

Convergence Model

Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Government of India

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1. Introduction

Scheduled Tribes (STs) account for 8.6% of the total population of the country (Census, 2011) constituting 10.45 crore people with nearly 705 communities/groups with 75 tribal communities/groups being vulnerable called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Nearly 75% of the Scheduled Tribes communities live in Central India, highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh followed by Maharashtra etc. North Eastern States account for about 10% of the total Scheduled Tribes population.

1.1 Tribal Development

Tribal development has been a challenge to the planners and the policy makers since independence. This is mainly on account of their traditional life styles, remoteness of habitations, dispersed population and displacement. 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 for accelerated development to bridge the gaps between them and rest of the social groups since 1974-75 along with special institutions for delivery of public goods and services, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency/Project (ITDA)/ITDP and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). A separate Ministry was constituted in the year 1999 for overall policy co-ordination and planning for tribal development and entitlements with responsibility of tribal development assigned to the line Ministries and departments of Central Government and State/UT Governments.

1.1.1 Development indices

The efforts made through TSP strategy have brought out improvements in terms of literacy, health, livelihood etc. However, there is a considerable gap in human development indices between STs and other social groups (**Annexure-I**).

1.1.2 Developmental Challenges

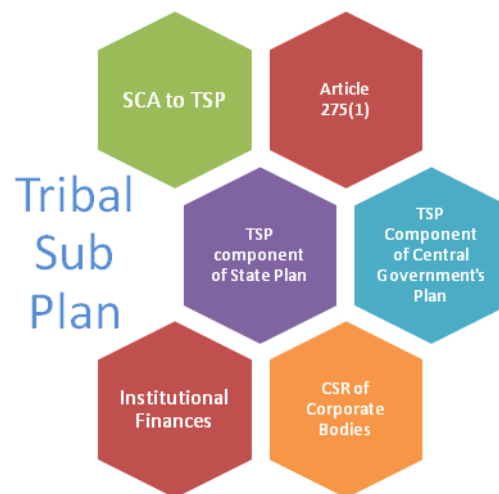
Some of the gap in HDI are well understood and some of them less understood. During colonial days, reservation of forests deprived many tribal people of forest wealth which also affected their nutrition. At the same time, during 1951-1990, 85 lakhs tribals were displaced due to dams, mines, industries, 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 are cultural barriers including language also.

1.1.3 Institutional Challenges:

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, which were started during 1970s, got 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.

1.2 Funds for Tribal Sub-Plan

A sizeable amount of funds available under TSP components of various Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) administered by different Central Ministries/ Departments (**Annexure II**) is not spent for the benefit of tribal population in a manner it should be. Hitherto, there has been mechanical approach in utilizing the TSP funds by the Ministries / Departments whereby focusing more on accounting exercise than to achieve realistic targets benefitting tribals. Inherent defects in channelization of TSP funds under State Plan Schemes for the benefit of tribal people have also been the problem contributing low HDI indices among Tribals. Funds for tribal development under TSP strategy are sourced from the following-



1.2.1 TSP Outlays

2. 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/-. During the current year, it is around Rs. 10,000/-.

(Rs. in crore)

| Availability of TSP funds | 2012-13 (Actual) | 2013-14 (Actual) | 2014-15 (RE) | 2015-16 (BE) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Funds under CS/CSS | 20184 | 22030 | 20,536 | 17,363 |
| TSP component under State Plans | 55019 | 59938 | 70,240 | 82,971 |
| Funds under Article 275(1) | 852 | 1050 | 1133 | 1367 |
| Funds under SCA to TSP | 820 | 1097 | 1040 | 1250 |
| Total | 76875 | 84115 | 92,949 | 102,951 |

1.2.2 TSP implementation

Availability of funds does not appear to be the real constraint instead, 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.

1.2.3 TSP Nodal Agency

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 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.

1.3 Process Re-engineering - Convergence

1.3.1 Education

For the educational interventions for Tribal children to be successful, re-engineering of processes for convergence of ongoing programmatic interventions by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (for physical infrastructure of schools, functional toilets, availability of subject teachers, language & culture specific teaching & learning materials, vocational & technical education) by the Ministry of Women & Child Development (for Nutrition), by the D/O Drinking Water and Sanitation (for safe drinking water and functional Toilets, by the Ministry of Skill Development (for skill training) is essential.

1.3.2 Livelihood – Dairy Development

Similarly, for Dairy Development (for the livelihood and protein supplement of the tribal families) improving the existing breed of cattle through artificial insemination and veterinary services by Animal Husbandry Department alone cannot sustain the efforts and results. The surplus milk needs to be transported quickly, which requires all weather roads, needs a chilling plant which requires quality electricity. To scale up the process, tribal households need access to institutional finance. For the successful and sustainable results, this requires convergence of Dairy Development (D/O Animal Resources), PMGSY for roads (D/O Rural Development), Electricity (M/o Power, MNRE and Banks (D/O Financial Services).

1.3.3 Health

For improving health services, construction of PHC/ sub centres, availability and services of Doctors, Paramedics, medicines are essential. Sometimes, formal health services are not acceptable to the tribals. Hence integration of traditional medicine and tribal healing systems becomes necessary. Due to unwillingness of the health workers to work in the remote areas, suitable training & education of tribal students to become qualified health workers becomes important. Similarly, the issue of anaemia / malnutrition is not just health condition but contribution of various other factors like, lack of safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation (toilets), switching over to usage of polished rice and absence of leafy vegetables in meals etc. Hence, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplement alone cannot address anaemia in the long run. It requires promotion of traditional minor millets, consumption of greens & leafy vegetables, use of toilets, availability of safe drinking water and convergence of efforts of D/O Agriculture, D/O Drinking Water and Sanitation, M/o Health and Family Welfare, D/o AYUSH, M/o Skill Development etc.

1.4 Constraints and Measures

In a 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) Absence of institutions in the field to access central TSP funds and State TSP Funds; (iii) Scattered financial resources used in a scattered manner; (iv) Lack of location specific perspective plan; (v) 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 Micro Projects; (vi) Utilisation of TSP funds being more ritualistic than outcome based initiative based on gap analysis in HDI; (vii) Inadequate administrative and financial powers with the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Centre; and (viii) absence of a platform to monitor the outcomes of tribal development programmes.

1.4.1 Planning

The erstwhile Planning Commission's Guidelines dated 18th June, 2014, inter alia, stipulates for non-diversion of funds meant for tribal areas and comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes. The Guidelines recognizes respective Tribal Welfare Department in the States as the Nodal Department authorized to lead the process of TSP development, and provides that TSP funds should be placed under the control of the Nodal Department. States are required to prepare comprehensive perspective TSP document taking into account all available sources of funding, aiming at appropriate convergence of resources to achieve overall socio-economic development of tribal people.

1.4.2 Guidelines

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, where 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.

1.4.3 Project Appraisal Committee (PAC)

The said Operational Guidelines further provided for constitution of a Project Appraisal Committee headed by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, erstwhile Planning Commission, etc. which appraises and approves the proposals for allocation under various schemes of the Ministry. The PAC process has helped in ensuring consultation with the States, deliberations on human development indices, felt need sector for prioritizing the activities, convergence of various schemes of the Ministry, transparency in the process of appraisal and fund releases and ensuring optimal utilization of limited financial resources.

1 Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

1.1 Conceptualization

In this backdrop, the Central Government has announced a strategic process “Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)” by re-engineering processes of existing interventions with focus on quality education, health, livelihood development, infrastructure development without compromising cultural identity of Scheduled Tribes during the budget session of the Parliament on 10th July 2014.

1.2 Vision and Mission

Vision

“To create high quality social and physical infrastructure in an accelerated manner through strategic interventions to bridge the gap in the Human Development Indices and to reap untapped potential of the Scheduled Tribes communities”

Mission

“To enhance the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Tribes population of the country, preserving their dignity and culture, so as to work towards removal of gaps in the Human Development Indices (HDIs) of tribals vis-à-vis other social groups through an outcome-based approach, particularly focusing on quality education, health, livelihood, infrastructure development by way of appropriate convergence of available resources and re-engineering of processes”.

1.3 Thematic Areas

Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, mainly focusses on the integrated, holistic and inclusive development of tribal communities in core areas of education, health, livelihood, housing, drinking water, irrigation, access to basic facilities, institutions, cultural heritage, security and sports. VKY focus areas are as follows:



1.4 Convergence of funds and schemes

Convergence of funds has been attempted through Project Appraisal Committee process in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for its own programmes and schemes since FY14-15. The following models of inter-ministerial convergence are proposed to be followed for development of tribal areas and tribal people.

2.4.1 Quality & Higher Education

Education is considered as the backbone of development, both at the individual household and societal level. Evidence suggests, education has been one of the most powerful tool of empowerment and poverty alleviation for the tribal population. But educating the tribal children has been a challenge for the Government for various socio-cultural, economic, ecological and administrative reasons. With a low literacy rate of 59% as against overall literacy rate of 74%, with a high dropout rate of 62.4% (class I-X) as against the overall dropout rate of 47.4%, with low learning achievement level, with barriers of language and culture in the school education, with

issues of physical safety/security, nutritional security and other health issues, educational interventions for the ST children require special focus, strategy and meaningful convergence. Some of the contemporary concerns of the Tribal Education and the specific convergence strategies are highlighted:-

1.4.1.1 Mother tongue based Multilingual Education and use of teaching learning material relevant to local culture of the ST communities in all the schools in 109 Special Focus Districts (SFDs)

MoHRD has identified 109 SFDs with 25% or more ST population for focused interventions under SSA. In 11 States initiatives for bridging tribal children from home languages to school language has been initiated. In these 11 States teaching and learning materials relevant to local culture/tradition of the ST communities have been introduced and good results have been achieved. Developing primers in the tribal dialect involving content from local context helps improve the quality of teaching and learning. School education and curriculum for ST children in the age group of 5 – 16 years in all the 39141 schools would be made contextually relevant and culturally appropriate. A young tribal child learns better if school curriculum are embedded in contexts that are familiar, local and meaningful. Educational contents for tribal children would be moulded in the relevant culture of the respective tribal community. While the curriculum is made culturally appropriate, focus would be given for the ST children to learn economically viable options for life, livelihood and self-employment. Linking school education with life in general and the needs of the tribal communities in particular is the most important step that would be the core of convergence under the VKY. **In view of the importance of the above interventions in reducing the dropout and enhancing the learning achievement level amongst the ST children, in convergence with the MoHRD it would be extended to all the 39141 schools in 109 SFDs.**

1.4.1.2 Establishing EMRS, Navodaya, KVs and Sainik Schools in all ITDAs & SFDs:

Navodaya Vidyalaya/EMRS/KV/ Sainik Schools offer quality education which will eventually improve the academic performance and pursuit for higher education of tribal students. Consequently this would lead to higher employability and sustainable income.

There are 595 Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country but the number of districts stands at 640 as per 2011 census. This implies there is a need to open Navodaya Vidyalaya in the remaining districts in ITDA areas by MHRD.

The latest data on Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) shows that there are 206 schools spread over 25 states. However, out of this only 132 schools are functional. Besides making the remaining schools functional, efforts will be made to open 111 EMRS in ITDA areas where they are non-existent.

In Convergence with the MoHRD and MoD, at least one KV and one Sainik School would be opened in each of the 109 special Focus ST districts identified by the MoHRD. Sainik school education would help and prepare the ST students for successful careers in Defence services.

2.4.1.3 Establishing more KGBV, Hostels /Residential schools by converting day schools into residential schools:

The experience of Hostels/Residential Schools for tribal children suggests that they aide in achieving greater literacy rate and learning outcomes thereby leading to better development. However, the facilities available currently are considerably inadequate. Therefore, Ministry of Tribal Affairs plans to convert day schools into residential schools which would provide opportunities for 22,00,000 students to pursue their education through residential school in a phased manner by adding **50,000 hostels seats every year for next five years.** In addition, efforts will be made to augment the number of seats in the existing residential schools. **At least one Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) for out of school and drop out ST girls would be opened in each of the 109 SFDs and the quality of the existing 4477 Ashram Schools will be improved with convergence of SSA-RMSA Schemes and resource available under MoHRD.**

This would lead to increased access to quality education, higher enrolment and literacy levels amongst tribal children. With the quality education received from the residential schools the students are highly likely to pursue sustainable occupations rather than depending on subsistence.

2.4.1.4 Iron Folic Acid Supplement/De-worming to all Tribal Students:

There is a high prevalence of anaemia and malnutrition among the tribal children. This is largely due to low intake of nutritious food and iron rich food items. To remedy this situation the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has embarked upon a mission to administer iron & folic acid and De-worming to all school children under National Health Mission. Traditional food including minor millets and green vegetables are included in the menu of the schools and hostels.

National Health Mission (NHM) Scheme's School Health Programme provides medical support to school students, like (a) screening health care and referral, (b) immunization, (c) micronutrient (Vitamin A & IFA) management and (d) de-worming and health promoting schools. Regular medical check-up is very essential to assess health of each child in the school, timely immunization to prevent diseases, micronutrient provides Vitamin A and iron folic tablets and de-worming carried out biannually to school children and their siblings. To arrest the issue of malnutrition and anaemia among children the ministry will impress upon the States to avail the benefits provided under the School Health programme of NHM Scheme through effective convergence.

In convergence with the MoHFW all 24754817 ST students in Class I-XII would be covered for Deworming and for administration of iron and Folic acid. This would eventually result in reduction in anaemia and malnutrition, improved physical and mental growth and higher learning abilities.

2.4.1.5. Teacher's Training:

Out of 493502 teachers working in 109 Special Focus ST districts, **124217 untrained teachers identified by the MHRD would be suitably trained in a phased manner as envisaged under the RTE Act.**

Evidence suggest teachers working in most of the tribal schools are not equipped enough to understand the cultural context and sensitivity, effective teaching pedagogy and use of local tribal language. Psychological motivational aspect also hinders the process of imparting quality education to the tribal children. One of the primary reasons for higher drop out of tribal children is the lack of quality teachers and their teaching ability. Hence, it is imperative to upgrade the skills and increase motivational levels of teachers and school education & curriculum would be made relevant to tribal tradition/culture and meaningful for tribal communities. In addition, all the teachers teaching the tribal children should be trained to act as mentor and counsellor for the ST students, parents and the communities. Total number of teachers numbering to 493502 posted in 109 Special Focus ST Districts (SFD) identified by the MoHRD need to be trained suitably and continuously on these aspects in a phased manner.

This is expected to result in improved quality of education in all the tribal schools, reduced dropout rates, improved learning achievements and higher literacy levels. Efficiency and relevance of teaching & learning will also increase substantially which will retain the students in schools.

Adult education will be promoted with the support of Depart of School Education and Literacy.

