

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(2002-2003)

(THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA)

TWENTY THIRD REPORT

MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Rajasthan.

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

February, 2003 / Magha, 1924 (Saka)

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (2002-2003)**

Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma - Chairman

MEMBERS – LOK SABHA

2. Sh. Mahendra Baitha
3. Sh. Padmanava Behera
4. Prof. Dukha Bhagat
5. Sh. Kanti Lal Bhuria
6. \$ Sh. Anand Mohan Biswas
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SECRETARIAT

1. Sh. S.C. Rastogi – Joint Secretary
2. Sh. Krishan Lal – Director
3. Sh. K. Jena – Assistant Director

4. Smt. Maya Lingi – Committee Officer

\$ Ceased to be member of the Cte. w.e.f. 3.2.03 on his demise.

Ceased to be member of the Cte. w.e.f. 29.1.03 on her becoming Minister.

@ Ceased to be member of the Cte. w.e.f. 25.11.02 on expiry of their term as member of Rajya Sabha.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having been authorised by the Committee to finalise and submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty Third Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Tribal Affairs – Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Rajasthan.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and those of the Government of Rajasthan on 23rd August, 2001. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Government of Rajasthan for placing before the Committee the material and information the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on 8th January, 2003.

4. A summary of conclusion/recommendations contained in the Report is appended (Appendix).

RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA

Chairman

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

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTORY

A. Background Note

1.1 The caste system in India, whatever its genesis and its justification, has created a highly stratified societal structure with a hierarchy of castes and communities separated by barriers of exclusiveness and social inequality. The Scheduled Tribes who are one of the backward classes of society, for historical reasons, have remained socially and economically backward. Therefore when Community Development movement was started immediately after the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the tribal areas received a special attention. Concerted efforts have also been made under subsequent plans to raise the social and economic status of these Scheduled Tribes through tribal development programmes in all the States. Special safeguards have been provided to the Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. Responsibility has been put on both Central and State Governments to carefully plan for socio-economic and educational advancement of Scheduled Tribes without disturbing their socio-cultural heritage.

(i) Tribal Population

1.2 Rajasthan, which is the largest state in area (342,239 sq kms.) after formation of Chhatisgarh state from Madhya Pradesh, total population of the state is 4,40,05,990. The Scheduled Tribe population of the state is 5474881 and its percentage to total population is 12.4%. The Scheduled Tribe population in the Tribal sub plan area is 2401711 and its percentage to total population of TSP areas is 68.24%.

(ii) Scheduled Area of Rajasthan

1.3 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that the southern part of the State consisting of Udaipur, Dungarur, Banswara, Sirohi and Chittorgarh districts has the concentration of economically weaker sections of tribals. Bheels, Meenas, Damors, Garasias and Saharias being main tribes of the area. These tribes were declared as

Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution. In pursuance of article 244, the President of India declared the areas of Dungarpur, Banswara, and Pratapgarh as scheduled areas. Later on tribal sub plan area was chalked out of adjoining tehsils where tribal population was more than 50%. Scheduled area in the State extends over the entire districts of Banswara and Dungarpur, six tehsils and 81 villages of Udaipur district, two tehsils of Chittorgarh district and one block of Sirohi district. Details of which are as follows:-

S.No.	District	Block	No. of Villages	Total area (Sq. kms.)	Population	
					Total	Scheduled Tribes
1.	Dungarpur	5	850	3565.34	874544	575805
2.	Banswara	8	1462	5076.95	1155600	849050
3.	Udaipur	7	1517	7853.13	1128494	777030
4.	Chittorgarh	2	527	2153.90	280057	145092
5.	Sirohi	1	81	859.11	80611	54734
Total		23	4437	19508.43	3519311	2401711

B. INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND OBJECTIVES

1.4 The Committee were also informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that in Rajasthan, instead of ITDP approach, Tribal Sub-Plan approach is in existence. In the year 1974-75, one Tribal Sub-Plan Area was declared. It is contiguous area in southern Rajasthan consisting of 23 Blocks spread over 5 Districts. Out of these 5 Districts, two Districts, namely, Banswara and Dungarpur are within the TSP area completely and remaining 3 Districts are partly included in the TSP area. There is one Project Officer (Tribal) in each of the 5 Districts, who in close association with the Collector of the District, implements various schemes of Tribal Development. The Project Officers work under Tribal Development Commissioner, located at Udaipur, who is over all incharge of TSP area.

