

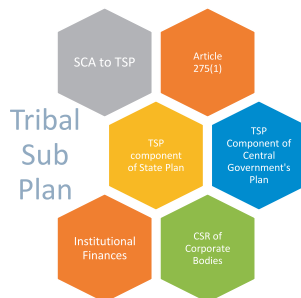
CHAPTER 5

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND PROGRAMMES

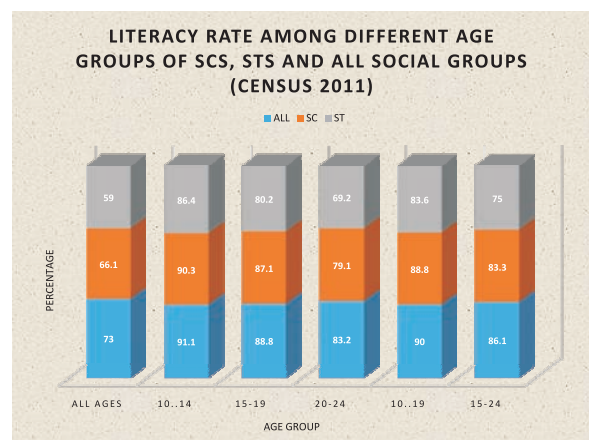
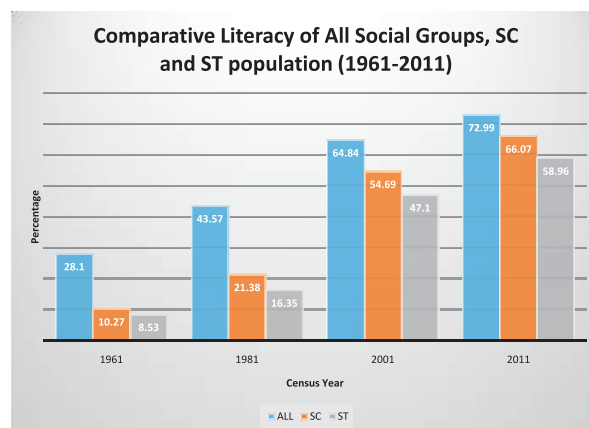
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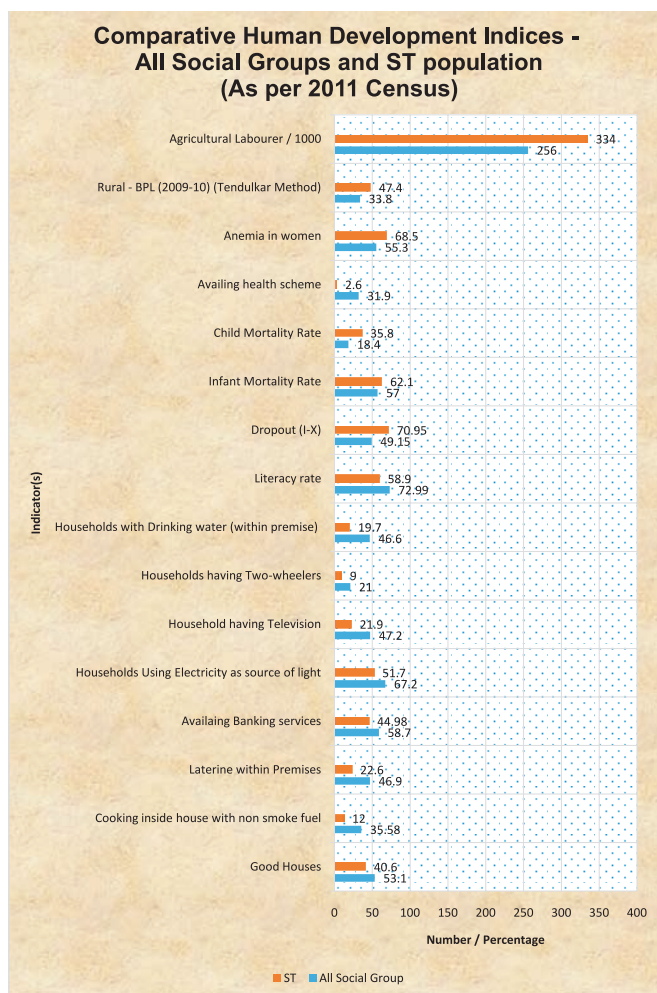
5.1 Ever since the beginning of the Planning process, efforts have been made to ensure that the tribal people were included in the growth process. However, the strategy evolved with each Five Year Plan as new lessons were learnt from various developmental effort. The journey began with the emphasis on providing additional financial resources through a community development approach to address the problems of tribal people rather than evolving a clear cut tribal development strategy. Over the years, the Central and State Governments have been taking various initiatives for socio-economic upliftment of tribal population of the country. This includes the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Strategy implemented since 1974-75. TSP is a multi-pronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. The major part of infrastructural development activities is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Broadly, funds for tribal development under TSP strategy are sourced from the following-

TSP Component of State Plans;
TSP components of Sectoral programmes of Central Ministries/ Departments;
Special area programmes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP);
Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution;
Institutional Finance; and
CSR of Corporate bodies.



5.2 The efforts made through TSP Strategy have brought out some improvements for tribals in terms of various indices relating to literacy, health, livelihood etc. However, there is still a considerable gap in human development indices between Scheduled Tribes and other social groups. As per 2011 Census tribal population in the country is 104281034, which is 8.6 % of the total population in the Country. A cursory glance of figures reflected in the Census 2011 outlines the position of Scheduled Tribes in the country vis-à-vis all social groups in the following graphics:





Challenges in Tribal Development:

5.3 The gap in HDI between tribals and rest of the population is attributed to several reasons. Some of them well understood and some of them less understood. During colonial days, reservation of forests deprived many tribal people of forest wealth which also affected their nutrition. Excess punishment for real or concocted forest offences forced them to go to deeper areas or as indentured labourers going all the way to Mauritius and Assam tea gardens. After independence, the focus on education through Ashram Schools started in 1950s and the ITDAs started in 1970s. At the same time, during 1951-1990, 85 lakhs tribals were displaced due to dams, mines, industries, Wildlife sanctuaries etc. which is 40% of total displacement of 2.13 crore people, against ST population percentage of 7.5%. Out of the 85 lakhs displaced, about 21 lakhs tribals

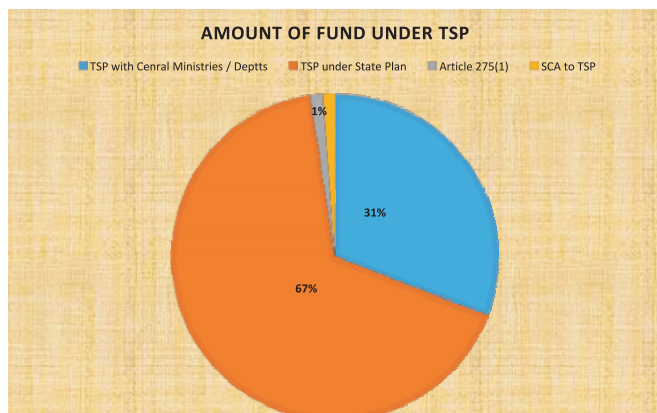
were rehabilitated (Report of the Steering Committee for 10th Five Year Plan “Empowering the Scheduled Tribes” of Planning Commission). The physical remoteness creates difficulty in providing public goods and services to these people. Public servants in-charges of such delivery often are not available in these remote areas. There were language barriers also. Besides, the dedicated institutions specifically designed for delivery of goods and services to the tribal population i.e. Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) and other Micro Projects weakened over the period of time. Apparently, weakening of institutions contributed in underperformance of financial resources meant for tribal development. Despite all odds, there has been development, which needs to be reckoned with.