2.4.1.6. Campaign for 100% Enrolment:

The Right to Education Act envisages 100% enrolment of children in schools. In spite of significant progress made towards this goal, still there are 1007572 out of School ST children in the age group of 6-14. The dropout rate for ST students from class I- X is 62.4 % (15000000). Therefore regular campaigns in a celebration (Pravesotsav, Gunotsav) mode would be undertaken for 100% enrolment, attendance, and retention of tribal children in schools. Similarly, a single dropout should be matter of great concern and wide publicity and campaign would be undertaken to bring the drop out child back to the schooling system.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a platform for implementing the Right to Education Act, 2009 has been undertaking this campaign for ensuring 100% enrolment with the help of State/UTs Governments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements these campaigns by using print and electronic media with active

involvement of community, local Government and all Govt functionaries in the tribal areas. This is expected to result in increased enrolment rate of tribal children, literacy levels and decrease in drop outs and greater community participation in the education of ST children.

2.4.1.7. Establishing Medical/Nursing & Paramedic/Engineering/ Agriculture/ Teacher Training colleges/ ITI/Polytechnic in each of the 109 tribal concentrated Special Focus Districts:

Data shows that number of qualified professionals and graduates among the tribal communities is considerably low compared to the general population. In order to substantially improve this situation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs would take necessary steps to ensure that all 109 Special Focus Districts (SFD's) have Medical/Engineering/Agriculture Colleges/ITI/Polytechnic/Nursing & Paramedic training Institutions /Teacher Training Colleges etc wherever they are non-existent. This shall be done in a systematic and phased manner in convergence with MoHRD, MoHFW, MoL&E, and other concerned bodies. This is expected to result in increased access to higher education in tribal concentrated areas and increased employability leading to improved economic status thereby improving their quality of life. This in long run will address the acute problems and shortage of trained teachers, paramedics and other skilled professional for the need of the tribal communities.

2.4.1.8. Integration of appropriate Coaching facilities, work education, skill/vocational education, sports and NCC in all the Schools located in 109 Special Focus ST Districts:

Tribal children by and large do not have adequate skills which can fetch them employment in the absence of sound academic education. Even tribal children who are enrolled in schools tend to drop out for various reasons which force them to move away from their villages and traditional vocation. In order to address this issue, efforts will be made by the Ministry to converge with the resources and schemes available with the MoHRD, MoSD, MoL&E and Ministry of Youth Services and Sports to integrate remedial teaching and special coaching facilities, work education, skill/vocational education and sports in all the 39141 schools located in 109 SFDs and would also ensure availability of Science Streams in all the higher secondary schools. In Convergence with the MoD Junior & senior wing NCC would be opened in all the Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools to enable harnessing of the natural talent & unique potential of the ST students and they would aspire a successful career in defence forces. Various tribal centric traditional as well as modern vocations such as agriculture, Apiculture, weaving, handicrafts, metal crafts, pottery, eco-tourism, wild life tourism, adventure sports etc. would be imparted for the tribal students to learn economically viable livelihood while continuing their school education. Special drive is required to be launched to provide skill training to those

1.5cr ST students who have already dropped out from the school system in the 10 year cycle of class I to X.

While they pursue their education in schools, focus would be given for the ST children to learn economically viable options for life, livelihood and self-employment. It is expected that tribal students would acquire higher/vocational skills leading to better employment opportunities and education would be perceived as being relevant to tribal tradition/culture and communities. Tribal Schools in all the 109 SFDs would be positioned as nursery grounds for spotting & nurturing of natural talents of ST students for Academics, Sports, Defence and Traditional & Modern Skills etc. This will also reduce dropout and even those who drop out, would be able to lead a dignified life and livelihood.

2.4.1.9. Technology enabled education

Virtual Classroom in all EMRS

In order to upgrade the skills of children, the Ministry would introduce virtual classrooms in all the EMRS in convergence with the Programme of the DietY. It will also assist in overcoming the barriers posed by the remoteness and geographical locations besides access to latest pedagogical methodologies and thereby improving the learnings levels of the tribal children.

2.4.1.10. Scholarships:

Experience suggests that Scholarships act as a great incentive for the tribal children to pursue their education and it raises their motivation level. It also takes care of the concerns of the tribal family in sending their children to school due to their poor economic conditions. To address all these concerns the Ministry has five schemes for promoting learning by providing monetary incentives in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship (2534901 beneficiaries), Post Matric Scholarship (20,00,000 beneficiaries), Scholarship for Top Class Education(1000 beneficiaries), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship(750 beneficiaries) and National Overseas Scholarship(20 beneficiaries) for ST students.

This is expected to result in improved retention tribal children in schools, facilitate student seamless transition from elementary to secondary & from secondary to higher education. It will provide required motivation for ST children & their family to continue their education and thereby enhance their employment avenues. It also expected to produce more professionals & qualified personnel amongst the tribal population so that they will be able to secure high level employment in all sectors.

For the automation, streamlining & effective management of processes related to Scholarship application receipt, processing, sanction and timely disbursement, there is a National e-Scholarship Portal initiative taken up by the PMO. This is aimed to facilitate faster and efficient disposal of scholarship applications and timely payment of the scholarships to the eligible students, directly in their bank accounts. The target will be 100% coverage of all eligible ST students of the country.

2.4.2 Quality and sustainable employment

2.4.2.1 Snapshot of employment scenario among tribals

Unemployment position among Scheduled Tribes is acute and warrants focussed attention to deal with the same. Total population of STs is 10.45 crore as per Census 2011. Out of the total population, only 5,07,97,850 (Five Crore Seven Lakh Ninety Seven Thousand Eight Hundred Fifty) ST persons are workers. The majority of workforce (about 80%) is engaged in agricultural practices.

| Census | Total Worker | ST | Total Main Worker | Total Marginal Worker | Cultivators | Agriculture Labourer |
|--------|--------------|----|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| 2001 | 4,13,69,321 | | 2,85,16,480 | 1,28,52,841 | 1,84,94,338 | 1,52,46,483 |
| 2011 | 5,07,97,850 | | 3,28,99,228 | 1,78,98,622 | 1,75,26,807 | 2,26,10,764 |

The trend is that the number of self-employed agriculture cultivators has reduced and almost corresponding number of agriculture labourers has increased over a period from 2001 to 2011.

Although literacy rate among STs is 59%, dropout is 62.4% between Class I-X. Poverty among STs is one of the causes for dropout. The figures of below poverty line among STs stands at 47.4% of the total population for the year 2009-10 (Tendulkar Methodology).

The data and figures underline need for skill development / vocational training in various trades, ranging from traditional to modern skills, to absorb the dropouts. Given the majority engagement of ST workers in agri-based activities, there is a need to find innovative solutions to make agriculture sustainable activity.

The aim is to reduce poverty figures by 50% during the next five years through doubling the average per capita income and increasing the purchasing power among tribals.

Sustainable employment / self-employment to at least 50% of the tribals in the employable age with at least one in a household will be taken up in a mission mode through the following initiatives:

2.4.2.2 Skill Development:

Vocational education and formal technical education is the focus with at least 50% of such activities to be oriented for women, such as computer training, office

management, hospitality, paramedics, Ayurveda and tribal medicines & medical practices, modern skills etc.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the new Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). Skill training under PMKVY would essentially target drop out students after class 10 and class 12. There will be special focus on youth in regions affected by left-wing extremists and from North Eastern States and J&K. States would be urged to take full advantage of this programme for tribal people.

It is proposed to encourage tribal youths to make adequate use of the National Knowledge Network (NKN), which is a state-of-the-art multi-gigabit pan-India network for providing a unified high speed network backbone for all knowledge related institutions in the country. The NKN will enable scientists, researchers and students from different backgrounds and diverse geographies to work closely for advancing human development in critical and emerging areas.

Tribal people will also be encouraged to be a part of Digital India Programme of Government of India for their skill upgradation and vocational trainings. This programme especially targets HRD activities to ensure availability of trained human resources for the manufacturing and service sectors of electronics and IT industry with a provision of Rs 50.00 crore under TSP. The objective of IT for Masses component of the programme is empowerment of women and development of SC/ST using ICT.

The Scheme 'Deen Dyal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana' having 50 % of fund dedicated for SC/ST will be used for skill upgradation of tribal youth with focus on placement.

Through convergence from concerned Ministries / Departments, it is proposed to set up vocational training centre in 206 EMRS and 4477 Ashram Schools, and skill development of 5 Lakh beneficiaries per year.

2.4.2.3 Integrated Livelihood Programme:

Integrated livelihood programme in agriculture sector is proposed to be effected by setting up a dedicated Micro Project in PPP mode at each of the 667 Blocks (with > 10000 actual ST population and >50% of total population) in the first phase as a one point solution to cater to the need of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) to be engaged in the programme. MoRD may be given lead to take up the work of formation of SHGs under their Scheme NRLM and other Line Ministries / Departments will do their due to sustain the programme. MoRD to link the tribal villages with the Blocks, M/o Power and MNRE to energise the tribal villages with electricity, Ministry of Urban development and MoRD to create other urban facilities, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, D/o AHDF to facilitate irrigation, dairy development, horticulture, floriculture.

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has adopted the cluster development approach for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness as well as capacity building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and their collectives in the country. Clustering of units also enables providers of various services to them, including banks and credit agencies, to provide their services more economically. So far, MSME clusters have been created in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland and Goa. Taking advantage of this programme, it is proposed to set up Common facility centres in 100 tribal villages in next five years.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of DoLR, while restoring the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water, enables multi-cropping and the introduction of diverse agro-based activities, which help to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people residing in the watershed area. DoLR will be requested to take up at least 20% of watersheds in tribal areas under this programme.

2.4.2.4 Integrated Dairy Development Program

Integrated dairy development is intended to be promoted by undertaking following activities:

- Launching drive for provision of de-worming and mineral supplement to existing cattle to increase milk production.
- Drive for breed improvement through Artificial Insemination (AI).
- Formation of 3000 dairy cooperatives in tribal villages every year and linking these cooperatives with the milk routes.
- Setting up of chilling plant and supply of quality electricity.
- Providing financial support to the societies / SHGs for scaling up the operations through access to Finance Development Corporation / Bank etc.

Convergence of resources under the Ministries / Departments of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Power, Rural Development (PMGSY), Power, Financial Services, MUDRA Bank is proposed.

2.4.2.5 Backyard Poultry / Fisheries

Backyard poultry and composite fisheries programme will be promoted by setting up State run hatcheries in PPP mode at each of the 667 Blocks (with > 10000 actual ST population and >50% of total population), for Poultry as well as Fisheries. Following intervention will be taken up with regard to development of poultry & fisheries:

- Registration of at least 50,000 farmers (individual as well as Self Help Groups) with the hatcheries.
- Training in backyard poultry and fisheries to the registered farmers.

- 100% mapping of existing and potential water bodies in 168 tribal districts with more than 25% ST population with the help of NRSC, Hyderabad (Ministry of Science & Technology) has been initiated. Using MGNREGA funds, the potential areas would be converted into ponds for irrigation and composite fish culture.
- Providing credit facilities in terms of buying fries, fingerlings, chickens and its feed etc.
- Market access to be facilitated to tribal farmers through the Micro Projects.

This initiative would be supported by convergence of resources under SCA to TSP programme of MoTA, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, MoRD.

2.4.2.6 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

Tribal youth in the 667 Blocks (with > 10000 actual ST population and >50% of total population) will be trained through KVKs in scientific approach to traditional farming in collaboration with State TRIs / TRIFED / State agencies. Skills like grafting, hybridisation, soil testing, Vegetable Cultivation, Floriculture, Horticulture etc. will be promoted in coordination with Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture. At least 3,00,000 tribal farmers and youths are needed to be covered in five years under the KVK interventions such as vocational training, production of high quality seeds, technology adoption etc.

2.4.2.7 Agriculture & Allied Activities

Apiculture will be promoted alongwith scientific harvesting and marketing of honey in collaboration with KVIC & TRIFED, DARE and DAC. Necessary training of tribal youth alongwith market linkages and support will be provided. 1,00,000 tribal farmers and youths are proposed to be covered in five years.

Sericulture with focus on forest growing silk worms like tussar, munga etc. rearing would be promoted through tribals for both ecological conservation and livelihood support. The areas which have been practicing tussar and munga rearing will be imparted with the skills of spinning and weaving to add value to their occupation and higher income amongst tribals. The targeted beneficiaries would be FRA right holders amongst ST. Convergence with programmes of Ministry of Textiles and MoEFCC will be ensured. Another 1,00,000 tribals will be covered in five years.

The Kisan channel of Doordarshan shall be urged to broadcast informative programmes in tribal languages to provide agriculture and other related information / guidance to tribal farmers, in collaboration with M/o Information and Broadcasting.

2.4.2.8 Improved Varieties of Traditional Crops

Support for growing Minor Millets, traditional Green vegetables like drum stick, Horticulture, Floriculture through improved variety of seeds, nutrients through convergence with DARE and DAC would be provided to 20,000 ST small farmers ever year.

The recently launched 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana' aims to enable farmers to receive water round the year. Though fifty percent of agricultural land is nourished by rain water, water supply is highly essential for farmers. This is a 1000 crore irrigation scheme in India that aims to bring irrigation water to each and every village by consolidating all the ongoing schemes that were implemented by several ministries. Convergence with M/o Agriculture will be sought to cover all the tribal farmers under this programme.

2.4.2.9 NRLM

NRLM is administered by MoRD and targeted to ensure better livelihood of rural people. Major beneficiaries of the Scheme are SCs and STs.

MoRD has selected 13 States with high concentration of rural poor among STs for intensive application of resources under NRLM. These States are Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Main focuses are social inclusion, social accountability and social safeguards particularly targeting marginalized and vulnerable social groups including STs and PVTGs. Under this programme, 50000 women tribal SHGs should be provided revolving fund every year for the next five years.

Convergence with Rural Development, Integrated Dairy Development, Micro enterprises, Fisheries, Poultry is proposed.

2.4.2.10 Forest Rights Act, 2006

The Act envisages recognition and vesting of pre-existing rights on forests which were enjoyed on the traditional habitat for social, economic and livelihood purposes of the ST & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers in Scheduled as well as Non-Scheduled forest areas.

Out of 38,71,337 claims received for Individual Rights, 15,37,315 (as on 30th March 2015) have been recognised and vested. Out of 90,959 community claims made, 30,055 community rights have been recognised. The total area for which rights have been recognised under FRA 2006 is around 77,04,377.40 Acres. Information regarding FRA right holders will be shared with MoRD.

Convergence: The right holders will be linked with various schemes of the Central Government such as MGNREGA, NRLM and State government Schemes aimed at

land development and improving productivity, undertaking soil moisture conservation and conservation of the community forest resource, value addition to MFP etc.

Trainings: Trainings with special focus to add value to the traditional practices on the land where tenural rights have been vested for development, agriculture, horticulture, livestock and collection of MFP will be imparted to all the FRA right holders. All the 15 lakhs right holders may be given training at ITDA/Block level.

2.4.2.11 Credit scheme by NSTFDC for FRA beneficiary

NSTFDC has launched a scheme ***Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Scheme*** for extending loan up to Rs. one lakh without collateral security for the FRA title holders.

The main aim of this scheme is to render advances to the title holders for value addition to MFP or for introducing better technology for land under cultivation by them. This would be in addition to assistance under IAY, MGNREGA.

2.4.2.12 Financial Inclusion

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana aims for having access to financial institutions through *no frills account* along with Debit Card facility. It is proposed to have 100% coverage under this programme of ST households in one years' time. As the data base of the scheme does not provide for caste /tribe wise information, number of households not covered under the scheme are not available.