The Plan at the level of Tribal Development Commissioner of a district is prepared. The Schemes of various Departments like Agriculture and Medical, Health, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry are formulated and implemented by the respective departments. The schemes of Tribal Area Development Department are implemented through the Project Officers (Tribals), which are very small in number. The Tribal Development Commissioner, coordinates planning, implementation and monitoring of various schemes in TSP area with various departments. Sufficient powers have been delegated to the T.D., Commissioner to have control and superintendence over various departments. A decision to adopt Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development in the State has been taken and it has been adopted from 1999-2000 (15.10.99) and it will be implemented from 2002-03.

- 1.5 When the Committee desired to know whether the Project Officer/Administrator at ITDP level had been delegated enough financial and administrative control to coordinate and implement various developmental schemes, the Ministry in their written note stated that the Project Officer/Deputy Project Officers have been given full powers of the Head of the Office and financial powers for sanctioning upto Rs.50,000. ITDP level programmes are implemented under the overall control of the District Collectors assisted by Project/Dy Project Officers. Project Directors of D.R.D.A.'s and District collectors have been equipped with financial and administrative control to coordinate and implement various development schemes.
- 1.6 According to the Ministry, the main objectives in formulation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects are as under ;
 - (a) Narrowing the gap between the levels of development in the tribal and other areas.
 - (b) Improving the quality of life of Tribal Communities.
 - (c) Integrated development of the TSP areas.

(d) Planning, implementing, Controlling, monitoring and supervising the schemes for the welfare of Tribals in TSP area.

1.7 The Committee, had also been informed by the Ministry that the focus in the Seventh Plan was on raising the economic status and fuller realisation of the development potential of the tribals and the tribal areas with the objective of giving them social and economic justice. The strategy also specifically aimed at improving the living condition of the tribals by giving them better social and civic amenities and facilities. The working Group has recommended that the objectives of the Seventh Plan would continue for the Eighth Plan period. However, specific focus is to be given on creation of confidence in tribals through education to enable them to take full and optimal advantages of the development and change. The objectives for the Eighth Plan would be as under: -

- (a) A progressive reduction in poverty and unemployment thereby reduction in income inequalities.
- (b) Improving the quality of life through a minimum needs programme.
- (c) Development and strengthening of infrastructure base for further economic exploitation of the tribal sub plan area.
- (d) Development of Confidence of tribals along the desired lines through intensive educational efforts.

1.8 When asked by the Committee whether the objectives of ITDP were achieved in Rajasthan, the State Government of Rajasthan, in their reply have stated that the objectives of ITDP in Rajasthan could be achieved upto some extent. It was also stated that the infrastructure available in the Scheduled area is better in some areas but it is low in respect of some other areas.

1.9 **The Committee note that the decision to adopt the Maharashtra type model of Tribal Development in Rajasthan was taken on 15.10.99 and actual execution of the plan is to take place from the year 2002-03. The Committee desire that it should be ensured that the**

Maharashtra model of Tribal Development should be executed during the year 2002-03 itself. The Committee also note that the Project Officer/Deputy Officers have been given full powers of the head of the office and financial powers for sanctioning loan upto Rs.50,000. In the opinion of the Committee mere sanctioning of financial powers upto 50,000 would not serve the purpose until and unless the project officers are also assigned a key role in planning, administration and implementation of tribal development programmes with magisterial powers. The Committee, therefore recommend that ITDP should be taken as the Unit of Planning and the Project Officers be directly involved in Planning process.

1.10 The Committee are distressed to note that the objectives of ITDP could be achieved upto some extent in Rajasthan. The Committee therefore recommend that for effective implementation of tribal development programmes, the administrative machinery in Rajasthan should be strengthened. The Committee feel that periodical field visits to the ITDP area with the coordination of Central Government is one of the most important monitoring system because these visits can, not only motivate the ground level workers to work with more enthusiasm but will also boost the morale of needy tribals. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to conduct field visits to ITDP area regularly.

C. GOVERNOR'S REPORT

1.11 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that under Clause 3 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution the Governor of each state having Scheduled Areas is required to submit a report regarding the administration of such areas to the President of India annually or whenever so required by the President. Article 244 of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory on the Governor to submit such report.

