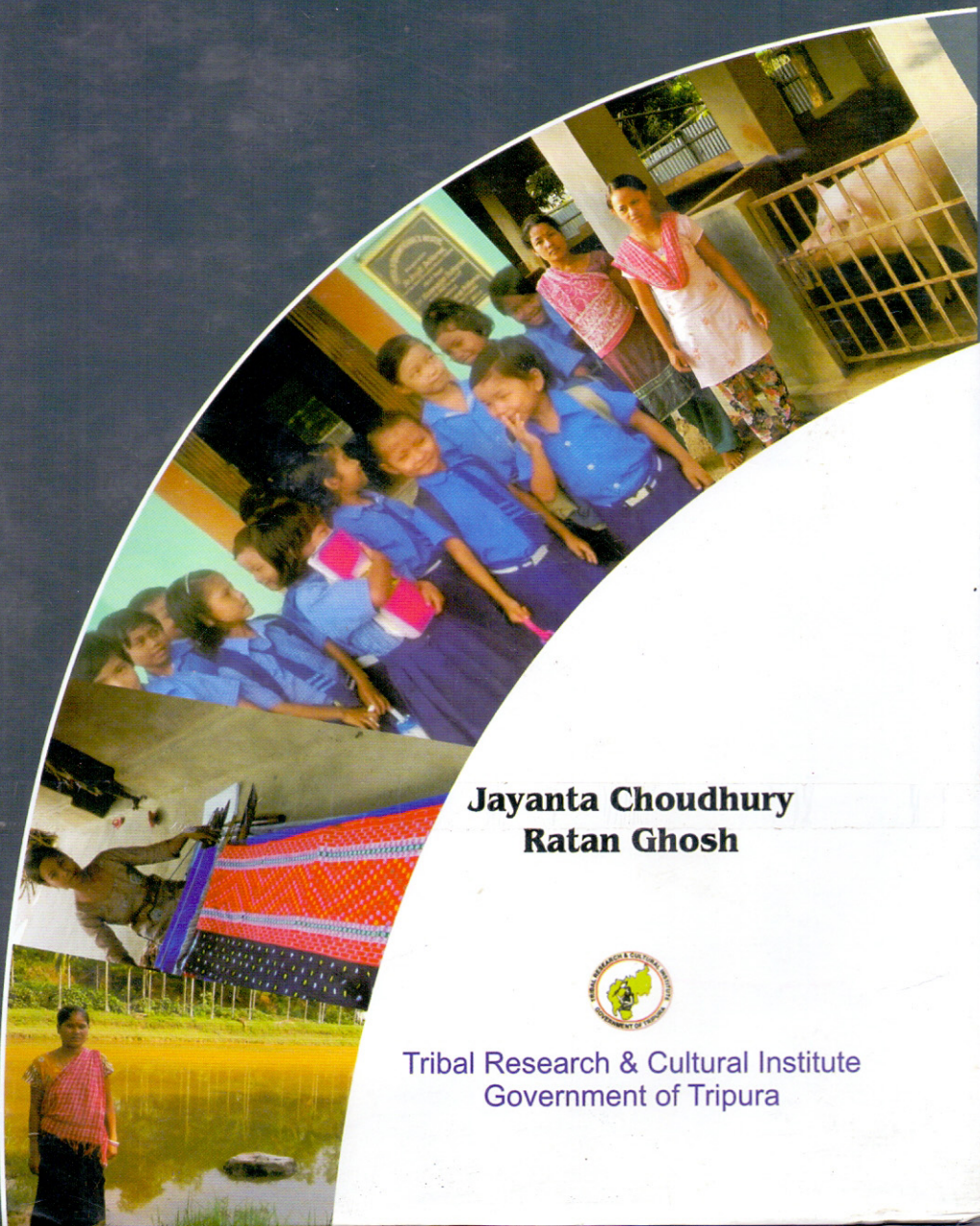


Tribal Development in Tripura

AN ASSESSMENT OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN



Jayanta Choudhury
Ratan Ghosh



Tribal Research & Cultural Institute
Government of Tripura

About the Book

Tripura is habitat of 19 Tribal communities and Tribal people constitute about one-third population of the State. The major objective of the State Government is to improve the socio-economic levels of the tribal people at par with other section of the population. An evaluation study, in 12 blocks of the erstwhile of 4 districts of Tripura, on Scheduled Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been carried out in order to assess, mainly, the impact of the various development schemes towards increase in income and employment generation among the tribal population. The creations of productive assets in favor of the tribal people as a result of the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan have also been estimated. Various suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the schemes for the tribal development have also been provided in the book.

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AN ASSESSMENT OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA

Tribal Development in Tripura

AN ASSESSMENT OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

By

Jayanta Choudhury
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MESSAGE

For the development of a Society there is a need of equitable and balanced progress of all the sections of human communities and for this perspective, it is very important to bring the weaker, deprived and discriminated sections such as Scheduled Tribes to the front position of mainstream of socio-economic system and national development. As a result, a greater emphasis is being given by the Union Government and the State Governments to the implementation of various development schemes/programmes for their upliftment.

Tribal Sub-Plan is meant for filling up critical gaps in the family-based income-generating activities and to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. Besides family-based activities, other activities run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Community are also to be taken up.

This book is a research outcome conducted by Dr. Jayanta Choudhury and Sri Ratan Ghosh. The researchers evaluated Tribal Sub-Plan in four Districts of Tripura. They discussed thoroughly various aspects of Tribal development in Tripura and Tribal Sub-Plan in particular.

I strongly believe that the findings and recommendation of the study will be immense helpful for better implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and overall development of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura.



Place : Agartala
Date : 06 / 07 / 2016

Sri Sunil Debbarma, TCS (SSG)
Director
Tribal Research and Cultural Institute
Government of Tripura.



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FOREWORD

It is my proud privilege to write a foreword for the book entitled Tribal Development in Tripura : An Assessment on Tribal Sub-Plan published by Tribal Research & Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura jointly authored by Dr. Jayanta Choudhury and Sri Ratan Ghosh.

The present book is no doubt an eye opening in the context of Tribal Sub-Plan and its application in the selected scheduled areas before the academicians and administrators. The book has been divided into five major chapters. In the **first chapter** namely Introduction where authors discussed in detail various aspects of Scheduled Tribes of Tripura dealing with demographic features, distribution of tribal households and tribal populations, distribution of child population under the age group of 0-5 years followed by sex ratio along with child sex ratio, detail educational scenario of Scheduled Tribe, health and family welfare of the Scheduled Tribe, etc. **Second chapter** approaches the tribal development in Tripura. The authors very explicitly describe the various approaches of Tribal development in this chapter. **Third chapter** devotes the status of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura where the authors have given the detailed description of some major tribes in Tripura and their demographic features. In the **fourth chapter**, the detail description was made about Tribal Sub-Plan and its strategy for development intervention. The **fifth chapter**, namely the Context of Evaluation Study, the authors identified the various indicators as well as parameters to assess the impact of Tribal Sub-Plan on Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. In the **sixth chapter** namely Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan on Scheduled Tribes

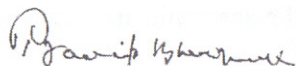
where the researchers discuss the various facets like family size, land holdings, annual income, impact of various schemes etc. Through this empirical study, the researchers drew the inferences about the various benefits accrued by the Tribal beneficiaries for their overall socio economic development. In this chapter specially the researchers raised various issues critically to draw the attention of the policy makers for sound and effective policy prescription. The **seventh** and final chapter deals with summary and conclusion where the authors mention various suggestions and policy recommendations which will be helpful for the state level functionaries who are concerned with for the implementation and execution of Tribal development programme in Tripura.

From the overall discussion no doubt I personally feel the authors made a tremendous contribution in the domain of Tribal development through their empirical evaluation research work which will surely be treated as a reference work for new scholars as well as administrators.

I wish all the success to the authors who have taken pain for conducting such types of evaluation study with sincere efforts.

Date : 15.06.2016

Place : IIT, Kharagpur



Dr. Pradip K. Bhowmik

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PREFACE

In Tripura, there exist two types of legal frame of the local governance, namely Sixth Schedule Frame (areas that are governed by the provisions of Sixth Schedule) and National Frame (areas, covered under Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution). In the State, two-third of the total geographical area and one-third of the population falls within the 6th Schedule areas. The unique feature of the state is that all the revenue districts comprise of both the areas under Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) and the Panchyati Raj Institution areas.

The highest priority of the Tripura Government is, firstly, the equitable improvement in the general standard of living of all sections of the population, especially Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Religious Minorities and other backward classes, secondly, the equitable development of Autonomous District Council areas to the same standard as the other areas.

In Tripura, at present, there are 19 Scheduled Tribe Groups and 17 sub-tribes (of *Kuki*). In May, 2016, the Union Cabinet has given post facto approval for introduction of two Bills in Parliament for amendments in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 so as to modify the list of STs in respect of five states including Tripura. The communities that were found eligible for their inclusion in ST category included *Darlong* from Tripura. After the amendment, members of the communities included in the list will be able to derive benefits meant for STs under the existing schemes.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs are implementing two Special Programmes viz. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The SCA to TSP is meant for filling up critical gaps in the family-based income-generating activities of TSP and to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. Besides family-based activities, other activities run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Community are also to be taken up. The Grants under

Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India are for promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and up gradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas to bring them at par with the rest of the State and for welfare of the tribal people.

With a view to examining the impact of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the State of Tripura, empirical studies were conducted in the Tribal areas of the four erstwhile districts of Tripura.

We have given some suggestions and recommendations for possible consideration of the Government of Tripura. We hope Tripura Government would consider the suggestions seriously.

Our sincere thanks go to the Sri S. Debbarma, Director, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura for considering the study for publication. We also thankful to Sri Sukanta Pal & Bidyut Kanti Dhar of TRI for their sincere effort to bring the manuscript in book form.

We acknowledge the able and sincere help of Late Miss Suili Debnath, Shri Saroj Deb and Miss Reshmi Ghosh, students of the Tripura University for involving during various stages of the evaluation study. We were enriched enormously by the discussions with various State Government officials and local level functionaries during the study.

However, we are responsible for any fault that may remains.

Date : 15.06.2016
Place : Agartala, Tripura

Dr. Jayanta Choudhury
Ratan Ghosh

ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ANM | Auxiliary Nurse Midwife |
| ARDD | Animal Resource Development Department |
| ASRY | Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana |
| BPL | Below Poverty Line |
| CHC | Community Health Centre |
| CPR | Couple Protection Rate |
| CSS | Central Sponsored Scheme |
| DPT | Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus |
| EMRS | Eklavya Model Residential School |
| FGD | Focus Group discussion |
| GDI | Gender Development Index |
| GER | Gross Enrollment Ratio |
| GoI | Government of India |
| GoT | Government of Tripura |
| GNM | General Nurse Midwife |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| IAY | Indira Awaas Yojana |
| ICDS | Integrated Child Development Scheme |
| IGDC | Indo German Development Cooperation |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| ITDA | Integrated Tribal Development Agency |
| ITDP | Integrated Tribal Development Progeamme/ Project |
| ITI | Industrial Training Institute |
| JFM | Joint Forest Management |
| JFMC | Joint Forest Management Committee |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| LAP | Livelihood Action Plan |
| LFPR | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| MADA | Modified Area Development Approach |
| MGNREGA | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| MHRD | Ministry of Human Resource Development |
| MMLP | Margin Money Loan Programme |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| MPCE | Monthly Per Capita Expenditure |
| MoHFW | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| MoTA | Ministry of Tribal Affairs |
| MPW | Multi Purpose Worker |
| NFHS | National Family Health Survey |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| NSTFDC | National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation |
| NSS | National Sample Survey |
| PHC | Primary Health Centre |
| PMRY | Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana |
| PMS | Pre/Post Matric Scholarship |
| PTG | Primitive Tribal Group |
| PU | Proportional Unemployed |
| PVT | Particularly Vulnerable Tribe |
| PWD | Public Works Department |
| RDA | Recominended Daily Allowance |
| RPS | Rubber Processing Society |
| RHS | Rural Housing System |
| SCA | Special Central Assistance |
| SHG | Self -Help Group |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| SLMA | State Literacy Mission Authority |
| SRS | Sample Registration System |
| SC | Scheduled Caste |
| ST | Scheduled Tribe |
| TAC | Tribal Advisory Committee |
| TCS | Tripura Civil Service |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| TPP | Twenty Point Programme |
| TPS | Tripura Police Service |
| TRCI | Tribal Research and Cultural Institute |
| TSC | Total Sanitation Campaign |
| TSTCDC | Tripura Schedule Tribe Co-operative Development Corporation |
| TTAADC | Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council |
| UT | Union Territory |
| VTC | Vocational Training Centre |
| WPR | Work Participation Rate |
| WTG | Women Tapper Group |

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

India is a big country with different languages, religious beliefs and faith, social customs and usages from region to region. India is a country with mixed culture. There are social and lingual differences no doubt but there are differences in respect of food habits, dresses and traditions also.

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. As a matter of strategy the Government of India has resorted to planned development for minimizing inequality in income, status and opportunities for its people. This strategy is directed to secure distributive justice and utilization of economic resources to sub serve common good.

Development is essentially a process of change started with an objective of improving the quality of life. For certain sections of society, who are considered as weaker sections, the process of change would aim at bringing them into the mainstream of socio-economic system. Left to itself the process of change even if initiated by an external motivation, would not be sustainable for these sections. Inclusive growth demands that all social groups have equal access to the services

provided by the State and equal opportunity for upward economic and social mobility. It is also necessary to ensure that there is no discrimination against any section of our society. In India certain social groups such as the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) have historically been disadvantaged and vulnerable.

1.2 Scheduled Tribes

According to Article 342 of the Constitution, the Scheduled Tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as Scheduled Tribes. Scheduled tribes in the country differ usually in their socio-economic conditions, development needs, cultural background, ethos, language etc. The criteria followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are :-

- Primitive traits;
- Geographical isolation;
- Distinctive culture;
- Shyness of contact with the community at large; and
- Economically backwardness.

Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) or Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

1.3 Demographic Features

As per the 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribes account for 8.43 crores representing 8.60 percent of the country's total population. 11.3

percent of STs live in rural areas and 3.8 percent in urban areas. Scheduled Tribes are spread across the country mainly in forest and hilly regions. On the whole, as per rough estimates, the important tribal areas constitute about 15 percent of the total geographical area of the country.

Scheduled Tribes have been specified, as per Article 342 of the Constitution, in all States and Union Territories except Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Pondicherry and Punjab. About 80 percent of tribal populations are to be found along the Central belt and the rest 20 percent population are in the North-eastern states, Southern states and Island groups.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Tribal Households

| Indicator | Percentage of Tribal households among Total Households | | Percentage of Rural and Urban Tribal Households among Tribal Households | |
|-----------|--|------|---|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 8.5 | 8.6 | 100 | 100 |
| Rural | 10.9 | 11.3 | 91.2 | 89.7 |
| Urban | 2.6 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 10.3 |

Source : *Census of India, 2011.*

Table 1.1 depicts a picture on distribution of tribal household on the basis of rural and urban. According to census, percentage of tribal household was more in rural area in comparison to their urban counterpart. In 2011, the number of household little bit increased (8.6%) compare to 2001 (8.5 %) among total households, whereas in case of rural area the percentage of household is decreased (89.7%) from previous census (91.2%) among the total number of tribal households.

Table 1.2: Distribution of Tribal Population

| Indicator | Percentage of Tribal population among Total population | | Percentage of Rural and Urban Tribal population among Tribal population | |
|-----------|--|------|---|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 8.2 | 8.6 | 100 | 100 |
| Rural | 10.4 | 11.3 | 91.7 | 90.0 |
| Urban | 2.4 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 10.0 |

Source : Census of India, 2011.

Table 1.2 reveals about the percentage of population in rural and urban area on the basis of census. While the tribal household is more in rural area that means the population also more in rural area compare to urban but according to 2011 census the population increased more in rural area (11.3%) than urban area compare to 2001 census (2.8%). Same has been observed that the percentage of population decreased in rural area among the total number of tribal population from previous census (90.0%).

Table 1.3: Distribution of Child Population (0-6 years)

| Indicator | Percentage of Tribal child population among Total child population | | Percentage of Rural and Urban Tribal child population among Tribal population | |
|-----------|--|------|---|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 18.5 | 16.0 | 100 | 100 |
| Rural | 18.7 | 16.4 | 93.2 | 92.0 |
| Urban | 15.2 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 8.0 |

Source : Census of India, 2011.

Child population among the total population is shown in Table- 1.3. The percentage of child population has been decreased from previous census (16.0%). But in case of urban

counterpart the percentage of ST child population has been increased (8.0%) compare to previous census (6.8%).

A notable feature is that among the States and UTs with a sex ratio of more than 900, the highest ratio is observed among the scheduled tribes.

In 1991, out of 25 States and 28 UTs having scheduled tribe population, as many as 19 had sex ratio among scheduled tribes of more than 950.

Table 1.4: Sex Ratio of total population and STs

| Year | Total Population | Tribal Population |
|------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1961 | 9 41 | 9 87 |
| 1971 | 9 30 | 9 82 |
| 1981 | 9 35 | 9 83 |
| 1991 | 9 27 | 9 72 |
| 2001 | 9 33 | 9 78 |
| 2011 | 9 40 | 9 90 |

Source : Census of India, 2011.

Table 1.4 compares the sex ratio among general population and tribal population in different census. It has increased from last three decades and that means the number of girl children in tribal community was more than general population.

Table 1.5: Child Sex Ratio of STs

| Indicator | Child Sex Ratio | |
|-----------|-----------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 973 | 957 |
| Rural | 974 | 959 |
| Urban | 951 | 940 |

Source : Census of India, 2011.

Table 1.5 discusses about the child sex ratio which was declined in rural area (959). It was 973 during the previous census but current census shows a reduction in the girl child compared with the previous one.

1.4 Educational Scenario of Schedule Tribe in India

The importance of education as one of the most powerful means of bringing about socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes cannot be over-looked. As educational development is a stepping-stone to economic and social development, and the most effective instrument for empowering the tribals, the Education Division of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs makes all efforts to supplement the efforts of the Ministry of Human Resources Development, which is the line Ministry, and the State Governments/UT Administrations by administering various schemes with the objective of enhancing access to education through provision of infrastructure by way of construction of hostels for ST students, Establishment of Ashram Schools, Vocational Training Centre as well as to maximize retention of ST students within the various stages of school education and promoting higher learning by providing monetary incentives in the form of scholarships such as Pre Matric Scholarship, Post Matric Scholarship (PMS), Scholarship for Top Class Education, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India)

As per 1991 Census, the literacy rate among tribals (29.6%) was found to be far below the overall literacy rate of the country (52.2%). The female literacy rate among STs was lower (18.2%) as compared to overall female literacy for the country (39.2%). However, the significant point is the increase in total as well as female literacy among the tribals, though still at lower pace as compared to the overall population for the country.

Table 1.6: Literacy Rates of STs

| Category | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| General Population | 29.45 | 36.23 | 52.21 | 65.38 | 74.04 |
| Scheduled Tribes | 11.30 | 16.35 | 29.60 | 47.10 | 59.00 |
| Gap between STs and the General population | 18.15 | 19.88 | 22.61 | 18.28 | 15.04 |

Source: *Educational Development of SCs and STs, Department of Education, 1995.*

The census result shows in Table 1.6 about literacy rate of STs and it has been noticed that in every census the percentage of literacy was increased. It indicates that the literacy among the STs has showing a positive result.

Table 1.7: Literacy rate among STs

| Indicator | Literacy Rate | |
|-----------|---------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 47.1 | 59.0 |
| Rural | 45.0 | 56.9 |
| Urban | 69.1 | 76.8 |

Source : *Census of India, 2011.*

In 2011, the percentage of literacy among the STs in urban area (76.8) was better in comparison to the rural counterpart (56.9). It may be due to lack of infrastructure in education or other factors.

Table 1.8: Gender gap among STs in literacy rate

| Indicator | Literacy Rate (Males) | | Literacy Rate (Females) | | Gender Gap | |
|-----------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 59.2 | 68.5 | 34.8 | 49.4 | 24.4 | 19.1 |
| Rural | 57.4 | 66.8 | 32.4 | 46.9 | 25.0 | 19.9 |
| Urban | 77.8 | 83.2 | 59.9 | 70.3 | 17.9 | 12.9 |

Source : *Census of India, 2011.*

8 Tribal Development in Tripura

Table 1.8 shows that the literacy rate was more in favour of males (68.5) compare to females (49.4). This indicates the gender discrimination and gap of development.

Table 1.9: Literacy rate among persons of age 5 years and above for different social groups

| Social group | Rural | | | Urban | | | Total | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person | Male | Female | Person |
| ST | 70.1 | 52.6 | 61.5 | 88.0 | 72.0 | 80.4 | 71.7 | 54.4 | 63.1 |
| All Social Groups | 77.3 | 58.5 | 68.2 | 90.0 | 78.9 | 84.8 | 81.1 | 64.0 | 72.8 |

Source: Report no. 543 of NSS 66th round, 2009-10.

Table 1.10: Percentage distribution of persons of age 15 years and above by level of general education

| Level of general education | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Social group | Not literate | Literate & upto primary | Middle | Secondary | Higher secondary | Diploma/ certificate | Graduate & above |
| Rural male | | | | | | | |
| ST | 35.8 | 26.4 | 18.3 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 2.2 |
| All Social Groups | 26.0 | 25.3 | 20.5 | 14.7 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| Rural female | | | | | | | |
| ST | 58.3 | 21.7 | 10.3 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| All Social Groups | 49.8 | 22.0 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| Rural person | | | | | | | |
| ST | 47.0 | 24.2 | 14.3 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 |
| All Social Groups | 37.8 | 23.7 | 17.0 | 11.5 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 3.2 |
| Urban male | | | | | | | |
| ST | 12.7 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 15.3 |
| All Social Groups | 10.4 | 15.9 | 17.5 | 19.5 | 13.9 | 2.9 | 19.8 |
| Urban female | | | | | | | |
| ST | 31.3 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 11.1 | 1 | 9.8 |
| All Social Groups | 23.6 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 14.7 |
| Urban person | | | | | | | |
| ST | 21.8 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 12.6 |
| All Social Groups | 16.7 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 13.0 | 2.1 | 17.3 |

Source: Report no. 543 of NSS 66th round, 2009-10

Table 1.11: Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)

| Boys | | | Girls | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|
| Classes | ST | All Categories | Classes | ST | All Categories |
| Classes I - V (6 - 10 Years) | 137.2 | 115.40 | Classes I - V (6-10 Years) | 136.7 | 116.7 |
| Classes VI - VIII (11 - 13 Years) | 90.7 | 87.70 | Classes VI - VIII (11 - 13 Years) | 87 | 83.1 |
| Classes I - VIII (6-13 Years) | 120.5 | 104.90 | Classes I - VIII (6-13 Years) | 118.7 | 103.7 |
| Classes IX - X (14-15 Years) | 57.1 | 69.00 | Classes IX - X (14- 15 Years) | 49.1 | 60.8 |
| Classes I - X (6- 15 Years) | 108.2 | 97.60 | Classes I - X (6- 15 Years) | 105.3 | 94.8 |
| Classes XI - XII (16 - 17 Years) | 32.7 | 42.20 | Classes XI - XII (16 - 17 Years) | 24.8 | 36.1 |
| Classes IX - XII (14 - 17 Years) | 45.4 | 55.50 | Classes IX - XII (14 - 17 Years) | 37.3 | 48.4 |
| Classes I-XII (6-17 Years) | 96.8 | 88.00 | Classes I-XII (6-17 Years) | 92.8 | 84.8 |

Source: Statistics of School Education, 2010-2011

Table 1.12: Drop Out Rates (DOR)

| Classes | Boys | | Girls | | Total | | Gap |
|------------------|----------------|------|----------------|------|-------|------|------|
| | All Categories | ST | All Categories | ST | All | ST | |
| Classes I - V | 28.7 | 37.2 | 25.1 | 33.9 | 27 | 35.6 | 8.6 |
| Classes I - VIII | 40.3 | 54.7 | 41.0 | 55.4 | 40.6 | 35.6 | 8.6 |
| Classes I - X | 50.4 | 70.6 | 47.9 | 71.3 | 49.3 | 70.9 | 21.6 |

Source: Statistics of School Education, 2010-2011

Table 1.12 shows the dropout rates of students, the percentage of dropout rate was more in case of girls (71.3) compare to boys (70.6) and most importantly it has increased at the time of upper primary stage.

1.5 Health & Family Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in India

In India, the essential data on health and family welfare needed for policy & programme purposes and on important emerging health & welfare issues is obtained through the National Family Health survey (NFHS, 2005-06). The NFHS is a large scale, multi round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India, under the stewardship of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and obtains information on fertility, infant mortality, child mortality, practices of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anemia, utilization and quality of health & family planning services.

According to the National Family Health Survey (2005-06), some of the key health indicators of ST population in the country are showed below :

Table 1.13: Some of the key health indicators of ST population

| Indicators | ST | Total |
|--|------|-------|
| Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) | 62.1 | 57.0 |
| Neo-natal Mortality | 39.9 | 39 |
| Post-natal Mortality | 22.3 | 18 |
| Child Mortality | 35.8 | 18.4 |
| Under five Mortality | 95.7 | 74.3 |
| Ante-Natal Check-up | 70.5 | 77.1 |
| Percentage Of Institutional Deliveries | 17.7 | 38.1 |
| Percentage of any anemia in women | 68.5 | 55.3 |
| Childhood vaccination (full immunization) | 31.3 | 43.5 |
| % households covered by a health scheme/ insurance | 2.6 | 31.9 |

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2005-06

Infant mortality defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births. Reflects in Table 1.13, IMR was reported 57 at the national level and in case of STs it was 62.1 which was increased. Neo-natal deaths refers to the deaths of infants less than 29 days of age. The percentage of neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths was 39.9 percent whereas the total percentage is less (39). In case of under five mortality rate (95.7) the condition of ST was not good.

Table 1.14: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics (Figures per 1000 live births)

| Background Characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) | Infant mortality | Child mortality | Under-five mortality |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Urban | | | | | |
| ST | 29 | 14.8 | 43.8 | 10.4 | 53.8 |
| Total | 28.5 | 13 | 41.5 | 10.6 | 51.7 |
| Rural | | | | | |
| ST | 40.9 | 23 | 63.9 | 38.3 | 99.8 |
| Total | 42.5 | 19.7 | 62.2 | 21 | 82 |
| Total | | | | | |
| ST | 39.9 | 22.3 | 62.1 | 35.8 | 95.7 |
| Total | 39 | 18 | 57 | 18.4 | 74.3 |

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06

1.5.1 Child Health

Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine preventable disease (namely-Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping, Cough, Tetanus, Polio, and Measles) is crucial for reducing infant and child mortality. Children between 12-23 months who received BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and Polio are considered to be fully vaccinated :

Table 1.15: Vaccination of children 12-23 months

| Social Groups | All basic Vaccinations | No. Vaccination (Figures in Percentage) |
|---------------|------------------------|---|
| ST | 31.3 | 11.5 |
| SC | 39.7 | 5.4 |
| OBC | 40.7 | 3.9 |
| Others | 53.8 | 4.3 |
| Total | 43.5 | 5.1 |

Source : NHFS-3, 2005-6

Based on information obtained from a vaccination card or reported by the monther (either source) only 31.3 percent of ST children were found to be fully vaccinated as compared to 53.8 percent belonging to 'others'. 11.5 percent of ST children have no vaccinations at all.

Table 1.16: Utilization of ICDS by children

| Social Groups | Children (0-71 months) getting facilities from Anganwadi centre (A WC) | | Frequency of going to an AWC for early childhood care/ preschool education | |
|---------------|---|---|--|---------------|
| | Children (0-7 age) receiving any services from an AWC | Children (0-7 age) receiving any immunization from an AWC | Regularly | Occasion ally |
| ST | 49.9 | 33.1 | 16.0 | 14.4 |
| SC | 36.1 | 21.4 | 15.8 | 9.7 |
| OBC | 30.3 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 7.5 |
| Others | 28.3 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 8.1 |
| Total | 32.9 | 20.0 | 14.0 | 8.8 |

Source : NFHS-3, 2005-6

49.9 percent of schedule tribe children received services at an anganwadi centre and 33.1 percent received immunization through an anganwadi centre in past 12 months.

1.6 Nutritional Status of Tribes of India

The health and nutrition problems of the vast tribal population of India are as varied as the tribal groups themselves who present a bewildering diversity and variety in their socio-economic, socio-cultural and ecological settings. The malnutrition is high among the tribal population. Nutritional deficiency leads to diseases like endemic Goiter (thyroid gland), Anemia, Pellagra and Beriberi, Deficiency disease occurring when the human body has insufficient amounts of thiamine (Vitamin B₁). The deficiency may result from improper diet (e.g. Nutritional Anemia is a major problem for women in India and more so in the rural and tribal belt. This is particularly serious in view of the fact that both rural and tribal women have heavy workload and anaemia has profound effect on psychological and physical health. Anaemia lowers resistance to fatigue, affects working capacity under conditions of stress and increases susceptibility to other diseases. Maternal malnutrition is quite common among the tribal women especially those who have many pregnancies too closely spaced. Tribal diets are generally grossly deficient in Calcium, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, Riboflavin and animal protein.