5.4 Another critical issue is that a sizeable amount of funds available under TSP components of various Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) administered by different Central Ministries/ Departments is not spent for the benefit of tribal population in a manner it should be. Inherent defects in channelization of TSP funds under State Plan Schemes for the benefit tribal people have also been the problem contributing low HDI indices among Tribals. Looking at the availability of funds under TSP during the last three years, it is derived that, on an average, per capita availability of fund per year for development of tribal population of the country (as per Census 2011) comes out to be in the range of Rs. 8,000/-.

Availability of TSP Funds

(Rs. in crore)

Availability of TSP funds	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Funds under CS/ CSS	17453.61	20184.10	22029.97	32386.84
TSP component under State Plan	44772.42	55019.05	59937.64	69922.16
Article 275(1)	1015.01	852.54	1050.00	1317.00
SCA to TSP	1111.28	820.00	1097.14	1200.00
Total	64352.32	76875.69	84114.75	104826.00



5.5 Apparently, the availability of funds does not appear to be the real constraint in achieving the intended targets. Instead, somewhere, the proper resource mobilization and effective management thereof is the challenge. The problem is as to how the funds are expended. In major irrigation projects, the percentage of expenditure on construction of dams was shown against TSP component while the construction of canals was shown against rest of the project cost. Construction of dams actually displaced tribal people who move on to places where the land was less fertile and where the land rights were not given. Displaced tribal people did not get land in the command area. Thus, the TSP component of the project actually impoverished the tribals.



A Baiga woman works for daily wages on a mine which displaced her community: Vedanta's Bodai-Daldali bauxite mine, Chhattisgarh.

5.6 The percentage expenditure of TSP portrays pictures of a mere accounting exercise instead of

well monitored and well planned venture in terms of actual targeting of funds for tribal people and people living in tribal areas. This monitoring has to happen at the level of Government of India for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Sector Schemes. The monitoring at State level has to happen in respect of CSS funds, State Plan TSP Components, and at the district level for physical delivery of public goods and services to tribal people and areas. This also requires greater authorization of Tribal Development Department in monitoring expenditures relating to tribal people.

5.7 Recently, Planning Commission got a holistic evaluation study conducted through a third party agency on the effectiveness of the TSP strategy in terms of delivery and goods services to the tribal population. The report of the Study was made public during May 2013. The Study, inter alia, reported underperformance of TSP funds in fetching tangible results and for that matter triggering development of tribals.

5.8 In nutshell, besides other things, the prominent reasons for underperformance of TSP funds have been identified as (i) Lack of unified planning, implementation and monitoring mechanism (ii) Lack of effective mechanism to gel central plan TSP funds and State Plan TSP Funds (iii) Scattered financial resources used in a scattered manner (iv) Lack of location specific perspective plan (v) Lack of gap analysis (vi) Weakening of institutions specifically meant for delivery of goods and services to tribal population i.e. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) and other Micro Projects. (vii) Utilisation of TSP funds was more ritualistic than outcome based initiative based on gap analysis in HDI. (viii) Inadequate and insufficient administrative and financial powers with the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Centre.

Government Initiatives for Efficient Development of Tribals:

5.9 Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the erstwhile Planning Commission have been constantly

pursuing with the State Governments for utilization of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) funds commensurate to the agreed objectives. Planning Commission has been issuing guidelines for utilization of funds under TSP by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments as well as by the State Government. The Guidelines issued from time to time stressed upon the State Governments to earmark outlay for the TSP out of the State Plan in proportion to the ST population in the State. The Planning Commission has issued revised Guidelines for implementation of TSP by the States /UTs on 18th June 2014 keeping in mind the holistic development of tribal people.

5.10 Planning Commission's Guidelines dated 18th June, 2014, inter alia, reiterate the resolve of the Government for allocation of funds under TSP out of total Plan Outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 census. The Guidelines further stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes. The Guidelines recognizes respective Tribal Welfare Department in the States as the Nodal nodal department authorized to lead the process of TSP development.

States Covered under TSP Strategy

S. No	Name of the State
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Bihar
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Goa
6	Gujarat
7	Himachal Pradesh
8	J & K
9	Jharkhand
10	Karnataka
11	Kerala
12	Madhya Pradesh
13	Maharashtra
14	Manipur
15	Odisha
16	Rajasthan

17	Sikkim
18	Tamilnadu
19	Telangana
20	Tripura
21	Uttarakhand
22	Uttar Pradesh
23	West Bengal

5.11 As per the norms stipulated in the Planning Commission's Guidelines dated 18.06.2014, the State governments are required to ensure that TSP funds are placed under the control of the Nodal Department and funds shall be earmarked/ allocated to the TSP subject to the following conditions:

- The expenditure under TSP is meant only for filling the development deficit, as an additional financial support, over and above the normal provisions which should be available to STs, like others, in various schemes, including in flagship programmes.
- The funds under TSP are earmarked from the total plan outlays (not excluding the investments under externally aided Projects-EAPs and any other scheme), not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census and in tune with problem share of the ST population.
- The funds should be earmarked well in advance, at least six months, prior to commencement of the financial year. The size of the TSP fund thus earmarked shall be communicated to all departments for commencing process of preparation of TSP of each department.
- There shall not be any notional allocations, that don't have flows/schemes directly benefiting STs.
- Special attention shall be paid to allocate more funds to STs residing in the Scheduled Areas.
- Due to physical remoteness and difficult terrain of tribal habitations, financial norms may need to be higher in tribal areas as compared to general areas. This should be ensured so that service standards in ST areas are not compromised.

- vii Every State/UT shall undertake skill mapping and allocate funds under TSP for skill development of tribal youth and set targets in the light of the monitorable targets under poverty and employment in the 12th Five Year Plan. The target under 12th Five Year Plan is to generate 50 million new work opportunities through skill development.
- viii The synergy of inter-sectoral programmes and an integrated approach/convergence with other schemes/programmes are ensured for efficient utilization of resources.
- ix The departments, in consultation with Nodal Department, shall prepare the TSP to promote equity in development among various social groups within STs.
- x To ensure non-divertibility, funds under TSP shall be earmarked under a separate Minor Head below the functional major Head/Sub-Major Heads
- xi The TSP funds, under Minor Head shall comprise sector-wise and scheme-wise allocations and actual expenditures incurred.
- xii To ensure effective and optimum use of resources, the re –appropriation of TSP funds.