1.12 When the Committee asked whether the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had any role in expediting the preparation and presentation of the Governor's

Report, the Ministry informed that they had no role to play in expediting the preparation and presentation of the Governor's Report. However, the Ministry vide its D.O. letter No.18013/3/86-TD® dated 5.1.2001 has issued the guidelines to the States having Scheduled V Areas requesting therein to submit the report within 6 months of the closing of the financial year i.e. by 30th September of each year. Thereafter the States are being reminded at regular intervals for submission of the report in time. It was further stated that under paragraph 3 of the Part 'A' of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the Governor presents the report to President of India. This Ministry only furnish its comments on the Governor's report to the President Secretariat.

1.13 The Committee desired to know whether the governor's Report had mentioned any deficiency in regard to the administration of Scheduled areas, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a note stated that the Governor's Report throws light on implementation of various schemes for development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas. So far, the Governors in their reports have not reported any deficiency in regard to the administration of Scheduled Areas. However, the Governor's Report has made some suggestions for good and peaceful governance in the Scheduled Areas. On the basis of the suggestions made in the Governor's Report, the State Government has taken necessary steps. It was also stated by the State Government of Rajasthan that the Governors Report for the years 1995-96 to 1999-2000 have been sent to Government of India and only report for the year 1992 – 93 could not be sent to Government of India.

1.14 **The Committee note that clause 3 of the fifth schedule of the Constitution and also article 244 of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory on the part of Governor to submit the report inter-alia stating implementation of various schemes for development and Welfare of STs in the Scheduled Areas to the President. The Committee are extremely unhappy to note that the Governor report**

for the year 1992-93 could not be sent to the Government of India by the State Govt. of Rajasthan even though communications were sent to the State Government in this regard by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The Committee therefore urge the Ministry to issue direction to all the state Governments to present the Governor's report in time. The Committee may also be apprised of the progress in this regard.

- 1.15 **The committee observe that Governor's report throws light on the implementation of various schemes for the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes in scheduled area. They also note that no deficiency in regard to the administration of scheduled area has been reported in any of Governor's Report. The Committee desire that, in future, indepth study be made by analysing the problems of scheduled area which should form a part of the report so as to make Governor's report a useful document.**

D. TRIBAL ADVISORY COUNCIL (TAC)

- 1.16 **As per Clause 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India, each State having Scheduled Areas therein, should establish a Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) consisting of not more than twenty members of whom as nearly three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. It is also laid down that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribal Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes. The functions of the Tribal Advisory Council are to advise on all such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor. Approval of the Tribal Advisory Committee is taken on any important decision which has a direct impact on the tribal areas or tribals, before it is forwarded to the Cabinet.**

1.17 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had also stated that in addition to the duty assigned to Tribal Advisory Council by the provision contained in part-B of the V schedule to the Constitution the Council shall: -

- (i) Give constructive suggestions to the State govt. for social, educational, economic advancement of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Advise in removal of harmful social customs prevailing among Scheduled Tribes.
- (iii) To bring the needs and grievances of Scheduled Tribes to the notice of the State Govt. and local Offices of the State Government.

1.18 The Committee desired to know the number of meetings held by TAC during five years. The state government of Rajasthan in a written note furnished the following details:

YEAR	NO. OF MEETING	DATE OF MEETING
1993-94	-	
1994-95	-	
1995-96	2	5.9.95, 27 & 28-Dec. 95
1996-97	1	30-31-Aug, 1996
1997-98	1	27-28June, 1997
1998-99	1	27 Aug, 1998
2000-2001	1	19 June, 2000

1.19 The Committee wanted to know about the reasons for which TAC met only once a year during each of the last 3 years the Rajasthan Government, in a note stated that the efforts were made to organise more meetings of TAC but due to preoccupation of the Chairman and Members, more meetings could not be held.

1.20 When asked about the procedure to hold meeting of TAC., the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during evidence before the Committee stated, "As per the guidelines issued by the Tribal Affairs Ministry, we expect the State Government to organise at least two

meetings in a year and the implementation thereof should also be discussed so that constant review may be mentioned.”