2.4.3 Accelerated Economic Development

2.4.3.1 Economic Development assistance

With a view towards proper marketing and value addition to the traditional products, convergence of Horticulture Mission with MSP to MFP scheme create supply chain infrastructure -cold storage/ware housing facility chain in all tribal haats is planned. MoTA through TRIFED has launched MFPNET, a web portal for providing trade information on MFP and linking it with 400 Kisan Call Centres in the Country to not only disseminate MFP trade information but also that of agri produces and agri services to the tribal people.

Convergence with newly introduced Rurban Mission where basic facilities such as education, health, hygiene and sanitation are being established alongwith infrastructure like road and communication etc. will be done to bridge the rural urban divide.

2.4.3.2 Eco Tourism and Adventure Tourism

There nearly 700 Protected Areas (PAs) including 103 National Parks, 528 Wild Life Sanctuaries which are close to the habitations of the STs. Ministry has supported

imparting soft skill to local tribal youth to be eco-tourism/adventure tourism guide. It is proposed to have Eco-Tourism Societies by STs in each of these PAs to provide transportation, guide, trekking etc. services and sale of local products to the tourists in the model of Periyar Tiger Reserve.

Similarly, many of the areas nearing their habitations provide nature trails, mountain, rivers for adventure sports like river rafting, canoeing, kayaking, mountaineering, hiking, trekking etc. Most of the tribals are adept in these skills would be provided with soft skills like language, etc to make these activities as an important source of income.

Convergence of interventions of M/o Tourism, MoEFCC and MoTA is proposed for each of 103 National Parks and all Wild Life Sanctuaries having ST population in its vicinity.

2.4.3.3 Haat Bazaar

The tribal people sell their local produces like agriculture produces, vegetables, spices, minor forest produce, wild fruits, honey, clothes, pet birds, eggs, animals, fishes etc. in traditional weekly Haats. Due to their poor economic condition, they can't afford their own shops / shades / shelters. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has planned to develop some traditional Haats as Haat Bazars with all modern facilities with coddle storage/ware housing facility through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" which encourages the local people to have better marketing facility to sell and purchase local produce.

In the first phase, **1600 such weekly Haat Bazars will be modernised, in nine States having Scheduled Areas, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Jharkhand and Telangana.** Convergence with National Horticulture Mission is also envisaged while creating these facilities for cold storage and ware housing facilities.

2.4.3.4 Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides assistance to Conservation cum Development Plans for most vulnerable amongst tribal groups, PVTG consisting of 75 communities, constituting 30 lakh population in the country. The focus has been to provide developmental assistance for education, health, livelihood attainment without adversely impacting their cultural identity. Convergence for employment through MGNREGA and NRLM, value added to traditional vocations, road connectivity through PMGSY has been envisaged.

2.4.4 Housing for All

There are about 2,33,29,105 tribal households in the country as reflected in Census 2011. As per Census 2011, approximately 1 Crore households (40.6% of the total

households) have good houses. About 1.24 Crore households (53.13% of the total households) have liveable houses. The remaining 15 lakh households (6.25% of the total households) have dilapidated houses.

About 10 Lakh households have been supported during the last three years under IAY from 2012-13 to 2014-15.

Thus there is urgent need to cater to **15 lakh households having dilapidated houses during the current year. Including 5,00,000 households pertaining to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) using local raw material and traditional architecture be supported for provision of liveable house on priorities under IAY, D/O Rural Development primarily and Sardar Patel Urban Housing Mission, M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation .**

Remaining 1 Crore households with liveable houses be provided assistance under IAY in a phased manner to have good houses by 2022.

The housing development initiative is to be undertaken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration of with the Ministry of Rural Development Department and Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

2.4.5 Universal Availability of Electricity

As per Census 2011, the position of electricity provision to the ST households are as under:

| Electricity Provision | All Social Group (in %) | ST (in %) |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| Electricity as main source of lighting | 67.2 | 51.7 |
| Solar energy as main source of lighting | 0.4 | 1.1 |

There are about 2,33,29,105 tribal households in the country as reflected in Census 2011. There are about 3,55,000 ST habitations in the country (Source – MoDWS). Thus about **1,75,000 habitation are yet to be energised with main source of electricity or about 110 Lakh households, which are still dependent on the conventional source of lighting / energy source.**

The initiative for electrification of ST is supposed to be done by Ministry of Power and MNRE.

2.4.6 Health for All

Though various initiatives have been undertaken to address health issues by the Government of India as well as the State Governments, the tribal communities continue to lag behind the other social groups on Key health Indicators, service delivery indicators and are prone to unique disease burden such as Sickle cell anaemia which is a genetic disease and high malaria morbidity.

2.4.6.1 Health Initiatives: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

As per NFHS 2005-06, infant mortality and under-five mortality per thousand is as high as 62.1 and 97.7 respectively among the STs. Only 17.7% tribal women accessed institutional deliveries, childhood vaccination (full immunization) in case of STs was only 31.3%. The health initiatives will focus on reduction of Infant Mortality rate by 50% through immunisation and aims to bring down IMR to 30% from 62% among ST children. 100% coverage of pregnant mothers through immunisation will be taken up. Focus will be on institutional delivery or delivery through trained persons preferably locals. This is to be ensured through National Health Mission (NHM) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

2.4.6.2 Health Initiatives: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

As per NFHS 2005-06, 36.7% tribal mothers did not receive any Ante Natal Care and prevalence of any anaemia in tribal women was 68.5% which leads to high MMR amongst tribal. This will be controlled through immunisation, institutional delivery and delivery through trained people and providing them nutritional diet. Provisions of NHM and initiatives of Ministry of Women and Child Development will be used for this.

2.4.6.3 Health Initiatives: Sickle Cell Anaemia

Sickle Cell Anaemia is a hereditary medical condition which can shorten life span of the persons. In order to control the disease in future generations of STs, a simple screening test has been developed by ICMR (which indicates presence of Sickled haemoglobin) through which 100 % screening of nearly 3 crore ST children is being carried out and a sickle cell status card is being given to each child. The child carrying sickle cell trait/ disease, through their parents, is counselled not to marry the other sickle celled trait/ diseased person. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, through regional training workshops, is facilitating State/ UT to train adequate manpower to complete this screening of estimated three crore tribal children within current financial year. Along with this literature review and mapping of secondary studies done by Global Institutions on Sickle Cell Anaemia will also be carried out. Collaborations will be established with Department of Biotechnology, Department of Science and Technology for stem cell research to address Sickle Cell Disease.

2.4.6.4 Health Initiatives: Malaria-composite fish culture

It is a disturbing fact that 8.6% of total tribal population account for 30% of malaria morbidity in the country. 70% of falciparum cases and 50% mortality due to malaria. One of the initiatives taken to prevent malaria is to take up composite fish culture in the agricultural land or in an around the habitation to prevent mosquito breeding. This is also contribute to the household food basket and be an additional source of income for the Tribal Household. Apart from initiative of MoHFW, collaboration with the Department of Space has been undertaken for mapping of existing and potential water bodies in 168 districts with more than 25% of tribal population.

2.4.6.5 Malnutrition

Chronic energy deficiency is usually indicated by a BMI of less than 18.5 % and as per NFHS-3 data 46.6% ST woman and 41.3% ST men have a BMI below 18.5. ST men and women are also found to be highly anaemic among all social groups and 54.4% tribal children were undernourished. The causes of malnutrition are also due to loss of traditional dietary practices and loss of locally available food diversity etc. Initiatives have been taken for promotion of Minor Millets green Leafy vegetables and traditional pulses. Development, Fish cultivation and Poultry farming, Kitchen gardens in residential schools. Under cash crop schemes (like wadi) backyard green leafy vegetables are to be taken up.

Convergence of Tribal Sub Plan component of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, National Food Security Mission (CSS), NRLM and programmes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development envisaged.

2.4.6.6 Skilled Health Workers and health infrastructure

Remoteness, lack of infrastructure and lower levels of comfort are some of the reasons why doctors and paramedics do not stay in the tribal areas. There is short fall of 69.3% and 48.4% of male and female health assistants respectively at PHCs in the tribal areas as per 2012 data. Further the shortfall of Lab technicians at PHCs and CHCs in Tribal Areas is also very significant.

Initiatives are being taken to identify local students in tribal areas to be trained as paramedics. Further trained birth attendants will be provided in tribal areas to as step towards institutional deliveries. Collaboration will be undertaken with National Health Mission, skill development mission etc. For improving health infrastructure in Tribal areas, **shortage of total 5638 Sub-Centres, 1086 PHCs and 268 CHCs need to be met in coming five years.**

2.4.6.7 Tribal Medicines and Medical Practices

The Ministry has taken initiative to get tribal medicines and medical practices documented through TRIs which will be completed in coming two years. Documented and validated medicines and practices will be utilised to address primary health concerns of the tribals for which convergence of National Health Mission (NHM) with National AYUSH Mission will be undertaken.

2.4.7 Safe Drinking water for all

2.4.7.1 Provision of Drinking water

As per Census 2011 the position regarding households by type of source of drinking water is as under:

| Households by type of source of drinking water | All Social Group (in %) | ST (in %) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Perceived full intervention (Treated tap water, hand pump etc.) | 65.46 | 53.82 |
| Perceived partial intervention (untreated tap water, covered well, Tube-well / Borehole etc.) | 21.62 | 19.58 |
| Perceived non-intervention (Uncovered well, Spring, River, Canal, Tank, Pond, Lake, other sources) | 12.92 | 26.6 |

As per information provided by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, out of the total of 3,55,949 ST habitations, 2,89,210 habitations are fully covered with provision of safe drinking water supply by May 2015.

- **Thus there is an immediate need to cater to the households not having access to the safe drinking water – (About 60 Lakh households)**
- Remaining 46 Lakh households covered with partial intervention be provided assistance in a phased manner to have full access to safe drinking water by 2022.

The initiative is to be undertaken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2.4.7.2 Sanitation

As per Census 2011 the position regarding households with availability of latrine and bathroom facilities is as under:

| Availability of Latrine | All Social Group (in %) | ST (in %) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Latrine facility within the premise | 46.9 | 22.6 |
| Open defecation | 49.8 | 74.7 |

| Availability of Bathing facility and Closed drainage | All Social Group (in %) | ST (in %) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Bathing facility within the premise | 42.00 | 17.3 |
| Waste water outlet connected to (Closed drainage) | 18.1 | 6.1 |

- 172 Lakh households with no access to toilets within the premises; 190 Lakh households with no bathroom within the premises.
- Therefore, construction of community sanitary complexes with running water facilities in 5000 ST habitations every year is to be done.
- Also, support for construction of toilets with bathroom for 5 Lakh ST household every year.

The initiative is to be undertaken by Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2.4.8 Irrigation facilities suited to the terrain

The majority of workforce (about 80%) is engaged in agricultural practices. Out of the total ST workforce, 1,75,26,807 persons are engaged as cultivators and 2,26,10,764 persons are engaged as agricultural labourer. Given the majority engagement of ST workers in agri-based activities, there is a need to improve the irrigation facilities suited to the terrain in each village to enable tribal farmers to become self reliant. To provide comprehensive irrigation facilities convergence of **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana**, Integrated Watershed Development Programme and MGNREGA is envisaged for Ground water irrigation, Construction of Canals, Construction of Check Dams, Rain Water Harvesting.

Through the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of D/o Land Resources, at least 20% of watersheds in tribal areas will be covered under this programme.

In order to enhance water supply to remote / tribal areas, using satellite imageries through NRSC, Hyderabad existing small water bodies is being mapped. The potential small water bodies using satellite imageries by NRSC, Hyderabad D/O Space has also been undertaken in 168 Districts having 25% or more tribal population. Using MGNREGA funds, these potential water bodies would be used for irrigation and composite fisheries.

2.4.9 All Weather road connectivity

Priority would be accorded to 88 LWE Districts to create all weather roads to connect tribal habitations with the nearby towns / cities using PMGSY. The 88 IAP districts are spread over ten States - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In these 88 IAP districts, there are **61,785** eligible habitations, out of which, 40,853 habitations have been sanctioned/cleared under PMGSY (66%). out of the habitations sanctioned under PMGSY, **26,669** habitations have been connected till 31.01.2015 (65% of cleared habitations and 43% of eligible habitations). (**61785-26669= 35116 eligible habitations**). The eligible habitations would be connected with the Milk Routes, schools, hospitals and other institutions.

These initiatives are to be undertaken in coordination with MoRD.

There are nearly 50000 villages without mobile connectivity and most of them are likely to be in tribal areas. Similarly, 10000 villages are without landline connectivity. Under NOFN, all panchayats are to be connected by December 2016. All these villages should get mobile connectivity and optic fibre network in next three years with priority to the tribal areas.

This initiative is to be undertaken in coordination with Department of Telecommunication under USOF (Universal Service Obligation Fund) and NOFN.

2.4.10 Urban Development

Developing Headquarters of 667 Blocks (with > 10000 actual ST population and >50% of total population) would have special focus for creation of following infrastructure:

- Quality Health Facilities
- 24x7 Water supply

- Quality Education infrastructure & other educational facilities like residential schools, coaching centres etc.
- Road connectivity of villages with Block Headquarter
- Electrification
- Road & Transportation
- Market development
- Market Information
- Digital empowerment
- Optic Fibre Connectivity for telephonic services
- Banking facilities
- Cold Storage and warehousing facilities.

These initiatives are to be undertaken by convergence of resources of Line Ministries, -Ministry of Power; DeITY; Ministry of Finance; Department of Higher Education; Department of School Education; Department of Health & Family Welfare; Department of AYUSH; MoRD; Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation

2.4.11 Promotion of Sports

To engage youth in constructive activities and careers, promotion of Sports among STs has been taken up as one of the thrust areas. It is also endeavour to map natural talent among tribal people for various sports / games, following interventions/activities have been promoted:

- Special Areas Games Scheme under Ministry of Youth & Sports, to be harnessed.
- Mapping / Talent Search of Sporting talents through organizing sports events in collaboration with Sports Authority of India (SAI).
- Providing Sports facilities in Ashram Schools.
- Sports Quota for STs EMRSs / Navodaya / Kasturba Gandhi Balika Residential Schools.

Sports facilities like mini stadium, sports complex and training in each Block with the tribal population through SAI would be created in next five years.

2.4.12 Robust Institutional Mechanism

2.4.12.1 Institutions for implementation

The Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were created during mid 1970s as dedicated institutions for planning and implementation of various tribal development programmes and projects. These institutions were responsible for infrastructural development, income generation activities, health and education related service delivery as well as safeguarding tribal rights and entitlements. However, ITDAs /

ITDPs have either weakened or completely disappeared over the years in almost every State except Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.

Some of the State Governments have evolved customized institutions for special care of most backward tribal communities in the form of Micro Project Agencies. These institutions have also become weak or do not exist where there are significant backward tribal communities.

Further, the Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), which were not only repositories of knowledge, but also provided support to evidence based planning and policy formulation and building capacities of the officials and the tribals, have also weakened over a period of time.

