committee also suggest that Government should consider the feasibility of setting up fruit processing units in tribal areas where there is scope of good fruit crops.</p>
87	5-188	<p>The Committee are distressed to note that there were heavy shortfalls in expenditure on Animal Husbandry programmes during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and out of a financial target of Rs. 444.16 lakhs for the period 1974-75 to 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 199.39 lakhs only has been utilised. The Committee recommend that the State Government should go into the causes of these heavy shortfalls in expenditure in the field of Animal Husbandry and take suitable remedial measures.</p>

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88	5-189	<p>The Committee recommend that periodical surveys should be conducted by the Project authorities about the maintenance of the livestock supplied to the tribals. The Committee are of the opinion that in tribal areas stress should be laid on improving the local breed of animals by the method of cross-breeding instead of importing new varieties of animals as their survival sometimes becomes difficult on account of neglect by the local people in handling those animals and also due to insufficient arrangements for supply of proper feed and veterinary aid.</p>
89	5-190	<p>The Committee recommend that more veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, Aid Centres etc., should be opened in the tribal areas so that the tribals have easy access to proper guidance and veterinary facilities for their livestock.</p>
90	5-195	<p>The Committee find that out of 20,257 villages declared as problem villages in the State, there were still 6,516 villages, as in March, 1982, which did not have arrangements for water supply. The committee recommend that steps should be taken to provide at least one assured source of water supply to these villages during the Sixth Plan.</p>
91	5-196	<p>The State Government have indicated an additional requirement of Rs. 17.09 crores to provide source of water to all the 9500 hamlets in the State having a population of 100 or more. The Committee do not appreciate that paucity of funds should come in the way of providing protected drinking water to a large number of people living in hamlets. The Committee suggest that the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries should consider the request of the State Government for additional funds so that the schemes for supply of drinking water in these hamlets could be implemented within a time-bound programme.</p>
92	5-200	<p>The Committee note that the housing scheme in the tribal area is being implemented in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Housing Board. The Committee would stress that while planning housing</p>

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		schemes for tribals the wishes of the local people about the design of the house and the material to be used should be ascertained so that the money spent on housing programme is gainfully utilised.
93	5·201	The State Government should also carry out a survey in the Tribal Sub-Plan area regarding the tribal families who do not have a proper shelter to live. It is necessary to do so in the interest of proper planning during the current plan and also during the subsequent plans. Tribal districts in which the housing problem is more acute should get priority in the allocation of funds for the construction of houses.
94	5·202	The Committee recommend that there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the houses constructed by the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board. In case adequate number of applications are not received for allotment of houses against the reserved quota, the last date fixed for receipt of applications should be extended in case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants and the allotments should remain open till the reserved quota is filled up. Adequate publicity should be given through advertisements in the newspapers regarding availability of houses against the reserved quota.
95	5·207	The Committee note that substantial outlay was set apart for rural electrification in the tribal areas and some progress was achieved in that direction during the 5th Plan period. However, the Committee are unhappy to note that in Madhya Pradesh the State Government could cover only 2150 villages against a target of 2620 villages during the first tribal sub-Plan. The Committee stress that rural electrification linked with economic programme like irrigation and house-hold industries should be intensified in the tribal areas during the Sixth Plan period of that the investment made in this programme is made economically productive.

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96	5-215	The Committee have been informed that large irrigation tanks in Madhya Pradesh are managed by the Irrigation Department and there fishing rights are given to contractors. The Committee recommend that fisheries cooperatives should be promoted for storage, processing, transport and marketing of fish so that the practice of engaging contractors is eliminated.
97	5-216	The Committee suggest that pisciculture should also be considered as individual beneficiary scheme like other schemes of goat rearing, sheep rearing etc. in the tribal sub-Plan areas of Madhya Pradesh.