1.21 About the major recommendations by TAC during the last three years, the Rajasthan Government has furnished the following details to the Committee:-

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) | To ensure requisite percent flow under State Plan
To TSP area. | -Implemented |
| (ii) | To implement Maharashtra Pattern of Tribal
Development in the State | -Decision has been
Taken to adopt |
| (iii) | To ensure the regularisation of encroachments
on forest land prior to 1.7.1980 | - Under process |
| (iv) | To relax norms in opening of primary school,
Installation of handpumps etc. | - Implemented |
| (v) | To ensure 45 percent reservation for local tribals in
Services | - Implemented |
| (vi) | Opening of Separate Accounts for Project
Officers of ITDPs | - Implemented |
| (vii) | 50 percent Mining lease be reserved for
Scheduled Tribes | - Under process |
| (viii) | Preparation of Separate rehabilitation policy -
For TSP area | Under process |
| (ix) | Universalisation of elementary education in TSP | |

area. - Under process

- (x) Only Talented tribal students will be permitted
In talented Ashram Hostels. - Under process
- (xi) For the purpose of construction of Anicuts
Contribution from beneficiaries be exempted. Under process
- (xii) The percentage of reservation for ST candidate
In PMT be raised from 6% to 12% - Under process

1.22 When the Committee enquired about the reasons for not implementing the remaining recommendations of TAC, the Rajasthan Government stated in a note that the remaining recommendations were related to other departments and they were trying to comply but it will take some more time.

1.23 The Committee are unhappy to note that the Tribal Advisory Council of Rajasthan has met only once in a year during 1996, 1997, 1998 and 2000, although as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the TAC is required to meet at least twice a year. The reason put forth by the State Government that more meeting of TAC could not be held due to preoccupation of the Chairman and Members is hardly convincing .

The Committee feel the meeting of TAC are significant instrument which can advise the government on important matters concerning tribal development and to decide policy pertaining to Tribal Development Department which can also contribute towards better tribal administration. They, therefore, advise the State Government to realise the urgency of conducting such meeting and strongly recommend that henceforth the TAC meetings should be conducted at

least twice a year as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribals Affairs.

1.24 The Committee are extremely unhappy to note that during the last three years, out of 12 major recommendations made by TAC, only three recommendations have been implemented; in case of one recommendation the decision has been taken to adopt and remaining seven recommendations are still under process. The Committee, therefore, desire that the State Government should take serious view of remaining seven recommendations of TAC and take necessary steps to implement them in letter and spirit at the earliest.

CHAPTER II
ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE MACHINERY
NORMS AND GUIDELINES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 As regards the norms/guidelines laid down by the Planning Commission for the development of tribals, the Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the material that the important guidelines are contained in D.O. letter No. 280-PMO/80 dated 12.3.80 from the Prime Minister to Central Ministers & Home Secretary's letter No. 14011/12/78-TD dated 1.7.80 to Secretaries of Central Ministries which in turn is based on letter no PC/SW/12(1)/77 dated 13.12.77 and PC/SW/11-2(5)/77 dated 5.5.79 of Dr. Ajit Mazoomdar, the then Secretary, Planning Commission and d.o. letter No. PC/SW/II-7-(2)-80 dated 29-12-79 of Shri K.K. Srivastava, Adviser, Planning Commission, wherein the Central Ministries were urged to undertake the exercise to which the Prime Minister had drawn attention. As per D.O.No. M-13052/8/99-BC/DCH/11/1012 dated 14th August 1999 from Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has set up a Standing Tripartite Committee consisting of the representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and of the concerned Central Ministry/Department. the ST Committee in consultation with each concerned Ministry will identify Programmes/Schemes/Projects benefiting the Scheduled Tribes. The Tribal sub Plan approach in relation to Central Ministries/Departments require the following steps to be taken by the Ministries/Departments:-

- Formulate appropriate need based programmes for tribal areas;
- Suitably adapt all the ongoing programmes to suit the specific requirement of Scheduled Tribes;
- Quantify funds for tribal areas under Central Ministries programme;

- Earmark a senior officer exclusively to monitor the progress of implementation of the programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

2.2 The Committee were also informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that the Tribal Sub Plan strategy seeks to ensure adequate flow of funds from the State Plan funds, institutional finances and Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also from all the Central Ministries/Departments. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, (Now Ministry of Tribal Affairs) and the Planning Commission emphasise every year on States the need for quantification of funds from their Annual Plan in accordance with population percentage of the Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that the Central Ministries/Departments accept responsibility for development and welfare of the STs, the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 were amended in 1999 and the amended allocation of business reads as follows:-

“The Ministry of Tribal affairs shall be the nodal Ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for the Scheduled Tribes. In regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities, policy, planning monitoring, evaluation, etc., as also their coordination will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Each Central Ministry/Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector.”