Therefore, the Ministry has taken up strengthening of these institutions in a big way providing funds for both infrastructure and manpower (even outsourced), under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

2.4.12.2 State TSP Component

Out of all the sources of TSP, the fund availability through State TSP components is the maximum (of the order of Rs. 80,000 crore during 2015-16). Therefore, in order to achieve holistic development of tribal people, a very strong institution of planning and monitoring mechanism in the State would be essential. *States like Gujarat and Maharashtra have processes in place and some others like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Uttarakhand have legislations for Planning, Implementation and monitoring TSP.* All States/UTs with significant tribal population have Tribes Advisory Councils in place, which need to be headed by the Chief Minister (as mentioned in the Guidelines of erstwhile Planning Commission and also recommended by Governors Conference). At the executive level, the Chief Secretary should monitor the TSP implementation.

2.4.12.3 Coordination at Central Government

Central TSP Component:

The share of Central TSP is approximately Rs 20,000 crores annually. As per Allocation of Business Rules, each of the line Ministry/Department is responsible for planning, co-ordination, implementation and monitoring of the schemes and programmes. There are 28 Ministries and Departments having TSP components, which need to be part of the reengineering process. Hence, a strong Co-ordination at the highest level of the bureaucracy would be essential as an institutional arrangement. Also for some of the Ministries/Department, like Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Power, New and renewable Energy and Information & Broadcasting, which have crucial intervention in development of tribal Areas, should have TSP component.

National Council for Tribal Welfare (NCTW):

A National Council for Tribal Welfare under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and Chief Ministers of Schedule- V and Schedule VI states, Union Minister and secretary, Tribal Affairs, as members has been constituted. The Council is mandated to provide broad policy guidelines to bring out improvement in the lives of the Scheduled Tribes, review the implementation of various legislations and constitutional provisions for protection of STs and monitor implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and programmes aimed at protecting Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. This council could persuade the States to adopt the strategic process on the lines of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs as nodal Ministry:

It is proposed that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should finalize the sectoral outlays of Central TSP of line Ministries/Departments in consultation with them and guide them to prepare schemes in priority areas under VKY. It is also proposed that Ministry of Finance may be mandated to ensure that all TSP Ministries / Departments plan for their respective TSP funds, as approved by MoTA.

For monitoring the progress made in the area of Tribal Development by various Central Ministries/Department and State/UT, ***a national Management Information System needs to be designed and put in place to know the outcomes of efforts so far and also for future planning. A web based application would be developed through DeITY for monitoring both central (budget head 796) and state TSP and its outcomes.***

A Co-ordination Committee, chaired by Secretary Ministry of Tribal Affairs with representatives of Ministry and Departments of Central Government (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) for regular monitoring and approval of reengineering of processes and activities under TSP, is already in place. However, for more in-depth monitoring and review by a higher authority, a ***Committee of Secretaries (CoS) for Tribal Development*** has been proposed to monitor re-engineering of process for existing interventions, Planning and Implementation of TSP in Central Ministries and Departments.

2.4.13 Security

2.4.13.1 Integrated Action Plan:

A secure environment is key to prosperity, and therefore, there should be an integrated action plan to provide sense of security in tribal people living in LWE areas. It is envisioned to provide socio-economic security to tribal population of the

country so as to minimise their resentments against Government machinery and reduce chances of them being swayed towards LWE ideology.

In this regard, visibility of State/District officials in tribal areas is crucial. Frequent field visits of Government officials to the tribal areas to interact and give patient hearing to their woes can help in decreasing sense of alienation. It is proposed to ensure physical security of tribal children through large residential co-educational schools and creation of education hubs along with health facility in the remote areas.

2.4.13.2 Recruitment to Defence Services

Owing to lack/absence of facilities and training opportunities, many physically fit tribal youths normally do not get sufficient guidance and exposure to enable them to join armed forces etc. In view of this, Ministry of Defence would set up Sainik Schools in 109 Special Focus Districts.

Tribal youth would be encouraged to have training through local retired army personnel. The trainings should focus on enhancing their employability in respect of such jobs where physical capability is the primary criteria for recruitment; and also, where such recruitments require written test/aptitude test, training may be imparted to prepare tribal youth on these subjects.

In convergence with Ministry of HRD and Defence, Junior and Senior Wing NCC will be opened in each schools in the 109 special focus Districts.

Convergence of interventions of Ministries of Defence, HRD, Home Affairs is envisaged.

2.4.13.3 Social Security

Social Security in tribals living in remote areas is proposed by way of having them covered under '*Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana*', '*Atal Pension Yojana*', '*Disability Pension Coverage*', through convergence with the Ministry / Department of Financial Services and Disability Affairs.

2.4.14 Cultural Heritage

The scheduled tribes of the country possess rich and diverse cultural heritage which include, art, language & literature, customs etc. Promotion and conservation of their culture will develop sense of appreciation of the cultural diversity of the country and will help in bridging communicational gaps between the tribal people and others.

2.4.14.1 Tribal Carnival/ Festival

National Tribal Festival, part of annual calendar of the Ministry, to include carnival during the year 2015-16. States to include carnival as part of state level tribal festival on rotation basis. Ministry Of Tribal Affairs will prepare the roster and state governments to implement. Key organisations, such as the Sahitya Academy, Lalit Kala Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy etc. will be included as participants in the national tribal festival. Convergence with Ministries of Culture, Tourism and Information and Broadcasting is proposed.

2.4.14.2 State level Festivals

State governments organize state Level Tribal festival, exhibitions, dance and painting events and competitions which is partially funded by the Ministry also. Schedule along with key features of the festival of each state will be linked with the website of the Ministry.

2.4.14.3 Contemporisation of art

Tribal people will be encouraged to use their rich heritage and traditional skill as a mean of livelihood. Training through TRIFED and State level agencies will enable people of even remotest areas to use canvas, fabric etc. for traditional painting which will ensure marketing of the product. Fusion of various forms of tribal arts, as done in the state of Odisha, will also be encouraged to expand market of tribal arts and artefacts. States will be encouraged to get registered with online trading agencies to generate awareness amongst people of the country about tribal products and encourage their sale. Schemes and Budgetary provisions of the Ministry of Culture will be converged.

2.4.14.4 Documentation of oral traditions, knowledge, dance music, food

Through Tribal Research Institutes, the Ministry has ensured documentation of intangible heritage/ arts and crafts, music, folk tales and folk songs of the tribal communities, tribal medicines and medical practices in various modes: models, Audio-Visuals, written form etc. Purchasing and preservation of books for tribal libraries and digitization of their collection so as to make it available on line (with due recognition of IPR), and digital cataloguing of books and publications are also part of initiatives of the Ministry for preservation of tribal heritage. Documentation and compilation work undertaken by organisations like Sahitya Academy, Lalit Kala Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy will be linked with the website of the Ministry and collaboration between these organisations and the Ministries of Tribal affairs and Culture will be encouraged.

2.4.14.5 Centre of Excellence and National Centre of Excellence

Centres of Excellence recognised and funded by the Ministry will be made instrumental in promoting and conserving various facets of tribal culture and will be linked with leading organisations, ministries and Universities to enhance their capacities and quality of work. National Centre of Excellence established in TRI, Bhubaneshwar will take lead in ensuring collaboration between organisation and finalising their action plan.

2.4.14.6 Tribal Museums in TRIs and National Tribal Museum

The Ministry will ensure that all TRIs have a tribal museum for showcasing and preserving tribal heritage. In the first phase, fund has been released for construction of Museums in the TRIs of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Andhra Pradesh. Tribal museums will be linked with the tourist map of the state and the Ministry of Culture will be approached to include Tribal Museums in the list of Museums of the Country. Efforts will be made to converge the Museum scheme of the Ministry of Culture and Research scheme of the Ministry of Tribal affairs to establish a National Tribal Museum in Delhi. Convergence of Interventions and resources of M/o Culture, M/o Tourism, M/o Tribal Affairs is envisaged.

3. DECISIONS SOUGHT

In view of the above, the following decisions are sought:

1. A Committee of Secretaries for Tribal Development to monitor re-engineering of process for existing interventions, Planning and Implementation of TSP in Central Ministries and Departments.
2. Central Ministries / Departments should converge their interventions and resources to achieve targets as detailed in Para 2 above read with flow charts at Annexure-III.
3. A Co-ordination Committee chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs with representatives of Ministries/Departments of Central Government (not below the rank of Joint Secretary) for regular monitoring and approval of reengineering of processes and activities under TSP of line Ministries / Departments in consonance with priority areas under VKY.
4. Ministry of Finance may be mandated to ensure that all TSP Ministries / Departments plan for their respective TSP funds, as approved by MoTA.
5. A Management Information System to be developed through DeITY for monitoring both Central and State TSP and its outcomes.

6. Transfer of Social Justice Division from NITI Aayog to MoTA.
7. One post of Additional Secretary and two posts of Joint Secretaries with all hierarchical officers and staff may be created in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to run the affairs of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana.

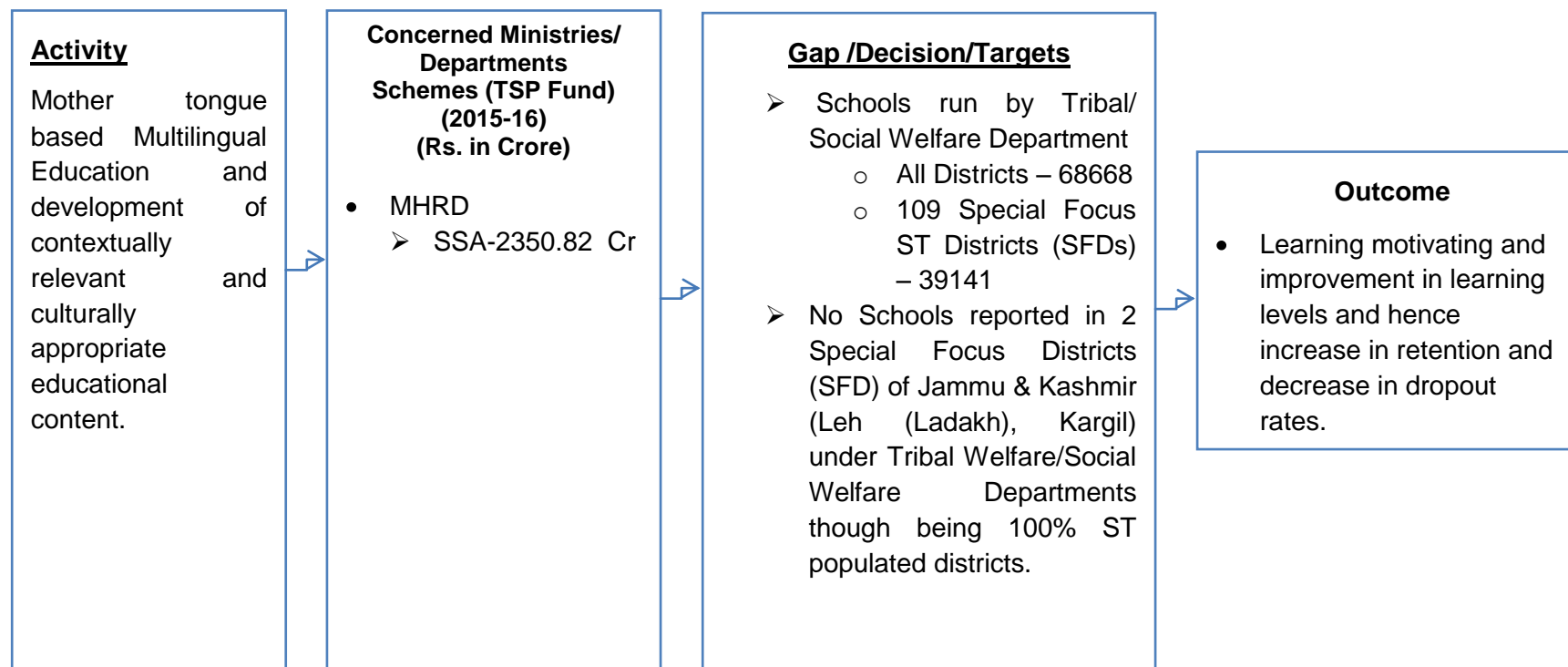
Comparative Statement of Development Indicators of STs vis-à-vis All Social Groups

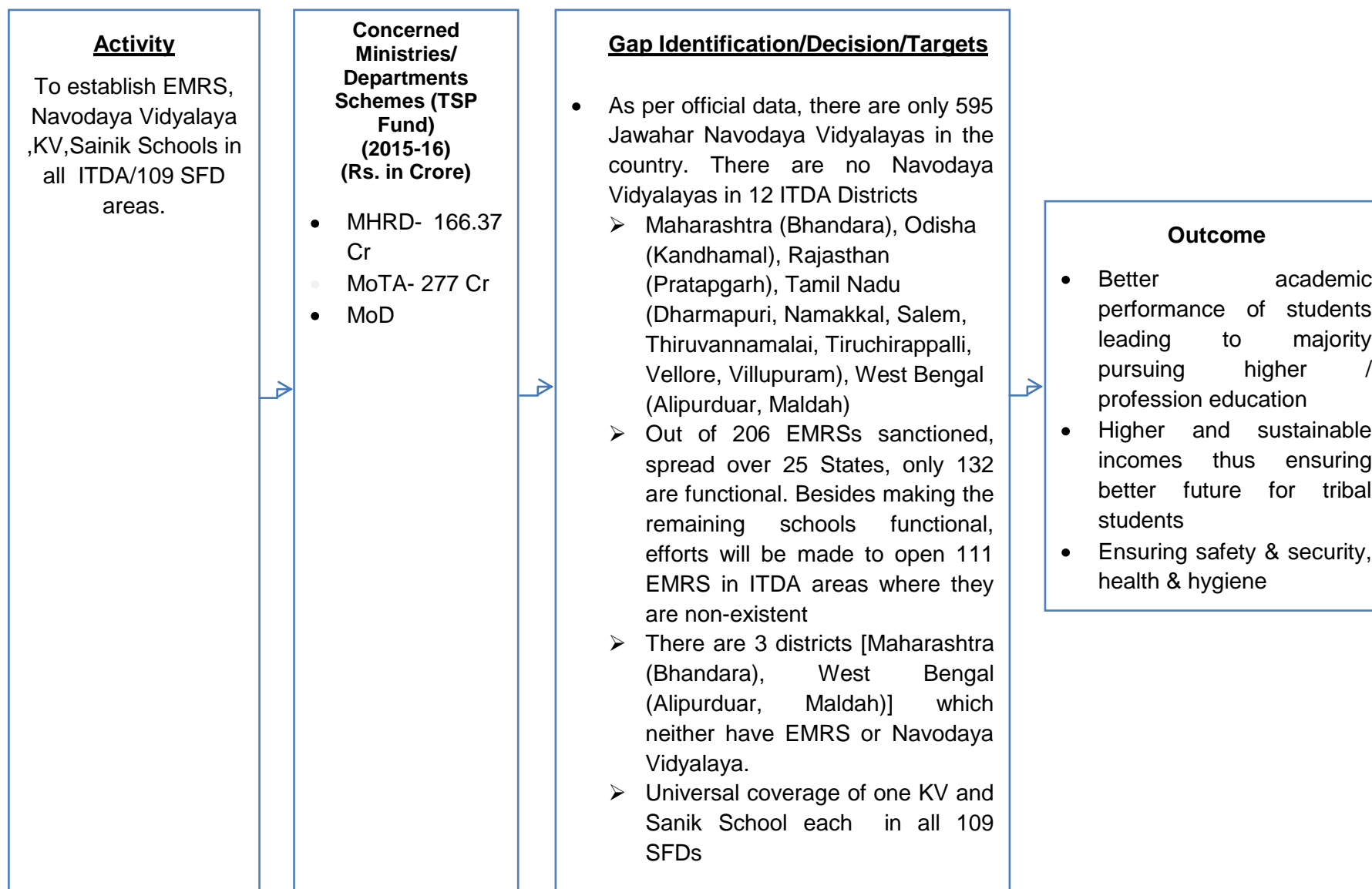
(In percentages of total population)

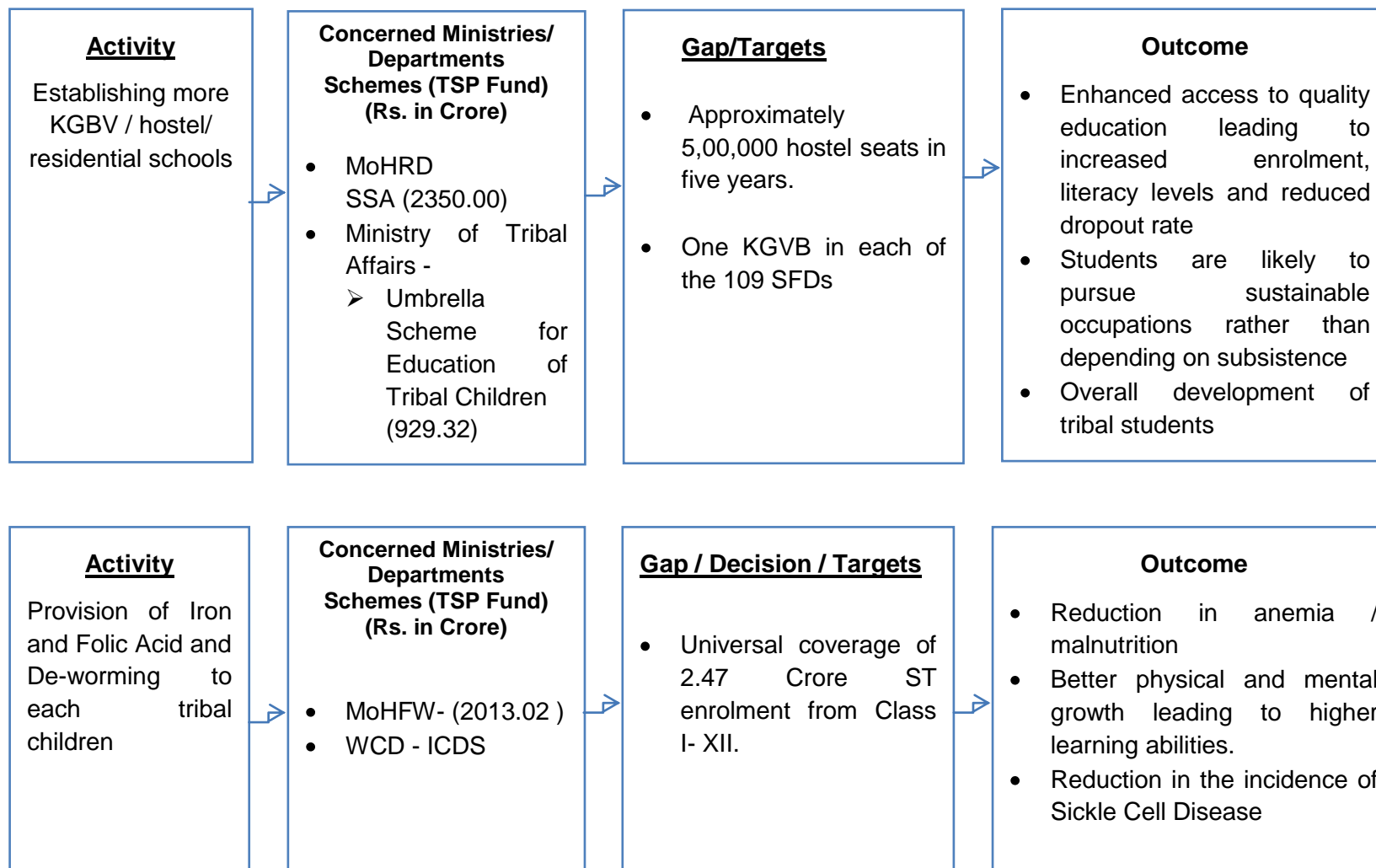
| Indicators | All Social Groups | STs |
|--|--------------------------|------------|
| Rural BPL(2009-10) (Tendulkar Method) | 33.8 | 47.4 |
| Anaemia in women | 55.3 | 68.5 |
| Mean Body Mass Index (BMI) of Women (age 15-49) | 20.5 | 19.1 |
| Availing health Schemes | 31.9 | 2.6 |
| Child Mortality Rates | 18.4 | 35.8 |
| Infant Mortality Rates | 57 | 62.1 |
| Literacy Rate | 72.99 | 58.9 |
| Average dropout rates (Class I – X) | 49.15 | 70.95 |
| Good Houses | 53.1 | 40.6 |
| Households availing Latrine facilities within premises | 46.9 | 22.6 |
| Households cooking with non-smoke fuel | 35.58 | 12 |
| Households availing banking services | 58.7 | 44.98 |
| Households having television | 47.2 | 21.9 |
| Households having two wheeler | 21.0 | 9.0 |
| Households with drinking water facilities at premises | 46.6 | 19.7 |
| Households using electricity as source of light | 67.2 | 51.7 |
| %households covered by a health scheme | 31.9 | 2.6 |
| Per Thousand Agricultural Labourer | 256 | 334 |

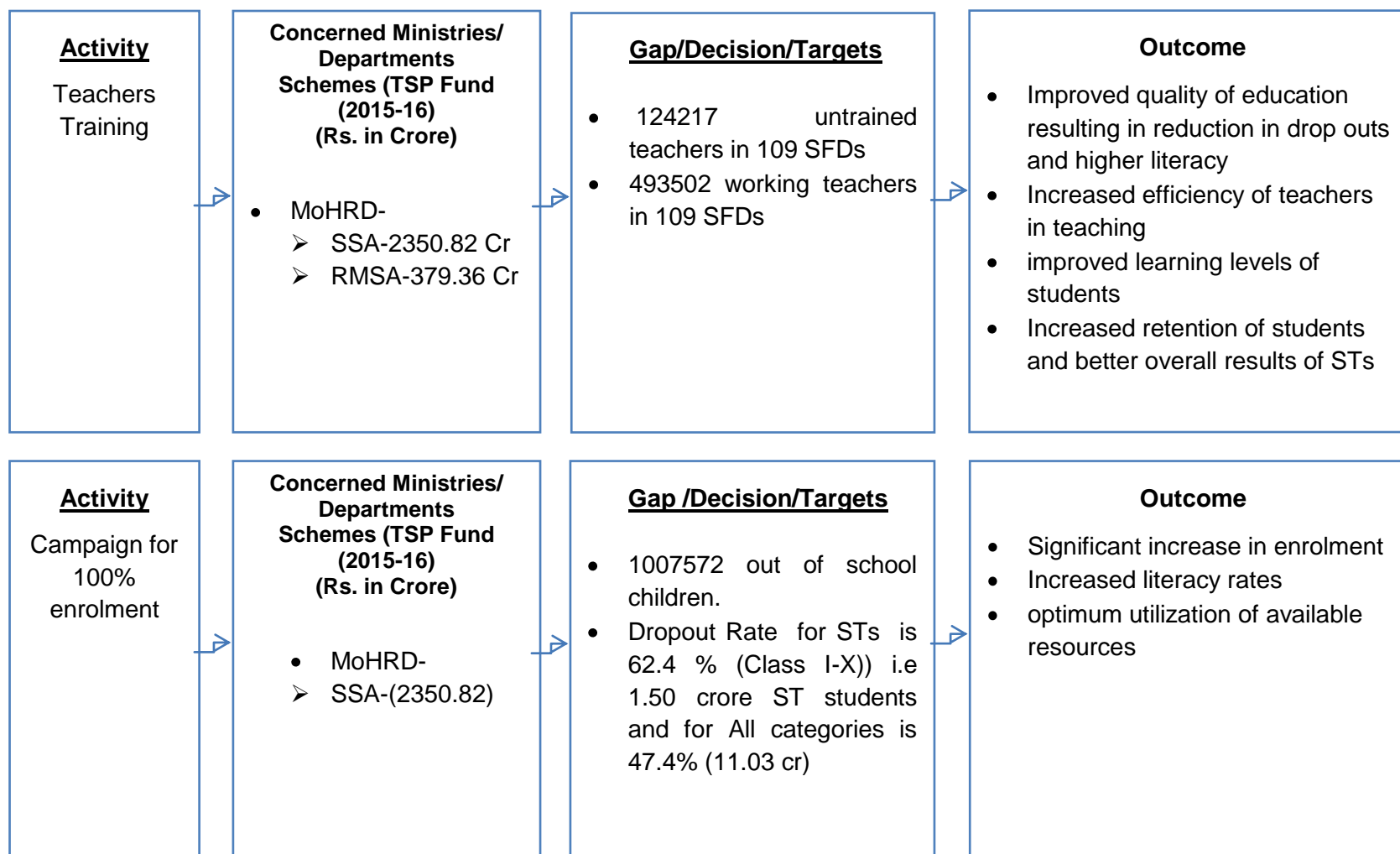
ANNEXURE-II

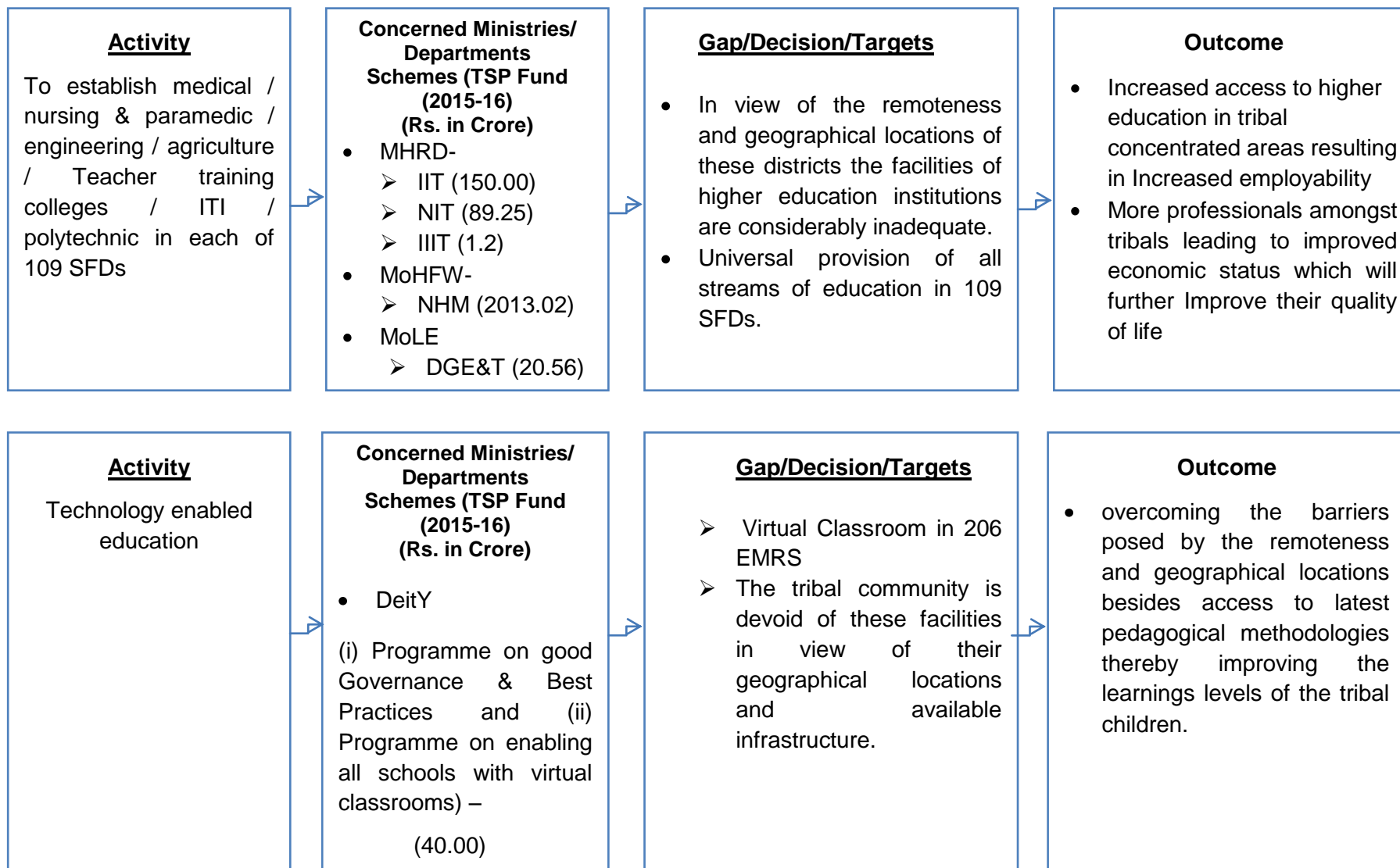
| Rs. In crores | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | | 2013-14 | | | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | |
| | BE | RE | Actual | BE | RE | Actual | BE | RE | Actual | BE | RE | BE | |
| 1 | Department of Agriculture and Cooperation | 740.96 | 692.33 | 642.67 | 882.59 | 757.30 | 748.43 | 932.50 | 952.88 | 960.08 | 953.52 | 885.60 | 971.71 |
| 2 | Department of Agricultural Research & Education | 100.80 | 100.80 | 73.75 | 116.00 | 86.40 | 86.40 | 123.00 | 92.00 | 92.00 | 133.80 | 90.00 | 133 |
| 3 | Ministry of Coal | 27.00 | 27.00 | 16.18 | 31.00 | 31.01 | 31.00 | 31.60 | 37.72 | - | 37.15 | - | - |
| 4 | Department of Telecommunications | 8.57 | 5.02 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 5.99 | - | 14.50 | 9.13 | - | 17.50 | 7.47 | 1.64 |
| 5 | Department of Electronics and Information Technology | 201.00 | 196.20 | 138.31 | 201.00 | 138.46 | 102.41 | 201.00 | 143.38 | 143.08 | 256.00 | 106.22 | 172 |
| 6 | Department of Food & Public Distribution | 1.40 | 1.96 | 1.96 | 4.06 | 3.44 | 3.44 | 6.28 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 4.13 | 2.40 | 1.12 |
| 7 | Ministry of Culture | 15.70 | 16.10 | 13.85 | 17.28 | 17.28 | 17.28 | 28.70 | 29.40 | 26.27 | 36.70 | 30.00 | 29.1 |
| 8 | Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation | 1100.00 | 1000.00 | 970.19 | 1400.00 | 1300.00 | 1300.00 | 1526.00 | 1200.00 | 1275.45 | 1526.00 | 1210.00 | 623 |
| 9 | Ministry of Environment & Forests | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.99 | 16.00 | 14.51 | 13.57 | 16.00 | 13.70 | 13.98 | 16.00 | 11.74 | 5 |
| 10 | Department of Health and Family Welfare | 1932.00 | 1683.70 | 1996.58 | 2224.41 | 1804.00 | 2227.17 | 2391.53 | 1899.53 | 2162.98 | 2512.89 | 1866.37 | 2013.02 |
| 11 | Ministry of AYUSH | 18.00 | 13.00 | 11.46 | 19.80 | 13.40 | 10.88 | 21.38 | 15.00 | 11.21 | 21.38 | 9.35 | 20.16 |
| 12 | Department of health Research | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.50 | - | - | - | - |
| 13 | Department of AIDS Control | 139.40 | 123.00 | 0.00 | 139.40 | 144.28 | - | 146.37 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14 | Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation | 26.40 | 25.06 | 26.40 | 27.72 | 17.32 | 14.00 | 35.04 | 23.31 | 24.94 | 144.00 | 24.60 | 130 |
| 15 | Department of School Education & Literacy | 4168.40 | 4168.40 | 4101.16 | 4918.68 | 4572.00 | 4655.23 | 5313.52 | 5046.02 | 4879.35 | 5663.80 | 4796.35 | 4297.27 |
| 16 | Department of Higher Education | 982.73 | 961.33 | 929.72 | 1159.35 | 1021.53 | 897.10 | 1219.59 | 1105.59 | 1043.49 | 1267.62 | 951.31 | 1189.17 |
| 17 | Ministry of Labour and Employment | 106.60 | 106.60 | 86.08 | 202.54 | 169.01 | 143.98 | 206.95 | 146.10 | 108.36 | 200.57 | 121.36 | 176.55 |
| 18 | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | 135.30 | 133.96 | 78.02 | 139.48 | 211.11 | 135.00 | 244.21 | 203.98 | 137.80 | 273.00 | 179.37 | 214.27 |
| 19 | Ministry of Mines | 8.12 | 8.12 | 0.00 | 8.72 | 8.72 | 7.50 | 9.72 | 8.56 | - | 21.47 | - | - |
| 20 | Ministry of Panchayati Raj | 7.36 | 7.08 | 7.35 | 17.44 | 12.27 | 774.23 | 37.55 | 617.87 | - | 1203.00 | 582.20 | - |
| 21 | Ministry of Road Transport and Highways | 375.00 | 375.00 | 374.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 483.30 | 800.00 | 660.00 | 359.34 | 400.00 | 350.00 | 400 |
| 22 | Department of Rural Development | 3081.94 | 3081.94 | 3006.20 | 3460.37 | 2778.87 | 3460.37 | 4452.03 | 3574.84 | 4452.03 | 10358.49 | 2907.93 | 2714.37 |
| 23 | Department of Land Resources | 269.92 | 246.42 | 254.82 | 320.05 | 302.40 | 320.05 | 576.45 | 246.80 | 252.90 | 375.00 | 250.10 | 159.97 |
| 24 | Department of Science & Technology | 58.75 | 32.75 | 27.55 | 61.93 | 21.86 | 21.55 | 69.43 | 36.73 | 36.91 | 78.12 | 36.30 | 85.04 |
| 25 | Department of Disability Affairs | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - | 46.00 | 33.65 | 15.58 | 45.20 | 28.93 | 45.22 |
| 26 | Ministry of Textiles | 60.00 | 63.63 | 17.82 | 84.00 | 54.75 | 42.75 | 55.57 | 43.20 | 20.79 | 55.57 | 49.47 | 42.28 |
| 27 | Ministry of Tourism | 27.50 | 27.50 | 28.00 | 30.25 | 23.75 | 30.25 | 32.05 | 24.50 | 24.34 | 47.05 | 27.50 | 37 |
| 28 | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 3723.01 | 3723.01 | 3623.86 | 4090.00 | 3100.00 | 3056.68 | 4279.00 | 3879.00 | 3821.67 | 4479.00 | 3850.00 | 4792.19 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2.71 | 2.71 | 3.04 | 2.94 | 2.94 | 214.53 | 2.94 | 153.97 | 122.00 | 228.13 | 129.56 | 231.9 |
| 30 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28.86 | - | 40.53 | 43.4 |
| 31 | Daman & Diu | 1.16 | 1.16 | 1.46 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.21 | 1.00 | 2.93 | 2.60 | 8.68 | 8.68 | 12.18 |
| 32 | lakshadweep | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 360.22 | - | 395.46 | 510.4 |
| 33 | Ministry of Water Resources | 11.60 | 10.40 | 9.19 | 19.50 | 17.50 | 11.32 | 19.50 | 7.70 | - | 191.58 | - | - |
| 34 | Ministry of Women and Child Development | 1037.30 | 1037.30 | 931.77 | 1517.00 | 1517.00 | 1304.67 | 1668.70 | 1668.70 | 1575.78 | 1730.20 | 1517.00 | 843.57 |
| 35 | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports | 82.60 | 72.55 | 67.23 | 85.60 | 73.23 | 68.80 | 90.28 | 90.28 | 79.53 | 101.29 | 69.72 | 85.3 |
| | Total | 18466.23 | 17959.03 | 17453.61 | 21710.11 | 18721.33 | 20184.10 | 24598.39 | 22029.97 | 22039.04 | 32386.84 | 20535.52 | 19979.83 |