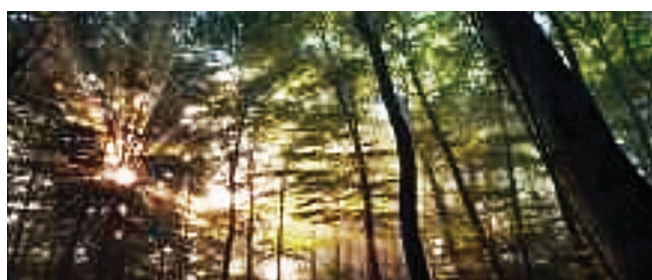
5.12 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also issued “Operational Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants” in the month of March, 2014 for effective implementation of Schemes administered by the Ministry wherein issues related to allocation of funds, priority areas, need for nodal Department in States, judicious utilization of TSP fund, institutionalizing the instruments for ensuring transparency, accountability and social audit have been addressed. The Operational Guidelines have laid special emphasis on strengthening of institutions viz. Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) /Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) through which tribal welfare programmes are implemented in the

State. Further provision has been made for appraisal and approval of the proposals received from the States by a Project Appraisal Committee(PAC) consisting of Secretary (Tribal Affairs) as chairman with representatives of Planning Commission, Financial Advisor and representatives of the State as members/invitees.



5.13 Accordingly, as many as 17 PAC meetings were held at different dates during the year 2014-15 to appraise and approve the proposals of the State Governments.

The main objective of PAC meetings was to ensure convergence of resources under various schemes of the Ministry to optimize the results, as also to find judicious balance between priorities set by the Ministry and actual requirements of tribal people on ground.



Presentation at the Meeting of the Project Appraisal Committee

New Delhi 12th August 2014

5.14 Issues flagged and Decisions taken during the Project Appraisal Committee meetings in respect of SCA to TSP and Article 275(1):-

Agriculture

- Cultivation of traditional crops like minor millets etc.
- Provision of facilities for soil testing, humus content mapping and assessment of fertilizer requirement.
- Promotion of practice of backyard kitchen garden among tribal people.
- Growing of off season vegetables.



Horticulture

- set up nurseries of fruits, flowers, vegetables, apiculture through tribal beneficiaries with linkages to the market to enable them for sustainable income generation.
- Practice and promotion of kitchen garden in the residential schools.
- Practice and promotion of growing of Drum stick to increase nutrition among tribal people.



Dairy Development

- Cooperative based dairy development, processing, chilling with proper facilities to sale of milk at reasonable price.
- Launching of drive for deworming and other veterinary services to improve and upgrade the quality of local cattle through State Cooperatives.
- Improvement of local breed for high yield through AI.
- Providing training and assistance with backward and forward linkages for self-employment.



Poultry and Fisheries

- Commercial fisheries through tribal beneficiaries including production of fries and fingerlings with proper linkages to the market value chain.
- Promotion of backyard fisheries.
- Provision of training for growing fish seed / fingerlings.
- Promotion of backyard poultry as community based activity with backward and forward linkages.
- Setting up of state run hatcheries.





- Traditional Food and Greens in meals.
- Construction of toilets in schools.
- Provision of safe drinking water.
- Provision of solar lit source of warm water.
- Integration of Tribal Medicines with mainstream health services.

Skill Development

- Training to the tribal people to ensure respectable jobs with linkages to suitable placement.
- Include modern trades as well as traditional economic activities.
- Training for growing fish seed / fingerlings.
- Training for apiculture, sericulture, fisheries, poultry etc.
- To focus on women centric trades with the provision to expend 50% of sanctioned amount for female beneficiaries.



Preservation of Arts, culture and Sports

- Provision of sports facilities in the tribal schools.
- Tribal Festivals at National and Regional levels.
- Strengthening of Tribal Research Institutes.
- Construction of Museums.
- Documetation of Oral traditions, tribal medicines, traditional food, dance and music.
- Documentation of Tribal Languages/dialects and literature.



Health and Sanitation

- Strengthening of Health sub centres.
- Immunization drive for pregnant mothers and students.
- Screening for Sickle Cell Anemia among the Tribal Students and provision of health cards.
- Focus on eradication of Malaria.
- Practice of protocol of adminstration of iron tablets to the Students.



Education

- Construction of EMRSs/Ashram Schools.
- Upgradation of existing Schools.
- Campaign for hundred percent physical enrolment.
- Construction of Toilets especially for Girls in schools.
- Primers in Tribal Languages.
- Academic session in synchronization with Tribal Festivals.



Statement showing Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) and Co-ed / Ashram Schools sanctioned during 2014-15 Under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1)

S. No.	State	EMRSs	Co-ed / Ashram Schools	Fund Sanctioned (in Crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	-	120.00
2.	Assam	1	-	16.00
3.	Bihar	2	5	15.00
4.	Jharkhand	6	5	46.00
5.	Karnataka	7	-	10.00
6.	MP	3	-	36.00
7.	Maharashtra	3	-	20.00
8.	Telangana	1	-	12.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	2.00
	Total	33	11	277.00



Statement of funds approved by PAC for major initiatives during 2014-15 under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.NO.	Name of State	Amount released for ITDPs / ITDAs / TRI/s	Amount released for Health Scheme/ Sanitation	Amount released for Skill Development/ Vocational Training and Income generation Programmes
1	Assam	147.60	56.00	118.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	210.00	100.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	0.00	487.82
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	250.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1259.24	699.10	4125.30
6	Gujarat	773.97	720.00	8237.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	46.00	0.00
8	Jharkhand	2200.00	900.00	3492.00
9	Karnataka	1600.00	210.00	900.00
10	Kerala	2500.00	0.00	530.00
11	Meghalaya	0.00	1050.00	500.00
12	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	160.08
13	Maharashtra	2798.11	100.00	1200.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	3000.00	3500.00	8057.00
15	Manipur	900.00	300.00	150.00
16	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Odisha	3000.00	90.00	4584.47
18	Rajasthan	1226.34	410.62	5753.53
19	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	60.00
20	Tripura	0.00	0.00	1038.50
21	Telangana	500.00	100.00	1750.00
22	Tamilnadu	0.00	300.00	144.31
23	Uttar Pradesh	300.00	35.93	536.92
24	West Bengal	45.00	100.00	3110.00
	Total	20350.26	8827.65	45285.68

5.15 Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

- Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) with the capacity of 480 students in each school are set up in the States/ UTs under the programme under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India on the pattern of Rajkiya Pratibha Vikas Vidyalayas (RPVVs) of Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas, not only to

enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and get jobs in government and public and private sectors, but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population.

- The setup of EMRS requires a minimum of 15 acres of land and it is mandated to have better infrastructure facilities catering to the need of academic education as well as extracurricular activities. Apart from school building, provision for a playground, students computer lab, teacher resource room etc. have also been facilitated

in EMRSs with a view to create an enabling environment for the students to make use of the opportunities to shine in the areas of their interests. As per the established norms only 60 students per class divided into two sections with 30 students each from class VI to Class X and 90 students per class in three sections with 30 students each in the streams of Science, Commerce and Humanities from Class XI and XII are permissible. It is also required that State Governments shall ensure and maintain the highest quality in the selection of teachers and the staff for academic and extra-curricular activities.