National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) found that in almost all the states of India, tribal households had a higher incidence of childhood stunting (52.3%) than non-tribal households (42.8%) & anaemia prevalence of more than 80 percent among tribal children. Iron deficiency is recognized as the major cause of anemia in tribal communities and several studies have reported that deficiencies of micronutrients such as Iron and Zinc often occur together. Hence the high rates of Anemia among tribal populations provide additional

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evidence of the possibility of marginal Zinc deficiency in tribal areas. This is further supported by the high prevalence of stunting and the highly deficient dietary energy intakes in the tribal populations since intake of both Zinc and Iron are known to be highly correlated with dietary energy intake. Tribal populations still largely depend on agriculture and forest products for their livelihood and they follow a relatively homogenous lifestyle with their food habits, dietary practices and general pattern of living. Most tribes still rely on their indigenous foods, which usually consist of wild unconventional forest products although some cultivate grains and other farm products for subsistence. The most frequently used cereals are maize, millet or rice and these form part of a major meal at least once daily. Earlier studies indicated that, comparatively, the overall health of the tribal population is inferior to that of people elsewhere in India and that poor environmental sanitation and unhygienic personal practices predispose tribal populations to high risk of infection. Findings from a recent national survey showed that 82.4 percent of tribal households did not have latrines and 78.1 percent did not have drainage facilities in their homes (NFHS-2, 1998), a situation that predisposes children to diarrhoeal disease. The survey also found that the prevalence of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection (ARI) was higher among tribal children than children of non-tribal mothers (NFHS-2, 1998). Similarly, the study by Nagda (2004) suggested that childhood diarrhoea, ARI, anemia and fever were major causes of infant mortality in tribal areas.

NFHS-3, 2005-06 collected information on two indicators of nutritional status i.e Height and Body Mass Index (BMI) for women age 15-49 and men 15-54. The cut off point for height, below which a woman can be identified as nutritionally at risk, varies among populations, but it is usually considered to be in the range of 140-150 centimeters (cm)

The percentage of ST women below 145 cm is second highest (12.7 percent). The mean body mass index is similar for ST men (19.3) and women (19.1) age 15-49. 41.3 percent of men age 15-49 are thin, compared with 46.6 percent of women.

Table 1.17: Nutritional Status of Women

| Social Groups | Mean Body Mass Index in kg/m ² (figure in percentage) | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 18.5 (total thin) | 17.0-18.4 (mildly thin) | 17.0 (moderately severely thin) |
| ST | 46.6 | 25.3 | 21.2 |
| SC | 41.1 | 22.6 | 18.5 |
| OBC | 35.7 | 20.2 | 15.7 |
| Others | 29.4 | 16.3 | 13.1 |
| Total | 35.6 | 19.7 | 15.8 |

Source : NFHS-3, 2005-06

In case of nutritional status of women 46.6 percent ST women are belonged from the group of total thin (18.5) while only 21.2 percent from the group of moderately thin (17.0).

1.7 Economic Condition of Scheduled Tribes in India

Generation of productive and gainful employment with decent working conditions on a sufficient scale to absorb the growing labour force is a critical element in strategy plan for achieving inclusive growth. The development of tribal population in India has been a major concern of the Government, voluntary agencies, NGOs, Social reformers, social scientists, etc.

Poverty alleviation has been one of the guiding principles of the planning process in India. The various dimensions of poverty relating to health, education and other basic services have been continuously

internalized in the planning process. Many anti poverty programs have been launched from time to time to reduces the incidence of poverty in the country.

Table 1.18: National Poverty lines (in Rs. per capita per months) for the years 2004-05,2009-10 and 2011-12

| Year | Rural | Urban |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 2004-05 | 446.7 | 578.8 |
| 2009-10 | 672.8 | 659.6 |
| 2011-12 | 816.0 | 1000 |

Source : Report of the expert group to review the methodology for estimation of Poverty (2009) Planning Commission, Poverty estimates 2009-10 & Poverty estimates 2011-12, Planning Commission, 2011-12.

Table 1.19: Percentage of population Below Poverty Line for ST 2009-10

| STs | Rural | Urban |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | 47.4 | 30.4 |

Source : Planning Commission, 2011-12.

Table 1.19 discusses about the percentage of population under below poverty line. The majority of tribal's constitute the labour work force though their participation in work is declining, but not steadily. Half of the rural tribal population is found to be as below poverty line (47.4%) as per the planning commission, 2011-12.

Table 1.20 : Workers and Work Participation Rate (Persons)

| Indica tor | Workers | | Work Participation Rate | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 4,13,69,321 | 5,07,97,850 | 49.1 | 48.7 |
| Rural | 3,89,54,045 | 4,69,08,032 | 50.4 | 50.0 |
| Urban | 24,15,276 | 38,89,818 | 34.6 | 37.2 |

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Reflects in Table 1.20 about the work participation rate among STs and it has been reported that the participation rate had been decreased (48.7%) during one decades but in case of urban area it had been increased (37.2%) that indicates the opportunity to work is more available in urban areas compare to rural part.

Table 1.21: Agricultural Labourers

| Indicator | Agricultural Labourers | | Percentage to total workers | |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 1,52,46,483 | 2,26,10,764 | 36.9 | 44.5 |
| Rural | 1,49,47,463 | 2,20,93,415 | 38.4 | 47.1 |
| Urban | 2,99,020 | 5,17,349 | 12.4 | 13.3 |

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 1.21 reveals the percentage of agricultural labourers which has been noticed that the percentage of agricultural labour is little bit improved during decades. According to the 2001 Census, 44.70 percent of the ST population was cultivators and maximum agricultural labour belongs from rural area (47.1%).

Table 1.22: Household Industry Workers

| Indicator | Household Industry Workers | | Percentage to total workers | |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Total | 8,79,608 | 8,97,205 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Rural | 8,10,280 | 7,98,268 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Urban | 69,328 | 98,937 | 2.9 | 2.5 |

Source: Census of India, 2011.

According to the 2011 Census, 1.7 percent ST people was household industry workers which had been decreased over the decade.

1.8 Strategies for Scheduled Tribes in The National Level

1.8.1 National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

The framers of the Constitution took note of the fact that certain communities in the country were suffering from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of age-old practice of untouchability and certain others on account of this primitive agricultural practices, lack of infrastructure facilities and geographical isolation, and who need special consideration for safeguarding their interests and for their accelerated socio-economic development. These communities were notified as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per provisions contained in Clause 1 of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution respectively. (National Commission for Schedule Tribes, Govt. of India)

1.8.2 State Grant

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing two Special Programmes viz. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The SCA to TSP is meant for filling up critical gaps in the family-based income-generating activities of TSP and to cover employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. Besides family-based activities, other activities run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/Community are also to be taken up. The Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India are for promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and up-gradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas to bring them at par with the rest of the State and for welfare of the tribal people. The grants under Article 275(1) can also be utilized to construct and run Eklavya Model Residential School for promotion of quality middle and high level education to ST students. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India)

1.8.3 Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. SCA is primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture sericulture and animal husbandry cooperation. A part of SCA (not more than 30%) is also permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. SCA is intended to be additive to State Plan efforts for tribal development and forms part of TSP strategy. The objective of the strategy is two folds: Socio-economic development of STs Protection of trials against exploitation of the above, SCA primarily funds schemes/projects for economic development of STs. (Source : Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India)

SCA is primarily meant for income generating family oriented schemes and infrastructure incidental thereto (not more than 30 percent of the total outlay). Wherever a scheme is provided for any Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), SCA should not be utilized for the same. Rather, the allocations available under specific schemes can be availed of major infrastructure development should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather being catered out SCA like roads, electrification, etc. Schemes for funding demonstration units should not be financed out of SCA. Rather, the follow-up of demonstrations should be catered to looking to the special disadvantages that the tribal funds themselves with. Tribal population Below Poverty Line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities.

In any specific schematic projects financed by outside agencies, both national and international, normally a part of the outlay is proposed as State Government contribution. Such contribution should flow from normally State Plan and not out of SCA. Wherever State Government Organizations like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) are dealing with schemes related to tribal welfare and development, the equity based should not be financed out of SCA, without prior approval of the GOI. This will lead to better monitoring of the concerned activities. Specific sectors related to the Tribal need to be given a fillup by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA. Wherever conjunctional flow of funds can be ensured from other ongoing development programmes (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India).

1.8.4 National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation :

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) has been set up by the Government of India in April, 2001

as a Government Company under Section 25 (A Company not for profit) of the Companies Act, 1956. NSTFDC is a fully owned Government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and is managed by a Board of Directors with representation from Central Government, State level Channelising Agency, Financial Institutions and persons representing Scheduled Tribes etc. The Authorized Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs.500.00 Crores. NSTFDC is the apex institution for financing, facilitating and mobilizing funds from other sources and promoting human resource and economic development activities of the Scheduled Tribes.

Operations

1. Financing overall viable income generating schemes for the Scheduled Tribes having annual family income upto double the poverty line (target group) through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and other recognized institutions nominated by the respective State /UT Governments.
2. Providing Micro-Credit Finance.
3. Providing grants for skill development programmes, also channelised through the State Channelising Agencies.
4. To fill the critical gaps by providing backward and forward linkages, for activities undertaken by the target group.
5. Providing advisory services to target group and SCAs.
6. Upgrading skills of officers of State level channelising agencies, through periodic training programmes.
7. Providing grants to SCAs for enabling them to computerize their database pertaining to NSTFDC assisted schemes in their States/UTs.

APPROACHES OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN TRIPURA

2.1 Introduction

The State of Tripura merged with the Indian Union on the 15th October 1949 and became a Union Territory from November 1, 1956 and became a full-fledged State on the 21st January, 1972. The State has 8 Districts, 23 Sub-divisions, 58 Blocks and also one Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) created under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution. The decadal change of Scheduled Tribes (STs) population and total population of Tripura may be seen at Table-2.1

Table 2.1: Decadal change of population in Tripura

| Year | Scheduled Tribes population of Tripura | Total population of Tripura |
|------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1911 | 21.41 | 32.48 |
| 1921 | 54.18 | 32.59 |
| 1931 | 12.02 | 25.63 |
| 1941 | 33.68 | 34.14 |
| 1951 | -7.41 | 25.87 |
| 1961 | 51.32 | 76.86 |
| 1971 | 25.13 | 36.28 |
| 1981 | 29.61 | 31.92 |
| 1991 | 46.13 | 34.30 |
| 2001 | 16.42 | 16.03 |
| 2011 | 17.45 | 14.75 |

Source : Census of India, 2011

The Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was established in 24th October, 1970 with the objective of providing more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of the most under-privileged sections of the Indian society namely, the Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs), in a coordinated and planned manner. Subsequently it was bifurcated as Directorate of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Directorate of Welfare for Scheduled Castes in 1982. The Department of Tribal Welfare is the Nodal Department for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of Scheduled Tribes. The Department of Tribal Welfare shall be the nodal Department for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for development of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. In regard to sectoral programmes and development schemes of these communities policy planning, monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their coordination will be responsibility of the concerned Departments of the State Government. Each Department will be the nodal Department concerning its sector.

2.2 The Role of Tribal Welfare Department

It needs to be emphasized that the programmes and schemes of the Department of Tribal Welfare are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other departments of the State Government and Voluntary Organizations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of Scheduled Tribes. The primary responsibility for promoting the interests of Scheduled Tribes thus rests with all the Departments of the State. The Department of Tribal Welfare compliments their efforts by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. These, comprising schemes for economic, educational and social development are administered by the Department of Tribal Welfare and implemented through the other Departments of the State Government and voluntary organizations.

2.3 The Objective of the department

- Economic Development
- Promotion of Education and preservation of Culture and Tradition
- Promotion and development of voluntary efforts on tribal welfare
- Protection from Social Exploitation
- Safeguarding the Constitutional and Traditional Rights
- Ensure the Rights of Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes on forest lands

2.4 Major Programs / Schemes of Tribal Welfare Department

2.4.1 Programme for Educational Development

Education is one of the essential tools for development of any community or society. It is more important for tribals, who are socio-culturally and linguistically backward. Tribal Welfare Department spent about 80-90 percent of its Plan funds towards Educational Schemes. The major schemes are:

- Boarding House Stipend
- Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship
- Additive to Post-Matric Scholarship
- Merit Award to Meritorious Students
- Coaching for Madhyamik Plucked Students
- Up-gradation of Merit
- Establishment of Ekalavya Model Residential School (Class VI to XII)
- Inter hostel Competition
- Supply of Free Text Books
- Coaching for Civil Service Examination / IAS / IPS / TCS / TPS
- Special coaching in core Subjects.

- Special coaching program for different competitive examinations
- Stipend to trainees at ITI / GNM / MPW

2.4.2 Promotion of Art & Culture and Fairs & Festivals

• Kok-Borok Day Celebration

Kok-Borok is the mother tongue of 8 (eight) indigenous tribes of Tripura having its separate identity is a rich language from time immemorial and over and above it is the language of about 10.00 lakhs people residing in Tripura. On 19th January 1979 Tripura Government recognized this language as State language after a prolonged struggle of Kok-Borok speaking communities and different democratic organizations. Thus on 19th January of each year, Kok-Borok Day is being celebrated. Seminar, recitation, cultural programme and exhibition etc has been organized on this occasion. The activists in Kok-Borok and scholars in other field are conferred with different awards on this day.

• Fairs and Festivals

To maintain, promote and revive the traditional culture of the tribals, supports to the observation of major tribal festival is extended under the scheme. Melas, Exhibitions, Pujas, Conferences of tribal leaders etc. are also held under the scheme.

2.4.3 Programme for skill upgradation

• Vocational Training

The objective of the scheme is to impart training to un-employed tribal youths in different trades like Carpentry, Electrical Wiring, Cycle repairing, Watch repairing, Transistor repairing etc. The stipend is granted at the rate of Rs.350/- per trainee per month during the period of training. The duration of training ranges from 3 to 6 months on the basis of trades.

• **Pre-Induction Training for Recruitment to Para Military / Army**

Recruitment in para-military forces and Army is one of the most rewarding employment opportunities for the tribal youth in North Eastern Region. Unfortunately, many of the resilient tribal youths from across the interior tribal areas fail to make use of this opportunity. This is mainly because of the absence of competitive skills and needed exposures in them. In order to bridge the gap and induct more tribal youths in Para-military forces and army, the scheme of "Pre-Induction Training Course" has been introduced. Under this scheme one month training is provided to the unemployed tribal youths for recruitment in Army/Para military forces. Rs.400/- for fooding and Rs.100/- as pocket allowance per trainee is given for one month.

2.4.4 Programme for Economic Development

• **Rubber Plantation**

The objective of the scheme is to bring the tribal people under rubber plantation in order to improve their economic condition. The project is implemented over a period of seven years. The unit cost is around 1,09,000/- per hectare. The grant amount of T.W. Department is Rs. 1,10,740/- per family for plantation of one hec. rubber. The Rubber Board subsidy is Rs. 35,000/-. The beneficiaries are selected by the "Sub Divisional level Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee" from the fully/ partly Schedule Tribe Jhumia families.

• **Tea Plantation**

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of the tribals by bringing them under Tea plantation. Implementation is done over the period of 5 years. Total unit cost is Rs. 96,354/- for one acre. The Tea Board subsidy is Rs. 20,200/-, Tribal Welfare Department grant is Rs. 76,154/-. The beneficiaries are selected by

the “Sub Divisional level Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee” from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families.

- **Horti Plantation**

Landless Scheduled Tribe families residing in interior areas are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme. Rs. 50,000/- grant is provided to each selected family in installments. The grant money is utilized over the period of 5 (five) years. The beneficiaries are selected by the “Sub Divisional level Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee” from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families.

- **Coffee Plantation**

The objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate landless jhumia families through coffee plantation. The beneficiaries are selected by the “Sub Divisional level Jhumia Rehabilitation Committee” from the fully/ partly ST Jhumia families. The unit cost is 70,000/- per hectare per family for plantation of one hector. The Coffee Board Sub-subsidy is Rs. 20,200/-, T.W. Department grant is Rs. 50,000/-.

2.4.5 Programme for Infrastructure Development

- **Construction of Market Stalls for Un-employed Youths**

The objective of the Scheme is to assist un-employed tribal youths by way of construction of small business shed to encourage such un-employed tribal youths in the field of small business. The revised unit cost is Rs.85,000/- per business shed. The entire amount is provided by Tribal Welfare Department.

- **Extension of Low Tension Electrical Lines**

In Tripura a good number of tribal hamlets could not be covered by electricity due to constraint of fund. The hamlets inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribe (PVT) (Reang) in Tripura are situated

in distant and inaccessible areas and it is very difficult to extend electric connection in those areas. Efforts are being made to cover all PVT inhabited colonies through solar power. In order to provide electricity and solar power in such hamlets under TSP areas, funds is provided under this scheme.

- **Construction of Community Hall and other Social Infrastructures**

The objective of the scheme is to extend safe drinking water as well as irrigation facilities, other social infrastructure like Community hall, Health dispensary etc. to the tribal people.

2.4.6 Programme for Entrepreneurship Development

- **Tripura Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Development Corporation (TSTCDC)**

In order to take up beneficiary oriented economic programmes suitable to the Tribal families, the Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Development Corporation was set up in the year 1979. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 20.00 Crores.

2.4.7 Livelihood Propagation

- **Promotion and Strengthening of Self-Help Group (SHG)**

Woman and Tribal Development Plan of the Tripura component of World Bank Aided India Rubber Project envisaged support initiatives to the formation of Women Self Help Groups in order to use Women Self-help Groups (WSHGs) strength for a sustainable development. Success of the approach encouraged the Department to replicate the process initiatives in their rehabilitation projects. SHGs are now believed to be the driving force in changing the economic face of the households. Major activities of SHGs are - horticulture, animal husbandry, handloom

& handicrafts, pisciculture, small business and different other service sector activities.

• Rehabilitation of the Returnees

(i) Post-1998 Returnees

During the period 1998-99 to 2009-10, list of 1342 numbers returnees received from the Home Department, Government of Tripura. Of which, 1208 numbers returnees enrolled at various VTC & Institution for training and 1110 had completed their training successfully. Out of which 59 numbers returnees had secured job, Loan from ST Corporation for transport business, house under IAY / PMGY scheme, financial assistance for rubber / tea plantation etc. have been providing to the returnees for their sustainable livelihood.

(ii) Pre-1998 Returnees

During the period 1998-99 to 2009-10, list of 4097 numbers returnees received from the Home Department, Government of Tripura. Out of which, counseling of 3357 numbers returnees had completed and Rs.10,53,37,900/- had provided to the line Departments for their rehabilitation under Broad Package for Rehabilitation of returnees (Pre-1998).

2.4.8 Other Scheme / Programme

• Nucleus Budget (State Plan)

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the poor tribals for medical treatment and purchase of medicine. Financial assistance is also provided to take up need-based income generating schemes. Financial assistance up to Rs.2,500/- for treatment inside the State and Rs.8,000/- for treatment outside the state is provided under this scheme.

2.5 Twenty Point Programme (20)

The Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 is a package of Social Sector Schemes and Programmes. It consists of 20 point and 66 items being administered by various Ministries of Government of India and implemented by State / UT Governments. The basic objectives of the programme are poverty eradication and to improve the quality of life of the poor and the under privileged population of the country. The Programme covers various socio-economic aspects like poverty, employment, education, housing, health, agriculture, afforestation and environment protection, drinking water, energy to rural areas and welfare of weaker section of the society etc.

2.6 Twenty Five Point (25) Tribal Development Pakage (1999 to 2002)

The State Government had announced 25-point Tribal Development packages for the period from 1999 to 2002 to accelerate development in Education, Health, Infrastructure, economic upliftment and Tribal Arts & Culture. The services are :

- Education
- Economic Development
- Infrastructure Development
- Socio Cultural Development
- Health Services Development

2.7 Thirty Seven (37) Point Package

The State Government had announced 37-point Tribal Development Package namely "HIMSWKANG" from 2003-04 to 2006-07 for over all development in education, health, infrastructure, economic up-liftment and development of tribal arts and culture.

A. Educational achievement

- All the Junior Basic Schools in TTAADC area which do not have any pucca building at present would be provided with pucca buildings by the year 2006-2007.
- Furniture will be supplied to the J.B.Schools in TTAADC areas in a phased manner and teaching aids will be supplied to all the J.B.Schools in TTAADC areas which are not presently supplied with teaching aids.
- Drop-out ratio for Scheduled Tribes students in general and girls students in particular, at Madhyamik stage will be brought down by atleast 40 percent from the existing level.
- Science stream at the Higher Secondary Schools in TTAADC areas will be started in minimum 10 (ten) schools as under:

Table 2.2: Numbers of Schools

| Year | Quantity |
|-----------|------------|
| 2004-2005 | 3 Schools. |
| 2005-2006 | 3 Schools |
| 2006-2007 | 4 Schools |
| Total | 10 Schools |

Source: Tripura Economic Review, 2006-07

- All the Junior Basic Schools in TTAADC areas not having safe drinking water source and sanitation facilities will be provided with water and sanitation facilities.
- Two more Residential Schools for tribal students would be set up in Sabroom and Khowai Sub-Division to offer high standard of education and these schools would be managed

by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential School Society under the Tribal Welfare Department.

- Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination will be conducted in all Districts.
- One new ITI shall be opened at Ambassa and the ITI at Jatanbari shall be upgraded.
- Posting of adequate number of teachers in all schools in ADC areas will be given priority.
- Literacy campaign will be activated as a major thrust area for achieving cent percent literacy among tribals.

B. Health

- Construction of buildings for health institutions (PHCs and Sub-centres) located in tribal areas will be given priority. Health Department shall take up construction of buildings for 10 (ten) institutions each year.
- At least 5 (five) local tribal women in each village in the TTAADC area shall be given Dhari training for ensuring safe deliveries.
- Immunization will be taken up in tribal areas in a big way to achieve 100 percent coverage among the children and pregnant mothers.

C. Infrastructure

- All the 291 Partially Covered Habitation (P.C.Paras) as on 01/04/2003 in tribal areas will be upgraded to Fully
- Covered Habitations (F.C.Paras) by providing additional sources of drinking water
- Minimum 40 percent of new Pipe Water Supply Schemes / Iron Removal Plants shall be taken up in tribal areas.
- Area Based Integrated Projects shall be taken up in minimum 10 (ten) identified tribal villages to accelerate growth.

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- At least 5000 hectares of irrigation potential would be created in tribal areas through the Minor Irrigation Schemes during the next 4(four) years.
- At least 300 backward tribal habitations not having electricity at present would be electrified by the power department and at least 100 (hundred) habitations would be covered by non-conventional source of power by the Science and Technology Department.
- The Animal Resource Development infrastructure will be strengthened in tribal Areas.
- Two Commercial Handloom Production Units on loom shall be taken up as Pilot Projects.
- All habitations having atleast 250 population in rural areas will be provided roads of improved quality by 2007 based on Core Road Network Plan.
- At least 1500 market stalls shall be constructed for benefiting unemployed tribal youth for self employment.
- Two Cold Storages will be constructed in tribal areas.

D. Beneficiary Oriented Measures for Economic Upliftment

- Atleast 15,000 tribal families would be provided dwelling houses.
- Re-grouping of tribal villages along highways / road side for economic upliftment of the tribals will be given priority and special projects shall be taken up to cover atleast 4,000 families in re-grouped clusters.
- Rubber plantation will be taken up for the benefit of the S.T. Jhumia families in 3000 hectares to benefit 3000 families to increase their income. Assistance will also be provided to

eligible S.T. families for taking up Tea and Coffee plantation in potential suitable areas.

- Training of jhumias in improved farming practices will be given emphasis and atleast 10,000 jhumias will be provided training and improved inputs.
- Area expansion under fruit plantations in tribal areas will be taken up to benefit minimum 4,000 S.T. beneficiaries in a year to cover 600 hectares by distributing the fruit plants to the S.T. beneficiaries under various horticultural crops.
- Kisan Credit Cards will be issued to eligible S.T. families on priority.
- Bamboo cultivation / conservation by tribals will be encouraged in a big way. Atleast 12,000 S.T. families will be covered for bamboo plantation to bring minimum 5,200 hectares area under bamboo cultivation in the territorial Forest Divisions of Sadar, Teliamura, Udaipur, Bagafa, Gumti, Ambassa, Kanchanpur and Kailashahar. Cane and Bamboo, handicrafts activities by tribal artisans will be promoted to involve atleast 500 artisans for gainful employment.
- Self Help Groups will be formed, trained and supplied with 500 piggery units (3 sow and 1 bore) and 200 goatery Units (4 goat and 1 buck) to supply improved livestock inputs to beneficiaries under various departments.
- Assistance will be given to atleast 500 S.T. families for Pisciculture based self-employment.
- Atleast 1,000 Self Help Groups of tribals would be organized. Particular emphasis shall be laid for organizing women SHGs belonging to S.T. under Self Help Groups.
- Skill Development Programmes shall be taken up to impart /

upgrade skills for atleast 1,000 tribal youth for facilitating their self employment.

- Pre-recruitment coaching programmes for different competitive examinations including Army, Navy and Air Force selections will be started.

E. Art & Culture

- Documentation of major tribal art forms shall be taken up.
- For Promoting languages and literature, Directorate of Tribal Languages will be set up.

2.8 Tribal Advisory Committee and Tribal Advisory Sub-Committee

Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC) has been constituted in Tripura on the 28th March, 1956 for the purpose of to advise the Government in matters relating to the welfare of tribal people of the state of Tripura. At the very beginning the committee was constituted with 9 (nine) members only. At present the committee is constituted with 31 members headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister its Chairman, Hon'ble Tribal Welfare Minister as Vice-Chairman and the Director of Tribal Welfare as the Member-Secretary. Among the 31 Members of the Committee, 24 Members are Public Representatives and 7 Members are High Officials.

The Tribal Advisory Committee generally meets once in each quarter of the year. The Chairman, however, may call the meeting as often as he may consider necessary. Tribal Advisory Committee discusses measures for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and give recommendations for consideration of the Government. The Agenda of the meeting of the Tribal Advisory Committee be drawn up on the basis of suggestions from the members and with the approval of the Chairman. The Member-Secretary circulates Notice of the meeting

and any other paper as may be indicated by the Chairman amongst the members. He arranges to maintain "Records of Discussions of the Meeting" and submit the same to the Government for consideration.

2.9 Major Achievement of 2012-13 (Upto 31st March 2013)

Achievements of the T.W. Department during the year 2012-13 (upto 31st March, 2013) are given below:-

2.9.1 Educational Programme

- 1,40,579 number of ST students were provided Boarding House Stipend, Pre-matric Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship and Merit Award.
- 800 ST students were provided coaching under the scheme of Coaching Center for (Madhyamik) Drop-out students.
- 42,870 number of ST students were provided financial assistance for purchasing Text Books.
- 836 ST students were provided free coaching under the scheme of coaching and allied scheme for Joint Entrance Examination, TCS/TPS, ITI and GNM etc.
- 52 number of ST students were sponsored for Nursing and Paramedical courses (32 students inside State & 20 students outside State).
- 183 number of ST students of EMR Schools in Tripura appeared in AISSE (Class-X) under CBSE for the year 2012-13. All students successfully passed the examination. Out of 183 students, 151 (i.e. 82.51 %) students passed in First Division.
- In AISSCE (Class-XII) 100 number of ST students appeared in the examination for the year 2012-13. All

students successfully passed the examination. Out of 100 students, 86 (i.e. 86 %) students passed in First Division.

2.9.2. Economic Development

- 1148 number of ST beneficiaries were provided financial assistance for Rubber, Horticulture, Tea and Coffee plantation.
- 50 number of ST women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were provided financial assistance.

2.9.3. Infrastructure Development

- 22 (twenty-two) numbers ST hostels and 4 (four) numbers Tribal Rest Houses were completed.

2.9.4. Rehabilitation of Returnees

- 4,198 numbers (cumulative) of returnees had been rehabilitated under various schemes.
- Rehabilitation of returnees by providing vocational training in various trades for skills development at present is continuing in (one) number vocational training centre at Lachi VTC under Santirbazar Sub-Division.

2.9.5. Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

- 1,20,418 Forest Dwellers (cumulative) had been given Forest Rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the quantum of land involved is 1,69,297.844 hectares.
- Pillaring of land after demarcation through GPS is being executed.

- Recipients of the Forest Dwellers are being supported through various programmes of line departments/ MGNREGA for their sustainable livelihood under the State Level Flagship Programme namely "Economic Benefit Scheme for the Recipients for the Forest Dwellers".

Table 2.3 : Percentage of total flow and expenditure

| Year | Total outlay (Revised) 2012-13 | Flow to TSP (Revised) 2012-13 | % of TSP | Total Expenditure in 2013-13 | Expenditure In TSP in 2012-13 | % of TSP Expenditure With Total Expenditure |
|---------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 2012-13 | 234135.98 | 97110.56 | 41.48 | 193113.05 | 77573.10 | 40.17 |
| 2011-12 | 159784.20 | 62500.35 | 39.12 | 129002.37 | 50452.78 | 39.11 |
| 2010-11 | 118024.29 | 46043.20 | 39.01 | 97768.224 | 35949.45 | 36.77 |
| 2009-10 | 157157.57 | 63991.31 | 40.72 | 132495.076 | 54547.94 | 41.17 |
| 2008-09 | 132380.51 | 49059.66 | 37.06 | 118825.22 | 43792.59 | 36.85 |
| 2007-08 | 105603.82 | 38226.12 | 36.20 | 90769.85 | 32501.91 | 35.81 |

Source : Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of Tripura.

Table 2.3 indicates that percentage of total flow and expenditure was increased in every year except 2010-11.

2.10 Adivasi Shikha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY):

In 2012-13, Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd launched a scheme, named Adivasi Shikha Rrinn Yojana (ASRY) through National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and Tripura Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development. A scheduled tribes candidate whose annual income is Rs.81,000/- in rural areas and Rs.1,04,000/- in urban areas

is provided maximum Rs. 5 lakh as loan. During 2012-13, total amount of Rs.45.12 lakh has been given as loan to 42 ST students for pursuing higher studies.

2.11 Development Unit World Bank Aided Rubber Project, Tripura

The Development Unit, World Bank Aided Rubber Project, Tripura, constituted to oversee the implementation of rubber supported socio-economic activities under the Tribal Development Plan of the World Bank Aided Rubber Project besides inter-alia objectives came into being in the year, 1994. Responsibilities of the Development Unit were to coordinate implementation of the objectives of the World Bank Aided Rubber Project, Tripura component and implementation of Women & Tribal Development Plan through NGO. Under Women & Tribal Development Programme 4009 ST rubber growing families were assisted against the target of 4009 families with financial assistance of Rs.5.61 crores with involvement 11 Nos. of RPS and 130 Nos. of WTG formed to ensure economic sustenance during immaturity period of rubber. Credit (loan) to the tune of Rs. 9.18 crores had been extended under Alternative Financing Arrangement Scheme of World Bank Aided Rubber Project, Tripura to 4228 rubber growers through 105 Nos. of RPS (Development Unit – 89 Nos. and TRPC – 16 Nos.) and total area covered 4007.93 Hec. Recovery of loan till date is to the tune of Rs. 9.63 Crores and the overdue is Rs.10.41 Crores.

2.12 Indo-German Development Cooperation Project

The Indo-German Development Cooperation (IGDC) Project is a forest based bi-lateral project between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany aiming at socio-economic development of tribal shifting cultivators, rural poor and conservation

of natural resources in the state. The basic purpose of the project is to improve the natural resource conditions supporting enhanced livelihoods of forest dependent communities in Tripura. The broad concept of the project was originated with Government of Tripura in a programme concept document submitted to the German Government in 2003.

Total project area under IGDC is 3,43,100 ha (of which 65% forest area) in earlier districts of Dhalai and North districts, covering previous named 11 blocks of Ambassa, Ganganagar, Salema, Durgachowmuhan, Dumburnagar, Raisyabari, Manu, Chawmanu, Dasda, Damcherra and Jumpui Hills. Total villages cover under this project is 70 and all are within the TTAADC.

2.13 Tripura Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Project

The Forest Department, Govt. of Tripura has entered into an agreement with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) now called Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This is an afforestation and poverty alleviation Project. Tripura JICA project started in 2007-2008 and will be ending in July, 2017.

The aims and objectives of the project include restoration of degraded forests and to provide sustainable livelihoods to the forest dependent communities through Joint Forest Management Committees. The main strategy of the Project is restoration of forests and alleviation of poverty. The Tripura JICA Project is a registered society under the name of "Tripura Forest Environment Improvement and Poverty Alleviation Society" (TFIPAP) TFIPAP is being implemented in the 7 Districts (North, Unakoti, Khowai, West, Sepahijala, Gomati and South) covering 40 Forest Ranges under 7 Forest Divisions and 1 Wild life Sanctuary..

So far, the Project has achieved plantation of 49,500 ha., 4,500 ha. of agro-forestry, about 2,000 units of soil and conservation structures. 464 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) and 1420 Self

Help Groups (SHGs) are constituted (Tribal Welfare).

2.14 Regrouping Centre

The Tripura government has decided to set up 100 regrouping centers to rehabilitate families engaged in traditional jhum farming. These regrouping centers will be established in three districts Gomuti, Dhalai and North Tripura district. About 5500 families will be rehabilitated in these centers.

The regrouping centers were planned to ensure some basic amenities like school, health centre etc within the reach of the rehabilitated families. In addition some modern facilities purified drinking water, drainage and sewerage system etc also will be made available to these centers. According to government estimates about 1.5 lakh people in Tripura still practice Jhum cultivation generally residing in remote hill areas.

According to the government the main aim for setting up of these regrouping centers is to rescue these 'Jhumia' families from their present semi-nomadic life and to settle them in a plain land cultivation model.

It is proposed that each of the family to be rehabilitated in these centers will be given Rs 75,000 cash buying house materials and 95 man days at the rate of Rs 175 per day for construction of houses.

STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TRIPURA

3.1 Introduction

Tripura is one of the seven states in the north eastern part of India with a geographical area of 10,491 square km. It is located in the south-west extreme corner of the north-eastern region. The state is divided into 8 districts. Tripura is a land locked state and its geographical limits touch both national and international boundaries. Nearly 60 percent of the geographical area is hilly and covered by forest leaving about 27 percent of land for cultivation. The state has abundant reserves of natural gas. Agriculture is the main occupation. While rice is the main food crop, wheat, potatoes and sugarcane are also grown. Tea is the main crop. Industry is generally small in scale and includes saw mill, manufacture of aluminum utensils and handloom weaving. Agartala is the state capital of Tripura.

Ecologically, the state is divided into two zones: the northern and the southern parts have a hilly terrain which hosts a number of major tribal groups of the state, and the plains in the western region is populated by multiethnic communities. The geological age of the state is ascertained as the Tertiary period before which the landmass was under the seabed.

Administratively Tripura is divided into 32 revenue circles covering 8 Districts. The 3 tier Panchayat Raj System is prevailing in the state. There are 8 Zilla Parishads and 35 Panchayat Samitis presently functioning in the State. There are 591 elected Gram Panchayats in the state, which are functioning outside the Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas of the state. The following table provides the statistical data on the administration details of the State of Tripura:

Table. 3.1: Statistical data on the administration of the State of Tripura

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Number of Districts | 8 |
| No. of Autonomous District Council | 1 |
| Number of Sub Divisions | 23 |
| Number of Blocks | 58 |
| Number of Revenue Circles | 32 |
| Number of Zilla Parishads | 8 |
| Number of Panchayat Samitis | 35 |
| Number of Municipal Council | 13 |
| Number of Gram Panchayats outside ADC | 537 |
| Number of Municipal Corporation | 1 |
| Number of Gram Panchayats within ADC | 527 |
| Number of Nagar Panchayats | 6 |

Source: Economic Review, 2012-13

Table. 3.2: Administrative Information of Tripura 2014

| Districts | Sub-Division | Blocks | Panchayats | Revenue Villages | TTAADC Villages | AMC/ NP |
|---------------|--------------|--------|------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| West Tripura | 3 | 9 | 90 | 96 | 77 | 4 |
| Shephajala | 3 | 7 | 112 | 119 | 52 | 3 |
| Khowai | 2 | 6 | 55 | 78 | 58 | 2 |
| Gomati | 3 | 8 | 70 | 134 | 95 | 2 |
| South Tripura | 3 | 8 | 99 | 138 | 70 | 3 |
| Dhalai | 4 | 8 | 41 | 146 | 96 | 2 |
| Unokati | 2 | 4 | 59 | 78 | 28 | 2 |
| North Tripura | 3 | 8 | 69 | 89 | 51 | 2 |
| Tripura | 23 | 58 | 595 | 878 | 527 | 20 |

Source: Economic Review, 2014-15

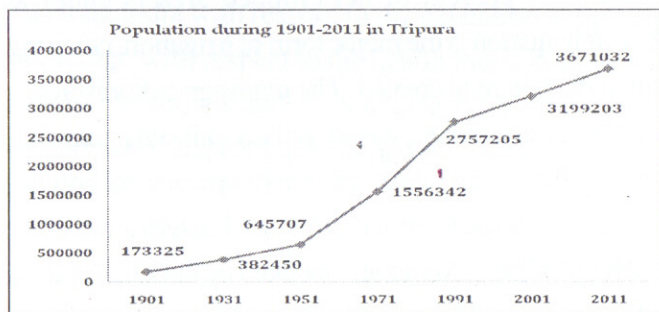
3.2. Demographic Profile of Tripura

In the demographic profile, total population in the state of Tripura is 36,73,917 (Census, 2011). The annual exponential population growth rate is 1.46 percent, which is the lowest among the Northeast states, yet it is still the second most densely populated state in the region with 305 persons per square kilometer. The economy of the state is basically agrarian. It can be said that Tripura lives in villages as almost 83 percent of population with 66.81 percent poor families live in rural areas.

The rural population of Tripura forms 73.83 percent of the total population and as per Census 2011 it stands at 2,712,464. The estimated decadal growth (1991-2001) of rural population was 12.72 percent, which was lower than State's decadal growth rate of 16.03 percent during the period. The proportion of rural population has declined from 84.70 percent to 82.29 percent in 2001.

According to Census 2001, 17.06 percent of the State's population was in urban areas against 27.78 percent at all India level. The proportion of urban population is increased from 15.30 percent in 1991 to 17.71 percent in 2001. Out of the total urban population, about 65 percent of urban population of the State is concentrated in Agartala Municipality area.

Graph 3.1 : Population during 1901 - 2011 in Tripura



3.2.1 Poverty Line and Poverty Ratios

It is important to note that all the north-eastern states do not have separate figures of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE), neither for rural nor for urban areas, so as to have a unique estimate of poverty line as well as of poverty ratios. The state of Assam is considered as a representative for all the other north-east states regarding the estimates of the poverty line and poverty ratio by the planning commission till recently by this method. The poverty ratio of Tripura for the year 2004-05 was 18.94 percent (rural 22.33 %; urban 3.30 %). But if the same poverty line estimate as for Assam is used but the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) for the state of Tripura is modified by adjusting CPI for agricultural labour and industrial worker, then the poverty ratio would be for 2004-05, 32.14 percent (rural 36.30 %; urban 6.60 %).

3.2.2 Land Use and Agriculture

In Tripura, only 20 percent of total area is plain land, while 60 percent is tilla (hillock) land with high to moderate and gentle slope, the remaining 20 percent is under rolling and undulating topography. The tilla land is mostly covered by forests and is neither suitable nor generally used for agriculture. Only about 27 percent of the total area of the state is available for cultivation, with a cropping intensity of 176 percent, while 29 percent of net cropped area is under assured irrigation. Lift irrigation is the major form of irrigation, covering about 50 percent of the potential created. The main agricultural crops grown in the state are paddy, maize, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, jute and mesta (plant fibre similar to jute). Average size of operational holding (0.60 hectare) in the state is the lowest in the North Eastern Region. Besides, about 95 percent of the holdings are operated by the small and marginal farmers (holding less than 2 hectare of land) and operating about 75

percent of total area of the state. But, in spite of these constraints, the state is making all efforts to become self-sufficient in food by 2012..

In Tripura, the agro-climatic conditions are favourable for horticultural crops. Here 26 percent of the total agricultural coverage is under horticultural crops. Fruits (Banana, Pine-Apple, Jackfruit, Arecanut, and Coconut etc.), vegetables (Potato, Cucumber, Cabbage, Cauliflower etc.) and plantation crops (Rubber, Tea etc.) are the major horticultural crops in the state.

3.2.3 Human Development Index (HDI)

Based on analysis of relevant data for the year 2001, the study has indicated HDI for Tripura to be 0.66, which is higher than the HDI for India 0.54. Tripura's HDI corresponds to the 'medium' level of achievement as per International norms. The district-level Human Development Indices for Tripura indicate that West District ranks first, followed by North District, South District and Dhalai.

3.2.4 Gender related Development Index (GDI)

Gender related Development Index (GDI) incorporates differentials in achievement between men and women. In 2001, estimated value of the GDI for Tripura was 0.56.

Individual components of HDI and GDI show that Tripura performs much better than India with respect to the education index, close to the Indian average with respect to the health index, and worse than India in terms of the income index. Further, between 1991 and 2001, improvements in HDI and GDI in Tripura were greater than in India as a whole.

3.3 Scheduled Tribes in Tripura : A glimpse

According to 2011 census, the total population of Tripura is about 36,73,917 and one third of the population is tribal people. The Tripuri, Jamatia, Reang, Uchui, Garo, Chakma, Magh, Lusai, Kuki, Halam etc. belong to the tribal community of Tripura. They are the original inhabitants of Tripura. They are accustomed to the cultivation of jhum and also accustomed to forest life since prehistoric age. In Tripura Tribal population forms 31.75 percent of total population. Scheduled tribes differ usually in their socio-economic conditions, development needs, cultural background, ethos, language etc.

The rate of education among the tribals is not very encouraging. Although there is a significant increase in the literacy of population of all categories in India, the tribals are far behind from the national increase. As a result, a greater emphasis is being given by the Union Government and the State Governments to the implementation of various educational schemes/programmes for their educational upliftment. The tribal education, being a distinct discipline with different socio-cultural, structures and hardship, needs to be analyzed to focus on the problems associated to it.

Table 3.3: Tribes in Tripura during 1981 to 2011

| Name of the tribes | Population (Census Years) | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
| Tripuri / Tripura | 3,30,872 | 4,61,531 | 5,43,848 | 5,92,255 |
| Reang | 84,003 | 1,11,606 | 1,65,103 | 1,88,220 |
| Jamatia | 44,501 | 60,824 | 74,949 | 83,347 |
| Noatia | 7,182 | 4,158 | 6,655 | 14,298 |
| Uchai | 1,306 | 1,637 | 2,103 | 2,447 |
| Kuki | 5,501 | 10,628 | 11,674 | 10,965 |
| Halam | 28,969 | 36,499 | 47,245 | 57,210 |
| Lushai | 3,734 | 4,910 | 4,777 | 5,384 |
| Bhutia | 22 | 47 | 29 | 28 |
| Lepcha | 106 | 111 | 105 | 157 |
| Khashia | 457 | 358 | 630 | 366 |
| Chakma | 34,797 | 96,096 | 64,293 | 79,813 |
| Mog | 18,231 | 31,612 | 30,385 | 37,893 |
| Garo | 7,297 | 9,360 | 11,180 | 12,952 |
| Munda / Kaur | 7,993 | 11,547 | 12,416 | 14,544 |
| Santhal | 2,726 | 2,736 | 2,151 | 2,913 |
| Orang | 5,217 | 6,751 | 6,223 | 12,011 |
| Bhil | 838 | 1,754 | 2,336 | 3,105 |
| Chamal | 18 | 26 | 226 | 549 |
| Generic | 0 | 0 | 7,098 | 48,356 |
| Total Tribal Groups | 5,83,770 | 8,53,345 | 9,93,426 | 11,66,813 |

Source : Census-Reports, RGI, New Delhi and Economic Review 2012-13

Table 3.4: Total Population and Total ST Population (Male & Female) of Tripura

| State | Total population | Total Male | Total Female | Total schedule Tribe | Scheduled Tribe (Male) | Scheduled Tribe (Female) |
|---------|------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Tripura | 3673917 | 1874376 | 1799541 | 1166813 | 588327 | 578486 |
| | 100 | 51.01 | 49 | 31.75 | 16.01 | 15.74 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 3.4 discussed about the ST population of Tripura among the total population and it has been shown that percentage of male population was more (16.01) compare to female (15.74) and it was same in case of total population as well as tribal population.

Table 3.5: Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population

| State | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population : 2001-2011 | | | | | |
|---------|--|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2001 | | | Percentage of Scheduled Tribes 2011 | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Tripura | 31.1 | 36.5 | 4.7 | 31.8 | 41.2 | 5.1 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 3.5 depicts a picture on schedule tribe in rural and urban areas according to census which has noticed that percentage of schedule tribe in rural area increased from previous census 41.2 percent and also one thing is cleared that maximum tribal population lived in village which was same incase of total schedule tribe population in India .

Table 3.6: Scheduled Tribe population by sex and residence

| State | Scheduled tribe population 2011 | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------|-------|----------|----------|-------|
| | Male | | | Female | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Tripura | 5,88,327 | 5,63,908 | 24419 | 5,78,486 | 5,53,658 | 24828 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

According to 2011 census shows in Table 3.6 that the sex ratio among tribal population in Tripura has touched a good incase of urban compare to previous census which was more highlighting.

3.4 Literacy and Education

At the Census of 2001, the total literacy rate in Tripura is 73.66 percent and on the basis of male-female percentage, the male accounts 81.47 percent and female 65.41 percent. By 2001, the literacy rates for both males and females were higher than the corresponding averages for India and the North Eastern States. Inequalities in achievement remain, however, across districts, social groups and gender. At the Census of 2011, the total literacy rate of Tripura is 87.8 percent where male accounts 92.2 percent and female 83.1 percent. Moreover, according to the 2011 census, literacy level is 93.91 percent in Kerala and 91.58 percent in Mizoram, among the most literate states in the country. The national literacy rate, according to the 2011 census, is 74.04 percent. The Tripura success story is attributed to the involvement of local government bodies, including gram panchayats, NGOs and local clubs under the close supervision of the State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) headed by the chief minister. In Tripura, increase of female literacy is better than their male counterparts. The literacy

rate of females during the period of 2001 and 2011 census rose from 64.91 to 83.15 percent, with an increase of 18.24 percent, while in the case of men the increase was just 11.18 percent from 81 to 92.18 percent.

Table 3.7: Literacy rate of Tripura

| Year | Total Population | | Male Population | | Female Population | |
|------|------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | India | Tripura | India | Tripura | India | Tripura |
| 1961 | 28.3 | 24.3 | 40.4* | 35.3 | 15.3* | 12.4 |
| 1971 | 29.5 | 31.0 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 18.7 | 21.2 |
| 1981 | 36.2# | 42.1 | 46.9# | 51.7 | 24.8# | 32.0 |
| 1991 | 52.21 | 60.44 | 64.13 | 70.58 | 39.29 | 49.65 |
| 2001 | 65.38 | 73.66 | 75.85 | 81.47 | 54.16 | 65.41 |
| 2011 | 74.04 | 87.75 | 82.14 | 92.2 | 65.46 | 83.1 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Note:

* Excludes of that portion of NEFA where all India census schedule was not canvassed.

Excludes Assam & the population of those areas which are illegal occupation of Pakistan & China where census could not be taken.

From table 3.7 it has been noticed that Tripura attained 87.75 percent literacy in the 2011 census which was increased in every census. Tripura is the 12th position in the 2001 census and the fourth position in the 2011 census,

Table 3.8: Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate-1991-2011

(Figures in percentage)

| Tripura / India | Literacy Rate - 1991 | | Gap in Literacy Rate | Literacy Rate - 2001 | | Gap in Literacy Rate | Literacy Rate - 2011 | | Gap in Literacy Rate |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| | Total | ST | | Total | ST | | Total | ST | |
| India | 52.2 | 29.6 | 22.6 | 64.8 | 47.1 | 17.7 | 73.0 | 59.0 | 14.0 |
| Tripura | 60.4 | 40.4 | 20 | 73.2 | 56.5 | 16.7 | 87.2 | 79.1 | 8.2 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) for any stage (Different Classes) is defined as percentage of the enrolment in that stage to the estimated child population in the respective age group. Enrolment by stages of the Primary (IV), Middle/ Upper Primary (VI-VIII) and Secondary/ Sr. Secondary (IX-XII) of School Education for the Scheduled Tribe in Tripura and India as revealed in the report of Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, for 2010-11.

Table 3.9: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - Scheduled Tribe Class I-V and Class VI-VIII

| Tripura / India | Classes I-V (6-10 Years) | | | Classes VI-VIII (11-13 Years) | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Tripura | 148.4 | 145.0 | 146.7 | 97.1 | 90.9 | 94.1 |
| All India | 137.2 | 136.7 | 137.0 | 90.7 | 87.0 | 88.9 |

Source : Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11

Table 3.10 : Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)- Scheduled Tribe-Classes I-VIII, Classes IX-X and Classes I-X

| Tripura / India | Classes I-VIII (6-13 Yrs) | | | Classes IX-X (14-15 Yrs) | | | Classes I-X (6-15 Yrs) | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Tripura | 127.4 | 123.1 | 125.3 | 75.0 | 70.0 | 72.6 | 116.4 | 112.2 | 114.4 |
| All India | 120.5 | 118.7 | 119.7 | 57.1 | 49.1 | 53.3 | 108.2 | 105.3 | 106.8 |

Source : *Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11*

Table 3.11 : Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)- Scheduled Tribe-Classes XI-XII, Classes IX-XII and Classes I-XII

| Tripura / India | Classes XI-XII (16-17 Yrs) | | | Classes IX-XII (14-17 Yrs) | | | Classes I-XII (6-17 Yrs) | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Tripura | 23.2 | 17.1 | 20.2 | 50.1 | 44.3 | 47.3 | 101.3 | 96.9 | 99.1 |
| All India | 32.7 | 24.8 | 28.8 | 45.4 | 37.3 | 41.5 | 96.8 | 92.8 | 94.8 |

Source : *Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11*

3.3.1 School Enrolment Rate

There were major increases in school enrolment and attendance during the 1990s. Nevertheless, all children of school going age in Tripura are still not in school. In 2001, according to the Census, 23 per cent of children in the age group 6-14 years were not attending school; the corresponding proportion in Dhalai was 34 per cent.

3.3.2 School drop-out rate:

Dropout Rate is the proportion of students who leave school during the year as well as those who complete the year level but fail to enroll in the next year level. It is a critical indicator reflecting lack of

educational development and inability of a given social group to complete a specific level of education.

Table 3.12: Drop Out Rates of ST Students

| Tripura / India | Classes I-V | | | Classes I - V III | | | Classes I-X | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Tripura | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 60.4 | 62.8 | 61.6 | 71.0 | 72.2 | 71.6 |
| All India | 37.2 | 33.9 | 35.6 | 54.7 | 55.4 | 55.0 | 70.6 | 71.3 | 70.9 |

Source : Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11

The Dropout Rate of ST students in Tripura in Primary and Upper Primary level is significantly higher than the national average, but at the overall school education level, the dropout rate in Tripura is marginally more than the all India level. For Tripura, the dropout rate for girl students is marginally higher than the boys beyond primary level.

Over the last five years, the overall drop-out rate for primary school children (Classes I to V) has fallen sharply, from 50 percent in 2001-02 to 11.6 percent in 2005-06. However, the drop-out rate is higher among children of ST families (14%). At the upper primary level, retention in school is more difficult, and the statistics show that one-fifth of the children drop out of elementary school (Classes I to VIII).

Scheduled Tribes form one of the most backward sections of our country. They are educationally backward. So education for the tribal people has today become a matter of great importance. It has been generally recognized that India being a Welfare State cannot afford to leave a particular section of its population behind in the field of education. There is hardly any necessity, therefore, to emphasise the need and importance of education for tribal people in India.

3.3.3. Gender Ratio and Parity**Table 3.13: Number of Scheduled Tribe Girls Per Hundred Boys**

| Tripura / India | Classes I-V | Classes VI-VIII | Classes I-VIII | Classes IX-X | Classes I-X | Classes XI-XII | Classes IX-XII | Classes I-XII |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Tripura | 95 | 89 | 93 | 87 | 92 | 70 | 83 | 91 |
| India | 94 | 91 | 93 | 81 | 92 | 74 | 78 | 91 |

Source : Selected Educational Statistics, MHRD, 2010-11

The number of Scheduled Tribe Girls per hundred boys in 2010-11 at the school level for Tripura was quite high and similar to that of the national average (91).

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socio economic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. In its simplest form, it is calculated as the ratio of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc.)

Table 3.14: Gender Parity Index for ST

| Tripura / India | Classes I-V | Classes VI-VIII | Classes I-V III | Classes IX-XII | Classes I-XII |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Tripura | 0.98 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.93 | 0.96 |
| All India | 1.00 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 0.86 | 0.96 |

Source: Statistics of School Education, 2010-2011

The Gender Parity for Tripura is very high (0.96) and same as the national average for the ST students and at the primary stage it is almost one (1), but it is minimum (0.93) in classes IX to XII at the secondary level.

3.4 Health and Family Welfare

Health Status of tribes in Tripura is lack of personal hygiene, poor sanitation, poor mother, child health services. The benefits covered under a health contract, absence of health education, lack of national preventive programmes, and lack of health services are responsible for the poor health of the tribals. Problems like in-sanitary food supplies, water contamination, and poor food in-take reflect on the health status of tribals. The tropical disease like malaria is still widespread in the tribal areas. Hence, better nutrition and good environmental health are the important aspects of village health services.

3.4.1 Birth and mortality rate

The tribal population has a much lower Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as compared to the scheduled castes but moderately higher than the other population. Special estimates of IMR at the district level were prepared. These estimates show that the IMR in Tripura were 41 and 43 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for males and females respectively. The estimates show higher mortality than the latest SRS estimates (35 for males and 34 for females for 2000–02) for Tripura. District-level estimates indicate that Dhalai had the highest IMR, followed by South, North and West Districts. For girls, IMR was above 50 in Dhalai and South District. Even this was, however, below the all-India IMR of 60 (according to the SRS Bulletin of April 2005).

Table 3.15: Health Indices of Tripura (1)

| Parameter | National Average (India) | State (Tripura) |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Birth Rate | 23.1 | 17.1 |
| Death Rate | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Natural Growth Rate | 15.7 | 10.5 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 55.0 | 39 |
| Couple Protection Rate | 56.03 | 65.08 |
| Total Fertility Rate | 2.68 | 2.22 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate | 4.37 | 4 |
| Sex ratio | 933:1000 | 950:1000 |

Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06

According to the study carried out by SRS, NFHS, Census-2001, and State Population Policy-2000, except CPR all the health indices are below the national average.

Table 3.16: Health indices of Tripura (2)

| Category | National (India) | State (Tripura) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Birth rate, 2008 | 22.8 | 15.4 |
| Death rate, 2008 | 7.4 | 5.9 |
| Natural growth rate, 2008 | 15.4 | 9.5 |
| Infant mortality rate (IMR), 2008 | 53 | 34 |
| Couple Protection rate (CPR), NFHS-3 | 56.03 | 65.08 |
| TFR (total Fertility Rate), NFHS-3 | 2.68 | 2.22 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate, SPP-2000 | 4.37 | 4 |
| Sex ration, Census 2001 | 933:1000 | 950:1000 |

Source: SRS-2008, NFHS-3, Census-2001 and State Population Policy-2000

According to the report of the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC), requirements of the health care facilities in the area are not proportional to the increasing demand of the people due to the fact of population explosion.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year. Child mortality is defined as the number of deaths of children under five years of age but above one year of age in a given year per one thousand children in this age group. The Infant Mortality and Child Mortality for the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura is available according to census of India, 2001. The tribal population has a much lower Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as compared to the scheduled castes but moderately higher than the other population.

Table 3.17: Estimates of Infant Mortality and Under 5 Mortality for ST

(Figures per 1000 live births)

| Tripura / India | Rural / Urban | Infant Mortality | | | Under 5 Mortality | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|--------|---------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | | Male | Female | Persons | Male | Female | Persons |
| Tripura | Rural | 68 | 73 | 70 | 95 | 105 | 100 |
| | Urban | 46 | 41 | 43 | 61 | 53 | 57 |
| | Total | 67 | 73 | 70 | 94 | 104 | 99 |
| India | Rural | 84 | 88 | 85 | 121 | 131 | 126 |
| | Urban | 58 | 64 | 61 | 79 | 90 | 84 |
| | Total | 82 | 86 | 84 | 118 | 128 | 123 |

Source : District Level Estimates of Child Mortality in India, Census of India, 2001

Infant and Child Mortality is predominant among female children than the male and in the rural areas, the mortality level is more than 80 percent which is more than that of in the urban areas.

3.4.2 Maternal and Child Health Care practices

Child bearing imposes additional health needs and problems on women-physically, psychologically and socially. Maternal mortality was

reported to be high among various tribal groups. The chief causes of maternal mortality were found to be unhygienic and primitive practices. From the inception of pregnancy to its termination, no specific nutritious diet is consumed by women. On the other hand, some pregnant tribal women reduced their food intake because of simple fear of recurrent vomiting and also to ensure that the baby may remain small and the delivery may be easier. The consumption of iron, calcium and vitamins during pregnancy is poor. The habit of taking alcohol during pregnancy has been found to be usual in tribal women and almost all of them are observed to continue their regular activities including hard labour during advanced pregnancy. More than 90 percent of deliveries are conducted at home attended by elderly ladies of the household. No specific precautions are observed at the time of conducting deliveries which resulted in an increased susceptibility to various infections. Services of paramedical staff are secured only in difficult labour cases.

As far as child care is concerned, both rural and tribal illiterate mothers are observed to breast-feed their babies. But, most of them adopt harmful practices like discarding of colostrum, giving prelacteal feeds, delayed initiation of breast-feeding and delayed introduction of complementary feeds. Vaccination and immunization of Infants and children have been inadequate among tribal groups. In addition, extremes of magico-religious beliefs and taboos tend to aggravate the problems.