2.3 When the Committee desired to know about the shortcomings committed by various Ministries in formulation of the TSP (Tribal Sub-plan) the Ministry of Tribal Affairs furnished the following information:-

- i) Certain Ministries / Departments do not consider TSP to be feasible or necessary in the areas of their activity.
- ii) Though TSPs have been formulated, the quantification of funds and physical targets are worked out purely on notional basis by

applying percentage to the overall outlay and physical targets/achievements.

- iii) Though a TSP is formulated and funds/targets quantified, these are not segregated Statewise or yearwise and consequently, review of achievements is not possible.
- iv) No guidelines have been issued to States/UTs to ensure that an adequate share in the benefits arising from the activities of Ministry / Deptts. flow to the ST population and TSP areas.
- v) Flow to TSP is not equal to the percentage of Tribal population.

2.4 The Committee were also informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that they review the programmes / schemes for the welfare of STs in respect of important Ministries / Departments at senior level.

2.5 The Committee wanted to know the reason due to which the flow to TSP was not equal to the percentage of tribal population the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in a written note stated that in spite of the guidelines issued to various Ministries, the quantification of funds under Tribal Sub Plan in different Schemes is not earmarked properly as per the Scheduled Tribes population percentage in the country. Some of the Central Ministries have also reported that Tribal Sub Plan is not feasible in the area of their activities. The quantification of funds is made by the Central ministries both for SCs and STs jointly and no specific information in respect of STs is available. It is also observed that there is no proper monitoring arrangement made by some of the Ministries about their expenditure of funds quantified for Tribal Sub-Plan.

2.6 The Committee note that the role of various Central Ministries in tribal development has been explained in the Prime Minister's D.O. letter No.280/PMO/80, dated 12 March, 1980. But the Committee are extremely disappointed to note that inspite of the guidelines issued to various Ministries by PM, adequate funds under Tribal Sub-Plan in different Schemes are not earmarked properly according to the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes population in the country. Some

of the Central Ministries have also reported that Tribal Sub Plan is not feasible in the area of their activities. The quantification of funds is made by the Central ministries both for SCs and STs jointly and no specific information in respect of STs is available. The Committee also observe that there is no proper monitoring arrangement made by some of the Ministries about their expenditure of funds allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan. It is deplorable that even after ITDP / ITDA Programme being in force for more than a decade and despite the fact that detailed guidelines issued by Planning Commission in 1977 and also by Prime Minister's D.O. letter No.280-PMO/80 dated 12.3.80 to the Central Ministries, these shortcomings still persist. The Committee feel that Ministry of Tribal Affairs being the nodal Ministry for overall policy, Planning and Coordination of development programmes for tribals has to play a greater role vis-à-vis other Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs should therefore take up the matter with the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries/Departments at the highest level with a view to streamline the procedure for implementation of the programmes.

B. ORGANISATIONAL SET UP AT CENTRE

2.7 As regards the organizational set up in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and other Ministries dealing with ITDPs, the Committee were informed by the Ministry that they do not deal with ITDPs directly. There is no specific organisational set up in the Ministry to deal exclusively with ITDPs. The Ministry looks after general policy matter concerning welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes at the National level and also provides grant in-aid to States and UTs in respect of certain specific schemes for Scheduled Tribes Development which are not confined to ITDP areas alone.

C. **ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AT STATE LEVEL**

2.8 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that the Secretary, Tribal Area Development Department, in the state is the overall incharge of the Department. He is assisted by a Dy Secretary, Dy. Director and Accounts Officer at the State Level. But ITDP's are not directly dealt with by Officers at State Level. They are dealt through office of Commissioner, TAD, located at Udaipur, who is assisted by Additional Commissioner and a team of Officers drawn from different disciplines. ITDP's are headed by an Officer of State Civil Services and he is assisted by Dy. District Education Officer, besides subordinate staff consisting of Junior Engineer, Accountant, Research Assistant, Compiler and Clerks etc.

D. **PERSONNEL POLICY FOR TRIBAL AREAS**

2.9 When the Committee enquired what mechanism had been prescribed for selection of officer/staff to work for the success of ITDPs in Rajasthan they were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that there was no separate prescribed mechanism for selection of Officers/staff to work in ITDPs. State's normal policy is adopted for ITDPs with regard to selection and posting of Officers/staff.

2.10 The Committee had also been informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that the Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Maheshwar Prasad to review the administrative arrangements for tribal development and to make recommendations regarding improvement in administrative structure, personnel policy, selection procedure, training etc. The report of this Committee received attention of the State Government and some decisions have already been taken on the recommendations of the Committee.

2.11 When the Committee asked whether preference is given to tribal and local persons at the time of recruitment of field based functionaries where cadres are generally regional or district level, in reply, the Ministry of

Tribal Affairs stated that 45% vacancies in pay scale 1 to 6 and some other posts have been reserved for local tribals in the scheduled area at the level of district / regional level recruitments.

- 2.12 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also stated that no special training or orientation was given to the officer/staff posted in ITDP's. But basic training is given by the State Training Institute to officers/staff of the ITDP's.

It has also been mentioned that monetary and non-monetary incentives are not given to officer/staff posted in ITDPs.

- 2.13 The Committee note that there is no prescribed mechanism to select officers/staff to work in ITDPs. However, the Committee are happy to note that 45% vacancies in pay scale 1 to 6 and other post in the States have been reserved for local tribals in Scheduled Area at the level of district/regional recruitments to work in ITDP areas. The Committee also note that no special training or orientation is given to officer/staff posted in ITDP. The Committee therefore, feel that any staff posted to work in ITDP areas should be given training to familiarise with the working of ITDP to make this project fruitful. The Committee desire that steps should also be taken to see that the trained personnel of the State Government are fully associated with the implementation of various tribal development schemes. The Committee also recommend that in order to improve the administrative structure personnel policy, selection procedure and Training in the State of Rajasthan the Maheswar Prasad Committee's recommendtions be implemented.**

CHAPTER III
PROTECTIVE AND ANTI EXPLOITATIVE MEASURES

A. EXCISE POLICY

- 3.1 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the material that Commercial vending of liquor is linked to money lending which also results in indebtedness of tribal communities all over the country. Recognising the seriousness, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had issued the guidelines in 1975 in regard to Excise Policy in tribal area which were reiterated by the Ministry of Home Affairs in September 1981.
- 3.2 In this context the Committee desired to know the Excise Policy followed by the State Government of Rajasthan and whether the guidelines were accepted and implemented. In reply the Ministry of Tribal Affairs stated that the State Government have accepted the guidelines prescribed by the Government of India but could not implement completely. It was reported that a Government Undertaking Company runs liquor shops in TSP areas aiming at providing cheaper liquor to tribals. The strength of country liquor has been reduced recently so that tribals could avoid taking strong beverages.
- 3.3 The Committee were also informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the material that tribals consume liquor under their social and cultural traditions therefore it is very difficult to wean the Scheduled Tribes away from the habit of alcoholic beverages. Attempts had been made to reduce their intake of liquor consumption by vending through the shops of State Government and making it available in 100 ml and 200 ml pouches, so that they could avoid purchasing costly and high quality bottles.
- 3.4 When the Committee asked as to what steps were taken to wean away tribals from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages or whether any

attempts were made to encourage the non-government organisations to play an active role in this regard, the State Government of Rajasthan in a note had stated that the Government of Rajasthan had generated social awareness among Tribals enacting various plays and skits during tribal fairs to wean away tribals from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages. Private contractors were not authorised to sell liquor in the scheduled area. It was being done through a Government Undertaking company. All the major Non Governmental Organisations working in the scheduled area were working against alcoholic addiction directly or indirectly. It was also stated that there were a number of followers of Shri Govind Guru and Bhagat Sect. who do not consume liquor and they are generating awareness among tribals in this regard.

- 3.5 The Committee desired to know whether any private contractors had been engaged in liquor vending by the State Government, they were apprised by the State Govt. that in the scheduled area only the India made foreign liquor & beer are sold through private contractors and country liquor vending is being done by the Government Undertaking.
- 3.6 The Committee are unhappy to note that the State Government of Rajasthan are running liquor shops in TSP areas aiming at providing cheaper liquor to tribals but they have not made efforts to ban commercial vending of liquor in Tribal sub plan areas as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and reiterated by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the State Government to take necessary steps to see that commercial vending of liquor is totally banned in TSP areas.**
- 3.7 The Committee appreciate that the State Government of Rajasthan is generating social awareness among tribals enacting in the form of plays and skits during tribal fairs to wean away tribals from taking alcoholic beverages and hope that State Govt. would continue such noble activities in future also. The Committee also feel that the voluntary organisations can play a useful role in creating awareness**

among the tribal folk about the evil effects of drinking. The Committee, therefore, recommend that NGOs should be encouraged to play a vital role in curving such menace.

B. LAND ALIENATION

3.8 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the material that the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. 1955 (as amended from time to time) provides legal protection to tribals against alienation of their land. The Act prohibits transfer of tribal land to non-tribals by sale, gift or bequest. Section 46(a) of the Act forbids letting or subletting of whole or part of the holding by tribal to non-tribal. Section 49(a) prohibits exchanges of land of tribal with that of a non tribal. Under section 183(b) trespasses on agricultural land of tribal are summarily evicted. It was reported that all the cases against the above section of land alienation are illegal. Under Section 175 of the Act both the Khatedar and the person to whom the land is transferred is evicted summarily and land is allotted to other landless tribal farmer.

3.9 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also informed through the material that the number of land alienation cases detected and disposed off during the five years (1992-2000) were as under:-

Year	No. of cases Delected	No. of cases Disposed off
1992-93	106	21
1993-94	126	105
1994-95	78	48
1995-96	31	10
1996-97	34	3
1997-98	176	53
1998-99	60	16
1999-2000	76	4
Total	687	260

- 3.10 When asked by the Committee what steps were taken/contemplated to prevent land alienation of tribals, in reply the Ministry of Tribal Affairs stated that the revenue officers had been instructed to review the position of land alienation and they deal with it promptly.
- 3.11 The Committee wanted to know whether any survey was made by the State Government to find out land alienation. In reply the State Government stated that the District Collectors were instructed vide 8.12.2000 to conduct survey regarding land alienation of SC/ST persons. It was also stated that the District Collectors were instructed to conduct such survey during the time of special campaign.
- 3.12 The Committee note with concern that 687 cases of land alienation were detected during five years 1992-2000, and out of which 260 cases have been disposed off so far. The Committee desire that State Government of Rajasthan should settle the remaining 427 cases expeditiously.**
- 3.13 The Committee are surprised to note that in spite of various laws enacted so far, land alienation in Rajasthan has still continued and become a serious problem. The Committee feel that Welfare programme will have no meaning if the tribals are deprived of land on which their very livelihood depend. The Committee, however appreciate that the revenue officers have been instructed to review the position and deal with them promptly. But merely issuing instruction's to conduct survey regarding land alienation of SC/ST persons would have no meaning without concrete results in favour of STs. The Committee would therefore urge the State Government to strengthen their monitoring system to collect reliable information on land alienation and restoration and evolve a mechanism for speedy settlement of the registered cases. The Committee are of the opinion that the Ministry should also issue necessary guidelines for setting up of special courts in tribal areas for quick disposal of cases of land alienation.**

C. INDEBTEDNESS

- 3.14 As regards the legislative, and executive measures taken by the government to liberate the tribals from indebtedness, the Committee were informed by the State Government of Rajasthan that in 1957 the State Government enacted "The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act" for providing relief to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from their indebtedness. Section 4 of Rajasthan Scheduled Debtors Act, 1970 provides total discharge of the debt including interest of loans to the persons having income less than Rs. 2400/- per annum. Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act., 1957 was amended in 1961 and the above provisions of this act were made applicable to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1.4.62 irrespective of the fact whether they are agriculturist or not.
- 3.15 When the Committee desired to know the number of cases of indebtedness those had come to the notice of the State Government of Rajasthan, it was replied that so far no case of indebtedness had been received by the State Government in TSP area.
- 3.16 The State Government also stated that private money lending system had not been reported in TSP area.
- 3.17 When the Committee asked if any study had been conducted by the State Government in recent years to gauge the impact of indebtedness among tribals, the state government replied through the material in negative.
- 3.18 The Committee note that no case of indebtedness and private money lending have been received by the state government in TSP area. The Committee opine that without conducting any study to gauge the impact of indebtedness among the tribals, it is not possible to say that there is not a single case of indebtedness among the tribals, in the state of Rajasthan. The Committee, therefore, urge the State Government to undertake a study to gauge the impact of indebtedness in the Tribal Areas and the Committee be apprised of the out come at the earliest.**

CHAPTER IV

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

EDUCATION

4.1 The Committee wanted to know the policy followed for spreading of education in the ITDP areas, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs replies through the material that efforts were made to open new primary schools on priority basis in TSP area. Relaxation has been given to open new primary schools and upgradation to upper primary and secondary schools. The prescribed norms for general and TSP area were as follows:-

(i)	Opening of Primary School	General Area	TSP Area
	Population of Village	250	150
(ii)	Upgradation of Primary to Upper Primary School		
	(i) Population	1000	500
	(ii) No. of Students in Class V	20	15
	(iii) Total No. of students	100	75
(iii)	Upgradation of UPS to Secondary School		
	(i) Population (Boys school)	3000	2500
	(ii) Population (Girls school)	4000	3000
	(iii) Total students (Boys)	30	20
	(iv) Total students (Girls)	20	15
(iv)	Secondary to Sr. Secondary		
	(i) Population	5000	4000
	(ii) Students (Boys)	30	30
	(iii) Students (Girls)	20	20

4.2 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs also stated in the material that in addition to schools, Vocational Education Centres and Lok Jumbh Scheme, Shikshakarmi Yojana etc. were also being implemented for universalisation of elementary education in the state.

4.3 The Committee desired to know the standard of literacy attained among the tribal population in the Eighth Plan Period. In reply the Ministry of Tribal Affairs stated through the material that there was some improvement in the literacy rate of TSP areas. Literacy rate of TSP area was 16.45% as per 1981 census. It has increased to 26.06 per cent as per 1991 census. The literacy rate only among tribal of TSP area as per 1991 census was 14.65 per cent.

4.4 As per 1991 census the literacy rate is stated to be as follows:

	State		TSP Area	
	General	Tribal	General	Tribal
Total	38.55	19.44	26.06	14.65
Male	54.99	33.29	39.12	25.58
Female	20.44	4.42	12.66	3.50

4.5 When the Committee asked what constraints had come to the notice in spreading education among tribals the Committee were informed that there were so many constraints in spreading education among tribals. Some of them are enumerated as below:-

- (i) Houses are scattered.
- (ii) Tribals are not willing to educate their children, particularly girls are not allowed to go to school.
- (iii) Children have to assist their parents in their occupation.
- (iv) Dropout rate among tribals is very high.
- (v) Poverty among tribals.

4.6 The Committee desired to know about the measures taken to minimise the dropout among tribal students, the State Government of Rajasthan stated that the steps which had been taken by the State Government to check dropout rate among tribals were as follows:-

- (i) Running of Ashram Hostels.
- (ii) Free distribution of books and stationery.
- (iii) Scholarships and incentives.

- (iv) Reimbursement of Examination Fee.
- (v) Payment of rent of rooms to students residing in rented houses.
- (vi) Scheme of Educational tour and sports.
- (vii) Free bus passes for school going girls.

4.7 The Committee were also informed by the Government of Rajasthan that to ensure 100 percent enrolment of non-school going children in TSP area following steps had been taken by the State Government:

- (i) In addition to regular schools, Aanganwadi Centres, Rajeev Gandhi Pathshala, schools through Lok Jumbish and Shikshakarmi have been opened.
- (ii) Norms for opening and upgradation of schools have been relaxed in TSP area.
- (iii) Various incentives are being provided to attract children to go school.
- (iv) Ashram Hostels, Residential schools have been set up/being set up.
- (v) Students are being sponsored in reputed educational institutions on Government expenditure.

4.8 The Committee desire to know whether the literacy percentage of tribals had increased as a result of the efforts made by the Government under various schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan area, the Government of Rajasthan stated in a written note that literacy rate of tribal in the State had increased by 9.17 percent during 1981-91.

4.9 In a written submission the State Government of Rajasthan stated that since the source of income of parents was not permanent the tribal children had to help their parents in agriculture and domestic work resulting in mid term dropout. This was the main problem in spreading education in tribal areas.

4.10 The Committee wanted to know if any awareness programme had been conducted, the State Government of Rajasthan stated in a written note that awareness programmes were being organised for parents. