

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 1625
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 05/12/2024

PROJECT LAUNCHED FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITY

1625. SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 150th anniversary of tribal freedom fighter Birsa Munda was celebrated in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the programme/project launched by the Government for tribal community;
- (c) whether the Government has held any consultation with various stakeholders and State Governments about working towards inclusive and sustainable growth of tribal community in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and response of various stakeholders and State Governments in this regard; and
- (e) the details of various initiatives taken/being taken by the Government aimed at enhancing healthcare access, education, housing etc. in remote tribal areas of the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a): The Government of India has declared 15th November as Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas in the year 2021. The 4th Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas was celebrated from 15th November to 26th November, 2024. In addition, the Commemoration of the period from 15th November, 2024 to 15th November, 2025 year as the 150th Birth Anniversary year of Bhagwan Birsa Munda has been approved by the Government which will culminate in 150th Anniversary celebration on 15th November, 2025.

(b): During the year 2023-24, the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha AbhiyaN (PM JANMAN) was launched for socio-economic development of 75 PVTG communities residing in 18 states and one UT. The mission aims to provide basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of unelectrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities to PVTGs/PVTG

habitations in 3 years. These objectives are planned to be met through 11 interventions implemented by 9-line Ministries. In addition, IEC campaigns and beneficiary saturation camps to enable the PVTG population to benefit out of other initiatives/schemes of Government, such as Aadhar Enrolment, PM-Jandhan enrolment and so on, are also carried out.

The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan was launched on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17-line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan aims for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, by adopting saturation coverage for tribal families in tribal majority villages and aspirational districts.

(c) & (d): A Manthan Shivir was held on 15th December, 2023 to discuss the way forward for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) Mission with 8 key sectoral Ministries/ departments and their counterpart Departments from 18 States and UTs. The shivir comprised of 8 sectoral workshops on Rural Development, Drinking water & Sanitation, Education, Skill development, Health, Women and Child development, Power and Tribal Livelihoods & Infrastructure. Further, a workshop was held on 18th & 19th July, 2024 with Tribal Welfare Departments of States/UTs to review the progress of ongoing schemes of the Ministry and the new initiatives being proposed as per part of Vision 2047. Another manthan shivir was held on 27.09.2024 with 17-line ministries for discussing the road map for implementation of Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA). This Shivir also comprised of sectoral workshops on the roadmap for implementation of various interventions under the Mission.

(e): The Government is implementing Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) as a strategy for the development of Scheduled Tribes and areas having tribal concentration. Beside Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 40 Ministries/Departments are allocating certain percentage of their total scheme budget every year for tribal development under DAPST for various tribal development projects relating to education, health, agriculture, irrigation, roads, housing, electrification, employment generation, skill development, etc. Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing various schemes/programmes for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country. Details of these schemes/programmes are as per **Annexure-I**.

Annexure I referred to in reply to parts (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1625 for 05.12.2024 by Shri Sudheer Gupta and Shri Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane regarding “PROJECT LAUNCHED FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITY”

Brief details of major schemes/programmes, including Grans under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the country is as follows:

(i) Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN):

Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) on 15th November 2023, which is celebrated as Janjatiya Gaurav Divas. The mission with financial outlay of around Rs.24,000 Crore aims to saturate PVTG households and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, electrification of un-electrified households and sustainable livelihood opportunities in time bound manner in 3 years. The Mission involves 9 Ministries/Departments and 11 interventions.

(ii) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)/Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY): Government has revamped the earlier Scheme of ‘Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) with nomenclature ‘Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY)’, for implementation during 2021-22 to 2025-26, which aims at integrated development of villages with significant tribal population covering about population of 4.22 crore (About 40% of the total Tribal Population). It is envisaged to cover 36,428 villages having at least 50% tribal population and 500 STs across States / UTs with notified STs. The main objective of this scheme is to achieve integrated socio-economic development of selected villages through convergence approach. The Ministry has analyzed Mission Antyodaya data collated by Ministry of Rural Development and has identified 36,428 villages with 50% ST population and 500 STs to be covered under PMAAGY. Relevant schemes of different Central Ministries have been identified based on Tribal Sub Plan allocation. States are also encouraged to supplement with State TSP funds, District Mineral Funds (DMF) and Finance Commission grants. Under PMAAGY, 20.38 lakh per village as ‘Gap-filling’ for approved activities including administrative expenses is provided by the Ministry.

(iii) The Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan was launched on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. The Abhiyan has an outlay of over Rs. 79000 crores. The Abhiyan aims for improving the socio-economic condition of tribal communities, by adopting saturation coverage for tribal families in tribal majority villages and aspirational districts.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Jan Jatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM), which has been designed through the merger of two existing schemes for the promotion of tribal livelihood, i.e., “Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and

Development of Value Chain for MFP” and “Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce”. The guidelines of the scheme were notified on 27th March, 2023. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the 87 MFPs. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre-fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. Simultaneously other medium- and long-term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development will also be addressed. Vandhan Vikas Kendras, comprising of 15 SHGs with 20 members each (totally 300 members per VDVK optimally) are sanctioned and provided a financial assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs for training, procurement of toolkit and operationalization purposes. This enables these VDVKs to commence operations and augment their incomes. In addition, marketing support is provided by the TRIFED for sale of tribal products through a chain of outlets called *Tribes India*.