Tripura has made remarkable progress in Routine Immunization by increasing coverage throughout the State. As per the National Immunization schedule of Government of India, Routine Immunization is carried out in the State including ADC area to cover all children in the age group of up to 1 year. Overwhelming response has been shown in connection with Immunization of DPT. 120.6 percent children throughout the state has been immunized through DPT whereas the performance of all India level is 94.7 percent as per record of Govt of

India Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (Monitoring & Evaluation Division) during the year 2006-2007. The success is same for the period of 2006-2007 in connection with OPV also (94.6 VS 120.8%). In connection with B.C.G vaccination performance (140.9%) is much better than that of all India performance which is 100.1 percent. During the year 2006-07 B.C.G vaccine was given to 679251 children which is much better for the period of 2005-2006 where the total was 64775 children. Measles Vaccine are also being given to children in an effective manner. The achievement of proposed need assessment is 122.2 percent in the State which is higher than the percentage of all India level (90.4 %) for the period of 2006-2007. In connection with Tetanus immunization (except Mothers) state performance (81.9% achievement of proposed need assessed) for the period of 2006-2007 is better than all India level performance which is 79 percent. 37 Point Tribal Development Package was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th September 2003. The Package has one of the components on immunization for all children and pregnant women in ADC area for implementation by Health & FW Department. There are vast differences in the health status of mothers and children between tribal and non-tribal populations. The indicators comparing the maternal and child health, highlighting the under-achievements among the tribals. Compared to the NFHS 2 survey, the infant mortality, under-five mortality, and neonatal mortality have decreased, the proportion of home deliveries is at a stand still. There was a fall in the median months of exclusive breastfeeding, while it had shown improvement among others from 1.3 months to 1.9 months. The total fertility rate had shown a slight increase compared to the NFHS 2 survey.

3.4.3 Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas

Providing health facilities is a crucial factor in effective health treatment for people in rural areas of India. Requirement norms in Tribal Areas: One Sub-Centre for 3,000 population; One Primary

Health Centre per 20,000 population; One Community Health Centre per 80,000 population

The Sub-Centre is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary health care system and the community. Each Sub-Centre is required to be manned by at least one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/Female Health Worker and one Male Health Worker.

The activities of PHC involve curative, preventive, promotive and Family Welfare Services. As per minimum requirement, a PHC is to be manned by a Medical Officer supported by 14 paramedical and other staff. It acts as a referral unit for 6 Sub Centres and has 4 - 6 beds for patients.

CHCs are being established and maintained by the State Governments. As per minimum norms, a CHC is required to be manned by four Medical Specialists i.e. Surgeon, Physician, Gynecologist and Paediatrician supported by 21 paramedical and other staff. It has 30 indoor beds with one OT, X-ray, Labour Room and Laboratory facilities. It serves as a referral centre for 4 PHCs and also provides facilities for obstetric care and specialist consultations.

Table 3.18: Number of Sub Centres, PHCs & CHCs in Tribal Areas of Tripura

| Tribal Population in Rural Tripura | Sub Centres | | PHCs | | CHCs | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | Required | In Position | Required | In Position | Required | In Position |
| 988644 | 329 | 371 | 49 | 35 | 12 | 5 |

Source : RHS, 2012

In Tripura tribal areas, the number of Sub-Centres, at present is more than the required number, but the numbers of PHCs and CHCs are less than the required number of PHCs and CHCs.

The position of the construction of the Sub-Centre, PHCs and CHCs in the tribal areas of Tripura is given below:

Table 3.19: Building Position for Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs of Tripura Tribal Areas

| Total Number functioning | Govt. Buildings | Rented Buildings | Rent Free Panchayat/ Vol. Society Buildings | Buildings Under Construction |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Sub-Centre | | | | |
| 371 | 266 | 38 | 67 | 114 |
| Primary Health Centre | | | | |
| 35 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Community Health Centre | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Source : RHS, 2012

It has been observed that the construction of about 30 percent of the Sub-Centres and about 60 percent of the PHCs and CHCs were yet to be completed by March 2012.

The position of the Health Worker and Health Assistants in the Sub-Centre, PHC and CHC in the Tripura tribal areas is given below. It is observed that the post of about half of the Health Workers are yet to be filled up.

Table 3.20: Health Worker/Assistants at Sub Centre, PHC, CHC in Tribal Areas of Tripura

| Sub-Centre | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Health Worker (Female) / ANM | | | Health worker (Male) | | |
| Required | Sanctioned | In Position | Required | Sanctioned | In Position |
| 371 | NA | 167 | 371 | NA | 185 |
| Primary Health Centre | | | | | |
| Health Worker (Female) / ANM | | | Health Assistants (Male) | | |
| Required | Sanctioned | In Position | Required | Sanctioned | In Position |
| 406 | NA | 190 | 35 | NA | 26 |
| Health Assistants (Female) / LHV | | | | | |
| Required | Sanctioned | In Position | | | |
| 35 | NA | 33 | | | |

*Source : RHS, 2012***Table 3.21: Doctors (Allopathic) at PHCs in Tribal Area in Tripura**

| Required | Sanctioned | In Position |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| 35 | N.A. | 101 |

Source : RHS, 2012

In Tripura the number of doctors posted in the PHCs of the tribal areas about 3 times more than their required number as evident from the above table.

Table 3.22: No. of Radiographer, Pharmacists, Lab Technician, Nursing Staff

| Post | Required | Sanctioned | In Position |
|--|----------|------------|-------------|
| Radiographer at Community Health Centres | 5 | N.A. | 4 |
| Pharmacists at PHCs & CHC | 40 | N.A. | 41 |
| Lab Technicians at PHCs & CHCs | 40 | N.A. | 15 |
| Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs | 70 | N.A. | 261 |

Source : RHS, 2012

In the case of other supporting staffs of the health institutions in the tribal areas of Tripura the personnel in position as on March 2012 against required number are given below. The number of Radiographers and Pharmacists seems to be adequate, while the Nursing Staffs were almost 4 times more than the required number. But the availability of Lab Technicians was about 40% of the required number.

3.5. Life Expectancy

The expectation of life is the average number of years remaining to be lived by those surviving to that age. The expectation of life at birth is a component of the HDI. As there are no estimates of vital rates (birth rates, death rates, infant mortality rates) at the district level for Tripura, estimates of life expectancy at the district level, for males and females separately, were prepared by adapting available techniques of indirect estimation to data available for the State. In 2001, life expectancy at birth for males and females in Tripura was 71 years and 74 years respectively. In terms of life expectancy, attainments in Tripura are higher than the national average, which is 61 for males and 62.5 for females. There is, however, inter-district variation. Women in the West District live five years longer than women in Dhalai, and men in the West District live four years longer than men in Dhalai.

Table 3.23: Expectation of life at birth by sex in Tripura, by district

| Name of the District | 1991 | | 2001 | |
|----------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| West District | 68 | 70 | 73 | 75 |
| South District | 65 | 66 | 70 | 71 |
| North District | 64 | 65 | 69 | 70 |
| Dhalai | 67 | 69 | 72 | 74 |
| Tripura | 66 | 69 | 71 | 74 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

3.6 Sex Ratio

In the 1991 Census, the sex ratio of the tribal population was 972 females per thousand males against 927 for the total population. The highest sex ratio for scheduled tribes among various states has been reported from Orissa (1002) and the lowest from Goa (889). The sex ratio of tribals is more favorable to females than the general population (972/1000 males vs. 927/1000).

The sex ratio (or ratio of females to 1,000 males) is a simple indicator of gender equality. Among the countries of the world, India is unique in that the data show a decline in sex ratios in the twentieth century. Tripura, however, does better than the national average both in terms of the absolute value of and trends in sex ratio. In 2001, the overall sex ratio was 948 (946 in rural Tripura and 959 in urban Tripura), while the corresponding ratio for India was 933. The sex ratio among the major tribes was higher than the state average. The sex ratio among SC, though lower than among ST, was higher than the State average in both rural and urban areas. The child sex ratio (or sex ratio among children aged 0–6 years) was 966 as compared to the Indian average of 927. The child sex ratio was greater than 1,000 – a very favourable outcome – in four blocks, and above 990 in another four blocks. However, there was a small decline in the child sex ratio in South District and Dhalai in the 1990s.

Table 3.24: Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes by residence: 2001, 2011

| State | Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes by residence : 2001 - 2011 | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Sex Ratio-2001 | | | Sex Ratio- 2011 | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Tripura | 970 | 971 | 921 | 983 | 982 | 1,017 |

Source : Census of India, 2001, 2011

It was interesting to note that aforesaid result showed less percentage of ST population in urban area, whereas the sex ratio of ST in urban was substantially less and while the sex ratio of ST increase in Census 2011 at urban areas as compare to Census 2001.

3.7 Nutritional Status of Tribes of Tripura

Data on food and nutrition show, on average, no deficit in the intake of cereals in Tripura. In 2005, the quantity purchased per person from fair price shops was 41 kg in West District, 50 kg in South District, and 62 kg in North District and Dhalai. A two-village survey on health and nutrition conducted revealed large deficits in the intake of non-cereal food items, particularly among tribal families. Among tribal households, there were serious deficiencies in the intake of pulses and legumes, milk and milk products, fats and oils, and sugar and jaggery. The good news is a reduction in malnutrition among young children between 1998–99 and 2005–06: the incidence of malnutrition fell from 42.6 to 39 per cent in terms of weight-for-age and from 40.4 to 30 per cent in terms of height-for-age. Levels of malnutrition in Tripura are now lower than the Indian average. Another piece of good news from our two-village study is the absence of discrimination against girls in nutritional outcomes among children and adolescents in tribal families. Nevertheless, the incidence of nutrition-related diseases is high in Tripura. In 1998–99, 59 per cent of ever-married women in the age group 15–49 were anaemic and 62 per cent of children in the age group 6–35 months were anaemic. Serious attention has to be paid to ways of tackling nutritional deprivation, particularly among women and children in Tripura.

Lack of medical facility is another problem for them. The poor tribals do not get food regularly so they fall sick. Doctors recommend that people have medical care at the first sign of any illness. Early care can result in quicker cure. But the tribals are deprived of all these

basic needs. Due to mosquitoes bites, skin diseases, jaundice, natural calamities, they suffer and do not get any treatment on time.

Hygiene problem is very common in rural as well as in tribal areas. Due to unhygienic conditions their children suffer with many diseases like measles, mumps, polio, tetanus, and whooping cough. Prevention of disease is an important part of medical care. Parents should make sure that their children receive immunization against diphtheria, German measles, measles, mumps, polio, tetanus, and whooping cough. But tribal parents are ignorant of these things.

Table 3.25: Food group-wise mean intake per adult consumption unit as a percentage of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA), Tripura and selected villages of West District

| | Percentage of Recommended Daily Allowance | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------|
| | Tripura, 1998 | Village survey, 2005 | |
| | Overall | Non-tribal | Tribal |
| Food group | | Sachindra Nagar | Kaichand Bari |
| Cereals and millets | 102.2 | 109.0 | 102.3 |
| Pulses and legumes | 140.6 | 109.7 | 27.0 |
| Leafy vegetables | 129.7 | 75.3 | 108.7 |
| Roots and tubers | 125.2 | 32.1 | 92.4 |
| Other vegetables | 165.9 | 180.9 | 135.1 |
| Milk and milk products | 36.5 | 22.7 | 4.0 |
| Fats and oils | 63.4 | 92.5 | 20.0 |
| Sugar and jaggery | 29.8 | 128.4 | 1.2 |

Source: GOI (1998), *District Nutrition Profile*, and Chakravarty, (2006).

3.8 Socio-Economic analysis Status of Scheduled Tribes

Table 3.26: Scheduled Tribes Households of Tripura

| Scheduled Tribes | Condition of Census House in Percentage | | |
|------------------|---|---------|-------------|
| | Good | Livable | Dilapidated |
| | 52.75 | 42.19 | 5.06 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

In relation to the degree of household condition, the above table (Table No.3.26) shows that ST community had somewhat better household condition.

Table 3.27: Main Sources of Drinking Water of Tripura

| Scheduled Tribes | Main Sources of Drinking Water in Percentage | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Tapwater from treated source | Tap water from un-treated source | Covered well | Un-covered well | Handpump | Tubewell/Borehole | Spring | River/Canal | Tank/Pond/Lake | Other sources |
| | 8.15 | 7.59 | 4.39 | 45.99 | 11.83 | 9.83 | 5.72 | 5.09 | 0.57 | 0.84 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table No. 3.27 shows that major source of drinking water of ST communities was uncovered well (45.99%) whereas the percentage of other source is less. The Tap-water from treated source, Handpump and Tubewell/Borehole and these sources were more hygienic as compare to uncovered well as source of water.

Table 3.28: Availability of Latrine Facility of Tripura

| Scheduled Tribes | Availability of Latrine Facility in Percentage | | |
|------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|
| | Number of households having latrine facility within the premises | No latrine within premises | |
| | | Public latrine | Open |
| | 63.70 | 5.99 | 30.31 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

It was noted from the above table (Table No.3.28) the 63.70 percent ST household had latrine facility within the premises where as rests don't have latrine within the premises.

Table 3.29: Types of Fuel Used for Cooking

| Scheduled Tribes | Type of Fuel Used for Cooking in Percentage | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | Fire-wood | Crop residue | Cow dung cake | Coal/Lignite/Charcoal | Kerosene | LPG/PNG | Electricity | Biogas | Any other |
| | 92.59 | 0.81 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.24 | 5.85 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.10 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0.06 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

From the above table it was observed that major source of fuel used for cooking was fire-wood for ST, percentage of other source is less amongst the ST households.

Table 3.30 : Main Source of Lighting

| Scheduled Tribes | Main Source of Lighting in percentage | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Electricity | Kerosene | Solar energy | Other oil | Any other | No lighting |
| | 46.92 | 48.58 | 3.78 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.41 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

The Table No.3.30 showed that for ST household's major source of lighting was kerosene (48.58%) and whereas, the percentage of electricity was (46.92%).

Table 3.31: Number of Scheduled Tribes Households Availing Banking Services

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Scheduled Tribes | Total number of households availing Banking services in percentage |
| | 70.72 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

From the above noted table (Table 3.31) it was noted that 70.72 percent ST households availed banking service.

3.9 Employment and Unemployment

'Work' is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. According to the Census definition, the entire population has been classified into three main categories - Main workers, Marginal workers and Non - workers. Main workers are those who work for the major part of the year (more than 183 days). Marginal workers are those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months). Non-workers are those who have not worked any time at all in the preceding year.

The categories of workers in Tripura as per 2011 Census are given below. For comparison purpose, both the SC and ST communities were considered.

Table 3.32: Distribution of Categories of workers in Tripura

| Total Worker | | | | | |
|----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| All Population | | Scheduled Caste | | Scheduled Tribe | |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 71.13 | 28.87 | 51.06 | 48.94 | 59.13 | 40.87 |

| Main Workers | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| All Population | | Scheduled Caste | | Scheduled Tribe | |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 82.44 | 17.56 | 85.53 | 14.47 | 74.8 | 25.2 |
| Marginal Workers | | | | | |
| All Population | | Scheduled Caste | | Scheduled Tribe | |
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 40.11 | 59.89 | 46.56 | 53.44 | 30.7 | 69.3 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

In the Scheduled Tribe community, the male main workers are 75 percent, which is much less than the Scheduled Caste (85%) and overall male population (82%). But more ST females are involved in marginal works (69%) than the SC females (53%) and overall female population. In Tripura, among the ST community, the participation of male population in the total work force is about 20 percent more than female population.

Among the marginal workers, about 20 percent of ST community participates in household works, the remaining persons involved in other activities including agriculture (32%). The details are given below.

Table 3.33 : Distribution of Marginal Workers in Tripura

| Cultivators | | | Agricultural Labourers | | | Household Workers | | | Other Workers | | |
|----------------|------|------|------------------------|------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|----------------|------|-------|
| All Population | SC | ST | All Population | SC | ST | All Population | SC | ST | All Population | SC | ST |
| 12.55 | 5.88 | 5.66 | 43.14 | 5.88 | 26.44 | 7.35 | 60.32 | 19.71 | 52.31 | 4.36 | 23.62 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

3.10 Work Participation Rate among tribes

Census of India defines the Work Participation Rate (WPR), as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons and is measured according to the usual status (a person is engaged for a relatively longer period during the 365 days in some economic/non-economic activity). Proportion unemployed (PU) is the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons according to usual status.

Table 3.34: Labour force participation rate (LFPR), Worker participation ratio (WPR), proportion unemployed (PU) according to usual status in Tripura

| Scheduled Tribe - Rural | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|-----|----|
| Male | | | Female | | | Person | | |
| LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU |
| 584 | 549 | 35 | 206 | 170 | 35 | 409 | 373 | 35 |
| Scheduled Tribe - Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | Female | | | Person | | |
| LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU |
| 520 | 449 | 520 | 332 | 210 | 122 | 428 | 332 | 96 |
| Scheduled Tribe - Rural + Urban | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | Female | | | Person | | |
| LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU | LFPR | WPR | PU |
| 582 | 545 | 37 | 211 | 172 | 39 | 409 | 372 | 38 |

Source: NSS Report No. 543; 66th round Report (2009-10): Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India

3.11 Operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes

Government of India conducts Agriculture Census, to collect the data on operational holdings in the country. The first Agriculture Census in the country was conducted in 1970-71. The latest Agriculture Census with reference year 2010-11 is ninth in the series. Agriculture Census collects information on number of operational (not ownership) holdings

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and area operated by different size classes (marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large), social groups (SC, ST, Others) etc. The number of operational holdings and area operated for the ST population in Tripura is given below.

Table 3.35: Number and Area of Operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes

(Area in '000 ha.); (Number in '000)

| Tripura | 2005-06 | | | 2010-11 | | | % Variation | |
|---------|---------|-------|------------------|---------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|
| | Number | Area | Average Size(Ha) | Number | Area | Average Size(Ha) | Number | Area |
| | 156 | 113 | 0.72 | 173 | 153 | 0.88 | 11.03 | 36.09 |
| India | 10343 | 16929 | 1.64 | 11993 | 18294 | 1.53 | 15.95 | 8.06 |

Source : Agriculture Census, 2010-11

Both the number and area of operation holdings for ST community have increased between 2005-06 to 2010-11, but at the same time the average holding also decreased during that period.

The size distribution of the operational holdings for the tribal areas is given below :

Table 3.36 : Percentage distribution of number and area operated by size of operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes in Tripura

| Size class of operational holding | No. of Operational holding | | Area of Operational holding | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | 2005-06 | 2010-11 | 2005-06 | 2010-11 |
| Marginal (less than 1.0 Ha.) | 75.53 | 69.16 | 37.63 | 29.75 |
| Small (1.0 – 2.0 Ha) | 16.4 | 18.48 | 31.54 | 29.48 |
| Semi-medium (2.0-4.0 Ha) | 7.35 | 10.57 | 25.33 | 30.99 |
| Medium (4.0-10.0 Ha) | 0.70 | 1.77 | 5.04 | 9.45 |
| Large (more than 10.0 Ha. | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.46 | 0.33 |

Source : Agriculture Census, 2005-06, 2010-11

Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, the number of operational holdings of size less than 1.0 ha. declined by about 6 percent, while the number of operational holding of in all size groups above 1.0 ha increased by the same level. While the operational areas of holding size less than 2.0 ha. declined by about 10 percent, although areas of holding sizes have increases by the same amount. The resultant effect that although the overall average operational holding size for the ST has increased marginally, the average holding size of less than 2.0 ha. declined.

3.12 Basic Amenities for ST Households

Census 2011 provides information on some basic amenities such as Housing Conditions, viability of Drinking water, Sanitation Facility, type of Fuel used, Electricity, communication facilities, durable assets etc.

Table 3.37 : Basic Amenities in India- All Social groups and STs in Tripura and India

| Indicators | India | | Tripura | |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|
| | All Social Groups | ST | All Social Groups | ST |
| Housing Condition | | | | |
| Total houses (%) | 246,692,667 | 23,329,105 | 842,781 | 259,322 |
| Good houses (%) | 53.1 | 40.6 | 54.24 | 52.75 |
| Livable Houses (%) | 41.54 | 53.13 | 40.69 | 42.19 |
| Dilapidated Houses (%) | 5.35 | 6.25 | 5.07 | 5.06 |
| Households by location of the main source of drinking water | | | | |
| Within the premises (%) | 46.6 | 19.7 | 37.1 | 14.2 |
| Near the premises (%) | 35.8 | 46.7 | 30.5 | 32.2 |
| Away from the premises (%) | 17.6 | 33.6 | 32.4 | 53.6 |
| Availability of latrine | | | | |
| Households having latrine facility within the premises (%) | 46.9 | 22.6 | 86.0 | 63.7 |
| Households not having latrine facility within the premises (%) | 53.1 | 77.4 | 14.0 | 36.3 |
| Open defecation (%) | N.A. | 74.7 | 11.5 | 30.3 |
| Availability of bathing facility within premises (%) | 42.0 | 17.3 | 18.9 | 6.6 |
| Households Cooking <i>inside</i> house and the type of fuel used (%) | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Use of Smoke emanating fuel for Cooking: Fire-wood/ Crop residue/ Cowdung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoa (%) | 63.99 | 87.5 | 80.09 | 93.25 |
| Use of non- Smoke emanating fuel for Cooking : Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking (%) | 35.58 | 12.00 | 19.82 | 6.67 |
| Households Cooking <i>outside</i> house and the type of fuel used | | | | |
| Use of <i>Smoke emanating</i> fuel for Cooking : Fire-wood/ Crop residue/ Cowdung cake/Coal, Lighite, Charcoa (%) | 91.90 | 95.62 | 95.55 | 97.13 |
| Use of <i>non- Smoke emanating</i> fuel for Cooking : Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking (%) | 7.21 | 3.34 | 4.35 | 2.66 |
| Lighting | | | | |
| Electricity as main source of lighting | 67.2 | 51.7 | 68.4 | 46.9 |
| Kerosene as main source of lighting | 31.4 | 45.6 | 29.1 | 48.6 |
| Solar energy as main source of lighting | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| Others source of lighting | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |

Source: Census of India, 2011

From the above table the following inferences can be drawn regarding the providing amenities to the Tripura tribals as revealed from the Census 2011.

- **Housing:**

About 53 percent of the Tripura tribals live in Good condition houses and about 5 percent live in dilapidated houses. Their position is about the same of that of the all Social groups (which includes the STs also).

- **Drinking Water:**

About 14 percent of STs have drinking water source inside their premises, while 53.6 percent have it away from their premises. And drinking water facility is available near the premises of 32.2 percent of the ST households in Tripura.

- **Sanitation:**

About 64 percent of the tribal households in Tripura are having latrine within the premises against 22.6 percent STs at the national level. 30 percent of ST households in Tripura are still going for open

defecation, while it is 75 percent at the all India level. Only 6.6 percent of the ST households have bathing facility within premises against 17.3 percent of all social groups in Tripura.

- **Cooking Fuel:**

With respect to total households cooking inside house 80 percent use smoke emanating fuel for cooking purposes, the same is quite high at 93.25 percent for ST households. And households cooking inside the house but using non-smoke emanating fuel (Kerosene/ LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) are 6.67 percent for ST households compared to 19.62 percent for all social groups in Tripura.

- **Lighting :**

As main source of lighting in Tripura, 68 percent of total households use electricity while 29 percent use kerosene. And in the case of ST households 46.9 percent and 46.6 percent use electricity and kerosene respectively.

3.13. Indira Awaas Yojana

Indira Awaas Yojana, which used to be a component of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana became an independent Scheme from 1997-1998 onwards. Its objective is construction of free houses to members of the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Freed Bonded Labourers in Rural areas and also to non SC/ST rural poor living below poverty line. It is funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana for the Scheduled Tribes in Tripura during 2006-07 to 2010-11 are given below.

Table 3.38 : Number of Houses completed and allotted/ House Sanctioned for the STs in Tripura under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

| 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Houses completed | Houses completed | Houses sanctioned | Houses Sanctioned | Houses Completed | Houses Sanctioned | Houses Completed |
| 4485 | 5810 | 8205 | 7,123 | 4,128 | 11267 | 5986 |

Source : Department of Rural Development (2010) Bharat Nirman-Rural Housing, Govt. of India, Ministry of Rural Development

3.14 MGNREGS and Scheduled Tribe

Generally the information on the implementation of MGNREGS is provided by the Rural development department but the National Sample Survey Organisation provided another aspect of MGNREGS. The distribution of number of households having MGNREGS job card per 1000 households according to NSS 66th round Report (2009-10) under MGNREGS is given below.

Table 3.39 : MGNREGS and Scheduled Tribe

| Household social group: Scheduled Tribe – Rural | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Tribu ra/ India | No. of household s having MGNREGS job card per 1000 household | Per 1000 distribution of ST households by status of getting MGNREGS work | | | | | | | | average number of days worked in MGNREGS by ST household s |
| | | Got work | | | | | sought but did not get MGNREGS work | did not seek MGNREGS work | all incl. not repor ted | |
| | | less than 20 days | 20 to 50 day s | 50 to 100 day s | 100 days or more | AL L | | | | |
| Trip ura | 884 | 9 | 227 | 640 | 0 | 876 | 39 | 80 | 1000 | 66 |
| India | 541 | 143 | 129 | 123 | 3 | 398 | 197 | 363 | 1000 | 42 |

Source: NSS Report No. 543; NSS 66th round Report (2009-10): Employment and unemployment situation among social groups in India

It is evident from above table that in the implementation of MGNREGS in the ST households of Tripura stands far above the national average. 88 percent of ST households in Tripura received 'job cards', while in India the average is only 54 percent. Almost all the ST households in Tripura having 'job card' got work in MGNREGS. In Tripura, 87.6 percent of ST households got work under MGNREGS, while at all India level the average is 39.8 percent.

3.15 Person with Disabilities among STs

Table 3.40 : Person with Disabilities among STs

| States | PwDs | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Person | Male | Female |
| TRIPURA | 16508 (1.41) | 8684 (1.48) | 7824 (1.35) |
| INDIA | 2136678 (2.04) | 1142434 (2.17) | 994244 (1.91) |

Source: Census of India, 2011

The table 3.40 shows that the percentage of PwDs in Tripura is less than the National level

3.16 The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) :

The Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TTAADC) is an independent council administering the tribal areas of the state of Tripura, India. Its council and assembly are situated in Khumulwng, a town 26 km away from Agartala, the state capital. In the 2005 elections to the TTAADC the left front won 24 seats out of the 28 elected seats and the National Socialist Party of the Tripura four (4). The left front and NSPT had contested within the frame work of an electoral understanding.

Table 3.41 : Statistical Data on the administration of the TTAADC

| Name | |
|--|------|
| Village Development Committees | 527 |
| Revenue villages | 526 |
| Primary Schools | 1340 |
| Senior Basic Schools | 421 |
| English Medium Schools | 5 |
| School Inspectorates | 17 |
| Social Education Centres | 474 |
| Executive Engineers (PWD), division offices | 4 |
| Zonal Development Offices | 4 |
| Sub-Zonal Development Offices | 32 |
| No. of Tehsils | 151 |

Source : Economic Review, 2010-11

Table : 3.42: Name of the Block under TTAADC

| District | Rural Development Block within TTAADC |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| West Tripura district | Hezamara |
| | Jampuijola |
| | Mandwi |
| | Mungiakam i |
| | Padmabil |
| | Tulas hikhor |
| North Tripura district | Damcheria |
| | Jampui Hill |
| | Pecharthal |
| | Dasda |
| South Tripura district | Ompinagar |
| | Killa |
| | Korbuk |
| | Rupaichhori |
| Dh alai district | Chhawmanu |
| | Manu |
| | Dumburnagar |
| | Salema |
| | Am bas sa |

Source : Economic Review, 2010-11

3.16.1 Powers and Functions of District Council

• ADMINISTRATIVE

A) The following matters are under the exclusive control and administration of the council:

1. Allotment, occupation, use or using apart of land other than reserved forests;
2. Management of forests not being reserved forest;
3. Use of canal water & water course for agriculture;
4. Jhum;
5. Village Committee or council;
6. Any other matter relating to administration including public health and sanitation.

B) The Council may establish or manage:

1. Primary schools;
2. Dispensaries;
3. Markets;
4. Cattle pounds;
5. Fisheries;
6. Ferries;
7. Roads;
8. Road transport and waterways.

C) The Government may entrust functions relating to the following matters to the Council:

1. Agriculture;
2. Animal Resource Development;
3. Community Projects;
4. Co-operative Societies;
5. Social Welfare;
6. Village Planning;
7. Fisheries;
8. Plantations;

9. Any other matter to which the executive power of the state extends.

• **LEGAL**

A) The Council has Powers to frame laws in the following matters with the approval of Governor:

1. Inheritance of property of schedule tribes;
2. Marriage and divorce where any party belongs to a schedule tribes;
3. Social customs of schedule tribes;
4. Allotment, occupation, use or setting apart of all lands other than reserve forests;
5. Management of forest other than reserve forest;
6. Use of canal or water courses for purposes of agriculture;
7. Jhum;
8. Village Committees or Council;
9. Any other matter relating to administration including public health and sanitation;

B) The Council may regulate and control:

1. Money lending;
2. Trade.

C) The Council may, with previous approval of the Government make regulation for administration and control of:

1. Primary schools;
2. Dispensaries;
3. Markets;
4. Cattle Pounds;
5. Ferries;
6. Fisheries;
7. Roads;
8. Road transport and waterways.

• **FINANCIAL**

A) The Council shall get a share of:

1. Forest royalties;
2. Royalties accruing each year from licensing or lease for the purpose of projecting for, or the extraction of minerals granted by the state government.

B) The Council shall have the powers to levy and collect the taxes:

1. For maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads;
2. On entry of goods into markets and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries;
3. On animals, vehicles and boats;
4. On professional trades, callings and employments.