- As per EMRS Guidelines, 2010, at least one EMRS is to be set in each Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). The capital cost for setting up the school complex, including hostels and staff

quarters has been earmarked as Rs. 12.00 crore with a provision to go up to Rs.16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands. Recurring cost during the first year for schools would @ Rs. 42000/-per child, with provision of raising it by 10% every second year to compensate for inflation etc.

- As on date, 197 Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been sanctioned by the Ministry in various parts of the country. Out of which, 129 EMRSs are fully functional and the remaining 68 EMRSs are under construction.
- State wise list of EMRSs sanctioned by the Ministry so far and status of those of functional as on date is given in **Table 5(1)**. Statement of release of recurring and non-recurring funds to the State Governments during 2014-15 as on 31.12.2014 is at **Table 5(2)**.

Table 5(1)

No. of EMRSs sanctioned and functional so far under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

S No.	State	No. of EMRSs sanctioned	No. of EMRSs functional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	01
3.	Assam	02	—
4.	Bihar	02	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	11
6.	Gujarat	22	22
7.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01
8.	Jammu & Kashamir	02	—
9.	Jharkhand	15	04
10.	Karnataka	18	04
11.	Kerala	02	02
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	20
13.	Maharashtra	11	08
14.	Manipur	03	02
15.	Mizoram	02	01
16.	Nagaland	03	03
17.	Odisha	16	13
18.	Rajasthan	17	09
19.	Sikkim	02	02
20.	Tamil Nadu	02	02
21.	Telangana	07	06
22.	Tripura	04	04
23.	Uttar Pradesh	03	02
24.	Uttarakhand	01	01
25.	West Bengal	07	07
Total		197	129

Table 5(2)

Statement Showing State wise release of Funds for EMRSs during 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.N.	States	2014-15		
		Recurring	Non Recurring	Total Release for EMRS
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50.40	20.00	70.40
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	500.00	500.00
5	Chhattisgarh	4126.24	0.00	4126.24
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	2503.62	440.00	2943.62
8	Himachal Pradesh	71.25	0.00	71.25
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	504.00	3600.00	4104.00
11	Karnataka	0.00	2527.80	2527.80
12	Kerala	291.37	0.00	291.37
13	Madhya Pradesh	3290.80	2120.00	5410.80
14	Maharashtra	876.96	3240.00	4116.96
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0.00	12.00	12.00
18	Naga land	92.00	0.00	92.00
19	Odisha	2683.29	0.00	2683.29
20	Rajasthan	1381.80	70.00	1451.80
21	Sikkim	320.30	0.00	320.30
22	Tamil Nadu	264.00	0.00	264.00
23	Telangana	2520.00	500.00	3020.00
24	Tripura	491.40	0.00	491.40
25	Uttar Pradesh	146.58	313.48	460.06
26	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	786.87	0.00	786.87
Total		20400.88	13718.28	34119.16

5.16 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana:

Hon'ble Finance Minister announced a Scheme named Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) in his Budget Speech. Consequently, this scheme was included as a Central Sector Scheme in the Annual Plan of Ministry of Tribal Affairs with an initial allocation of Rs. 100.00 Crore for 2014-15 by Planning Commission. After the formalities of appraisal and approval of the Scheme the Scheme was formally launched on 28.10.2014 for implementation.

VKY a strategic process. It aims at creating enabling environment for need based and outcome oriented holistic development of the tribal people. This process envisages to ensure that all the intended benefits of goods and services under various programmes/schemes of Central as well as State Governments actually reach the target groups by convergence of resources through appropriate institutional mechanism.

Scope

It covers all tribal people and all areas with tribal population across the country.

Objectives:

- Improving the quality of life in tribal areas
- Improving the quality of education
- Qualitative and sustainable employment for tribal families
- Bridging infrastructure gaps with focus on quality
- Protection of tribal culture and heritage

Activities:

- I. Livelihood.
- II. Education.
- III. Economic development of tribal areas.
- IV. Health.
- V. Housing.
- VI. Safe drinking water.
- VII. Irrigation facilities.
- VIII. Connectivity including telephone connectivity.
- IX. Universal availability of electricity.
- X. Urban development.
- XI. Promotion of sports in the tribal areas.
- XII. Promotion and preservation of tribal culture and heritage.
- XIII. Robust institutional mechanism to roll the vehicle of development with sustainability.

Strategies:

- (i) Strengthening of institutions meant for delivery of goods and services with adequate administrative, technical and financial powers such as Tribal Welfare Departments as nodal Department, Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and creation of new ones where they do not exist etc.
- (ii) Convergence of scattered resources and activities being undertaken under various components.
- (iii) Preparation of perspective plan with outcome oriented and monitorable targets after baseline assessment involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) such as Gram Sabha etc.
- (iv) Gender responsiveness.
- (v) A special purpose vehicle like Development Support Agency of Gujarat (D-SAG) operative in Gujarat State wherever needed.
- (vi) To ensure that Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) components of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and State Plan (SP) are actually spent for tribal people and areas inhabited by tribal people.
- (vii) A Project implementation Cell with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Central Government level.
- (viii) Implementation of interventions primarily through ITDAs/ITDPs, with Public Private Partnership (PPP) support wherever needed and feasible.
- (ix) Services of Academic Institutions, Research Organizations, Tribal Research Institutes and professional agencies for monitoring of outcomes.
- (x) In NE States where panchayats do not exist, institutions of decentralized governance at village / town level to be created.

Action Plan:

These are State and tribe specific with area specific issues and priorities.

Outcomes:

They would be consistent with the broad objectives and state specific interventions based on the socio-economic indicators. For example, a State with high literacy would focus on quality education and higher education to begin with, and ones with low literacy would focus on 100% enrolment etc.

Action Taken by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

1. Held few rounds of consultations with the State and Central Government Ministries/Department on convergence of TSP resources for the desired outcomes.
2. A national level brain- storming session was held on 13th December 2014 with experts, institutions, retired and serving civil servants to prepare national priorities and way forward.
3. All the schemes of the Ministry have been brought in conformity with the VKY approach for tribal development.

4. A Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), headed by Secretary, MoTA with representative of the State, Internal Finance Division of the Ministry amongst other constituted which appraised and approved the projects of the State with due convergence of TSP programmes.
5. Tribe wise literacy and other socio-economic indicators used as a tool for approval of projects.
6. Strengthening of institutions like Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), micro projects and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been attempted.
7. TRIs have been entrusted with the task of independent monitoring amongst other things.

Implementation of VKY during 2014-15:

During the current year, Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) is being implemented in one Block each in the States having Schedule V Areas. An amount of Rs 10.00 crore has been earmarked to each Block for gap filling. The selection of Blocks for the pilot project has been done on the basis lowest literacy. The name such Blocks are –

Sl. No	State	Name of Block	District
01	Andhra Pradesh	G. Madugula	Visakhapatnam
02.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Kondagaon
03.	Gujarat	Chhota Udaipur	<i>Chhota Udaipur</i>
04.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Chamba
05.	Jharkhand	Litipara	Pakur
06.	Madhya Pradesh	Pati	Barwani
07.	Maharashtra	Akrani	Nandurbar
08.	Odisha	Bandhugaon	Koraput
09.	Rajasthan	Kotra	Udaipur
10.	Telangana	Chandam Pet	Nalgonda

As on 31.12.2014, out of the budgetary provision of Rs. 100.00 Crore, an amount of Rs. 7.5 Crore has been released to each of the above mentioned State totaling at Rs. 75.00 Crore for implementation of the programmes under VKY.



Launching of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) by Hon'ble Minister of Tribal Affairs and Hon'ble Minister of State for Tribal Affairs on 28.10.2014

5.17 Statements and Graphic Presentation with respect to allocation / release of Funds:

Table-5A

- Allocation TSP component under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Central Government.

Table- 5B

- State wise allocation of funds under TSP component of State Plan

Table-5C

- Allocation and release of funds under Article 275(1)

Table-5D

- Allocation and release of funds under SCA to TSP

Figure -5A

- Graphical presentation of release of fund under Article 275(1) since 2002-03 onwards

Figure - 5B

- Allocation and Release of fund during five year plans under Article 275(1)

Figure - 5C

- Graphical presentation of release of fund under SCA to TSP since 2002-03 onwards

Figure - 5D

- Graphical presentation of release of fund during five year plans under SCA to TSP

Table 5A

S.No.	Ministries / Departments	TSP Allocation (2013-14)	TSP Allocation (2014-15)
	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>		
1	<i>Department of Agriculture and Cooperation</i>	932.50	953.52
2	<i>Department of Agricultural Research and Education</i>	123.00	133.80
3	<i>Ministry of Coal</i>	31.60	37.15
	<i>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</i>		
4	<i>Department of Telecommunications</i>	14.50	17.50
5	<i>Department of Information Technology</i>	201.00	256.00
	<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</i>		
6	<i>Department of Food and Public Distribution</i>	6.28	4.13
7	<i>Ministry of Culture</i>	28.70	36.70
8.	<i>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</i>	1526.00	1526.00
8	<i>Ministry of Environment and Forests *</i>	16.00	16.00
	<i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i>		
9	<i>Department of Health and Family Welfare</i>	2391.53	2512.89
10	<i>Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)</i>	21.38	21.38
11	<i>Department of AIDS Control</i>	146.37	0.00
12	<i>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</i>	35.04	144.00
	<i>Ministry of Human Resource Development</i>		

S.No.	Ministries / Departments	TSP Allocation (2013-14)	TSP Allocation (2014-15)
13	Department of School Education and Literacy	5313.52	5663.80
14	Department of Higher Education	1219.59	1267.62
15	Ministry of Labour and Employment	206.95	200.57
16	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	244.21	273.00
17	Ministry of Mines	9.72	21.47
18	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	800.00	400.00
19	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	37.55	1203.00
	Ministry of Rural Development		
20	Department of Rural Development	4452.03	10358.49
21	Department of Land Resources	576.45	375.00
	Ministry of Science and Technology		
23	Department of Science and Technology	69.43	78.12
24	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	46.00	45.20
25	Ministry of Textiles	55.57	55.57
26	Ministry of Tourism	32.05	47.05
27	Ministry of Tribal Affairs ***	4279.00	4479.00
28	Ministry of Water Resources	19.50	191.58
29	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1668.70	1730.20
30	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	90.28	101.29
	TOTAL	24594.45	32386.84

Table 5B

TSP Outlay during Annual Plan 2011-12 to 2014-15

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T	% of ST Population (2011 Census)	Annual Plan 2011-12			Annual Plan 2012-13			Annual Plan 2013-14			Annual Plan 2014-15	
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	TSP Actual Expndr.	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	TSP Actual Expdr	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	Anticipated Outlay	Proposed Outlay	
												Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	43000.00	2973.13	2228.12	48935.00	3591.39	2241.76	53000.00	3666.60	2070.68	NR	NR
2	Assam	12.45	9000.00	63.16	54.85	10500.00	72.46	65.50	12500.00	82.00	72.55	14029.00	90.20
3	Bihar	1.28	24000.00	269.24	289.81	28000.00	393.86	281.63	34000.00	485.00	434.52	40100.00	508.80
4	Chhattisgarh	30.62	16710.00	5561.44	4229.53	23480.00	7356.00	6177.65	25250.00	7952.17	6946.97	26615.00	9518.57
5	Goa	10.23	3320.00	328.81	226.75	4700.00	566.42	92.19	4715.00	614.47	187.08	4520.48	328.63
6	Gujarat	14.75	38000.00	5103.03	4875.71	51000.00	6682.41	6498.44	59000.00	7236.60	7102.85	NR	NR
7	Himachal Pradesh	5.71	3300.00	297.00	286.05	3700.00	333.00	333.00	4100.00	369.00	369.00	4400.00	395.47
8	Jammu & Kashmir	11.91	6600.00	743.45	743.45	7300.00	1254.77	NR	7300.00	1113.55	1113.55	NR	NR
9	Jharkhand	26.21	15322.75	7501.39	5749.39	16300.00	8199.40	4458.06	16800.00	8474.60	5102.97	26250.00	11680.29
10	Karnataka	6.95	38070.00	1866.95	1866.95	42030.01	2075.00	1679.79	47000.00	2354.70	2480.74	6559.78	4315.07
11	Kerala	1.45	12010.00	284.19	284.19	14010.00	325.15	325.15	17000.00	389.85	389.85	20000.00	600.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	21.09	23000.00	4964.90	4432.57	28000.00	6178.91	5930.89	35500.00	6800.00	6267.45	53512.64	12057.64
13	Maharashtra	9.35	42000.00	3738.00	3106.00	45000.00	4005.00	3065.47	49000.00	3817.34	3713.12	51222.54	4814.92
14	Manipur	35.12	3210.00	1071.85	1030.00	3500.00	1358.53	1566.90	3650.00	1376.28	1280.67	8671.43	3059.68
15	Odisha	22.85	15200.00	3603.44	3282.63	17250.00	4316.40	3741.80	21500.00	5134.54	5099.02	40810.00	9654.10
16	Rajasthan	13.48	27500.00	3568.18	3339.75	33500.00	4321.19	3859.15	40500.00	5193.40	4809.55	69820.05	9178.10
17	Sikkim	33.80	1400.00	37.50	37.50	1877.00	386.66	NR	2060.00	NR	NR	3905.00	NR
18	Tamil Nadu	1.10	23535.00	250.44	245.20	28000.00	353.93	267.76	37128.00	496.13	439.77	59549.86	468.75
19	Tripura	31.76	1950.00	607.47	492.13	2250.00	699.75	740.48	2500.00	NR	NR	3125.00	NR
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.57	47000.00	31.85	26.46	57800.00	38.00	30.26	69200.00	41.50	18.69	113500.00	104.29
21	Uttarakhand	2.89	7800.00	234.00	117.60	8200.00	246.38	145.56	8500.00	255.00	90.99	NR	NR
22	West Bengal	5.80	22214.00	1470.29	1470.29	28000.00	1658.52	1657.52	30314.00	2173.14	2173.14	46290.35	3136.41
23	A & N Islands	7.50	1434.84	173.92	115.15	1701.43	226.43	214.53	1867.10	228.79	228.79	NR	NR
24	Daman & Diu	0.06	324.95	28.79	2.18	568.25	50.29	3.42	630.05	3.90	4.95	2070.07	11.24
	TOTAL		425901.54	44772.42	38532.26	505601.69	54689.85	43376.91	583014.15	58258.56	50396.90	594951.20	69922.16

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Govts.