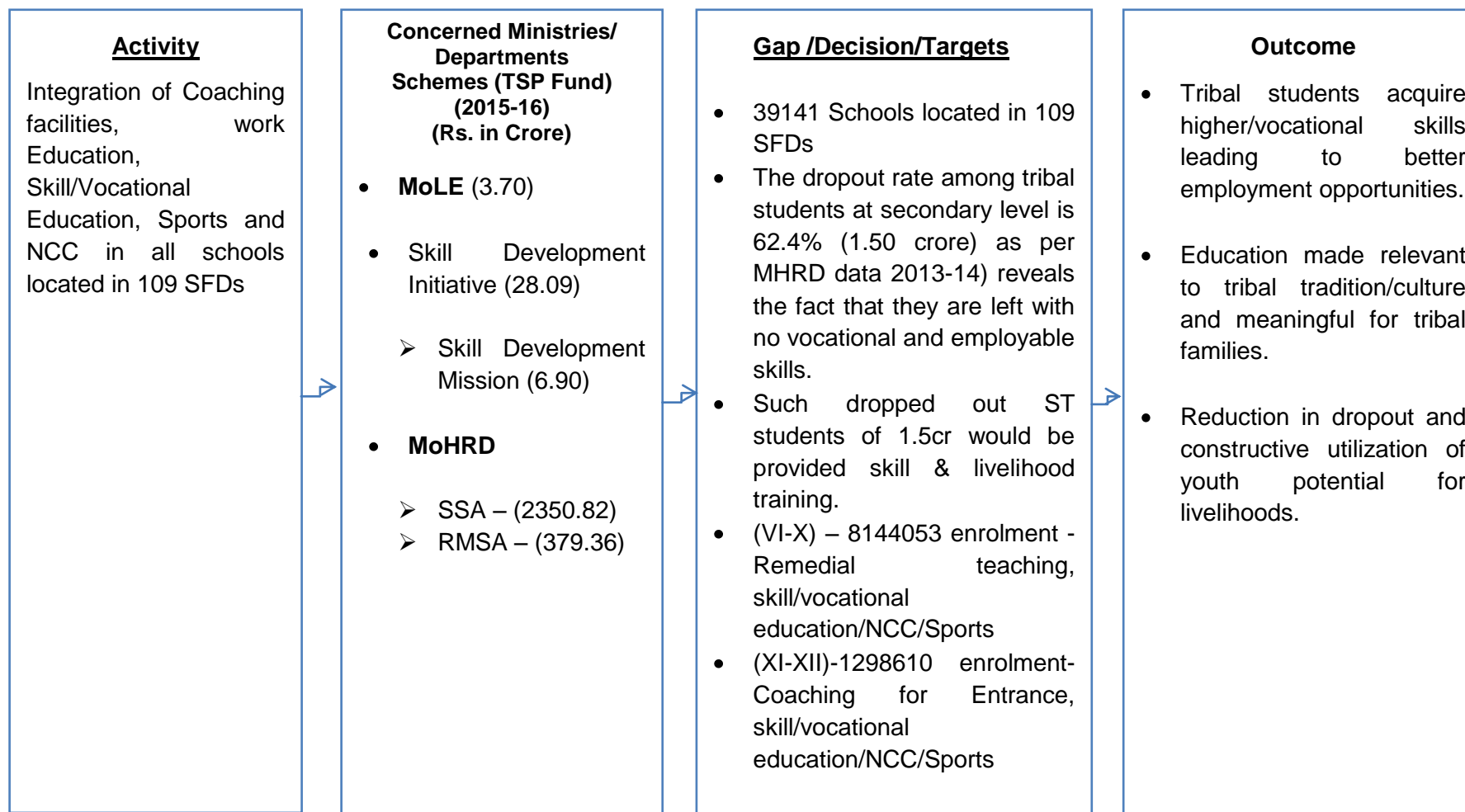
Education – Convergence Flow Diagram

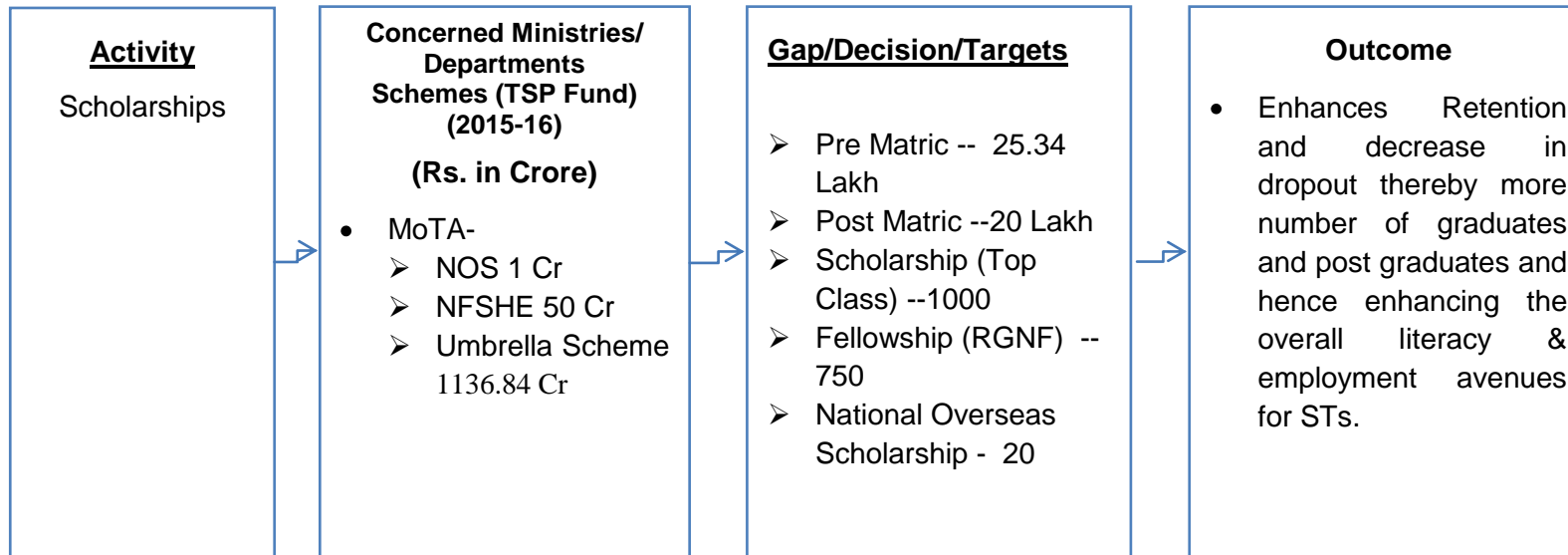




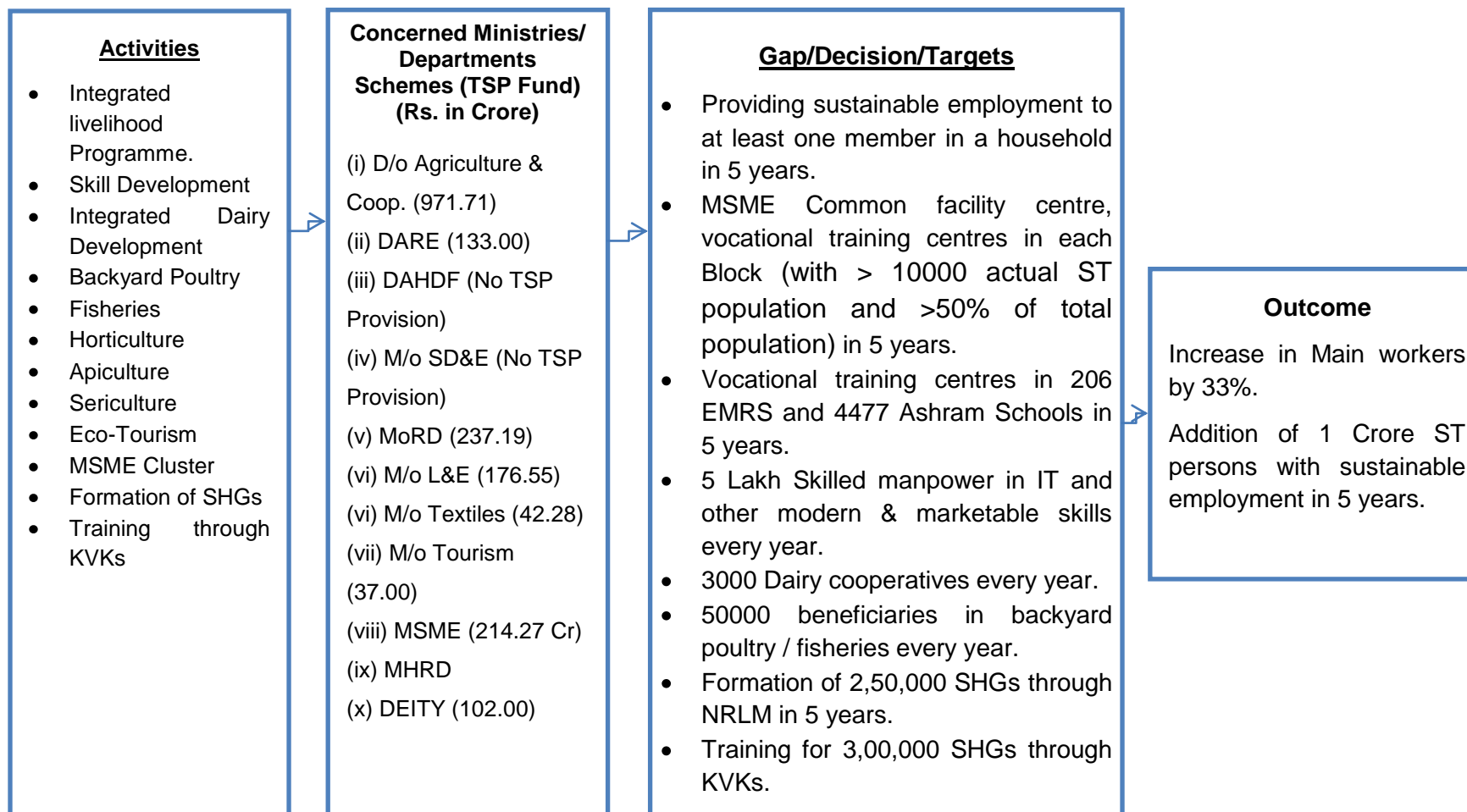




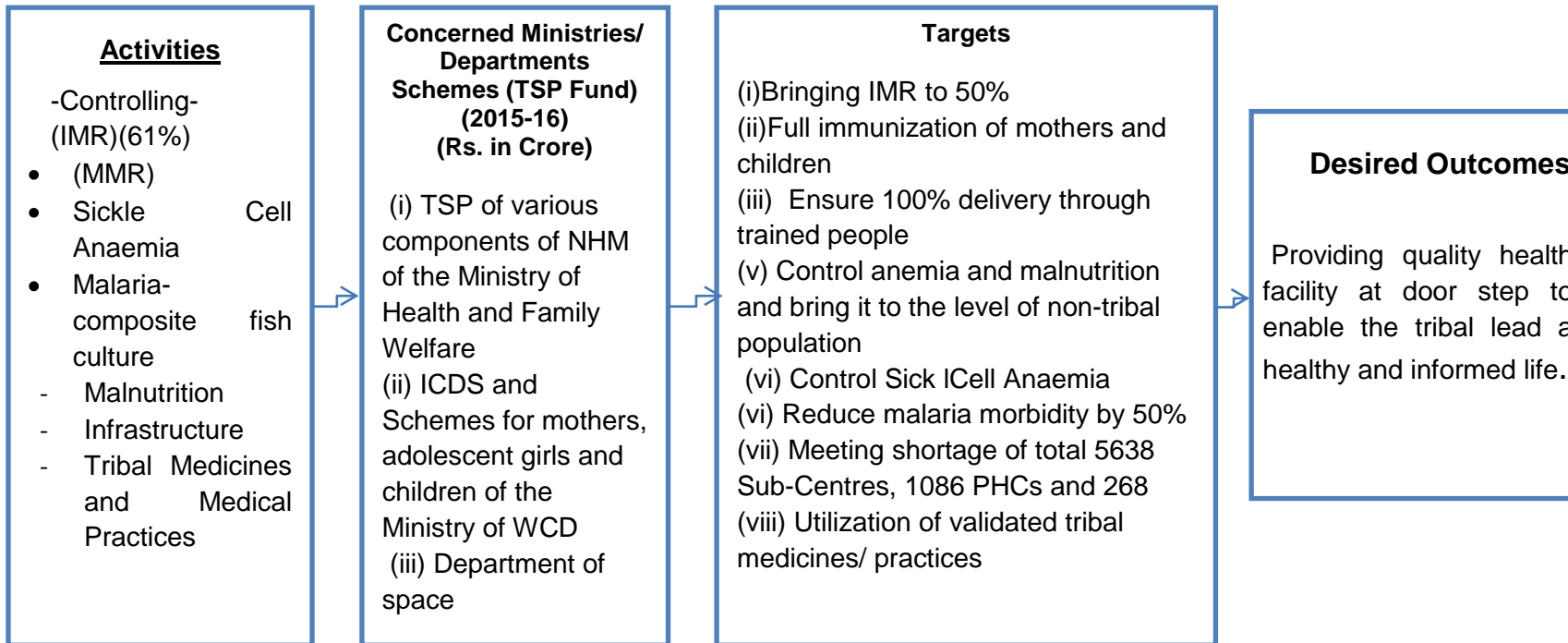




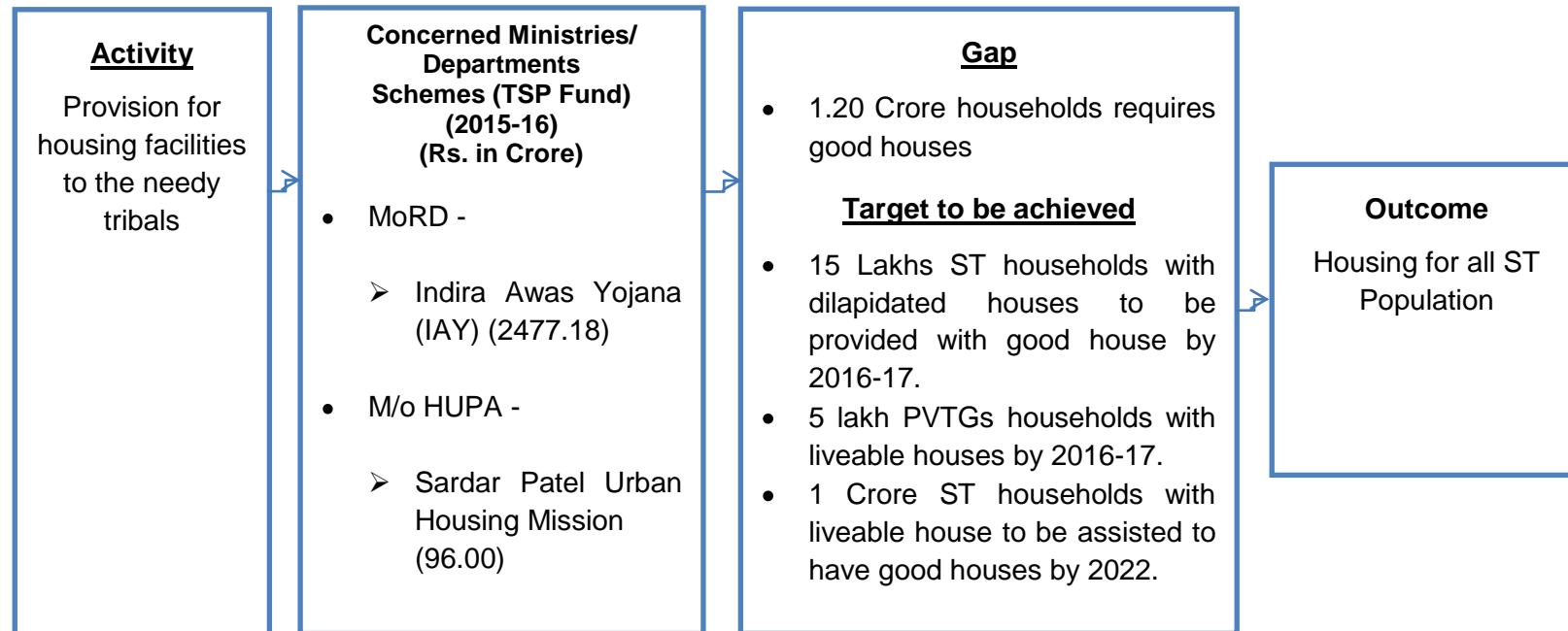
Quality & Sustainable Employment – Convergence Flow Diagram



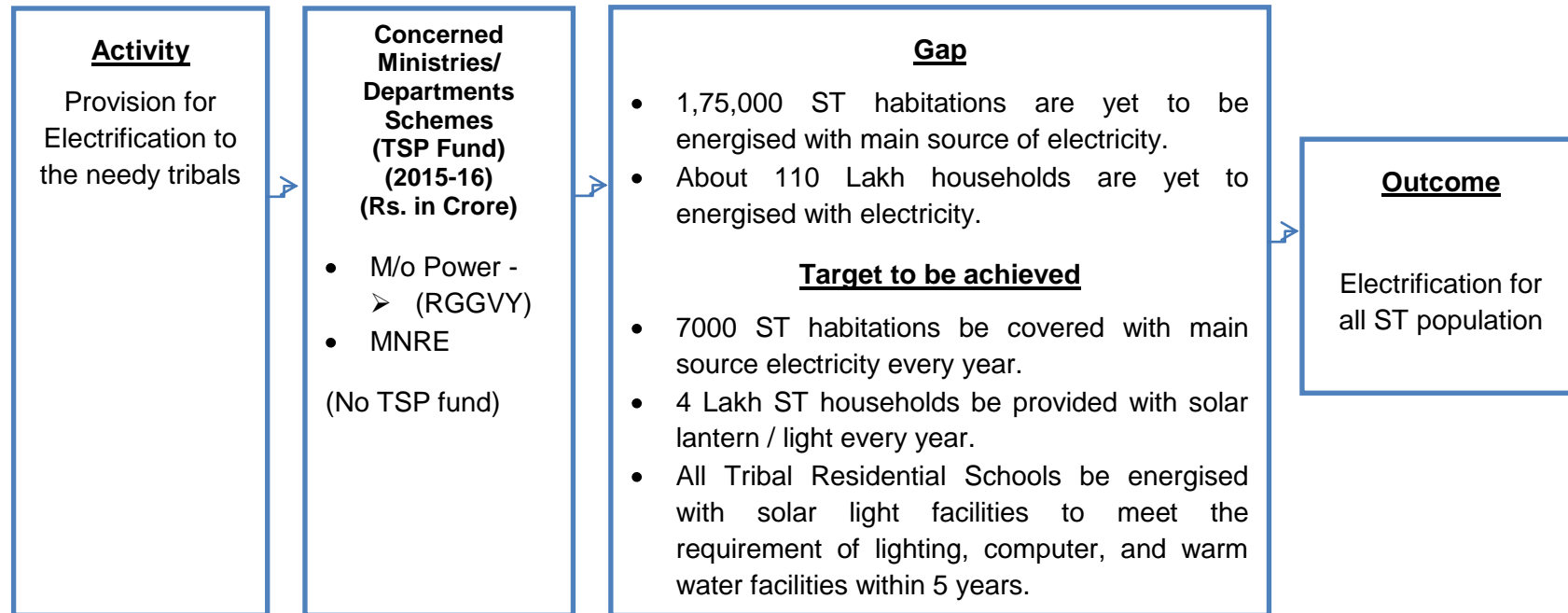
Health for All – Convergence Flow Diagram



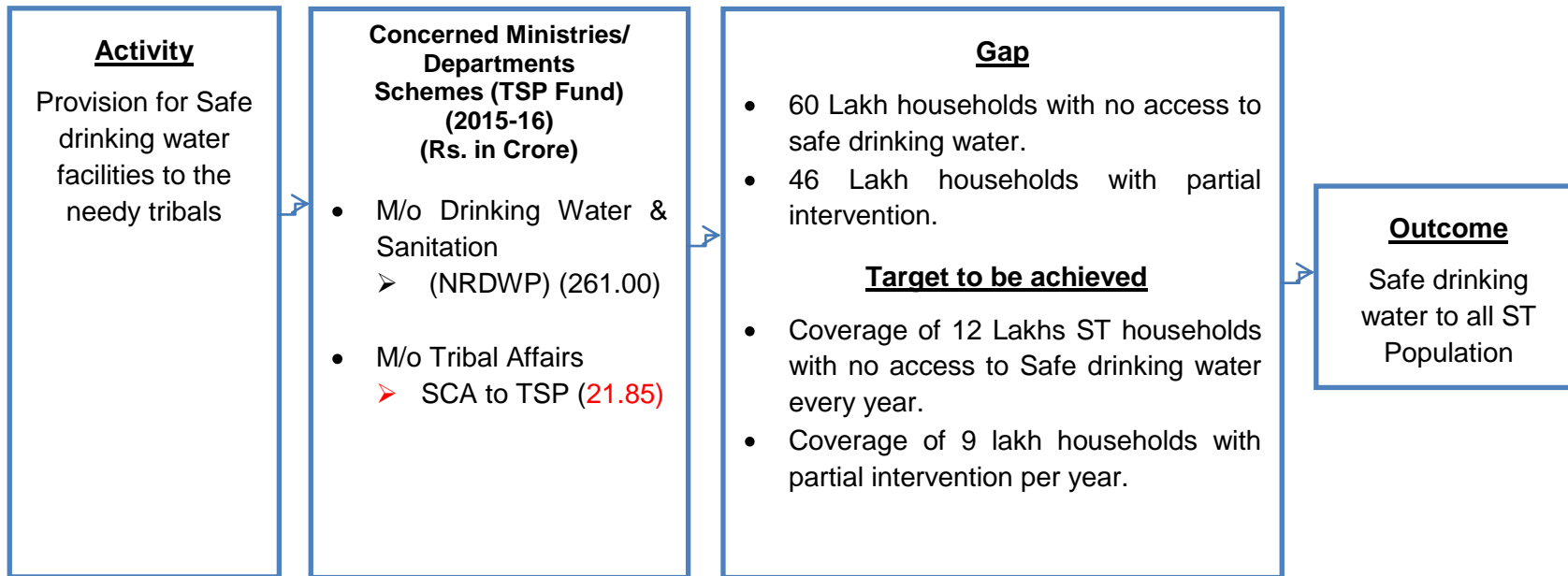
Housing – Convergence Flow Diagram



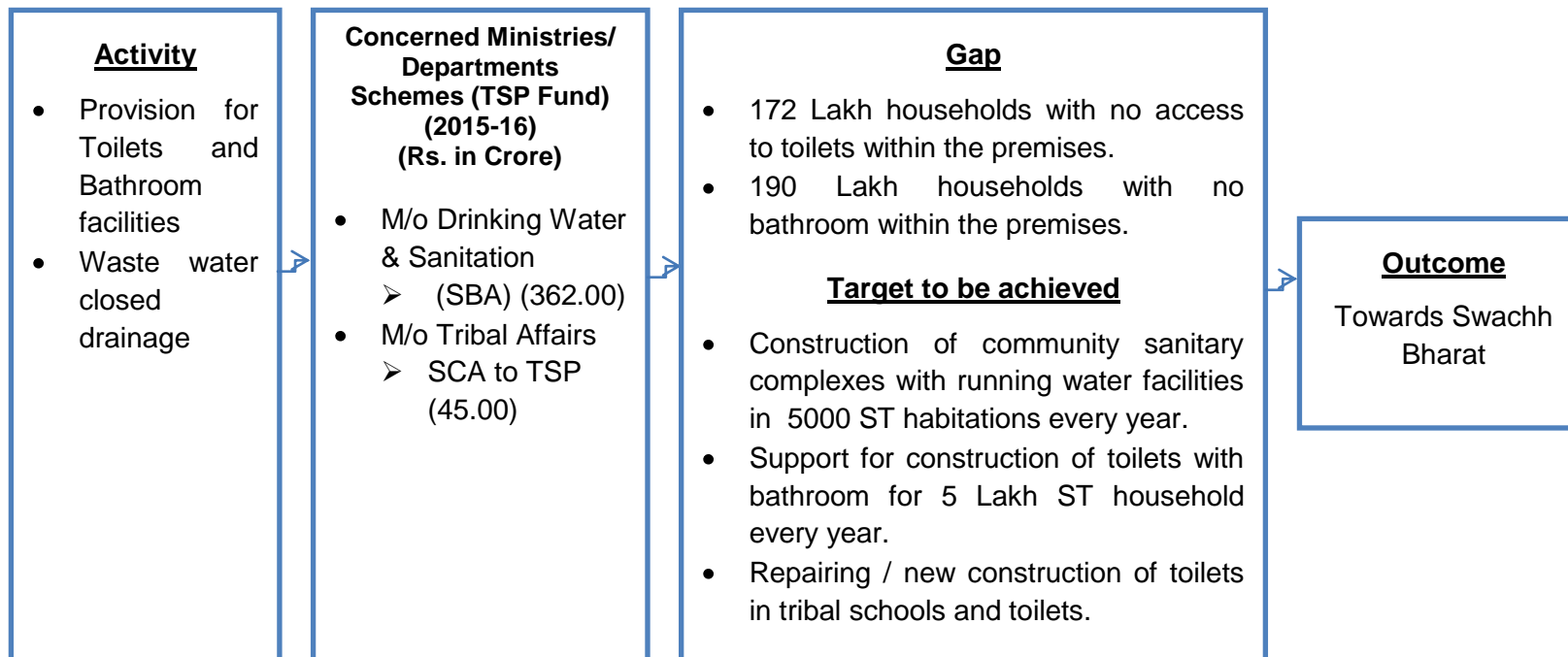
Electrification – Convergence Flow Diagram



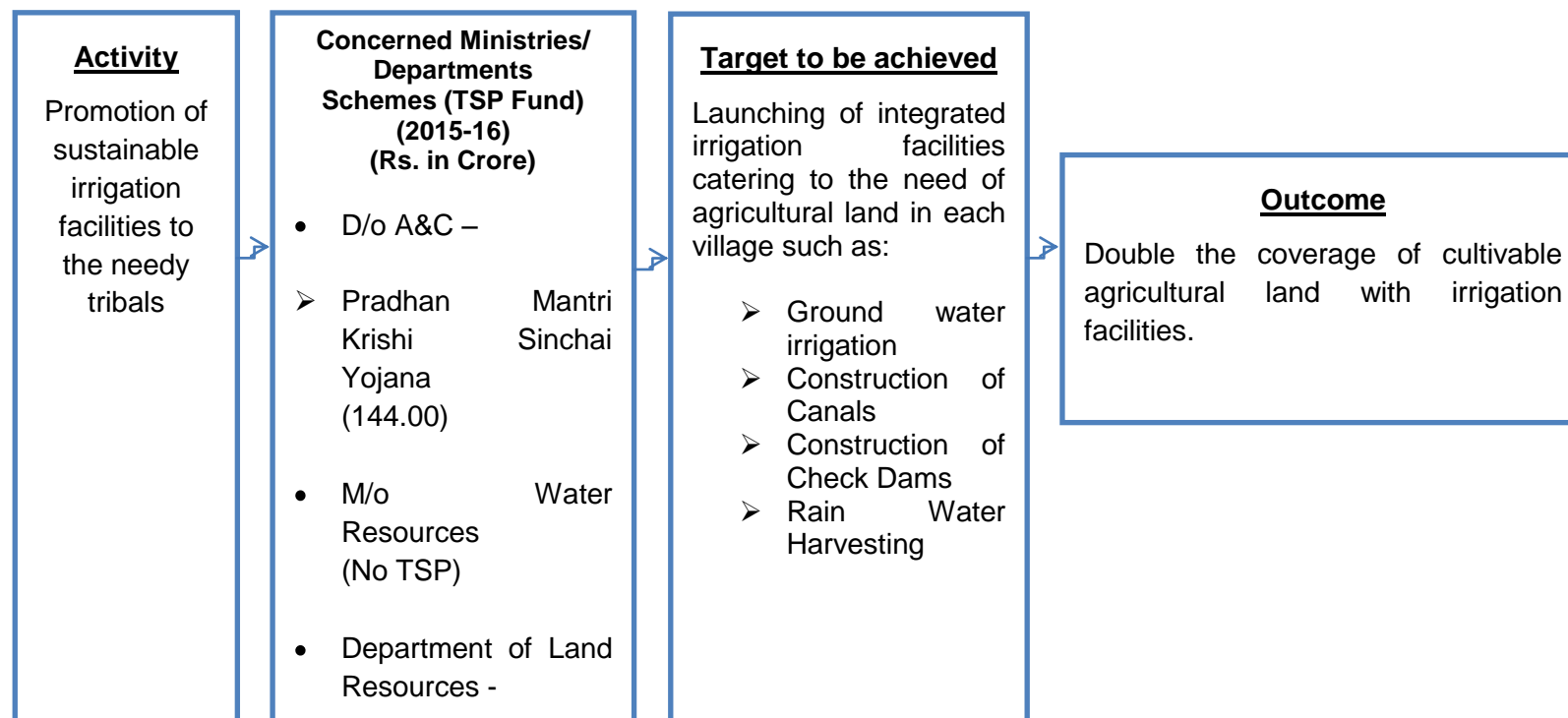
Drinking Water – Convergence Flow Diagram



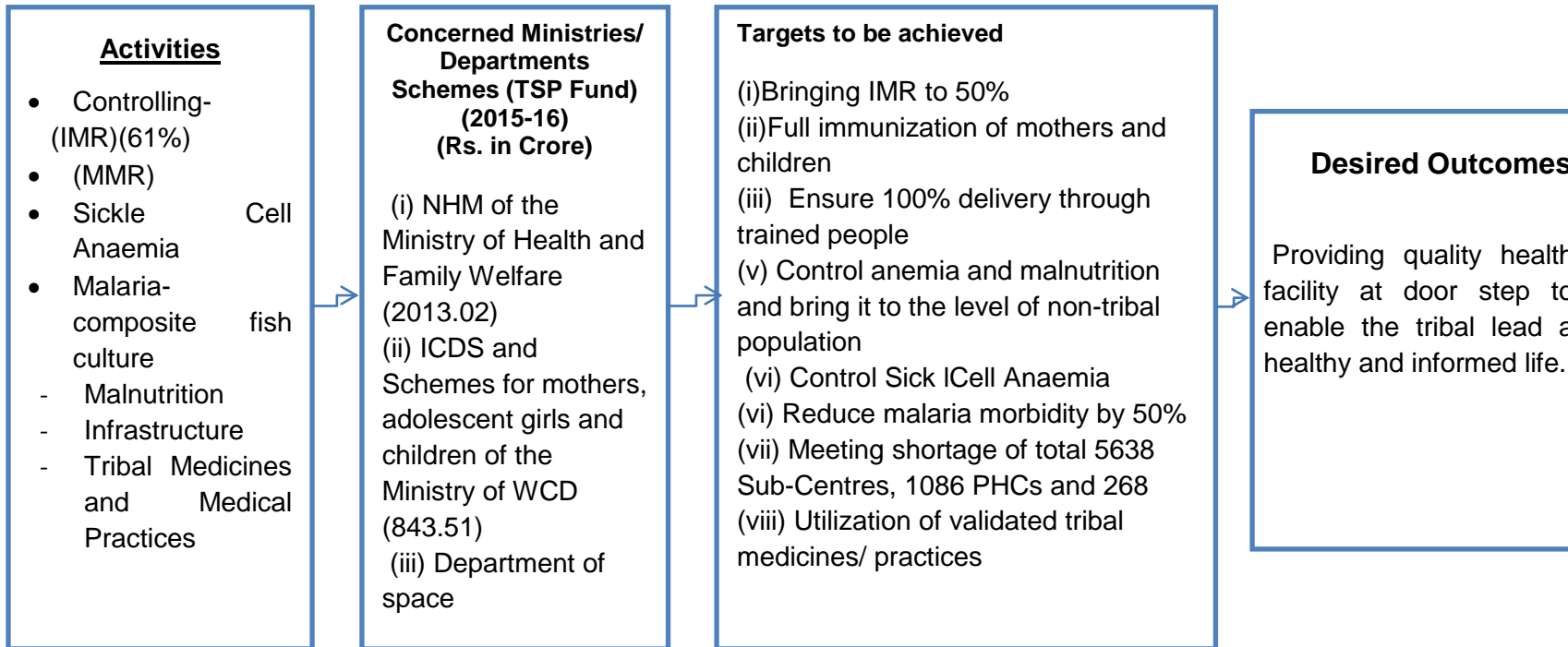
Sanitation – Convergence Flow Diagram



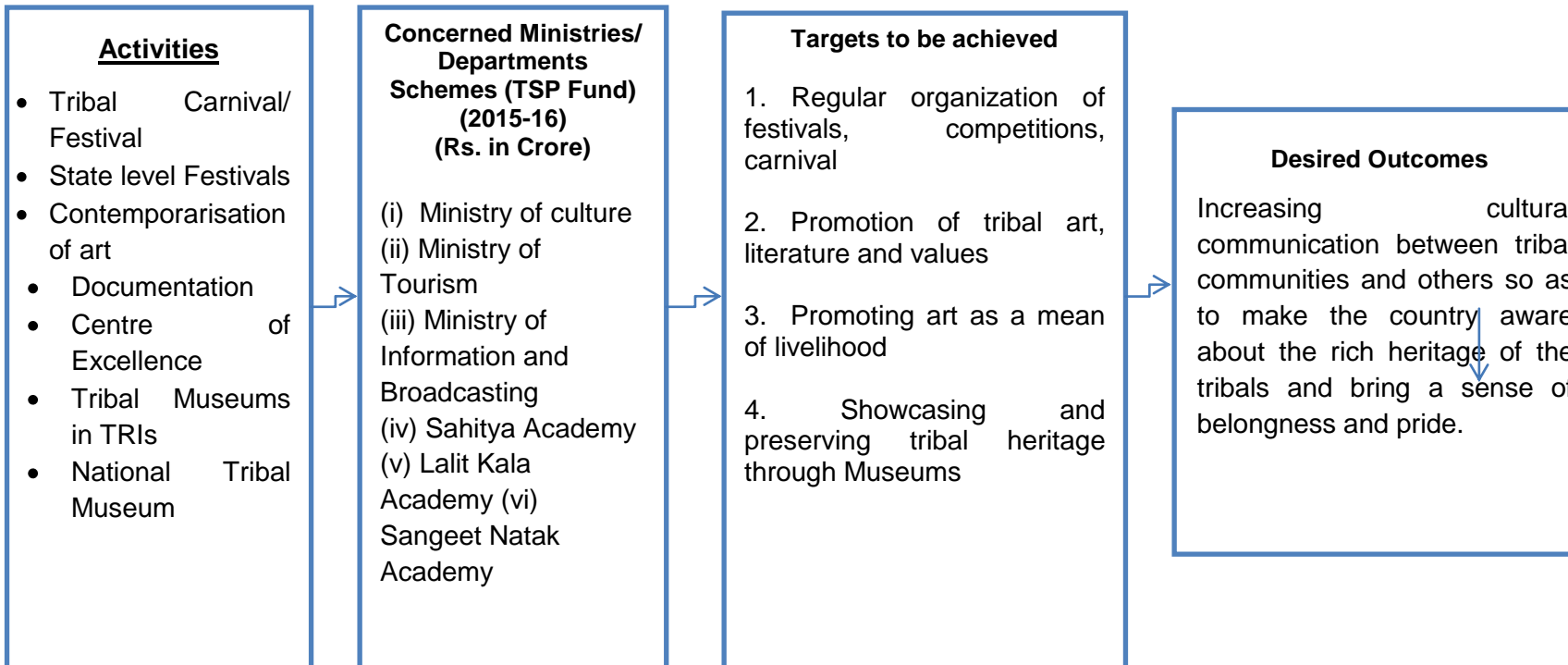
Irrigation – Convergence Flow Diagram



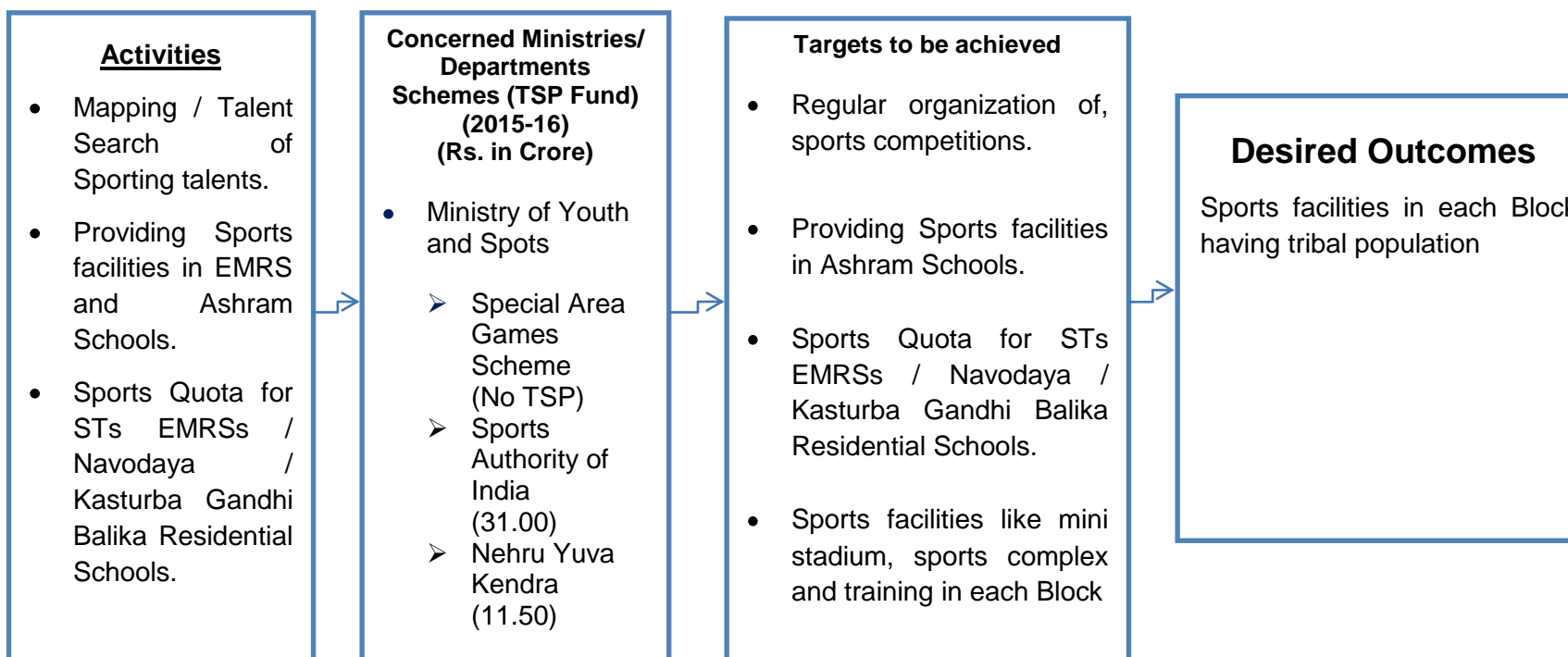
Health for All – Convergence Flow Diagram



Cultural heritage – Convergence Flow Diagram



Promotion of Sports – Convergence Flow Diagram



All Weather Roads and Communication - Convergence Flow Diagram