(v) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS): Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) were introduced in the year 1997-98 to impart quality education exclusively to ST children with an objective to provide quality middle and high-level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas in order to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and get jobs in government and public and private sectors. In the Union Budget of 2018-19, Government announced that every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 ST persons will be eligible to have an Eklavya Model Residential School. A total number of 740 EMRSs are scheduled to be established. Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas and will have special facilities for preserving local art and culture besides providing training in sports and skill development.

(vi) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution: Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India is meant for the development of the Schedule Tribes and for creation of infrastructure in tribal areas. Under the program, grants are released to States, having ST population for raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of tribal people. Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India are 100% annual grant from Government of India to 27 States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for Northeastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development.

(vii) Grant-in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes: The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education and health through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is demand-driven and grants are provided to the non-governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the State Government/UT Administration of the concerned State/UT. The grants are also provided for strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts with the aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls.

(viii) Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through respective State/UT administrations. This is an open-ended Scheme covering all ST students studying in Std. IXth & Xth, whose annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.2.50 lakhs. The contribution from Government of India is 75% and the state contribution is 25%. In respect of North East states and hilly states, the contribution from Government of India is 90% and the state contribution is 10%. In case of UTs like Andaman & Nicobar without Legislative Assembly and own grants, Govt. of India's contribution is 100%.

(ix) Post Matric Scholarship to ST students: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through respective Ste/UT administrations. This is an open-ended Scheme covering all ST students studying in in class XI and above, whose annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.2.50 lakhs. The contribution from Government of India is 75% and the state contribution is 25%. In respect of North East states and hilly states, the contribution from Government of India is 90% and the state contribution is 10%. In case of UTs like Andaman & Nicobar without Legislative Assembly and own grants, Govt. of India's contribution is 100%.

(x) National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates: National Overseas Scholarship for ST students: It is a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under which scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST) students for pursuing higher education in top 1000 ranked (as per latest QS world ranking) Institutes/Universities abroad. The Scheme is implemented through the Indian Embassies/Missions abroad, Ministry of External Affairs. Twenty awards are given every year. ST students with annual family income not exceeding Rs.6.0 lakhs are eligible to apply for the Scholarship under the Scheme.

(xi) National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:

(a) National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students (earlier known as Top Class Scholarship Scheme): Under this Scheme, Scholarship is provided for pursuing Graduate/Post Graduate courses in the selected top-class Government and Non-Government Institutes in professional fields such as Management, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc. All the ST students, with annual parental income is not exceeding Rs.6.0 lakhs and studying in the 265 notified institutes by the Ministry, are eligible to receive scholarship.

(b) National Fellowship Scheme for Higher Education of ST Students: It is a Central Sector Scheme, fully funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to grant scholarship to meritorious ST students for pursuing M.Phil or Ph.D in India after completion of Master degree. The total number of fresh fellowships for M.Phil / M.Phil+PhD/ Ph.D every year will be 750. ST students with a minimum of 55% marks in Master Degree up to the age of 36 years are eligible to apply for fellowship under the Scheme. The value of fellowship is at par with UGC rates.

(xii) Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs): Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends support to the State Governments through centrally sponsored Scheme, ‘Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI)’ to strengthen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in their infrastructural needs, research & documentation activities and training & capacity building programmes, organization of tribal festivals yatras for promotion of unique cultural heritage and for promoting tourism and organization of exchange visits by tribal, so that the tribal culture practices, languages and ritual are preserved and disseminated.

(xiii) Tribal Research Information, Education, communication and Events (TRI-ECE):

The scheme ‘Tribal Research Information, Education, communication and Events (TRIECE)’ is aimed at promotion of rich tribal cultural heritage, dissemination of information and creation of awareness, including organization of tribal craft & food festivals, sports, music, dance & photo competitions, science, art & craft expos, workshops, seminars, production of documentary films by the Ministry & States, bringing out publications highlighting significant studies, documenting historical facets of tribal communities, achievements of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) & State Departments besides other necessary publicity at regular intervals.. Financial support under the scheme is given to State Governments, academic and research institutes in public and private sector, organizations of Union/State/UT governments, non-government organizations, not-for profit private organizations, and Centres of Excellence (COE) in research and development. It is envisaged that such organizations would play an important role in building knowledge bank and complementing efforts of Tribal Research Institutes in the States for devising appropriate strategies for tribal development by the Union and State Government.