Including ST Autonomous Council (7 Nos. in A..P. 2012-13 and 2013-14) NR: Not Reported

Table 5C

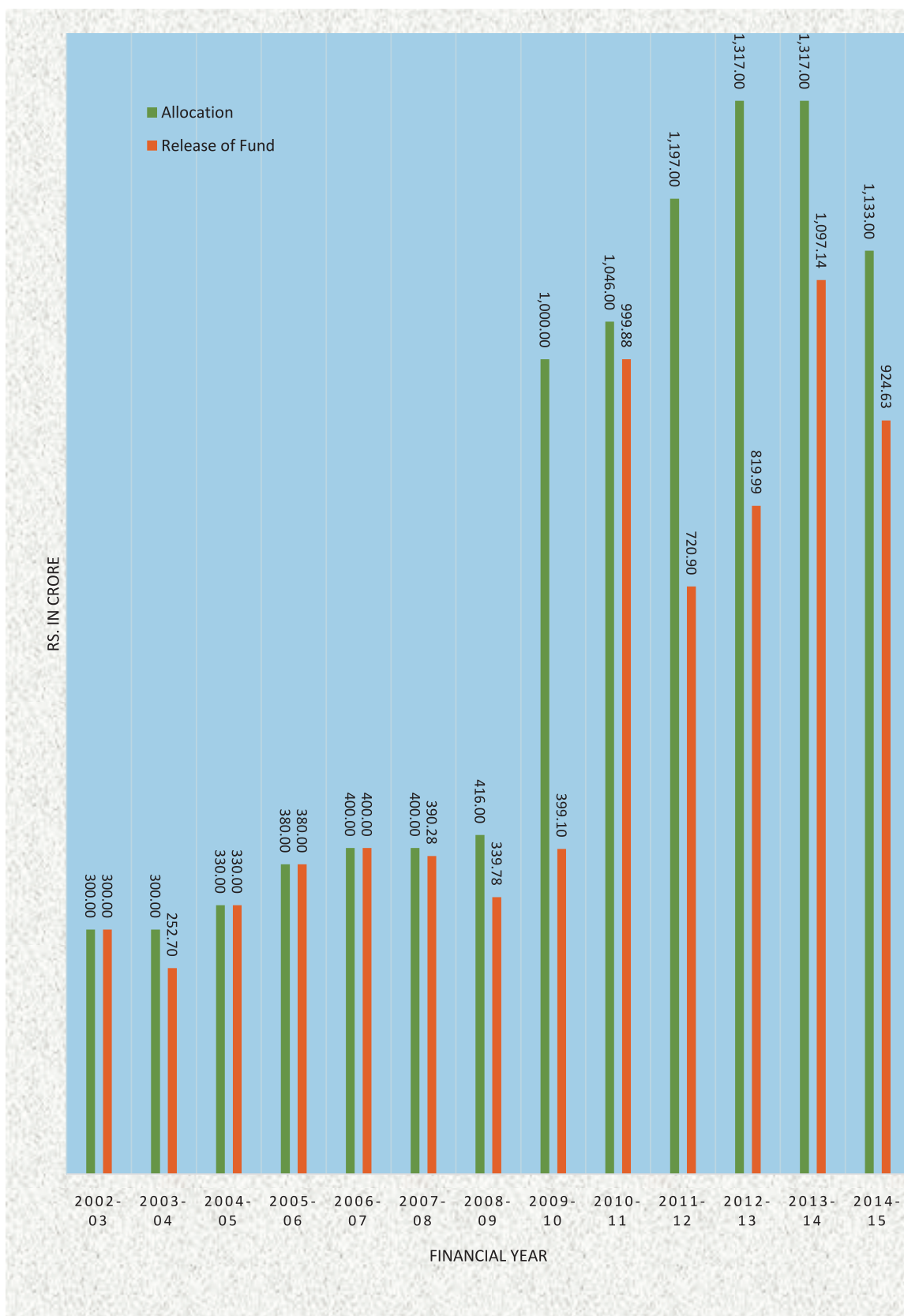
Funds released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during 2002-03 to 2014-15

(Rs.in lakh)														
S.N.	States/UTs	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (As on 31.12.14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	2160.30	1785.00	2300.46	3112.31	2830.31	2453.03	1863.44	1946.20	5187.70	7998.00	4834.00	350.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	300.00	200.00	273.72	384.06	322.52	544.29	308.68	35.20	772.00	1082.83	0.00	832.19	892.80
3	Assam	1023.40	668.87	1155.00	1381.41	1514.17	1192.63	1444.88	1240.77	3517.96	3419.00	0.00	3540.25	0.00
4	Bihar	209.00	209.00	229.90	0.00	293.00	319.20	0.00	95.00	838.00	959.00	0.00	0.00	586.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2689.50	2089.00	2858.56	3479.69	4131.86	3090.44	3211.43	2834.80	7786.00	9294.00	8534.00	9172.11	10778.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	68.45	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	2250.00	2280.00	2515.00	5660.96	3964.38	3652.68	2372.77	4783.00	8302.00	9426.00	4629.60	10275.69	7828.45
8	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	80.00	109.36	133.88	330.33	165.43	148.32	360.00	377.00	431.00	474.00	474.00	190.99
9	Jammu & Kashmir	318.00	367.00	398.70	361.29	427.00	286.61	193.66	282.74	607.00	1390.00	150.34	1146.75	0.00
10	Jharkhand	2808.00	2208.00	2428.80	400.00	3244.15	3060.27	1852.43	3730.00	8004.00	9181.00	7369.50	9280.40	9873.00
11	Karnataka	904.35	797.00	957.88	1519.35	1526.87	1458.05	1496.37	1823.00	3813.00	4263.00	4800.00	4800.00	3660.30
12	Kerala	588.00	158.00	161.56	0.00	497.19	101.52	159.42	387.00	405.00	463.00	510.00	510.00	610.12
13	Madhya Pradesh	4052.32	3821.58	5173.57	6420.27	6052.44	5973.00	6466.80	6435.00	17311.31	14015.50	16518.04	15793.47	14441.32
14	Maharashtra	2925.00	2672.00	2939.20	3459.20	2508.35	3610.310	2441.46	2000.00	9442.00	10805.00	2911.00	12489.00	11701.29
15	Manipur	424.55	230.00	253.00	0.00	411.00	311.96	324.44	352.50	819.00	937.00	1031.00	1031.00	750.00
16	Meghalaya	555.00	50.55	759.50	0.00	0.00	773.02	155.33	0.00	2100.00	2798.00	0.00	2924.38	721.07
17	Mizoram	240.00	240.00	488.41	422.62	384.17	409.79	403.57	441.00	922.96	1056.00	810.75	1133.61	576.04
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	529.58	700.93	812.22	866.170	200.00	576.59	2047.42	2301.00	2454.00	2886.93	1361.81
19	Orissa	3641.60	2830.00	4346.98	4445.48	4029.11	4176.84	4129.73	7026.00	11144.33	11347.00	11283.99	14706.50	7956.56
20	Rajasthan	2224.48	2070.00	2200.00	2240.48	3160.00	3168.91	3107.04	1500.00	8351.00	7642.00	7737.98	9437.80	9755.92
21	Sikkim	83.00	33.00	45.20	143.92	50.99	101.50	65.00	149.20	226.00	259.00	272.58	302.90	277.72
22	Tamil Nadu	210.00	250.00	287.40	619.57	477.62	0.00	291.39	342.00	358.00	614.25	0.00	901.00	639.60
23	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3894.40
24	Tripura	665.50	313.00	428.30	412.28	570.32	485.04	434.88	780.00	1358.73	1250.00	1375.00	1355.00	914.24
25	Uttar Pradesh	27.00	27.00	36.82	0.00	0.00	499.12	391.28	350.00	1200.00	1484.91	200.00	0.00	743.49
26	Uttarakhand	78.00	128.00	135.80	0.00	249.00	107.81	20.00	120.00	250.00	0.00	0.00	267.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	1543.00	1763.00	1987.30	2702.30	2151.00	2151.620	2489.09	2320.00	4848.00	6066.99	6104.00	6104.00	4310.25
	Grand Total	30000.00	25270.00	33000.00	38000.00	40000.00	39027.69	33978.41	39910.00	99988.41	108483.48	81999.78	109713.98	92463.37

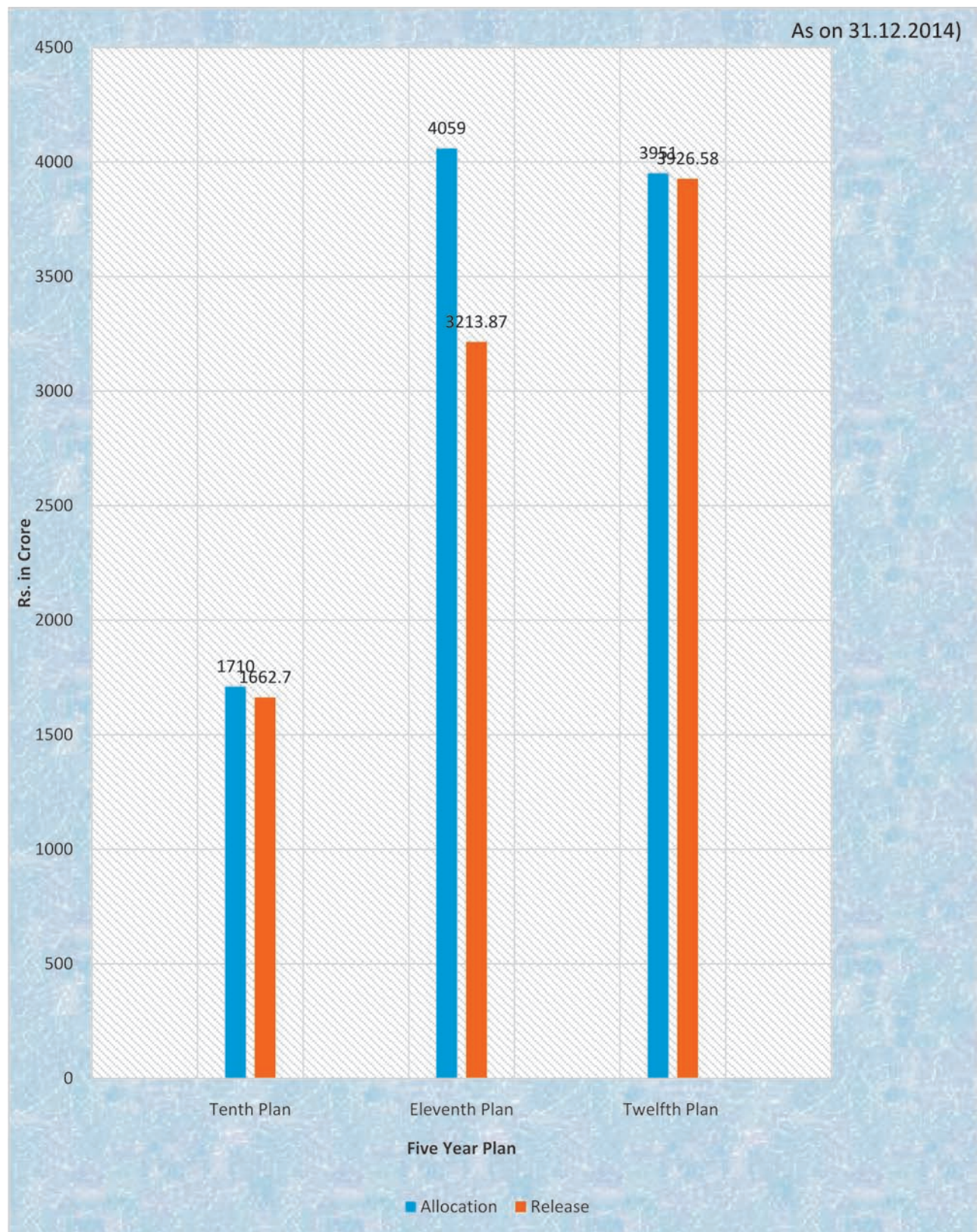
Table 5D

Release of fund under SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2014-15*(Rs. in lakh)*

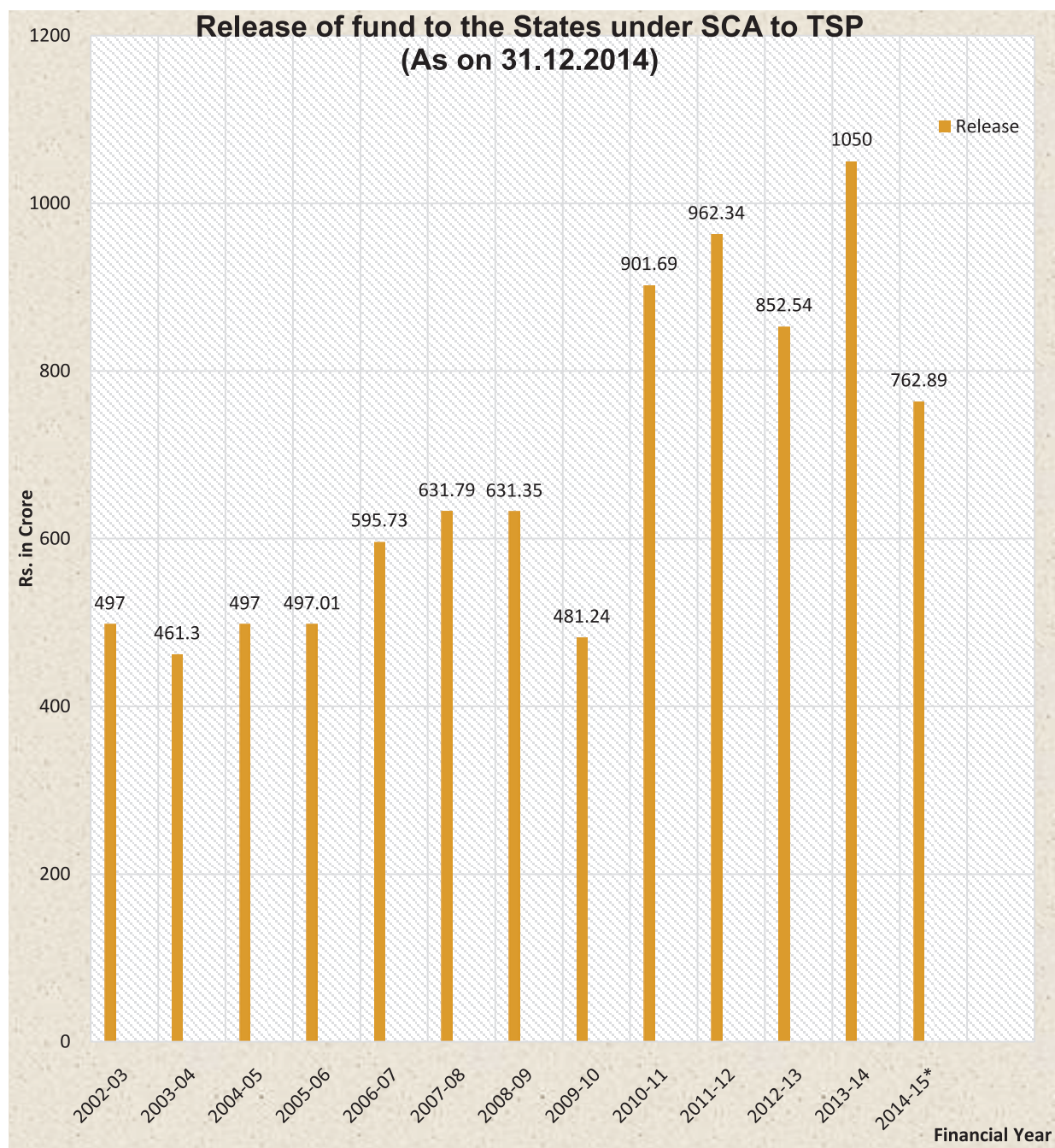
S.No.	Name of the State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (as on 30.12.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Andhra Pradesh	2732.80	2459.52	2459.52	2751.14	3344.33	3712.99	4176.75	1930.00	5746.50	6057.00	4125.00	5789.00	2203.37
2	Assam	3058.99	2753.09	2064.82	3066.59	3601.59	3220.27	3755.65	2883.00	3500.00	5475.00	4674.00	6563.63	1788.59
3	Bihar	556.56	500.90	250.45	543.57	656.00	715.50	0.00	870.94	650.00	1147.00	0.00	0.00	403.00
4	Chhattisgarh	4626.18	4405.12	5397.76	4641.08	5477.04	5893.78	6829.20	6322.88	8453.00	10645.00	9478.00	9478.00	4810.32
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	133.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Gujarat	3930.91	3743.09	3537.82	3963.52	4882.13	5419.14	4571.44	5635.53	8126.00	8838.00	7410.00	8448.00	9198.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	643.53	612.79	750.87	825.90	1022.14	1133.43	1276.00	1179.40	1506.00	1851.00	1262.00	1768.00	107.24
8	J & K	971.94	925.50	874.75	901.28	1088.00	956.24	676.00	263.79	489.57	1143.00	0.00	1702.41	0.00
9	Jharkhand	5870.24	5283.22	5283.22	5896.10	7041.25	7711.12	2198.25	0.00	9481.55	10704.00	11413.25	12187.00	7178.33
10	Karnataka	771.33	694.19	899.97	1029.06	1242.00	1372.00	1544.00	1647.96	2053.00	2170.00	1853.25	2471.00	2250.00
11	Kerala	273.70	260.62	319.35	274.03	318.13	352.36	396.25	366.10	440.00	574.00	549.00	549.00	530.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	7833.22	7458.93	9139.70	8186.01	10126.02	9129.39	12644.25	8722.00	15214.00	15593.00	17525.00	17525.00	10946.59
13	Maharashtra	3723.83	3351.45	3351.45	3351.45	3888.00	4293.00	2500.00	895.91	6696.00	7055.93	0.00	7728.00	8794.63
14	Manipur	761.96	725.55	685.76	685.76	796.00	879.00	989.00	527.80	1187.00	705.00	1230.10	1581.90	688.50
15	Orissa	6495.30	6184.94	7578.63	6516.82	7695.87	8543.41	10110.50	8885.55	12393.00	14449.15	13321.00	13321.00	8914.65
16	Rajasthan	3649.56	3284.60	3284.60	3490.91	4214.00	4654.00	5236.00	3400.00	8209.00	1840.00	7441.00	8377.00	8822.04
17	Sikkim	108.02	102.86	126.04	109.49	135.52	280.36	315.00	291.38	369.00	451.01	437.00	437.00	56.43
18	Tamilnadu	323.32	290.99	377.25	323.70	375.55	142.59	469.00	108.00	393.05	572.00	0.00	651.00	217.33
19	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3500.00
20	Tripura	1041.03	991.29	1214.66	1045.03	1240.34	1318.28	1548.00	1431.29	1879.00	2244.00	1955.00	2102.10	1183.94
21	Uttarakhand	92.91	88.47	83.62	83.62	50.00	0.00	0.00	108.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.60	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	32.10	30.57	37.45	33.63	0.00	425.36	644.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	397.97
23	West Bengal	2202.57	1982.31	1982.31	1982.31	2270.00	2894.59	3255.75	2654.34	3384.00	4720.00	2580.75	4181.36	4298.04
Total		49700.00	46130.00	49700.00	49701.00	59573.91	63179.81	63135.29	48124.00	90169.67	96234.09	85254.35	105000.00	76289.47



(Figure -5A) Statement of allocation and release of fund under Article 275(1)



(Figure -5B) Statement of allocation and release of fund under Article 275(1) during Five Year Plans



(Figure -5C)

**(Figure -5D)**

*XII Plan- Figure up to 31.12.2014