• **RESOURCES OF THE TTAADC**

Apart from collection of its own revenue by the District Council through Trade license, Market auction, Bank Interest, Sale proceeds of Industry, Fishery, ARDD and PWD levy etc., share of taxes is being placed by the State Govt. as indicated below:

- i) Professional tax- 25 percent
- ii) Land Revenue- 40 percent
- iii) Agriculture Income Tax- 50 percent
- iv) Forest Revenue- 75 percent
- v) Motor Vehicle Tax- 25 percent
- vi) Gas Royalty - 30 percent

Funds from the Special Central Assistance, Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Externally Aided Projects and North Eastern Council Schemes are not usually transferred to the District Council. Hence, the District Council has to depend entirely on the resources made available through the State Plan by the State Government.

Table 3.43 : Plan Fund for TTAADC***Rs. In crores***

| 11 th Five Year Plan Outlay 2007-12 | Expenditure (2007-11) | Anticipated Expenditure (2011-12) | Proposed Plan Outlay (2012-13) | Proposed 12 th Five Year Plan (2012-17) |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 354.98 | 269.98 | 85.00 | 142.61 | 1474.67 |

Source : TTAADC

TTAADC covers about 38 percent of population and 68 percent of the area of the State and constituted under the 6th Schedule of the Constitution. TTAADC also covers about 75 percent areas of the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. One of the major objectives of the State Government is to improve the economic conditions of the people within the TTAADC areas at par with the people of other areas. So, besides transfer of plan and non-plan funds directly to the TTAADC, more programmes are being implemented in the TTAADC areas. For example, Indo-German Development Cooperation Project is being implemented in 70 villages of 11 blocks involving about 3 lakh hectares within TTAADC areas. And Tripura Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Project is being implemented in forest areas of 7 districts, mostly within the TTAADC areas.

3.17 Major Tribes in Tripura

- **Tripuris:** Tripuris or Tripura is the largest tribal community in Tripura and comprises 54.74 percent population in total tribes of Tripura. They have first migrated in this territory and could be introduced as aboriginal tribe of Tripura. Tripura was under the rule of Tripuri Kings till it is merged with Indian Dominion in the year 1949. Tripuris are mainly Animist. They worship different gods and nature. Garia, Kharchi, Ker are their main festivals. They have colourful folk dances like, Garia, Lebang, Musak surmani, and Mamita. These dances are invigorated

with sweet melodious of folk songs and music flute, Sarinda, Champreng and other string instruments. Tripuris are now treated as an advanced tribal community among the tribes of Tripura.

• **Reang:** Reang are the second largest community of Tripura. They are recognized as one of the 75 particularly tribes in India. In Tripura they are highly concentrated in South Tripura and also in Longthorai Valley Sub-Division. Reang belong to Indo-Mongoloid racial stock. Reang comprises 16.61 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura. Their language has affinity of Austro-Asiatic groups under Tibeto-Burman family. Reang are still a nomadic tribe and a large number among them maintain their livelihood involving Top Hill Jhum Cultivation and other food gathering activities wild animal and birds etc. By religion they are Animism. Reang traditionally are endogamous and do not marry outside their community. Reang folk life and culture have outstanding cultural components. 'Hozagiri Dance' with melodious tune of flute is most attractive to all. In Tripura they are highly concentrated in South Tripura and also in Longthorai Valley Sub-Division. Due to social transition and modern weave of life, considerable changes could be seen among Reang in the field of Agriculture and other economic activities, social and cultural life, awareness for Education, Health and Sanitation etc. So, Reang are now enlightening tribe of Tripura.

• **Jamatia:** Jamatia is another tribal group of Tripura, having a distinct feature of Mongoloid Origin. Their language also similar with that of Tripuris. Jamatia were the major strength of Royal Army of Tripura Kingdom for which they were exempted from house taxes during princely-state. Earlier Jamatias had to live on Jhum cultivation. But among the tribal of Tripura they accustomed themselves with plough cultivation after Tripuris. 'Hoda Akra' is their supreme traditional Social Institute which has power to look after to preserve and promote their every social taboos, Customs and religion. They have special form of

Garia dance which denote their Hindu based religious culture. They are now well literates and their participation in every walks of lives has brought changes for better socio-economic life. Jamatia comprises 7.54 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura.

- **Noatia:** Noatia are one of the important tribal groups in Tripura. Though they are a part of Tripuris still they are treated as 'New Comers'. Ethnically Noatia have similar Origin of other Mongoloid tribe and their language is also Kok-Borok. It is said that Noatia is not their actual tribe name. They were actually Tripuris. In Tripura Noatia are concentrated in South Tripura and Longthorai Valley Sub-Division. They comprise 0.67 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura. Noatia in course of time took title as 'Tripura'.

- **Uchoi:** Uchoi is a separate tribe, live in Tripura since time immemorial. They have migrated in Tripura from Arakan Hill of Burma. Language and culture of Uchoi are also similar with other Kok-Borok speaking tribes like Reang, Tripuris, and Jamatias etc. Uchoi families live in Gaireng (Tong) house built out on Chan grass and bamboos. Traditionally Uchoi were Jhum cultivators and still practice Jhum in high hillocks and slopes. Uchoi live in clustered villages. They follow Hinduism in broad sense. Culturally Uchoi are very much colourful. Their traditional dress, ornaments and musical instruments have special attraction. They comprise 0.21 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura. They are concentrated mainly in Amarapur and Belonia Sub-Division.

- **Mog:** Mog comprises 3.06 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura. By religion they are Buddhist. Their major concentrations are at Subroom and Belonia. Their language is grouped under Tibeto-Chinese family. Mogs are depending on Jhum cultivation. By nature they are not so active for advancement of life. 'Wah' festival is their

annual meeting of whole community people. Mog's social culture and belief are centralized with Burmese culture. Mog community by tradition famous for their folk medicine.

- **Chakma:** Chakma are one of the major tribes of Tripura according to their population strength. They comprise 6.22 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura. Chakma are known to be the tribe of South-East Asia. Linguistically Chakma language is mixed with loan words of Indo-Aryan language, Tibeto-Chinese and mainly Arakan language. Economic activities of Chakma are centralized with Jhum cultivation, plain land cultivation and economic supporting works of vegetable growing, fishing and wage earnings. They are well known for trapping wild elephants. Chakma are Buddhist. There are two major festivals being observed by Chakma, Bizu Festival, and Kathin Chibar Dan and obviously Buddha Purnima besides others.

- **Halam:** Ethnically Halam belong to the Co case-Mongoloid origin of Kuki-Chin tribes. Their language is also more or less similar to that of Tibeto-Burman family. Halams are divided into several sub-clans which is referred as 'Barki-Halam'. Major sub-clans of Halams are Kolai, Kov-Bong, Keipeng, Bong, Saka Chep, Thanga Chep, Dab, Bongser, Molsum, Rupini, Rangkhwl, Chorai, Langai, Kaireng, Ranglong, Naveen and Murasing. Among Halams Kolai, Murasing, Rupini speak in Kok-Borok and their social and religious culture also similar with Tripuris. Kolai, Rupini, Molsom have their colourful dances have also specific dance relates to Jhum culture Hi-Hook dance of Halam have popularity among all Rai Balmani Festival. Halam comprises 4.76 per cent population in total tribes of Tripura. (Debbarma, 2011)

Table 3.44: Population and Proportion of major STs

| Sl No. | Name of the Scheduled Tribe | Literacy Rate (7 years and above) | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female |
| 1 | All Scheduled Tribes | 56.5 | 68.0 | 44.6 |
| 2 | Tripuri | 62.1 | 73.7 | 50.2 |
| 3 | Riang | 39.8 | 51.8 | 27.3 |
| 4 | Jamatia | 60.2 | 72.5 | 47.9 |
| 5 | Chakma | 47.6 | 59.5 | 35.0 |
| 6 | Halam | 56.1 | 67.5 | 44.5 |
| 7 | Mog | 51.4 | 61.6 | 40.9 |
| 8 | Munda | 33.6 | 43.8 | 22.8 |
| 9 | Any Kuki Tribe | 73.1 | 81.9 | 63.8 |
| 10 | Garó | 66.8 | 75.3 | 58.3 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 3.45: Literacy rate among major tribal people

| Name of the Scheduled Tribe | Total population | Proportion to the total ST population (Percent) |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|
| All Scheduled Tribes | 993,426 | 100 |
| Tripuri | 543,848 | 54.7 |
| Reang | 165,103 | 16.6 |
| Jamatia | 74,949 | 7.5 |
| Chakma | 64,293 | 6.5 |
| Halam | 47,245 | 4.8 |
| Mog | 30,385 | 3.1 |
| Munda | 12,416 | 1.2 |
| Any Kuki Tribe | 11,674 | 1.2 |
| Garó | 11,180 | 1.1 |

Source: Census of India, 2001

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN : AN INTRODUCTION

4.1 Introduction

For the development of a society there is a need of equitable and balanced progress of all the sections of human communities and for this perspective, it is very important to bring the weaker, deprived and discriminated sections such as Scheduled Tribes to the front position of mainstream of socio-economic system and national development. As a result, a greater emphasis is being given by the Union Government and the State Governments to the implementation of various development schemes/programmes for their upliftment.

Considering the persistent and widespread socio-economic backwardness of STs, Government prepared a separate Development Plan called Tribal Sub-Plan-(TSP) for the STs in 1976. The TSP aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of STs respectively for their overall development.

The Tribal Sub Plan strategy was developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people throughout the country and was adopted for the first time in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

A. The strategy adopted continues till this day. Its salient features are:

(i) Preparation of plan meant for the welfare and development of tribals within the ambit of a State or a UT plan is a part of the overall plan of a State or UT, and is therefore called a Sub-Plan;

(ii) The funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan have to be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UT;

(iii) Tribals and tribal areas of a State or a UT are given benefits under the TSP, in addition to what percolates from the overall Plan of a State/ UT;

(iv) The Sub-Plan should :

(a) Identify the resources for TSP areas;

(b) Prepare a broad policy framework for development; and,

(c) Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.

(v) The TSP strategy has been in operation in 22 States and 2 UTs.

B. Under the TSP approach almost entire tribal inhabited area have been covered under any one of the following, depending upon their population percentile:

a. Integrated Tribal Area Development Project (ITDPs)

b. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

c. Clusters

d. Particularly Vulnerable Tribes

C. Funds for tribal development are sourced from:

(i) State Plans

(ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and funds under other Schemes of the Ministry.

(iii) Sectoral programmes of Central Ministries/ Departments, and

(iv) Institutional Finance.

All TSP funds are booked under Demand No. 19 of the Tribal Welfare Department

4.1.1 Coverage:

The Tribal Sub-Plan area covers the Scheduled tribe Villages.

4.1.2 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA): Pockets and Clusters:

The remaining ST population living outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area, a sizeable section of them are found living in the pockets of relatively less tribal concentration where Modified Development Approach has been adopted for the development of tribals living therein.

✓ Objectives of Modified Area Development Approach :

- To provide missing inputs for the development of tribals living in MADA pockets and tribal cluster.
- To undertake community oriented and family based programmes to improve the quality of life and living standard of the tribals.

4.1.3 Particularly Vulnerable Tribes

Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTs).

✓ **Objectives of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes :**

To give special attention on development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribes with suitable programmes for each of the identified (PVTs).

4.1.4 Dispersed Tribal Groups:

A large section of ST population was still left uncovered under the above categories since they are scattered over countless villages in the state. In order to cover this dispersed tribal population, special family based schemes for development are envisaged, to extend the benefits of development to the tribal families belonging to dispersed tribal groups for their all round development.

4.2 Implementation and Monitoring

Tribal Welfare Department has been given the responsibility of monitoring, supervising, evaluation and implementation of schemes for welfare of the STs. The STs Welfare Department implements a few schemes which the other departments do not implement. It always lays emphasis on the work of monitoring, co-coordinating and supervision of the works of other departments.

At the district level there are elected Zilla Parisad bodies which consist of a Standing Committee called "Social Justice Committee". All TSP works are being supervised and coordinated by this Committee. The District Magistrate and Collector is primarily responsible for coordinating and monitoring all TSP works at the district level.

At the Block level there are elected Panchayat Samitis. Under this Samity there is one "Social Justice Committee" meant for the purpose of all ST welfare works done by various development departments at the Block level. This Committee selects beneficiaries under various TSP schemes implemented by various development departments and exercise supervision over the implementation of the schemes.

At the Gram Panchayat level there are elected Gram Panchayats. The beneficiaries under the TSP schemes are recommended by the Gram Pachayats.

Every month the Sub-Divisional Magistrates review the progress of TSP schemes in a coordination meeting and they submit the reports to the concerned District Magistrate and Collector.

In the Directorate of Tribal Welfare there is one monitoring cell which coordinates the State level TSP works and prepares monthly progress reports.

Incase of Tripura a special strategy was adopted during the 5th five-year plan (1975-79) for accelerated development of the Scheduled Tribes. This strategy is called Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). It is a mechanism under which each development department of the State Government is required to quantify and set apart an amount of their plan budget provision for implementation of schemes exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Tripura. The fund so quantified shall not be less than the percentage of ST population in the state. In Tripura each development department has to quantify at least 31 percent of their plan fund towards Tribal Sub-Plan. In 1995-96 an important decision was taken by the State Government to the effect that the fund earmarked as Tribal Sub-Plan should be booked against the Budget Demand of the Tribal Welfare Department (under Demand No-19). To monitor activities in TSP area a State Level Monitoring Committee on Tribal Sub-Plan has been formed.

4.3 Special Component plan during X and XI Five Year Plans

The Special Component plan for STs during X Five Year Plan and first three years of XI Plan shown below indicates the progress in flow of funds.

Table 4.1: TSP Allocations and Expenditure from 2002-03 to 2009-10 in Tripura (Rs. In Crores)

| Year | Total State Plan | TSP Outlay | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| Xth Plan | | | |
| 2002-03 | 600.11 | 169.78 | 28.29 |
| 2003-04 | 650.00 | 174.27 | 26.81 |
| 2004-05 | 706.08 | 294.38 | 41.69 |
| 2005-06 | 922.43 | 288.03 | 31.23 |
| 2006-07 | 950.00 | 416.19 | 43.81 |
| Xth Plan | | | |
| 2007-08 | 1062.71 | 382.26 | 35.97 |
| 2008-09 | 1556.47 | 484.49 | 31.12 |
| 2009-10 | 1656.79 | 639.91 | 38.62 |

Source: Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Govt. of Tripura

4.4. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan

This is a major programme administered by the Ministry and under this grant is provided to the States Governments based on annual allocation made by the Planning Commission. The programme was launched during 1974 and till the end of the IX Five year Plan, the SCA to TSP was meant for filling up critical gaps in the family-based income- generating activities of TSP.

SCA is provided to the 22 Tribal Sub-Plan States and 2 Union Territories including the North-Eastern States of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura and two Union territories. The GOI guidelines broadly lay down the following norms:-

- Support is given to the tribal population below the poverty line;
- 70 percent of the SCA to be used for income generating family oriented scheme and 30 percent for development of infrastructure incidental thereto;
- Priority to be accorded to the neglected tribals living in forest villages and synchronization of the programmes with Joint Forest Management (JFM);

- Preparation of long-term area specific micro-plans for ITDAs/ ITDPs;

- 30 percent beneficiaries are to be women;
- Adherence to the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;

- SCA has to be an integral part of the Annual Plan of the State;
- 10 percent of the overall outlay/ allocation in a year is earmarked for providing incentive to those States which qualify for the same by way of effective implementation of the TSP in letter and spirit;

- Funds to be earmarked ITDP/ITDA-wise;
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism is ensured effectively .

SCA is released for economic development in the following areas and for the following population : -

- ITDP/ITDA areas contiguous areas large area in which the ST population is 50 percent or more of the total population;

- MADA pockets are identified pockets having 50 percent or more ST population with a minimum population of 10,000;

- Clusters are identified pockets having 50 percent ST population with a minimum population of 5,000;

- Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs), characterized by a low rate of growth of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy;

- Dispersed tribal population - those tribals who fall outside the categories at S. No. 1 to 4 above.

- Assistance for Margin Money Loan Programme (MMLP) for

Tribal Finance and Development Corporations in the States to implement MMLP.

- Special Projects-Specific Project proposals are also received and sanctioned.

So far as the procedural aspect is concerned, the guidelines for State-wise allocation of amount are as follows:

4.5. Financial Performance

Sectoral expenditure out of SCA to TSP in Tripura from the financial year 2002-03 to 2009-10 is shown in the following table:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 6 | Roads and Buildings | 161.00 | 261.02102 | - | - | 25.612 | 80.58 | 55.00 | 132.00 | 715.21 |
| 7 | General Economic Services (Civil Supply) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sub Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | Social Services | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | General Education | 63.00 | 100.00 | 430.00 | 169.96 | 125.00 | 112.08 | - | - | 1000.04 |
| 9 | Technical Education | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Medical and Public Health | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Water Supply and Sanitation | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Housing | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Welfare of Sc | 546.07 | 443.17898 | 348.03 | 267.21 | 279.388 | 380.82722 | 350.32616 | 403.26225 | |
| 14 | Labour and Employment | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Mid Day Meal | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sub Total | 609.07 | 543.179 | 778.03 | 437.17 | 404.388 | 492.9072 | 350.3262 | 403.2623 | 4018.333 |
| | Grant Total | 880.03 | 730.269 | 1214.66 | 1045.02 | 1214.728 | 1237.7 | 1497 | 85874216 | 9118.697 |

Source: Directorate of Tribal welfare, Govt. of Tripura

CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

5.1 Objectives

The evaluation study on Scheduled Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) had been carried out with the following objectives:

- i) To assess the impact of the scheme towards an increase in income and employment generation among the intended beneficiaries:
- ii) To assess the impact of the scheme in developing human resources by providing training and skill development services amongst the intended beneficiaries:
- iii) To assess the impact of the scheme as an additionality by providing resources for filling the critical gaps and for providing vital missing inputs so that the scheme can be made more meaningful;
- iv) To give suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the scheme.

5.2 Indicators to conduct the evaluation study

Following indicators were taken for the evaluation study:

5.2.1 Performance of Implementing Agencies

Details of the various schemes being provided and being utilized by

the beneficiaries and awareness of the beneficiaries about the programmes/schemes being offered by the government.

5.2.2 Physical and financial performance

Physical and financial performance over the reference period.

5.2.3 Identifying the Socio Economic Characteristics

- a) Family Size,
- b) Occupational Structure,
- c) Educational Status,
- d) Sex ratio among STs etc.

5.2.4 Estimating the impact of the scheme

- a) Change in assets/income of the beneficiaries over the reference period.
- b) The percentage of beneficiaries getting drinking water, percentage of beneficiaries living in kucchha, pucca and semi- pucca houses, family size of the beneficiaries, drainage supply, and electricity supply.
- c) Households with amenities like sanitary facilities and permanent houses.
- d) Capturing the number and area of operational holdings, if any.

5.3 Reference Period

The reference period of the study was from 2002-03 to 2009-10.

5.4 Methodology

For the evolution study of TSP both primary and secondary information were collected. Now for this study secondary information TSP were collected from various Governmental Institutions. Schedules-cum-questionnaires were developed for collection of primary data from

Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and also from the non-beneficiaries as control sample.

5.4.1 Sampling Design

For the evaluation study four districts were selected viz. North, South, West and Dhalai.

5.4.2 Sample Size

With a view to examining the impact of the schemes sanctioned under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the State of Tripura, empirical studies were conducted in four Tribal Sub-Plan districts. In each selected ITDA, three villages were identified for collection of primary data from at least 10 ST beneficiaries of schemes financed under the SCA. Similarly, from each of three selected villages, five such STs were selected who have not received any benefit under SCA; and they were classified as the non-beneficiaries. Thus, sample in four ITDAs included 120 beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries. List of beneficiaries were furnished by the block and Panchayat.

Primary data were collected with the help of questionnaire-cum-schedules which were pre-tested before administering them. In addition Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at village level and Qualitative notes at Block/ District and State levels were also taken for elevating qualitative data of the evaluation study.

Table 5.1: Samples Design for the Evaluation study

| Selection Unit | Sample Size |
|----------------------|---------------|
| States | Tripura |
| Districts | 4 |
| Blocks | 4 X 3 = 12 |
| Villages | 4 X 3 = 12 |
| Beneficiaries | 12 X 10 = 120 |
| No non-beneficiaries | 12 X 5 = 60 |
| Total Sample | 180 |

This report is based on the findings of the evaluation study carried out in the State of Tripura. The samples selected for the empirical research and evaluation study is given below.

Table 5.2 : Samples selected for evaluation

| Districts and Villages | | Number of Persons interviewed | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | Beneficiaries | Non Beneficiaries | Total |
| West Tripura District | | | | |
| RD Block | Village | | | |
| Dukli | Srinagar | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Bishalghar | Konabon | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Jirania | Harijoy Chow. Para | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| South Tripura District | | | | |
| Matabari | Uttar Kalabon | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Kakra bon | Gangacherra | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Hrishyamukh | South Sonaichhari | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| North Tripura District | | | | |
| Kadamtala | Churaibari | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Gournagar | Dhanbilash | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Pencharthal | Pecharthal | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| Dhalai Tripura District | | | | |
| Salema | Bilashcherra | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Manu | Chailengtha | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Total | | 30 | 15 | 45 |
| Grand Total | | 120 | 60 | 180 |

IMPACT OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

6.1 Introduction

With a view to examining the impact of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in the State of Tripura, empirical studies were conducted in four Tribal Sub-Plan districts.

6.1.1 Respons of Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries

Gender wise distribution indicated that out of 120 beneficiary's respondents the percentage of male were 83.33 percent and that of females 16.67 percent. In case of age-wise distribution 2 percent were in the age group of 20-29 years, between 30-39 years 45 percent, 40-49 years 33 percent, 50-59 years 13 percent and those who were 60 years and above were 7 percent only. Out of 120 beneficiaries 6.67 percent has become the members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs).

6.1.2 Family Size

It is seen from the table that 40 percent informants had family size of 5 to 6 members; pursued by 38.33 percent that of family size of 3 to 4 members and only 5 percent respondents had the family size of

upto 2 persons. The distribution of beneficiaries according to the family size is given in the following table:

Table 6.1: Family Size of the Beneficiaries

| District | Block | Village | Up to 2 | 3 to 4 | 5 to 6 | 7 and above | Total respondents |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|----------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | - | 8 | - | 2 | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Jirania | Horijoy Choudhury Para | - | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kalobon | 2 | 6 | - | 2 | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | - | 6 | 4 | - | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | - | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaibari | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | 10 |
| | Gourmagar | Dhanbilash | - | - | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Pechardhal | Pencharthal | - | 6 | 4 | - | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salema | Bilashcherra | - | - | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailengta | - | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | | | 6 (5) | 46 (38.33) | 48 (40) | 20 (16.67) | 120 (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.3 Educational Level of the Beneficiaries

Information relating educational level of beneficiaries is given in the following table. It is observed from the above table that 46.67 percent of the informants were educated upto primary level, 26.67 percent were illiterate, 25 percent upto secondary level and only 1.67 percent was graduates.

Table 6.2: Educational Level of the Beneficiaries

| District | Block | Village | Illiterates | Primary Level (up to 5th) | Secondary Level (upto 12th) | Graduates | Total |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | - | 6 | 4 | - | 10 |
| | Jimania | Horijoy Choudhury Para | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kaloban | 2 | 8 | - | - | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | 4 | 6 | - | - | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | - | 6 | 4 | - | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaibari | - | 6 | 4 | - | 10 |
| | Goumagar | Dhanbilash | 6 | 4 | - | - | 10 |
| | Pecharthal | Pencharthal | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salema | Bilashcherra | 4 | 4 | 2 | - | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | 2 | 4 | 4 | - | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailengta | - | 8 | 2 | - | 10 |
| Total | | | 32 (26.67) | 56 (46.67) | 30 (25) | 2 (1.67) | 120 (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.4 Occupational Classification

Out of 120 respondents, 31.67 percent were engaged in cultivation as agricultural labourer and 63.33 percent of them were engaged as non-agricultural labourers. But the remaining 3.33 percent persons had set up their own business.

Table 6.3: Occupational Distribution

| District | Block | Village | Cultivators | Agricultural Labourer | Wage Labourer | Business | Leather worker | Fisherman | Any other | Total |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Jirania | Horijoy Choudhury Para | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kalobon | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaibari | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Gournagar | Dhanbilash | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Pecharthal | Pencharthal | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salema | Bilashcherra | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | 4 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailenta | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Total | | | 8 (6.67) | 30 (25) | 70 (58.33) | 4 (3.33) | 0 (0) | 6 (5) | 2 (1.67) | 120 (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.5 Land Holdings

Out of 120 informants, 93.33 percent of them have dry land and the remaining 6.67 percent does not have any dry land. Similarly, 58.33 percent of the beneficiaries have wet land but the remaining 41.67 percent does not have any wet land. Out of these 120 respondents, no one take land as leased from other person or leased out their own land to other person. Here most of the respondents have dry land as well as wet land.

6.1.6 Annual Income

As many as nearly 78.33 percent of the respondents reported their annual income in the range Rs. 20001 to 40000 only. Out of the remaining, 16.67 percent persons earned an annual income more than

Rs.40000 and only 5 percent respondents obtained upto Rs. 20000 annually.

Table 6.4 : Annual Income of the beneficiaries

| District | Block | Village | Rs. Upto 20000 | Rs. 20001 to 40000 | Rs. 40001 and above | Total Respondents |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | 2 | 8 | - | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | - | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| | Jinania | Honjoy Choudhury Para | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kalobon | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaibari | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Gournagar | Dhanbilash | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | Pecharthal | Pencharthal | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salema | Bilashcherra | - | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailengta | - | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | | | 6 | 94 | 20 | 120 |
| | | | (5) | (78.33) | (16.67) | (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.7 Impact of the schemes

Out of 120 beneficiaries, only 58.33 percent of them have preferred the schemes under animal husbandry followed by 33.33 percent related to agricultural and horticultural sector and 8.33 percent pertaining to small business sector which are given in the following table.

Table 6.5: Schemes Selected by the Beneficiaries

| District | Block | Village | Rs. 5000 to 10000 | Rs. 10001 to 20000 | Rs. 20001 to 30000 | Above Rs. 30000 | Total Respondents |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| West District | Dukli- | Srinagar | 10 | - | - | - | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | 2 | - | - | 8 | 10 |
| | Jirania | Horijoy Choudhury Pam | 10 | - | - | - | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kalobon | 8 | 2 | - | - | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | 10 | - | - | - | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | 8 | 2 | - | - | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaibari | 4 | 6 | - | - | 10 |
| | Gournagar | Dhanbilash | - | - | - | 10 | 10 |
| | Pocharithal | Pencharithal | - | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salema | Bilashcherra | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailengra | 8 | 2 | - | - | 10 |
| Total (Percentage) | | | 66 (55) | 22 (18.33) | 8 (6.67) | 24 (20) | 120 (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.8 Information relating to year in which the scheme was taken up by the beneficiary

It is seen from the below table that out of 120 persons, 35 percent, i.e. more than half of them were the recipients of financial assistance during 2010-11. 1.67 percent of the beneficiaries were funded in the years 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2006-07. But during 2001-02 and 2003-04 out of 120 beneficiaries no one got the financial assistance.

Table 6.6: Year in which schemes were ground among beneficiaries

| District | Block | Village | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | Total Respondents |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| | Jirania | Horijoy Choudhury Para | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kalibon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| | Kakrabari | Gangacherra | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaihari | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| | Goumagar | Dhambikash | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | - | 10 |
| | Pecharthar | Pencharthal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 | - | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salema | Bilashcherra | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailengta | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 10 |
| Total (Percentage) | | | 6 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 83 | 30 | 24 | 42 | 120 |
| | | | 5 | - | 1.67 | - | 1.67 | 3.33 | 1.67 | 6.67 | 25 | 20.00 | 35.00 | 100 |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.9 Unit cost of schemes preferred

Average unit cost of the scheme preferred by the beneficiaries was roughly between Rs. 5000 to 10000 in respect of 55 percent beneficiaries. It is seen from the table that 18.33 percent of them got assistance between Rs. 10001 to 20000, 20 percent of them received more than Rs. 30000 and only 6.67 percent of them in the range of Rs. 20001 to 30000 as shown in the following table:

Table 6.7: Average Unit Cost of the Scheme

| District | Block | Village | Agriculture and Horticultural (Seed and plant distribution) | Animal Husbandry | Small Business | Total Respondents |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------------|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Bishalgath | Konaban | 8 | 2 | - | 10 |
| | Jirania | Horijoy Choudhury Para | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| South District | Matabani | North Kalobon | - | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonai chari | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Chumibani | 2 | 8 | - | 10 |
| | Gournagar | Dhanbilash | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| | Pecharthal | Pencharthal | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salama | Bilashcherra | 2 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purbalalicherra | 10 | - | - | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailenta | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | | | 40 (33.33) | 70 (58.33) | 10 (8.33) | 120 (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.10 Choice of the scheme

When asked about the schemes chosen by whom, 95 percent of them replied that schemes were chosen by themselves but only 5 percent people gave the opinion that they were chosen from institution. The parameter that they wore in mind for choosing the scheme, 95 percent of them stated that the scheme had prospective of additional income and that is why particular scheme was chosen. Information is given in the table 6.8. It may be mentioned here that the beneficiaries were opting for the income generating activities, instead of restricting to its own traditional occupations. In fact, they were using their traditional expertise for addition income generation.

Table 6.8: Reason for choosing Scheme

| District | Block | Village | Main Occupation | From Institution | Additional Income | Physical Handicapped | Total Respondents |
|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | - | 2 | 8 | - | 10 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Jirania | Horiroy Choudhury Para | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| South District | Matabari | North Kalobon | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | - | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churaibari | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Goumagar | Dhanbilash | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Pecharihal | Pecharihal | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Dhalai District | Salama | Bilashcherra | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Ambassa | Purbu Nalicherra | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| | Manu | Chailenga | - | - | 10 | - | 10 |
| Total (Percentage) | | | - | 6 | 114 | - | 120 |
| | | | - | 5 | 95 | - | 100 |

Source : Field Survey

6.1.11 Level of satisfaction regarding scheme

Expressing their satisfaction with the schemes launched for their welfare 96.67 percent beneficiaries expressed happiness and satisfaction. Those who (3.33%) were not happy with these schemes stated that they don't get any proper assistance from officials when the unit is under distress and the giving amount was very low for them thus it resulted in losses.

6.1.12 Recipients of bank Loan

Out of 120 informants. Nobody had received any bank loan.

6.1.13 Source of awareness of the scheme

Beneficiaries were asked to furnish information regarding the source from where they came to know about scheme for the development of

STs. The information gathered had revealed that Panchayat/Village committee played very prominent role in circulating this information and the proportion was 100 percent.

6.1.14 Basic knowledge of the scheme

The respondents were asked to furnish information regarding the nature of knowledge that they acquired before availing the scheme and 68.33 percent of them stated they were aware about the basic requirements of the scheme but the rest (31.67%) are not aware about the basic requirements.

6.1.15 Support from Officials

The result was not satisfying as it seems that majority (70%) of the respondents confessed that they got nothing from officials of the corporation in grounding the scheme.

6.1.16 Verification of the scheme by officers

30 percent of the respondents said that officers of the corporation had been visiting them and ascertaining the progress of the scheme launched for them. But the remaining 70 percent respondents said that officers did not enquire about the success or otherwise of the scheme.

6.1.17 Difficulties faced by the beneficiaries

All the beneficiaries expressed that they did not encounter any difficulties in running the scheme whatsoever.

6.1.18 Additional Income from Assets

Out of 120 tribal respondents only 66.67 percent of them generated income from the assets, 33.33 percent of them could not do so. This may be due to lack of their previous knowledge. Those receiving additional income from assets in the range of Rs. 10001 to 20000 per

annum were 31.67 percent, 21.67 percent of them earned more than Rs.20000 and only 13.33percent respondents earned upto Rs. 10000 per annum.

6.1.19 Training and skill up gradation

83.33 percent of the respondents expressed that they did not receive any training for skill up gradation prior to implementation of the scheme.

6.1.20 Impact of the scheme on the family

Whereas 80 percent of the respondents have experienced tangible benefits out of the economic support programmes funded out of SCA, 20 percent of them stated that they have not derived any benefit. Significant areas in which the impact of the scheme has been noticed were- repair of house, afford more food, send their children to school, purchase of vehicle/mobile phone and other modern gadgets, purchase of livestock and any other etc.

6.1.21 Benefits received from schemes other than SCA

The benefits received by the respondents from schemes other than the Special central Assistance (SCA) were generally such as MGNREGA, IAY, and TSC etc. In the 12 villages under survey it has been found that only 10 percent persons did not avail any benefit so far and those who received at least one benefit or the other were 90 percent.

6.1.22 Summary (Beneficiary)

- Among the beneficiary ST, 27 percent were illiterate, while 46 percent educated upto primary level.
- 6.67 percent involved in the SHGs.

■ Among the beneficiaries, 32 percent involved in agriculture activities, 7 percent as cultivators and 25 percent as agricultural labourers. The wage labour was 58 percent.

■ In Tripura, traditionally, the Scheduled Tribe community was not habituated in the common mode of the fishing. About 10 years ago, State Government introduced the tribal people with fisheries activities by giving them fishing materials and input. As a result, it has been observed in the sample that 5 percent of the ST beneficiaries have taken up fisheries as their main occupation.

■ Most of the beneficiaries were very poor, near the poverty line. 5 percent of them earn average less than Rs.29,000/- per year, while the annual income of the 78 percent of the families was between Rs.20,000/- to Rs.40,000/-.

■ Most of the beneficiaries preferred schemes related to their traditional activities, Agriculture (33 percent) and Animal Husbandry (58 percent). It may be mentioned that the tribal community was opting for the more income generating activities, instead of restricting to its own traditional occupations. In fact, they are using their traditional expertise for addition income generation. Among the beneficiaries, 8 percent preferred for small business activities.

■ About 85 percent of the beneficiaries were given the benefits during 11th Five Year Plan, while only 15 percent received benefits during 10th Plan.

■ As most of the preferred schemes were related to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, the unit cost of the 55 percent of scheme were between Rs.5000/- and 10000/-, while 18 percent of the scheme were between Rs.10000/- and 20000/-.

■ It is evident from the study that many of the tribal community

became aware that their traditional mode of occupation would not sustain them. So, 95 percent of the beneficiaries preferred schemes that allow them to bring additional income with the help of their traditional knowledge and 97 percent of them were satisfied with the existing types of schemes offered to them.

- It has been observed the like the ST beneficiaries did not prefer the bank loan to be attached to the schemes.

- The beneficiaries indicated that they had received full support from the local Panchayats/Village committee and the Government officials and 30 percent of them acknowledged the visit of the Government officials to oversee the progress of the scheme.

- As expected, 68 percent of the beneficiaries used their basic knowledge in the implementation of the schemes. As a result, 67 percent of them could generate additional income from the scheme. But 33 percent could not generate any additional income, may be due to their lack of adaptation of the scheme. So, 20 percent of them mentioned that they were not benefitted from the schemes selected by them, while 80 percent indicated that they were benefitted from the scheme.

- The extent of the additional annual income was less than Rs.10000/- for the 13 percent of the beneficiaries, while 32 percent of the beneficiaries received additional income between Rs.10000/- and Rs.20000/- and another 33 percent of them could generate additional yearly income of more than Rs.20,000/-.

- To generate more income, proper training is necessary. But 83 percent of the beneficiaries never received any type of training.

- 90 percent of the beneficiaries of the tribal welfare schemes also benefitted from other types of the welfare schemes like MGNERGA, IAY, TSC etc. Only 10 percent of them had not

■ So, the survey revealed that generally the tribal community of the state wanted to shift from their traditional mode of occupation. As an interim stage, they wanted to use their traditional knowledge to their existing occupation in more updated and modern fashion. With the generation of more income, they were becoming more habituated to the 'new' way of life.

6.2 Response of Scheduled Tribes (STs) Non-Beneficiaries

As per the research design 60 tribal non-beneficiaries were also selected from four districts taking 15 beneficiaries from each district. Sex wise distribution of non-beneficiaries revealed that 83.33 percent of them were male and the remaining 16.67 percent females. Age-wise distribution indicated that 5 percent of them were in the age group of 20-29 years, 60 percent in the range of 30-39 years, 28 percent to 40-49 years, and only 7 percent between 50-59 years.

6.2.1 Family Size

Among the 60 non-beneficiaries, 66.67 percent of them had family size upto 4, followed by 26.67 percent that had family size of 5 to 6 and the remaining 6.66 percent respondents had more than 6 members in their family.

6.2.2 Educational Level

Among 60 non-beneficiaries, 23.33 percent were illiterate, 41.67 percent educated upto primary level, 23.33 percent upto upper primary level, and 12 percent of them upto secondary level.

6.2.3 Occupational Classification

Occupational classification of non-beneficiaries showed that 3.33

percent of them were cultivator, 46.67 percent wage labourer, 22 percent agricultural labourer, 8.03 percent traditional artisans and the remaining 20 percent among them were engaged in any other activities.

6.2.4 Annual Income

Among 60 non-beneficiaries, 73.33 percent respondents earned annual income of Rs. 20001 to 40000 and 13.67 percent persons were earned more than Rs. 40000 and 13 percent of them earned income annually upto Rs. 20000.

6.2.5 Land ownership

Among 60 respondents, 60 percent of them had dry land upto 0.32 hectare, 20 percent in the range of more than 0.32 hectare to 0.80 hectare and 13 percent have dry land more than 0.80 hectare. But almost 7 percent did not have any dry land. Similarly, out of 60 respondents 63.33 percent did not hold any wet land and the rest 36.67 percent have land. It is significant to mention here that among these 60 respondents, no one hold land in leased from other or no one leased out their land to other. Here most of the respondents had dry land as well as wet land.

6.2.6 Vocation pursued by the non-beneficiaries

Among the non-beneficiary respondents 10 percent were members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the remaining 90 percent were not the members. All 60 non-beneficiary respondents received benefits from the schemes other than SCA which are shown in the following table:

Table 6.9: Percentage of fund

| Break up of non-beneficiaries who have received benefits from the schemes other than TSP | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Sl. No. | Schemes | Percentage |
| 1 | MGNREGA | 100 |
| 2 | IAY | 43.33 |
| 3 | TSC | 41.67 |
| 4 | AGRICULTURE | 15 |

Source : Field Survey

6.2.7 Year in which schemes were grounded

Out of 60 respondents who received above stated benefits, 5 percent informants received assistances during 2001-02 and 23.33 percent in 2002-03, 6.67 percent each in 2003-04 and 2005-06, 10 percent each in 2004-05 and 2009-10, 50 percent in 2006-07, 51.67 percent in 2006-07, 51.67 percent in 2007-08, 26.67 percent in 2008-09.

Table 6.10: Percentage of fund

| Year | 2001 -02 | 2002 -03 | 2003 - 04 | 2004 -05 | 2005 -06 | 2006 -07 | 2007 -08 | 2008 - 09 | 2009 -10 |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Year of receiving the benefit (%) | 5 | 23.3 | 6.67 | 10 | 6.67 | 50 | 51.67 | 26.67 | 10 |

Source : Field Survey

6.2.8 Reasons for not getting benefit out of TSP

When asked the informants to express the reasons for not getting any scheme out of SCA, 60 percent non-beneficiaries expressed that they were not aware about the SCA schemes and 13.34 percent informants stated that they did not know whom to approach. 15 percent informants did not respond to the query. But 11.67 percent persons said that they had applied but their applications were pending. Information is given in the following table:

Table 6.11: Income from Schemes

| District | Block | Village | Unaware | Applied but pending | Don't know whom to Approach | No Response | Total Respondents |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| West District | Dukli | Srinagar | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | Bishalgarh | Konaban | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | Jirania | Honjoy Choudhury Para | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| South District | Matabani | North Kalobon | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| | Kakraban | Gangacherra | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Hrishyamukh | Sonaichari | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| North District | Kadamtala | Churai bari | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | Gournagar | Dhanbilash | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Pecharthal | Pencharthal | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Dhalai District | Salerna | Bilashcherra | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | Ambassa | Purba Nalicherra | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| | Manu | Chailengta | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Total (Percentage) | | | 36 (60) | 7 (11.67) | 8 (13.34) | 9 (15) | 60 (100) |

Source : Field Survey

6.2.9 Summary (Non-beneficiary)

◆ About 47 percent of the non-beneficiaries were wage labourers, while 11 percent of them involved in Agriculture either as cultivator (3 %) or agricultural labourers (8 %). But about 20 percent of them were engaged in other non-agricultural occupation.

◆ Among the non-beneficiaries, 23 percent were illiterates, while 42 percent had passed primary level.

◆ The average annual family income of the 14 percent non-beneficiaries was less than Rs.20000/-while the yearly income of the 13 percent of the families were more than Rs.40000/-. The annual income of the 73 percent of the non-beneficiaries were more than Rs.20000/- but less than Rs.40000/-.

◆ About 10 percent of the non-beneficiary families were involved in the Self Help Groups. And all of them were benefitted from the MGNREGA scheme.

◆ The non-beneficiary families stated that 60 percent of them were not aware of the ST welfare schemes, while 13.34 percent mentioned that they were aware, but did not know how or to whom to approach for the schemes. And 11.67 percent of them informed that they had applied for the scheme, but yet to get response from the authority.

6.3 Conclusion

Empirical research on the Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance revealed that out of 120 beneficiary respondents 55 percent of them were lived in Below Poverty Line and the rest 45 percent in Above Poverty Line but the annual income of these beneficiaries were very stumpy. So to fulfill their basic requirements and also to improve their living standard they need additional income. Among these 120 beneficiaries maximum respondents (58.33%) were interested in animal husbandry but the remaining respondents were still preferred to continue with agricultural activities (33.33%) and small business (8.33%) for additional income. 66.67 percent tribal respondent's earned income from the TSP assets and 33.33 percent of them could not do so. This additional income from the assets helped them to improve their family condition. Among 120 informants, 83.33 percent of them expressed that they did not receive any training prior to implementation of the scheme so they have incurred losses.

Among the non-beneficiaries 60 percent were not aware about TSP schemes but they received benefit from other schemes. But 13.33 percent person's applications were pending in the office. The schemes

that they were received from various institutions are MGNREGA, IAY, TSC, Agricultural schemes. The non-beneficiaries respondents expressed their aim of getting assistance from the Government for their development. They have put forward their liking for occupation/trades/vocations. So the preference of the tribals seeking Government assistance was mainly for development of agriculture and animal husbandry.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Introduction

Development planning is introduced to improve the quality of life of the people. For the development of a society there is a need of equitable and balanced progress of all the sections of human communities and for this perspective, it is very important to bring the weaker, deprived and discriminated sections such as Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes to the front position of mainstream of socio-economic system & national development. As a result, a greater emphasis is being given by the Union Government and the State Governments to the implementation of various development schemes/programmes for their upliftment.

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. As a matter of strategy the Government of India has resorted to plan development for minimizing inequality in income, status and opportunities for its people by which distributive justice and utilization of economic resources to sub serve common good is secured. Programmes are intended for promoting educational and economic interests of weaker sections in general and those of SCs, STs, backward classes and Minorities, in particular to avoid injustice and exploitation.

Considering the persistent and widespread socio- economic backwardness of SCs and STs, Government prepared a separate Development Plan called Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for the STs in 1976. The TSP aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of STs for their overall development.

7.2. Major Findings

Out of 120 beneficiaries, only 58.33 percent of them have preferred the schemes under animal husbandry followed by 33.33 percent related to agricultural and horticultural sector and 8.33 percent pertaining to small business sector. Average unit cost of the scheme preferred by the beneficiaries was roughly between Rs. 5000 to 10000 in respect of 55 percent beneficiaries. It is seen from the table that 18.33 percent of them got assistance between Rs. 10001 to 20000, 20 percent of them received more than Rs. 30000 and only 8.33 percent of them in the range of Rs. 20001 to 30000. When asked about the schemes chosen by whom, 95 percent of them replied that schemes were chosen by themselves but only 5 percent people gave the opinion otherwise. The parameter that they wore in mind for choosing the scheme, 95 percent of them stated that the scheme had prospective of additional income and that is why particular scheme was chosen. Out of respondents only 66.67 percent of them generated income from the assets, 33.33 percent of them could not do so. Those receiving additional income from assets in the range of Rs. 10001 to 20000 per annum were 31.67 percent, 21.67 percent of them earned more than Rs. 20000 and only 13.33 percent respondents earned upto Rs. 10000 per annum.

Expressing their satisfaction with the schemes launched for their welfare 96.67 percent beneficiaries expressed happiness and satisfaction. Those who (3.33 percent) were not happy with these

schemes stated that they don't get any proper assistance from officials when the unit is under distress and the giving amount is very low for them thus it resulted in losses. Whereas 80 percent of the respondents have experienced tangible benefits out of the economic support programmes funded out of SCA, 20 percent of them stated that they have not derived any benefit. Significant areas in which the impact of the scheme has been noticed were- repair of house, afford more food, send their children to school, purchase of vehicle/mobile phone and other modern gadgets purchase of livestock and any other etc.

The benefits received by the respondents from schemes other than the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were generally such as MGNREGS, IAY, and TSC etc. In the 12 villages under survey it had been found that only 10 percent persons did not avail any benefit so far and those who received one benefit or the other were 90 percent.

Among 60 non-beneficiaries, 73.33 percent respondents earned annual income of Rs. 20001 to 30000 and 13.33 percent persons earned more than Rs. 40000 and 13 percent of them earned income annually upto Rs. 20000.

Among the non-beneficiary respondents 10 percent were members of the Self Help Groups (SHGs). All 60 non-beneficiaries received benefits from the schemes other than SCA.

When asked the informants to express the reasons for not getting any scheme out of SCA, 65 percent non-beneficiaries expressed that they were not aware about the SCA schemes and 8.33 percent informants stated that they did not know whom to approach. 15 percent informants did not respond to the query. But 11.67 percent persons said that they had applied but their applications were pending.

7.3. Suggestions and Recommendations

7.3.1 National Level

1. For the improvement of the scheme, the first step should be taken by the Niti-Aayog. In order to clear up any confusion and ambiguity, the Niti-Aayog should come out with a specific identification of major and minor head of schemes and projects that can be earmarked for the TSP in order to ensure "direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Tribes."

2. The monitoring system of the Planning Commission needs to be strengthened to ensure that the State Governments are properly earmarking of the flow of funds to the TSP. The quarterly review of the TSP plans should be done along with the State Plan review. The report of the TSP plan performance may also be discussed in the Annual Plan meeting between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister.

3. The Planning Commission may consider penalty or reward for the performance of the TSP and SCA schemes among the states.

4. Planning Commission may take the lead, along with the States, for wide publicity of the SCA and CSS relating to the ST.

7.3.2 State Level

1. State Government should give wide publicity, in local language, to the beneficiary oriented scheme under the Special Central Assistance and Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to the ST population.

2. State also should prepare a list of the schemes / projects under TSP and SCA that ensure direct benefits to individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

3. The selection of beneficiaries under the SCA should not be an

arbitrary or an ad hoc decision. The choice of activity should be based on the local resources, the aptitude as well as the skill of the beneficiaries. In each block, the block level monitoring committee on ST should explore various opportunities that are available (credit, technology, skill up gradation and marketing are assured) and recommend the beneficiaries for the SCA so that they can cross the poverty line. The Gram Panchayats/Village Committee would help the Block Committee in all respects.

4. The Block should take the initiative to arrange appropriate training for the selected beneficiaries under the SCA for ST.

5. The block level monitoring committee for ST should constitute a team who would visit the selected beneficiaries regularly and discuss with them regarding the scheme being implemented by them under SCA.

6. NGOs may be encouraged to be involved in different stages of the project like preparation of village level micro-plan specially preparation of Livelihood Action Plan (LAP), awareness generation, credit linkage, capacity building, marketing support monitoring and concurrent evaluation etc.

7. Tribal Research Institute (TRI) and Tripura University may be involved in monitoring, concurrent evaluation as well as impact studies time to time.

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by the Tripura Tribal Welfare Residential School Society under the Tribal Welfare Department.

- Coaching for Joint Entrance Examination will be conducted in all Districts.
- One new ITI shall be opened at Ambassa and the ITI at Jatanbari shall be upgraded.
- Posting of adequate number of teachers in all schools in ADC areas will be given priority.
- Literacy campaign will be activated as a major thrust area for achieving cent percent literacy among tribals.

B. Health

- Construction of buildings for health institutions (PHCs and Sub-centres) located in tribal areas will be given priority. Health Department shall take up construction of buildings for 10 (ten) institutions each year.
- At least 5 (five) local tribal women in each village in the TTAADC area shall be given Dhari training for ensuring safe deliveries.
- Immunization will be taken up in tribal areas in a big way to achieve 100 percent coverage among the children and pregnant mothers.

C. Infrastructure

- All the 291 Partially Covered Habitation (P.C.Paras) as on 01/04/2003 in tribal areas will be upgraded to Fully
- Covered Habitations (F.C.Paras) by providing additional sources of drinking water
- Minimum 40 percent of new Pipe Water Supply Schemes / Iron Removal Plants shall be taken up in tribal areas.
- Area Based Integrated Projects shall be taken up in minimum 10 (ten) identified tribal villages to accelerate growth.

Annexure - 1

**State-wise Allocation under the Programme SCA to
TSP during 2013-14**

| Sl. No. | States | Allocation (Rs. In lakh) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5789.00 |
| 2 | Assam | 6233.00 |
| 3 | Bihar | 1306.00 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 9478.00 |
| 5 | Goa | 237.00 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 8448.00 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 1768.00 |
| 8 | J & K | 2163.00 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 12187.00 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 2471.00 |
| 11 | Kerala | 549.00 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 17525.00 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 7728.00 |
| 14 | Manipur | 1583.00 |
| 15 | Odisha | 13321.00 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 8377.00 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 437.00 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 651.00 |
| 19 | Tripura | 2145.00 |
| 20 | Uttarakhand | 198.00 |
| 21 | Uttar Pradesh | 894.00 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 4512.00 |
| Total | | 108000.00 |
| Total B.E. - Rs.120000.00 lakh | | (Rs. In lakh) |
| For normal projects | | 108000.00 |
| For Incentive Projects | | 12000.00 |
| Total | | 120000.00 |

Annexure - 2

**List of the members of the State Level Monitoring
Committee on Tribal Sub-Plan:**

| Sl No. | Name | Designation |
|--------|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Minister of Tribal Welfare | Chairman |
| 2. | MP (Lok Sabha) | Member |
| 3. | MP (Lok Sabha) | Member |
| 4. | MLA | Member |
| 5. | MLA | Member |
| 6. | Secretary, Planning | Member |
| 7. | Secretary, Finance | Member |
| 8. | Secretary, PWD | Member |
| 9. | Secretary, Power | Member |
| 10. | Secretary, R.D. Dept. | Member |
| 11. | Secretary, Agriculture | Member |
| 12. | Secretary, Animal Resource Dev. Dept. | Member |
| 13. | Secretary, Education | Member |
| 14. | Secretary, Fisheries | Member |
| 15. | Secretary, Health & Family Welfare | Member |
| 16. | Secretary, Industries & Commerce | Member |
| 17. | Secretary, Science, Tech & Environment | Member |
| 18. | Secretary, Revenue | Member |
| 19. | Secretary, Food & Civil Supplies | Member |
| 20. | Secretary, Social Welfare & Social Education | Member |
| 21. | Secretary, Dept. of Co-operation | Member |
| 22. | Principal Chief Conservator of Forest | Member |
| 23. | Chief Engineer, PWD (R & B) | Member |
| 24. | Engineer-in-chief, PWD (W R) | Member |
| 25. | Chief Engineer, PHE | Member |
| 26. | Chief Executive Officer, TTAADC | Member |
| 27. | Secretary, Tribal Welfare | Member Secretary |

Annexure - 3

Tribal Advisory Committee

| Sl. No. | Name of members of the Tribal Advisory Committee | Designation |
|---------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Manik Sarkar, Chief Minister, Govt. of Tripura. | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri Aghore Deb Bama, Minister, Agri. TW. ARDD Deptt. | Vice- Chairman |
| 3. | Shri Naresh Jamatia, Minister, Rural Department, (excluding panchayat), Forest and Election Department. | Member |
| 4. | Shri Khagendra Jamatia, Minister, Fishary & Co-operation etc. Deptt. | Member |
| 5. | Shri Manindra Reang, Minister, TRP & PGP, Home(Jail)Deptt. | Member |
| 6. | Shri Ranjit DebBarma, CEM, TTAADC, | Member |
| 7. | Shri Pranab DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 8. | Shri Niranjana DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 9. | Shri Padma Kumar DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 10. | Shri Rajendra Reang, MLA | Member |
| 11. | Shri Lalit Mohan Tripura, MLA | Member |
| 12. | Shri Keshab DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 13. | Shri Jasbir Tripura, MLA | Member |
| 14. | Shri Naresh Jamatia, MLA | Member |
| 15. | Shri Gajendra Tripura, E.M, TTAADC | Member |
| 16. | Shri Arun Kumar Chakma, MLA | Member |
| 17. | Shri Ramendra Narayan DebBarma, MLA, | Member |
| 18. | Shri Priyamani DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 19. | Shri Lalit DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 20. | Shri Diba Chandra Hrangkhawai, MLA | Member |
| 21. | Smti. Shyandhya Rani DebBarma, Ex-MLA | Member |
| 22. | Shri Kiranmala DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 23. | Shri Hakthuma Darlong, Ex-Chairman, BAC, Goumagar Block | Member |
| 24. | Smti. Ramani DebBarma, BCA, Chairman, Hezama Block | Member |
| 25. | Smti. Gunabati Reang, BCA, Chairman, Bakafa Block | Member |
| 26. | The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Tripura. | Member |
| 27. | The Principal Secretary, PWD, Govt. of Tripura. | Member |
| 28. | The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Govt. of Tripura | Member |
| 29. | The Secretary, Tribal Welfare Deptt. Govt. of Tripura | Member |
| 30. | The Chief Executive Officer, TTAADC | Member |
| 31. | The Asstt. Director, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes | Member |
| 32. | The Director of Welfare for Sch. Tribes, Govt. of Tripura | Member-Secretary |

Tribal Advisory Sub-Committee

| Sl. No. | Name of Members | Designation |
|---------|--|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Aghore Deb Bama, Minister, Tribal Welfare Deptt. | Chairman |
| 2. | Shri Khagendra Jamatia, Minister, Fisheries & Co-op.Deptt. | Member |
| 3. | Shri Manindra Reang, Minister, TRP & PGP,Home(Jail) | Member |
| 4. | Shri Gajendra Tripura, EM, TTAADC | Member |
| 5. | Shri Lalit DebBarma, MLA | Member |
| 6. | Shri Padma Kumar Deb Barma, MLA | Member |
| 7. | Shri Arun Kumar Chakma, MLA | Member |
| 8. | Shri Jasbir Tripura, MLA | Member |
| 9. | The Secretary, T.W.Deptt. Govt. of Tripura | Member |
| 10. | The Director, Tribal Welfare Deptt, Govt. of Tripura. | Member Secretary |

Annexure - 4

State wise list of Scheduled Tribes & Sub-tribes of North East India

| States | Scheduled Tribes & Sub-tribes | No. of Tribes |
|---------|--|---------------|
| Tripura | 1. Bhil, 2. Bhutia, 3. Chaimal, 4. Chakma, 5. Garoo, 6. Halam, 7. Jamatia, 8. Khasia, 9. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes:- (i) Baite, (ii) Belalhut, (iii) Chhalya, (iv) Fun, (v) Hajango, (vi) Jangtei, (vii) Khareng, (viii) Khephong, (ix) Kuntei, (x) Laifang, (xi) Lentei, (xii) Mizel, (xiii) Namte, (xiv) Paitu, (xv) Rangchan, (xvi) Rangkhole, (xvii) Thangluya 10. Lepcha, 11. Lushai, 12. Mag, 13. Munda, Kaur, 14. Noatia, 15. Orang, 16. Raing, 17. Santal, 18. Tripura, tripuñ, tipper, 19. Uchai. | 19 |
| Assam | In the autonomous Districts 1. Chakma, 2. Dimasa, Kachari, 3. Garo, 4. Hajong, 5. Hmar, 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam, 7. Any Kuki Tribes, including:- (i) Biata, bieta, (ii) Changsan, (iii) Chongloi, (iv) Doungel, (v) Gamalhou, (vi) Gangte, (vii) Guite, (viii) Hanneng, (ix) Haokip, Haupit, (x) Haolai, (xi) Hengna, (xii) Hongsung, (xiii) Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh, (xiv) Jongbe, (xv) Khawchung, (xvi) Khawathlang, Khothalong, (xvii) Khelma, (xviii) Kholhou, (xix) Kipgen, (xx) Kuki, (xxi) Lenghtang, (xxii) Lhoujem, (xxiv) Lhouvun, (xxv) Lumpheng, (xxvi) Mangiel, (xxvii) Misao, (xxviii) Rieng, (xxix) Sairhem, (xxx) Selnam, (xxxi) Singson, (xxxii) Sitlhou, (xxxiii) Sakte, (xxxiv) Thado, (xxxv) Thangngeu, (xxxvi) Uibuh, (xxxvii) Vaiphei, 8. Lakher, 9. Man (Tai Speaking), 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, 11. Mikir, 12. Any Naga Tribes, 13. Pawi, 14. Syntheng, 15. Lalung | 15 |
| | In the state of Assam excluding the autonomous districts 1. Barmans in Cachar, 2. Boro, Borokachari, 3. Deoni, 4. Hajai, 5. Kachari, Sonwal, 6. Lalung, 7. Mech, 8. Miri 9. Rabha, 10. Dimasa, 11. Hajong, 12. Singhpho, 13. Khampri 14. Garo | 14 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Meghalaya | 1. Chakma, 2. Dimasa, Kachari, 3. Garo, 4. Hajong, 5. Hmar, 6. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam, 7. Kuki, including the following sub-tribes :- i. Biате, Biete, ii. Changsan, iii. Chongloi, iv. DOUNgel, v. Gamalhou, vi. Gangte, vii. Guite, viii. Hanneng, ix. Haokip, x. Haupt, xi. Haolai, xii. Hengna, xiii. Hongsungh, xiv. Hrangkhwal, xv. Jongbe, xvi. Khawchung, xvii. Khawathlang, xviii. Khothalong, xix. Khelma, xx. Kipgen, xxi. Kuki, xxii. Lenthang, xxiii. Lhangum, xxiv. Lhoujem, xxv. Lhouvun, xxvi. Lumpheng, xxvii. Mangjel, xxviii. Misao, xxix. Riangu, xxx. Sairhem, xxxi. Selnam, xxxii. Singson, xxxiii. Sitlhou, xxxiv. Sakte, xxxv. Thado, xxxvi. Thangngcu, xxxvii. Uibuhm, xxxviii. Vaiphei, 8. Lakher, 9. Man (Tai Speaking), 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, 11. Mikir, 12. Any Naga Tribes, 13. Pawi, 14. Synteng, 15. Boro kacharis, 16. Koch, 17. Raba, rava | 17 |
| Nagaland | 1. Naga, 2. Kuki, 3. Kachari, 4. Mikir, 5. Garo | 5 |
| Mizoram | 1. Chakma, 2. Dimasa (kachari), 3. Garo, 4. Hajong, 5. Hmar 6. Khasi and Jaintia, (Including Khasi, synteng or Pnar, War, Bhoi or Lyngngam), 7. Any Kuki tribes, including: - (i) Baite or beite, (ii) Changsan, (iii) Chonloi, (iv) DOUNgel, (v) Gamalhu, (vi) Gangte, (vii) Guite, (viii) Hanneng, (ix) Haokip or Haupt, (x) Haolai, (xi) Hengna, (xii) Hongsungh, (xiii) Hrangkhwal or Rangkhoh, (xiv) Jongbe, (xv) Knauchung, (xvi) Knauchlang or Khothalong, (xvii) Khelma, (xviii) Khohou, (xix) Kipgen, (xx) Kuki, (xxi) Lenthang, (xxii) Lhangum, (xxiii) Lhoujem, (xxiv) Lhouvun, (xxv) Lumpheng, (xxvi) Mangjel, (xxvii) Missao, (xxviii) Riangu, (xxix) Sairhem, (xxx) Selnam, (xxxi) Singson, (xxxii) Sitlhou, (xxxiii) Sakte, (xxxiv) Thado, (xxxv) Thangneu, (xxxvi) Uibuh, (xxxvii) Vaiphei, 8. Lakher, 9. Man (Tai-speaking), 10. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes, 11. Mikir, 12. Any Naga tribes, 13. Pawi, 14. Synteng, 15. Paite | 15 |
| Assam | 1. Abor, 2. Aka, 3. Apatani, 4. Dafla, 5. Galong, 6. Kampti, 7. Khowa, 8. Mishmi, Idu, Tarao, 9. Momba, 10. Any Naga tribes, 11. Sherdukpen, 12. Singpho, 13. Hrusso, 14. Tagin, 15. Khamba, 16. Adi, | 16 |
| Manipur | 1. Aimol 2. Anal 3. Angami 4. Chiru 5. Chothe 6. Gangte 7. Hmar 8. Kabui 9. Kachanaga 10. Koirao 11. Koirang 12. Kom 13. Lamang 14. Mao 15. Maram 16. Maring 17. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes 18. Monsang 19. Moyon 20. Paite 21. Puam 22. Ralte 23. Sema 24. Simte 25. Suhte 26. Tangkhul 27. Thadou 28. Vaiphui 29. Zou 30. Poumai Naga 31. Tarao 32. Kharam 33. Any Kuki tribes. | 33 |
| Sikkim | 1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dophthapa, Dukpa, Kagatcy, Sherpa, Tibetan, Trompa, Yolmo), 2. Lapeha, 3. Limboo, 4. Tamang | 4 |

Annexure - 5

National Policy on Tribals

A couple of years back the Ministry of Tribal Affairs drafted a National Policy for the Tribals to put in place a comprehensive set of principles, objectives and goals in the matter of tribal affairs in the Government of India and to give a coordinated direction to the efforts of tribal development. Since independence it was first ever attempt to formulate a National Policy for the Scheduled Tribes. The policy aimed at addressing issues on Formal Education, Traditional Wisdom, Health, Displacement and Resettlement, Forest Villages, Shifting Cultivation, Land Alienation, Intellectual Property Rights, Primitive Tribal Groups, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas, Administration, Research, Participatory Approach and Assimilation.

Formal Education :

To achieve the objective of reaching the benefit of education to tribals, the National Policy will ensure that:

- Tribals are included in the national programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Schools and hostels are opened in areas where no such facilities exist. At least one model residential school is located in each tribal concentration area.
- Education is linked with provision of supplementary nutrition.
- Special incentives like financial assistance, pocket allowance, free distribution of textbooks and school uniforms are provided.
- Teaching is imparted in tribal's mother tongue at least up to the primary level. Educated tribal youth are given employment as teachers, wherever possible. (This will obviate the need to employ teachers belonging to far-off places who find commuting is as difficult as staying in a village with no basic amenities).

- Pedagogy is made relevant so that tribals do not find it as alien.
- Curriculum and co-curriculum include aspects of meta skill up gradation of tribal children.
- Curricula for meta skill up gradation are to include aspects of tribal games and sports, archery, identification of plants of medicinal value, crafts, art and culture, folk dance and folk songs, folk paintings, etc.
- Emphasis is laid on vocational/professional education. Polytechnics are set up for studies in subjects like forestry, horticulture, dairying, veterinary sciences, and polytechnics.

Traditional Wisdom: The National Policy seeks to:

- Preserve and promote traditional knowledge and wisdom of the tribals and document it.
- Establish a centre to train tribal youth in areas of traditional wisdom.
- Disseminate it through models and exhibits at appropriate places.
- Transfer such knowledge to non tribal areas.

Health: The National Policy seeks to:

- Strengthen the allopathic system of medicine in tribal areas with the extension of the three-tier system of village health workers, auxiliary nurse mid-wife and primary health centres.
- Expand the number of hospitals in tune with tribal population.
- Validate identified tribal remedies (folk claims) used in different areas.

- Encourage, document and patent tribals' traditional medicines.
- Promote cultivation of medicinal plants related value addition strategies through imparting training to youth.
- Encourage qualified doctors from tribal communities to serve tribal areas.
- Promote the formation of a strong force of tribal village health guides through regular training-cum-orientation courses.
- Formulate area specific strategies to improve access to and utilization of health services.
- Strengthen research in to diseases affecting tribals and initial action programmes.
- Eradicate endemic diseases on a war footing.

Displacement and Resettlement

The National Policy mandates the following guidelines during resettlement:

- When displacement becomes inevitable, each scheduled tri family having land in the earlier settlement shall be given 1a against land. A minimum of two hectares of cultivable land considered necessary and viable for a family (comprising man, his wife and unmarried children).
- Tribal families having fishing rights in their original habitats shall be granted fishing rights in the new reservoir or at any other alternative place.
- Reservation benefits enjoyed at the original settlement shall be continued at the resettlement area.

- Additional financial assistance equivalent to nearly one and half year's minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights and usufructory rights of forest produce shall be given.

- Tribals are to be resettled close to their natural habitat by treating all the people so displaced as one group to let them retain their ethnic, linguistic and socio-cultural identity and the network of kinship and mutual obligation.

- Free land to be provided for social and religious congregation.

- If resettlement is possible only away from the district / taluka, then substantively higher benefits in monetary terms shall be given.

- When tribal families are resettled en masse, all basic minimum amenities shall be provided at the new sites. These include roads and passages, electricity, drainage and sanitation, safe drinking water, educational and health care facilities, fair price shops, a community hall and a panchayat office.

Forest Villages: The National Policy mandates that

- Educational and medical facilities, electricity and communication, approach roads and such other basic amenities need to be provided to forest villagers.

- Public Distribution System and Grain Banks need to be established to prevent food problems.

- Advanced agriculture and animal husbandry technologies need to be introduced so that forest villagers raise their production, incomes and economic standards.

- Bank and other institutional loans need to be made available for entrepreneurs with viable projects of income generation.

- Tribals be given opportunities to partake in joint forest management and encouraged to form cooperatives and corporations for major forest related operations.

- Integrated area development programmes need to be taken up in and around forest areas.

- Tribals' rights in protection, regeneration and collection of minor forest produce need to be recognized and institutional arrangements made for marketing such produce.

- Efforts be made to eliminate exploitation by middlemen in cooperatives like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, Large Sized Multi Purpose Societies and Forest Development Cooperatives by introducing minimum support prices for non agricultural produce on the lines of minimum support prices for agricultural produce.

Shifting Cultivation: The National Policy will focus on:

- Land tenure system will be rationalized giving tribals right to land ownership that they will invest their energy and resources in checking soil erosion and fertility - which have hitherto been neglected as land belonged to no one but was subject to exploitation by everyone.

- Agricultural scientists will be asked to focus on shifting cultivation and evolve suitable technologies to improve production.

- The shifting cultivators will be ensured sufficient food supply through the public distribution system and grain banks. Tribals will be encouraged to raise cash crops and horticultural plantations.

- Training and extension programmes will be organized to sensitize tribals about alternative economic strategies so that they come out of shifting cultivation.

Land Alienation: The National Tribal Policy seeks to tackle land alienation by stipulating that:

- Tribals have access to village land records.
- Land records need to be displayed at the panchayat office.
- Oral evidence needs to be considered in the absence of records in the disposal of tribals land disputes.
- States prohibit transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals.
- Tribals and their representatives need to be associated during surveys.
- Forest tribal villagers need to be assigned with pattas for the land under their village since ages.
- States launching development projects take adequate care to keep tribal lands intact and when not possible, allot land even before a project takes off.

Intellectual Property Rights: The National Policy will aim at making legal and institutional arrangements to protect their intellectual property rights and curtailing the rights of corporate and other agencies to access and exploit their resource base.

Tribal Languages: The National Policy aims at preserving and documenting tribal languages. Education in the mother tongue at the primary level needs to be encouraged. Books and other publications in tribal languages will be promoted.

Primitive Tribal Groups: The National Policy envisages the following steps to tackle

PTG's problems:

- To boost PTG's social image, their being stigmatized be halted.
- Efforts shall be made to bring them on par with other STs in a definite time frame. Developmental efforts should be tribe- specific and suit the local environment.
- Effective preventive and curative health systems shall be introduced.
- PTG's traditional methods of prevention and cure shall be examined and validated.
- To combat the low level of literacy among PTGs, area and need specific education coupled with skill up gradation shall be given priority.

Formal schooling shall be strengthened by taking advantage of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Trained tribal youth shall be inducted as teachers.

Annexure - 6

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Operational Guidelines for

Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) grants

1. Introduction

1.1 The basic objective of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is to allocate government resources equitably between the overall population and tribal population. Majority of the tribal population is less vocal, has been traditionally disadvantaged, live in remote places, and for these reasons do not get their due share of the resource in terms of the percentage of their population of the population of the Country or in a State. Even when resources are allocated proportionate to the population, the actual expenditure is low because of difficulty in implementation of programs, lack of vocal demand from tribal people, leading to the argument that the capacity of tribal people and areas dominated by tribal people to absorb government resources is low. As a result, even this money allocated on the basis of population lapses – an euphemism for transfer to non-tribal people in subsequent financial year.

1.2 While this failure to make proportionate allocation of government resources for tribal population / areas is bad enough, it becomes egregious when the basic parameters – human development indices (HDI) and infrastructure – are compared between tribal and whole population / areas. The per-capita cost of infrastructure for tribal is higher than rest of the population because tribal population is dispersed, often in small hamlets and in hilly and inaccessible areas. Literacy, life span, IMR and MMR, income levels, food security etc. are worse for tribals than that of rest of the population. The problem has been further exacerbated by (a) continuous presence of extremist groups who resort to violence even to prevent basic social programs like health, education, livelihood etc. (b) large scale displacement through government-sponsored programs like reservoirs, declaration of their habitats as reserve forests and wild life

sanctuaries, mining etc., thus depriving the tribals from both food from the forests and collection of forest produce which could have given them cash income. In view of the above, equitable distribution of government resources for tribal people would mean that the amount which is actually spent for them should be more than their entitlement as per population percentage.

1.3 While the CSS plan outlays for social sector and livelihood has increased, and both these are important for tribal people and others living in areas with predominant tribal population – the access to these schemes by such people has been restricted due to various reasons. In addition to the problems of physical access, the absence of functionaries of line departments is a severe handicap. The ITDAs were to facilitate such access. But over the years, several scheme-specific bodies at district level including DRDAs have become stronger whereas ITDAs have become weak in most of the States. (One exception is Andhra Pradesh). The ITDAs have to be strengthened. In smaller concentration of tribals who are particularly in need of support, micro projects have to be strengthened or set up where they do not exist. Blocks where ST population is higher than 50% must have ITDAs. In most urban areas, there is very little manpower for addressing problems of tribals and this needs creation of new agencies or deployment of functionaries from the Department of Tribal Welfare to suitable agencies.

2. **Current trend and way forward :**

2.1 Substantive amount of TSP funds are still utilized for infrastructure. Certain types of infrastructure like school building and hostels should continue to be priority in tribal areas. However, support from schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development should also be tagged.

2.2 In addition to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes funds in many States, State plan fund are available now for roads, drinking water, sanitation, livelihood,

electricity, solar power and so on. Therefore, to the extent possible, funds from these sources should be tagged.

2.3 The literacy gap between tribals and non-tribals continue to be alarming. It has been noticed that the drop out rates of day-scholars is much more than the drop out rates of boarding schools. The construction of boarding schools however, remains different across the country.

2.4 Boarding schools also have the advantage of protecting children from being kidnapped in disturbed areas or being trafficked otherwise. In fact larger boarding schools provide better protection. The density of teachers in larger schools is also better and absenteeism of teachers is less in larger schools.

2.5 When the ITDA and the Tribal Welfare Department have a strong line of engineering set up as in case of Andhra Pradesh, the construction of school buildings is faster. However, the construction is much poorer and absorption of funds is much lower where the engineering personnel available with the Tribal Welfare Department is low. The reason is that in the absence of its own engineering department, money is given to other engineering Departments like PWD for whom our projects are not priority. There are other issues in education like getting back children who have dropped out of school for no particular reason.

2.6 While there is no shortage of funds for livelihood sector like agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, handicrafts, handloom, skill development etc. under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the access of tribal population to such schemes continues to be poor for reasons mentioned at para 1.3 above. Depletion of forests and displacement has further exacerbated livelihood problems. In view of this, the ITDAs have to play a role in facilitating delivery of public goods and services, and particularly carry the schemes relating to livelihood to the people. In addition to having people who can facilitate the

personnel in charge of programs in line departments to access the tribal people / areas, the personnel of ITDAs etc. must have basic knowledge of various schemes and their feasibility in specific areas.

2.7 Against this background, the role of ITDA / micro projects has become more important than it was decades ago. Besides, the engineering units, the micro project also have to work as link between the line departments for social and livelihood sectors and the tribal population.

2.8 The Forest Rights Act has also cast additional responsibility on the field staff of the Tribal Welfare Department. The main responsibility is to enable Gram Sabhas to take informed decisions. These agencies also must be pro-active when the rights of the forest dwellers are affected adversely. While MGNREGA supports land development and watershed for increased productivity of land settled under FRA, absence of supporting staff for implementing the scheme has resulted in low absorption of funds available for supervision of these works. This requires additional technical staff for ITDA / micro projects etc.

2.9 The high MMR and IMR in certain pockets of the country show that some of the pregnant mothers are not covered under immunization. These relate to women who go out to hills for agriculture or those who live in small hamlets. It would be necessary that the ITDA etc. take the responsibility of getting the pregnant mothers to the immunization centre or taking the ANM to these remote hamlets.

2.10 The above picture shows that the priority for expenditure of TSP and Article 275 grant has to shift to create administrative base in the remote and tribal pockets. In case of dispersed population of tribals, for example, in States like Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan, there is no agency dedicated to deliver the programs meant for Schedule Tribes. There has been also considerable displacement of tribals from their traditional hamlets initially because of

declaration of their habitat as reserved forests etc., irrigation projects and later because of mining projects and violence. Many of these people have become wage labourers in urban areas. Many of them lack decent habitat. There is no institution for delivery of benefits to such tribal population. Therefore, new outfits have to be setup for these pockets.

2.11 2011 census also shows that new Block and pockets have emerged with more than 50% tribal population. New institution like ITDA have to come up in these areas.

2.12 To sum up, there is necessity for new administrative units for helping tribal people in the following cases :

- (a) Urban areas where the population of Scheduled Tribes exceeds 10,000.
- (b) A special set up with support from MoEF for people who have been relocated from sanctuaries.
- (c) Additional grants for tribal people who were displaced and deracinated because of hydel projects, land acquisition, and transfer of forest land to government / private firms.

3. Nodal Department

3.1 At the State level, the Department in-charge of Tribal Welfare shall be the nodal department for TSP. The nodal department shall be consulted for all expenditure relating to TSP component.

4. Tribal Research Institute (TRI)

4.1.1 The Director of TRI should be a full time officer.

4.1.2 The Ministry is considering to make TRI, Bhubaneswar a National Institute.

4.1.3 The budget for research for 2014-15 has also been enhanced

4.2 In terms of capacity building, there are areas in which the TRI should be strengthened in terms of manpower. Training of tribal people relating to livelihood is one issue. It is also observed that Tribal Welfare Service officials are not provided basic training after recruitment in some places. The TRIs have to be strengthened for this purpose. The third aspect of capacity building relates to in-service training on laws relating to tribals both for officials and elected tribal leaders. Such Laws would include Forest Rights Act (FRA), PESA Act and Regulations in Scheduled Areas.

4.3 Tribal Museums funded from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should be attached to TRIs. This is not about territorial turf between departments. Once the Tribal Museum goes out of the TRI, a knowledge deficit arises within the TRI. This also creates an impression that the Tribal Museums are only of tourist value and not about knowledge of tribals.

4.4 Capacity building programs of MoTA, State Governments and other CSS / State Plan Schemes should access TRIs for capacity building of officials, elected representatives, teachers etc. and funds received towards this should be in a bank account under the control of TRI.

4.5 Out of these funds, the TRI should have the freedom to hire consultants for research and teaching.

5. Inter-State Allocation

5.1 At present, Inter-state Allocation is based largely on the proportion of tribal population of a State. However, it is to be seen that the per capita cost of infrastructure is higher where tribal population is dispersed. Secondly, weights have to be given for sector specific schemes. For example, in case of education, some weight has to be given for extent of illiteracy. Therefore, inter-se allocation between the States will be as follows:-

| | |
|--|--|
| Support to Institutions like ITDA, micro projects etc. | According to the percentage of population. |
| Support for education | 50% weight for population and 50% illiteracy i.e. gap between literacy of tribals in a State and overall literacy in the country |
| Infrastructure | 50% on the basis of population and 50% for areas. |

5.2 It will be more difficult to specify a quantitative norm for allocation of TSP fund between different areas of a State. There are also issues like getting children from disturbed areas and remote areas to residential schools and skill development centres located in urban areas both for safety and higher quality of education. However, a suggested norm of computing the actual fund flow for TSP for different kind of schemes is tabulated below:-

Norms for allocation of cost of a scheme to TSP

| Sl. No. | Type of scheme | Cost to be allocated and accounted for under TSP |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | Exclusively for ST individuals or ST households | 100% |
| 2. | For Scheduled Tribes habitations | 100% |

| | | |
|----|--|---|
| 3. | Benefiting mixed habitations | In proportion of the population of the STs in the habitation |
| 4. | General schemes benefiting ST individuals or ST households, alongwith others | In proportion to the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries actually covered. |
| 5. | Non-divisible infrastructure works | Estimates of likely benefits that may flow to STs may be shown as likely flow to TSP. |
| 6. | For areas based development projects / activities | 25% in respect of the States / UTs having upto 10% ST population |
| 7. | Reimbursement of fee for higher education in self-financed private institution | To be fully met from TSP fund |

6. Establishing Standards for Service Delivery

6.1 For the TSP to succeed in its avowed objective of filling critical gaps in the development of STs within a defined time frame, it is necessary that minimum acceptable standards of service delivery in each are established and enforced across sectors, across geographies. At present the rigor and quality of existing service delivery varies greatly from State to State and also within States, between districts/ ITDPs etc. The Nodal department must ensure that all line departments establish these standards of service delivery and strictly monitor their enforcement. The Nodal Department, in consultation with the concerned line department, must ensure that the minimum standard of service delivery is maintained at all levels for activities undertaken through TSP. For example, in case of education at elementary level the minimum standards as stipulated under the RTE Act should be the benchmark. For Secondary level and above, the State specific norms are to be followed. The efforts should be made to improve upon the existing standards through innovative practices. The standards are to be

maintained in infrastructure development, teacher training, Meals, support to students and support to teachers

6.2 Similarly, for health sector, it must be ensured that the services being delivered through the TSP are meeting standard requirement and not inferior to similar services being provided to other categories. It is also emphasized that the children in Ashram Schools and Hostels are provided with adequately diverse diet rich in essential nutrients with the appropriate frequency to ensure their optimal physical growth and cognitive development. A periodic health check-up of these children is conducted as per the guidelines of RBSK, NRHM.

6.3 A robust monitoring system to monitor the standards of service delivery is therefore, important. States / UTs must put in place a system for regular monitoring of standards of service delivery.

7. Formulation of TSP

7.1 Every line Department having a TSP component will distribute the TSP allocation between different areas separately, specify the allocation going to TSP areas. The nodal department will communicate this to the district ITDA etc. The ITDA will prepare specific plans taking into account their own resources and the resources available under various departments.

7.2 The nodal department will monitor from time to time the actual flow of funds to these areas. In areas where no ITDA etc. exists, the District Collector will monitor such flow once in a quarter.

7.3 The State Secretary in-charge of Tribal Welfare Department will monitor flow of funds at least once a quarter.

7.4 A Committee headed by the Chief Secretary will monitor the flow of funds to the TSP and the expenditure at least once a year before the end of the financial year.

7.5 There should be a mechanism under which any fund of any department which is not spent and which was meant for TSP will be credited to the budget of the nodal department in the next financial year and the nodal department will allocate this money to ITDA etc. for taking up programs in the respective sectors.

7.6 The TRI will setup a Monitoring Cell to assist the ITDA, Collectors and nodal departments in monitoring the program.

8. Expenditure from SCA – TSP / Article 275 (1) grants

8.1.1 In view of the situational analysis, the grants from Gol will be in the following order of priority.

8.1.2 Strengthen ITDAs / dedicated micro projects / create new ITDAs.

8.1.3 Support additional manpower in livelihood and engineering wings within ITDAs etc.

8.1.4 Strengthen Tribal Research Institutes as stated above.

8.1.5 Residential Schools and support to Government hospitals in tribal areas.

8.1.6 Support to linkage with livelihood projects.

8.1.7 Any other project relating to wellbeing of tribals.

8.2 Stand-alone projects like upgradation of breed without forward and backward linkages will not be supported.

8.3 In case of special situations, exceptions can be made to the above with the approval of the Competent Authority

9. Transparency, Accountability and social Audit :

9.1 When works are taken up in a particular area, the beneficiaries / villages / habitations will be informed through the Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabha.

9.2 When individual beneficiaries are benefited, the names and the nature of benefit should be disclosed to the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat. The disclosure will include the amount of money spent, the amount of money spent by individual beneficiaries, incomplete works, funds required for completion of incomplete works.

9.3 The ITDA will take pro-active role in bringing to the notice of the tribal people various Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes from which the people can benefit. They will also facilitate access of the people to the functionaries in-charge of these schemes.

9.4 An independent evaluation of the scheme and its impact will be made through reputed institutions once every two years. Institutions like Tribal Research Institute and State Institute of Rural Development of one State may also be engaged in evaluation of scheme of another State.

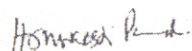
10. Project proposals under SCA-TSP and Article 275 (1) grants will be approved by a Committee consisting of :-

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs | - | Chairman |
| 2. FA, MoTA | - | Member |
| 3. Advisor, Planning Commission | - | Member |
| 4. JS / Director in charge, MoTA | - | Member-convener |

5. Representative of State Government
6. Any other expert co-opted for a particular state or a particular category of project

invitee

Member



(Hrusikesh Panda)

Secretary

4.3.2014

Annexure - 7

NAME OF VILLAGES UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP) AREA WITH ST POPULATION
(AS PER 2001 CENSUS)

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Sedar | Jirania | 1 | Purba Debendranagar. | 8,275 | 2,974 |
| | | | 2 | Jirania. | 6,786 | 5,667 |
| | | | 3 | Radhamohanpur. | 3,446 | 3,446 |
| | | | 4 | Radhapur. | 6,618 | 6,154 |
| | | | 5 | Janmajoy nagar. | 2,385 | 2,385 |
| | | | 6 | Belbari. | 6,846 | 6,755 |
| | | | 7 | Champakbari. | 964 | 582 |
| | | | 8 | Champaknagar. | 3,120 | 2,796 |
| | | | Total | | 38,440 | 30,759 |
| | | Mandai | 1 | Ramchandra nagar. | 3,062 | 3,060 |
| | | | 2 | Laxmipur. | 10,594 | 4,490 |
| | | | 3 | Dinabandunagar. | 4,759 | 4,166 |
| | | | 4 | Sibnagar. | 2,709 | 2,703 |
| | | | 5 | Wakkinagar. | 2,197 | 2,109 |
| | | | 6 | Patnipara. | 3,288 | 3,283 |
| | | | 7 | Ashigarh. | 2,077 | 2,077 |
| | | | 8 | Khengrai | 660 | 660 |
| | | | 9 | Harbhanga. | 672 | 672 |
| | | | 10 | Kathirambari. | 1,722 | 1,704 |
| | | | 11 | Mandainagar. | 6,003 | 5,806 |
| | | | 12 | Dinakobrabra para. | 1,097 | 1,097 |
| | | | 13 | Jamilong para. | 592 | 589 |
| | | | 14 | Athang bari. | 766 | 747 |
| | | | 15 | Brigudas bari. | 223 | 124 |
| | | | 16 | Paschim Barjala. | 3,455 | 2,847 |
| | | | Total | | 43,876 | 36,134 |
| | | Mohanpur | 1 | Megiliband (PART) | 3,827 | 530 |
| | | | 2 | Uttar Devendrachandra nagar | 5,203 | 4,923 |
| | | | 3 | Bodhjangangar | 5,595 | 4,443 |
| | | | 4 | Mantala | 2,702 | 666 |
| | | | Total | | 17,327 | 10,562 |
| | | Hajamara | 1 | Purba Simna. | 1,598 | 1,516 |
| | | | 2 | Uttar Dashgharia. | 217 | 217 |
| | | | 3 | Shankhola | 2,826 | 2,775 |
| | | | 4 | Baluaban. | 4,706 | 4,446 |
| | | | 5 | Baikunthapur. | 1,944 | 1,634 |
| | | | 6 | Dakshin Dashgharia | 358 | 358 |
| | | | 7 | Subalsingh | 223 | 223 |
| | | | 8 | Kamukcharra | 670 | 668 |
| | | | 9 | Surendranagar. | 1,775 | 1,712 |
| | | | 10 | Thamakari | 4,109 | 3,814 |
| | | | 11 | Domrakaridak | 2,433 | 2,422 |
| | | | 12 | Tuichamankurai | 964 | 964 |
| | | | 13 | Chandpur. | 5,734 | 5,563 |
| | | | 14 | Barkathalia | 1,981 | 1,918 |
| | | | 15 | Megiliband (PART) | 3,122 | 320 |
| | | | Total | | 32,660 | 28,550 |
| | | Dukli | 1 | Srinagr | 7,056 | 4,583 |
| | | | Total | | 7,056 | 4,583 |
| | | | 1 | Barmabari | 529 | 529 |
| | | | 2 | Killabari | 1,956 | 1,833 |
| | | | 3 | Sangkumabari. | 3,077 | 3,077 |
| | | | 4 | Kalaibari. | 1,828 | 1,824 |
| | | | 5 | Kandaicharra. | 2,840 | 2,795 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| West | Bilaharh | Jampurjala | 6 | Jampurjala. | 3,949 | 3,585 |
| | | | 7 | Purba Takarjala. | 1,875 | 1,859 |
| | | | 8 | Paschim Takarjala. | 4,790 | 4,748 |
| | | | 9 | Ratanpur. | 3,997 | 3,942 |
| | | | 10 | Prabhapur | 3,391 | 2,733 |
| | | | 11 | Mohanpur. | 3,376 | 1,666 |
| | | | 12 | Pekurjala. | 840 | 805 |
| | | | 13 | Barnicharra. | 580 | 564 |
| | | | 14 | Shyamnagar. | 1,012 | 966 |
| | | | 15 | Madhya Ghaniamara. | 2,272 | 2,235 |
| | | | 16 | Ujan Ghaniamara | 2,692 | 2,662 |
| | | | 17 | Ujan pathalia | 1,707 | 1,651 |
| | | | 18 | Amarendranagar. | 2,382 | 1,931 |
| | | | 19 | Hirepur. | 1,075 | 972 |
| | | | Total | | 44,168 | 40,377 |
| | | Bishalgarh | 1 | Madhya pathalia. | 1,968 | 1,863 |
| | | | 2 | Pathaliaghat . | 2,559 | 2,176 |
| | | | 3 | Promod nagar. | 2,646 | 2,144 |
| | | | 4 | Latiacharra. | 3,949 | 3,335 |
| | | | 5 | Sutarmura. | 1,943 | 1,927 |
| | | | 6 | Dhariathal. | 1,084 | 1,063 |
| | | | 7 | Ramnagar. | 2,285 | 2,257 |
| | | | 8 | Rangmla. | 2,676 | 2,493 |
| | | | 9 | Bastali. | 2,286 | 1,865 |
| | | | 10 | Padmanagar. | 1,296 | 1,271 |
| | | | 11 | Gajaria | 3,483 | 1,680 |
| | | | 12 | Bangshibari | 1,127 | 1,127 |
| | | | Total | | 27,266 | 23,201 |
| | Sonamura | Melagarh | 1 | Chandaul. | 2,384 | 1,641 |
| | | | 2 | Uttar Taibandal. | 1,749 | 1,541 |
| | | | 3 | Dakshin Taibandal. | 1,404 | 1,377 |
| | | | 4 | Khedarbari. (Part) | 4,568 | 18 |
| | | | 5 | Khedarbari. | 995 | 995 |
| | | | Total | | 11,100 | 5,572 |
| | | Boxanagar | 1 | Bijovnagar . | 827 | 827 |
| | | | 2 | Dhanirampur. | 1,383 | 1,367 |
| | | | Total | | 2,210 | 2,194 |
| | | Kathalia | 1 | Jagatrampur. | 3,225 | 2,938 |
| | | | 2 | Birendranagar. | 2,033 | 1,584 |
| | | | 3 | Manaipathar. | 393 | 160 |
| | | | Total | | 5,651 | 4,682 |
| | | Khowai | 1 | Gour Nagar | 1,389 | 181 |
| | | | 2 | Uttar Ramchandra Ghat | 4,740 | 2,263 |
| | | | Total | | 6,129 | 2,444 |
| | | Tulaashikar | 1 | Paschim Karangicharra | 2,065 | 1,141 |
| | | | 2 | Paschim Laxmicharra | 2,370 | 1,980 |
| | | | 3 | Purba Laxmicharra | 2,320 | 1,605 |
| | | | 4 | Sukhiabari | 108 | 108 |
| | | | 5 | Remacharra | 113 | 113 |
| | | | 6 | Shikaribari | 1,589 | 1,589 |
| | | | 7 | Maidenbari | 293 | 297 |
| | | | 8 | Ramkrishnabari | 603 | 577 |
| | | | 9 | Purba Rajnagar | 3,032 | 2,952 |
| | | | 10 | Purba Champacharra | 2,527 | 2,502 |
| | | | 11 | Paschim Champacharra | 4,498 | 4,019 |
| | | | 12 | Purba Bahaibari | 2,708 | 1,916 |
| | | | 13 | Paschim Bechaibari | 2,085 | 1,811 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|------------|-------|--|--------|--------|
| | Khowai | | 14 | Paschim Rajnagar | 3,312 | 3,189 |
| | | | 15 | Uttar Promodnagar. | 1,839 | 1,838 |
| | | | 16 | Badlabari . | 1,484 | 1,484 |
| | | | 17 | Mainakbari. | 209 | 209 |
| | | | 18 | Jagnakobra bari . | 1,791 | 1,791 |
| | | | 19 | Tuichindra bari. | 1,712 | 1,706 |
| | | | Total | | 34,658 | 30,827 |
| | | Padmabil | 1 | Purba Belcharra | 1,407 | 1,321 |
| | | | 2 | Paschim Belcharra | 2,753 | 2,254 |
| | | | 3 | Bagabil | 1,409 | 1,401 |
| | | | 4 | Khengrabari | 321 | 321 |
| | | | 5 | Ratanpur | 2,540 | 2,403 |
| | | | 6 | Uttar Padmabil (PART) | 2,241 | 2,045 |
| | | | 7 | Dakshin Padmabil | 2,723 | 2,632 |
| | | | 8 | Gayamani bari. | 1,661 | 1,659 |
| | | | 9 | Dakshin Ramchandraphat. | 3,908 | 3,760 |
| | | | 10 | Tuihaching bari . | 1,817 | 1,814 |
| | | | 11 | Paglabari. | 2,202 | 2,196 |
| | | | 12 | Ramdayal bari. | 1,940 | 1,922 |
| | | | 13 | Akharabari . | 2,495 | 2,262 |
| | | | Total | | 27,417 | 25,990 |
| | Tellamura | Tellamura | 1 | Uttar pulinpur. | 3,157 | 3,157 |
| | | | 2 | Dakshin Pulinpur. | 8,094 | 8,075 |
| | | | Total | | 11,251 | 11,232 |
| | | Kalyanpur | 1 | Uttar Ghilatai. | 4,467 | 2,548 |
| | | | 2 | Paschim Kalyanpur. | 1,086 | 1,037 |
| | | | Total | | 5,553 | 3,585 |
| | | Munglabari | 1 | Dakshin Maharani. | 1,719 | 1,483 |
| | | | 2 | Uttar Gakulgar. | 5,740 | 4,445 |
| | | | 3 | Atharmur R.F. | 3,727 | 3,311 |
| | | | 4 | Nuncharra R.F. | 3,055 | 2,908 |
| | | | 5 | Dakshin Gakulmagar. | 3,665 | 3,621 |
| | | | 6 | Sri Ramkhara. | 2,088 | 2,043 |
| | | | 7 | Ramkrishnapur. | 1,344 | 1,333 |
| | | | Total | | 21,338 | 19,144 |
| | Udaipur | Matarbari | 1 | Bagma (part) | 1,311 | 2 |
| | | | 2 | Garji R.F. (part) | 4,913 | 3,066 |
| | | | 3 | Baisha bari. | 2,551 | 2,211 |
| | | | 4 | Taiherchung | 1,579 | 1,575 |
| | | | 5 | Purba Mogpushkarini . | 1,458 | 942 |
| | | | 6 | Dakshin Maharani. | 2,640 | 2,489 |
| | | | 7 | Gandhari. | 1,109 | 1,109 |
| | | | 8 | Garjichhara | 4,503 | 2,441 |
| | | | Total | | 20,064 | 13,835 |
| | | Kakrabari | 1 | Garjai R.F. (Part) (Next part Matabari) | 943 | 660 |
| | | | Total | | 943 | 660 |
| | | Killa | 1 | Chaygharia . | 2,068 | 2,068 |
| | | | 2 | Thelakum. | 1,887 | 1,882 |
| | | | 3 | Chaimarao. | 1,748 | 1,748 |
| | | | 4 | Uttar Brajendranagar. | 1,326 | 1,326 |
| | | | 5 | Chharthai. (Un inhabitation) | 688 | 688 |
| | | | 6 | Killa. | 5,364 | 4,994 |
| | | | 7 | Dakshin Brajendranagar. (Part) | 3,103 | 3,099 |
| | | | 8 | Uttar Barmura Deotmara.R.F. | 1,627 | 1,627 |
| | | | 9 | Purba Brajendranagar. | 2,096 | 2,064 |
| | | | 10 | Raiabari. | 1,016 | 1,011 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|---------|-------|--|--------|--------|
| | | | 11 | Kanchigang R.F. | 3,962 | 3,947 |
| | | | 12 | Khupilong (Part) | 2,324 | 2,079 |
| | | | 13 | Bagma(Part) (Next Part Matarbari) | 3,856 | 3,839 |
| | | | Total | | 31,065 | 30,372 |
| | | Amarpur | 1 | Kamlaipara. | 443 | 443 |
| | | | 2 | Paschim Sarbong. | 2,494 | 2,486 |
| | | | 3 | Purba Sarbong. | 897 | 896 |
| | | | 4 | Rajkang. | 2,687 | 1,375 |
| | | | 5 | Paschim Malbasa. | 4,791 | 3,104 |
| | | | 6 | Purba Malbasa. | 686 | 686 |
| | | | 7 | Dalak. | 2,642 | 1,792 |
| | | | 8 | Paharpur. | 1,684 | 1,659 |
| | | | 9 | Purba Daluma. | 1,511 | 1,441 |
| | | | 10 | paschim Daluma. | 2,053 | 1,942 |
| | | | 11 | Kurmacharra. | 868 | 868 |
| | | | 12 | Tairbhuma. | 542 | 542 |
| | | | 13 | Uttar Challagong. | 1,830 | 1,017 |
| | | | 14 | Nutanbazar | 6,727 | 3,130 |
| | | | 15 | Bampur | 3,616 | 1,650 |
| | | | 16 | Gungia | 1,723 | 1,682 |
| | | | 17 | Rangamati | 4,627 | 716 |
| | | | 18 | Debbari | 1,417 | 711 |
| | | | 19 | Rangkang | 2,545 | 535 |
| | | | 20 | Birganj | 4,320 | 957 |
| | | | 21 | Barmura Deotamura R.F. | 242 | 242 |
| | | | 22 | Paschim Kalajari R.F. (part) | 1,076 | 830 |
| | | | Total | | 49,421 | 28,704 |
| | | Karbook | 1 | Laogong. | 1,674 | 1,674 |
| | | | 2 | Dakshin Challagong. | 2,910 | 1,125 |
| | | | 3 | Uttar Ekchari | 4,005 | 2,904 |
| | | | 4 | Paschaim Ekchari | 558 | 558 |
| | | | 5 | Dakshin Ekchari | 1,549 | 1,180 |
| | | | 6 | Paschim Korbook | 1,774 | 1,774 |
| | | | 7 | Paschim Manikya Dewan | 2,160 | 2,078 |
| | | | 8 | Lebacharra | 4,318 | 1,135 |
| | | | 9 | Rambhdra | 824 | 824 |
| | | | 10 | Purba Manikya Dewan | 1,997 | 1,893 |
| | | | 11 | Purba Karbook | 3,245 | 3,179 |
| | | | 12 | Dakshin Karbook | 3,312 | 3,099 |
| | | | 13 | Ichachhari | 2,941 | 2,922 |
| | | | 14 | Patichari. | 2,917 | 2,906 |
| | | | 15 | Purba kalajhari R.F. | 2,730 | 2,730 |
| | | | 16 | Jarimura | 720 | 720 |
| | | | 17 | Makchari | 1,212 | 1,203 |
| | | | 18 | Chakpur | 319 | 319 |
| | | | 19 | Paschim Klajari R.F.(Part) (Next part Amarpur.) | 558 | 360 |
| | | | Total | | 39,165 | 32,223 |
| | | | 1 | Palkucharra. | 1,898 | 1,897 |
| | | | 2 | Uttar Taidu. | 2,226 | 1,692 |
| | | | 3 | Jambukchra. | 1,495 | 1,489 |
| | | | 4 | Purba Taichlong. | 1,347 | 1,335 |
| | | | 5 | Ampichra. | 674 | 674 |
| | | | 6 | Haripur. | 694 | 693 |
| | | | 7 | Paschim Taishlong | 1,795 | 1,712 |
| | | | 8 | Dakshin Taidu. | 2,816 | 1,770 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| South | Ompinagar | Ompinagar | 9 | Taidudhepha. | 2,056 | 2,056 |
| | | | 10 | Dhanlekha | 1,152 | 1,152 |
| | | | 11 | Baishyamanipara. | 1,361 | 1,358 |
| | | | 12 | Ampinagar. | 3,988 | 1,232 |
| | | | 13 | Uttar Changong. | 585 | 585 |
| | | | 14 | Melchi. | 1,388 | 1,320 |
| | | | 15 | Gamaichara. | 2,365 | 2,365 |
| | | | 16 | Ekjanchara. | 1,567 | 1,482 |
| | | | 17 | Chechuya. | 1,823 | 1,728 |
| | | | 18 | Dakshin Chengong | 1,393 | 1,281 |
| | | | 19 | Sonachera. | 1,654 | 1,654 |
| | | | Total | | 32,277 | 27,475 |
| | Santirbazar | Bagafa | 1 | Paschim paticharri | 2,177 | 1,728 |
| | | | 2 | Rajapur | 1,885 | 1,264 |
| | | | 3 | Purba Kathalia | 1,823 | 1,763 |
| | | | 4 | Purba Manu | 2,266 | 1,878 |
| | | | 5 | Paschim Manu | 3,497 | 2,352 |
| | | | 6 | Birchandanagar | 5,105 | 2,800 |
| | | | 7 | Purba Patichari | 1,138 | 941 |
| | | | 8 | Uttar Takamcharra | 1,978 | 1,822 |
| | | | 9 | Dakshin Takmachara | 3,807 | 2,649 |
| | | | 10 | Uttar Debipur | 1,382 | 1,183 |
| | | | 11 | Raibari | 1,016 | 1,015 |
| | | | 12 | Uttar Barpatiray | 663 | 663 |
| | | | 13 | Kalasi | 2,609 | 1,415 |
| | | | 14 | Dakshin Barapatiray | 767 | 767 |
| | | | 15 | Birendranagr | 874 | 874 |
| | | | 16 | Pudrba Pilak | 3,289 | 3,141 |
| | | | 17 | Tairumcharra | 1,707 | 1,707 |
| | | | 18 | Laxmicharra | 2,453 | 2,384 |
| | | | 19 | Kalalaogang | 746 | 661 |
| | | | 20 | Baikhora | 1,865 | 1,045 |
| | | | 21 | Dakshin Hichacharra | 4,108 | 2,419 |
| | | | 22 | Abhngachhara | 1,361 | 1,276 |
| | | | 23 | Gardang | 1,276 | 699 |
| | | | 24 | Uttar Hicha chhara | 4,412 | 2,505 |
| | | | 25 | Muhuripur R.F. | 8,539 | 2,793 |
| | | | 26 | Purba Charak Bai | 3,582 | 575 |
| | | | 27 | Madhya Pilak | 3,846 | 1,449 |
| | | | 28 | Barmura Debtamura R.F. | 2,945 | 2,925 |
| | | | Total | | 71,116 | 46,693 |
| | Belonia | Rajnagar | 1 | Kashari R.F. | 1,800 | 896 |
| | | | Total | | 1,800 | 896 |
| | | Hrishyamukh | 1 | Ratanpur | 3,239 | 2,245 |
| | | | 2 | Tuigamari | 204 | 204 |
| | | | 3 | Shibpur | 886 | 667 |
| | | | 4 | Takka R.F. | 2,138 | 2,051 |
| | | | 5 | Uttar Sonachhari | 2,578 | 955 |
| | | | Total | | 9,045 | 6,122 |
| | Ratiband | Ratiband | 1 | Taikumbachara | 1,022 | 837 |
| | | | 2 | Dakshin Tuisama | 1,287 | 1,261 |
| | | | 3 | Sakhbari | 1,463 | 1,128 |
| | | | 4 | Gardhang | 1,942 | 1,538 |
| | | | 5 | Gagan Chandrapara | 723 | 723 |
| | | | 6 | Sindukpathar | 2,401 | 1,425 |
| | | | 7 | Fulchhari | 3,831 | 1,945 |
| | | | 8 | Chalitachara | 2,022 | 1,139 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|------------|-------|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | CHALITAMUR | 9 | Betaga R.F. | 4,533 | 3,885 |
| | | | 10 | Tekka Tulshi R.F. | 2,410 | 2,408 |
| | | | 11 | Harbatali | 1,395 | 1,356 |
| | | | 12 | Uttar Kalapania | 969 | 969 |
| | | | 13 | Bhuratali | 5,784 | 2,126 |
| | | | 14 | Rajnagar | 1,860 | 0 |
| | | | 15 | Paschim Sabroom | 953 | 200 |
| | | | Total | | 32,595 | 20,940 |
| | | Sabroom | 1 | Barabil | 4,210 | 4,063 |
| | | | 2 | Silachari | 2,641 | 2,212 |
| | | | 3 | Suknachari | 3,185 | 3,132 |
| | | | 4 | Gorakappa | 1,524 | 1,193 |
| | | | 5 | Barmura Devtamura R.F. | 236 | 236 |
| | | | 6 | Desharampara | 257 | 257 |
| | | | 7 | Bishnupur | 1,631 | 1,535 |
| | | | 8 | Uttar Bejoypur | 1,390 | 1,349 |
| | | | 9 | Sonaichari | 1,081 | 641 |
| | | | 10 | Rupaichari | 1,890 | 891 |
| | | | 11 | kathal chari | 1,397 | 1,096 |
| | | | 12 | Dakshin Manubankul | 2,804 | 2,217 |
| | | | 13 | Chalita bankul | 2,135 | 1,845 |
| | | | 14 | Bagmara | 1,304 | 1,304 |
| | | | 15 | Bagachatal | 772 | 771 |
| | | | 16 | Rajdharpur | 568 | 568 |
| | | | 17 | Purba Sabroom | 605 | 605 |
| | | | 18 | Dakshin Bijoypur | 383 | 383 |
| | | | 19 | Purba Lodhua | 1,102 | 669 |
| | | | 20 | Paschim Lodhua | 1,165 | 635 |
| | | | 21 | Uttar Manubankul | 2,778 | 1,803 |
| | | | 22 | Chatak chari | 1,907 | 1,284 |
| | | | 23 | Aliamara | 357 | 356 |
| | | | 24 | Baishnabpur | 760 | 339 |
| | | | 25 | Dakshin Sabroom | 982 | 935 |
| | | | 26 | Magrum | 670 | 600 |
| | | | 27 | Kaptali | 1,189 | 1,118 |
| | | | Total | | 38,923 | 32,037 |
| | Kailashahar | Kumarghat | 1 | Rajkandi | 2,488 | 2,338 |
| | | | 2 | Saidachara | 918 | 915 |
| | | | 3 | Radhanagar | 3,579 | 795 |
| | | | 4 | Deo Reserve Forest (part) | 2,379 | 2,361 |
| | | | 5 | Dengdung | 1,482 | 1,389 |
| | | | Total | | 10,846 | 7,798 |
| | | Gourmagar | 1 | Uttar Unakuti R.F. | 706 | 686 |
| | | | 2 | Debasthal | 688 | 160 |
| | | | 3 | Dhutucharra | 836 | 805 |
| | | | 4 | Golakpur | 2,456 | 1,401 |
| | | | 5 | Samaruhala R.F. | 136 | 136 |
| | | | Total | | 4,822 | 3,188 |
| | | | 1 | Joyantipara | 172 | 163 |
| | | | 2 | Ujan Machmara R.F. | 5,010 | 2,338 |
| | | | 3 | Laljuri | 3,786 | 1,177 |
| | | | 4 | Sibnagar | 2,732 | 1,554 |
| | | | 5 | Jamaripara | 853 | 853 |
| | | | 6 | Central Catchment R.F.(Part) | 7,734 | 6,840 |
| | | | 7 | Paschim Tlansanbari (part) | 430 | 430 |
| | | | 8 | Central Catchment R.F. | 4,646 | 4,646 |
| | | | 9 | Gachirampara | 25,824 | 24,283 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|------------|-------|---|--------|--------|
| North | Kanchanpur | Dasda | 10 | Lambachara | 130 | 130 |
| | | | 11 | Kalapania | 805 | 805 |
| | | | 12 | Suntitipur | 109 | 109 |
| | | | 13 | Ramprasai para | 382 | 382 |
| | | | 14 | Tuichama | 3,462 | 3,453 |
| | | | 15 | Taiyangpara | 305 | 305 |
| | | | 16 | Dasamanipara | 888 | 759 |
| | | | 17 | Kamarmara | 392 | 392 |
| | | | 18 | Dasda Laxmipur | 7,923 | 2,908 |
| | | | 19 | Satnala | 7,129 | 3,598 |
| | | | 20 | Manu Chailengta R.F. | 1,438 | 1,438 |
| | | | 21 | Chandipur | 951 | 845 |
| | | | 22 | Kanchan chara | 2,508 | 1,297 |
| | | | 23 | Kanchanpur | 12,056 | 4,128 |
| | | | 24 | Santipur | 1,753 | 221 |
| | | | 25 | Dewanbari | 1,011 | 594 |
| | | | 26 | Rabirajpara | 882 | 882 |
| | | | 27 | Deo Reserve Forest. | 1,002 | 834 |
| | | | 28 | Sabual (part) (Next part Jampaihill) | 276 | 276 |
| | | | Total | | 94,589 | 65,640 |
| | | Jampaihill | 1 | Kalagang (part) | 1,064 | 1,060 |
| | | | 2 | Sabul (part) | 1,757 | 1,747 |
| | | | 3 | Sailo | 201 | 201 |
| | | | 4 | Simblong | 628 | 628 |
| | | | 5 | Bhangmun | 1,699 | 1,522 |
| | | | 6 | Tlakchi | 501 | 497 |
| | | | 7 | Purba manpai | 824 | 822 |
| | | | 8 | Paschim Manpai | 634 | 627 |
| | | | 9 | Boliantchief | 866 | 847 |
| | | | 10 | Banglabari | 221 | 221 |
| | | | 11 | Central Catchement R.F. (Part) | 644 | 644 |
| | | | Total | | 9,839 | 8,816 |
| | | Damcherra | 1 | Rahumchara | 1,469 | 1,348 |
| | | | 2 | Damcharra | 3,304 | 1,016 |
| | | | 3 | Narendranagar | 1,322 | 1,195 |
| | | | 4 | Kacharichara | 1,904 | 1,898 |
| | | | 5 | Damchara R.F. | 4,260 | 4,158 |
| | | | 6 | Piplachara | 1,435 | 1,181 |
| | | | 7 | Bangsul | 493 | 493 |
| | | | 8 | Khedachara | 4,790 | 46 24 |
| | | | 9 | Juri R.F. | 1,877 | 1,609 |
| | | | Total | | 20,854 | 12,898 |
| | | Pecharthat | 1 | Birchandarangar | 472 | 379 |
| | | | 2 | Nabinchara | 1,286 | 1,217 |
| | | | 3 | Lakshmanchara | 2,241 | 2,129 |
| | | | 4 | Paschim Andharachhara | 1,979 | 1,979 |
| | | | 5 | Purba Andharachhara | 1,244 | 1,102 |
| | | | 6 | Pencharthal | 5,762 | 2,330 |
| | | | 7 | Karaichara | 763 | 416 |
| | | | 8 | Baghichara | 1,193 | 498 |
| | | | 9 | Nalcata | 3,155 | 1,794 |
| | | | 10 | Dhanichara | 4,667 | 2,355 |
| | | | 11 | Uttar Machmara | 6,885 | 2,244 |
| | | | 12 | Dakshin machmara | 2,561 | 1,181 |
| | | | Total | | 32,208 | 17,624 |
| | | | 1 | Balidhum | 1,319 | 1,177 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|-----------|----|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Dharmasagar | Panisagar | 2 | Deochara | 4,258 | 15 |
| | | | | Total | 5,577 | 1,192 |
| | Kamelpur | Salema | 1 | Chetrai | 579 | 570 |
| | | | 2 | Longtarai R.F. | 438 | 438 |
| | | | 3 | Jamthumbari | 1,591 | 1,148 |
| | | | 4 | Mendi | 2,119 | 2,021 |
| | | | 5 | Simbuk Chak | 466 | 464 |
| | | | 6 | Maharani | 778 | 73 |
| | | | | Total | 5,971 | 4,714 |
| | Ambassa | Ambassa | 1 | Kulai R.F. (Ext.) | 757 | 746 |
| | | | 2 | Ulemcharra | 444 | 444 |
| | | | 3 | Karnamanipara | 505 | 343 |
| | | | 4 | Lalcharra | 115 | 115 |
| | | | 5 | Balucharra | 746 | 746 |
| | | | 6 | Tetaiya | 755 | 753 |
| | | | 7 | Chakmapara | 1,596 | 1,596 |
| | | | 8 | Siddapara | 399 | 399 |
| | | | 9 | Khamu para | 163 | 163 |
| | | | 10 | Khowaipara | 717 | 652 |
| | | | 11 | Ganganagar | 458 | 357 |
| | | | 12 | Karnapara | 486 | 486 |
| | | | 13 | Batabari | 1,223 | 1,223 |
| | | | 14 | Radharam bari | 281 | 281 |
| | | | 15 | Gangaparasad para | 386 | 386 |
| | | | 16 | Satbhैया | 258 | 258 |
| | | | 17 | Dangamapara | 343 | 343 |
| | | | 18 | Sardingkhapara | 162 | 162 |
| | | | 19 | Pustaraipara | 670 | 670 |
| | | | 20 | Blalaram | 1,824 | 912 |
| | | | 21 | Kamalachara | 3,766 | 2,088 |
| | | | 22 | Raipasa | 1,124 | 905 |
| | | | 23 | Kulai R.F. | 3,313 | 3,294 |
| | | | 24 | Jagannathpur | 1,115 | 856 |
| | | | 25 | Kathalbari | 653 | 652 |
| | | | 26 | Sikaribari | 1,717 | 1,702 |
| | | | 27 | Auliaraipara | 677 | 674 |
| | | | 28 | Harimangalpara | 554 | 554 |
| | | | 29 | Gurudhanpara. | 975 | 835 |
| | | | 30 | Bagmara | 2,222 | 2,028 |
| | | | 31 | Ambassa | 4,467 | 185 |
| | | | | Total | 32,871 | 24,808 |
| | | Manu | 1 | Kanchancharra | 2,532 | 2,349 |
| | | | 2 | Nalkata | 3,126 | 1,507 |
| | | | 3 | Ultachhara | 1,641 | 1,641 |
| | | | 4 | Purba karamchara | 2,284 | 2,284 |
| | | | 5 | Purba Masli | 3,308 | 321 |
| | | | 6 | Paschim Masli | 1,901 | 937 |
| | | | 7 | Paschim Karamchara | 3,830 | 2,111 |
| | | | 8 | Karatchhara | 843 | 773 |
| | | | 9 | Kathalcharra | 5,004 | 3,689 |
| | | | 10 | Demchara | 2,233 | 2,205 |
| | | | 11 | Uttar Dhumachara | 3,643 | 3,052 |
| | | | 12 | Dakshin Dhumachara | 3,478 | 2,979 |
| | | | 13 | Longtarai R.F. | 7,011 | 6,969 |
| | | | 14 | Manu | 6,480 | 1,749 |
| | | | 15 | Jarulchara | 1,845 | 1,598 |
| | | | 16 | Lalchara | 3,415 | 3,212 |

| District | Sub-Division | Block | Sl | Name of Villages | Total | ST |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Dhalai | L.T. Valley | | 17 | Mainama | 5,043 | 3,245 |
| | | | 18 | Jamirchara | 973 | 389 |
| | | | 19 | Gainama | 2,174 | 1,292 |
| | | | 20 | Chailengta | 5,140 | 1,805 |
| | | | 21 | Ghagrachara | 310 | 310 |
| | | | Total | | 66,214 | 44,417 |
| | | Chowmanu | 1 | Durgachara | 1,283 | 947 |
| | | | 2 | Sonapur | 434 | 383 |
| | | | 3 | Joychandara para | 515 | 492 |
| | | | 4 | Sadhuian para | 537 | 537 |
| | | | 5 | Makarchara | 2,076 | 1,744 |
| | | | 6 | Uttar Longtarai | 764 | 655 |
| | | | 7 | Dakshin Longtarai | 732 | 731 |
| | | | 8 | Paschim Chawmanu | 2,728 | 2,190 |
| | | | 9 | Purba Chawmanu | 1,006 | 870 |
| | | | 10 | Manik pur | 902 | 762 |
| | | | 11 | Central Catchment R.F. | 8,807 | 8,454 |
| | | | 12 | Debchara | 1,268 | 1,268 |
| | | | 13 | Manu Chailengta R.F. | 7,045 | 7,045 |
| | | | Total | | 28,097 | 26,078 |
| | Gandachara | Dumburnagar | 1 | Jagabandhupara | 1,187 | 1,115 |
| | | | 2 | Barabari | 397 | 397 |
| | | | 3 | Jinarajpara | 271 | 271 |
| | | | 4 | Bhagirathpara | 1,242 | 1,164 |
| | | | 5 | Sipa singh | 402 | 402 |
| | | | 6 | Malyansingh | 156 | 156 |
| | | | 7 | Dalapati para | 1,366 | 1,320 |
| | | | 8 | Purba Gandacharra | 244 | 244 |
| | | | 9 | Ultacharra | 1,741 | 1,663 |
| | | | 10 | Chitrajhari | 1,328 | 1,321 |
| | | | 11 | Laxmipur | 2,329 | 1,879 |
| | | | 12 | Paschim Gandacharra | 7,581 | 2,823 |
| | | | 13 | Sarna | 3,344 | 1,376 |
| | | | 14 | Uttarajpara | 616 | 616 |
| | | | 15 | Paschim Kalyan Singh | 58 | 13 |
| | | | 16 | Purba Kalyan Singh | 824 | 824 |
| | | | 17 | Joyrampur | 794 | 785 |
| | | | 18 | Sarbong | 357 | 357 |
| | | | 19 | Ratanagar | 900 | 900 |
| | | | 20 | Birchandranagar | 462 | 459 |
| | | | 21 | Thakur Chara | 1,021 | 1,019 |
| | | | 22 | Ranipukur | 926 | 780 |
| | | | 23 | Bulongbasha | 1,383 | 550 |
| | | | 24 | Dalajhari | 1,465 | 1,464 |
| | | | 25 | Ramnagar | 750 | 644 |
| | | | 26 | Khedarkot | 163 | 163 |
| | | | 27 | Kamalakhal | 250 | 250 |
| | | | 28 | Kamalasram | 580 | 580 |
| | | | 29 | Tuichama | 1,153 | 1,153 |
| | | | 30 | Sukraichara | 535 | 535 |
| | | | 31 | Bwal khali | 1,259 | 1,258 |
| | | | 32 | Jarulchara | 486 | 486 |
| | | | 33 | Purba Raima | 1,863 | 1,863 |
| | | | 34 | Paschim Raima | 228 | 228 |
| | | | 35 | Paschim Potacharra | 1,478 | 1,404 |
| | | | 36 | Purba Potachhara | 3,234 | 3,039 |
| | | | Total | | 42,373 | 33,501 |

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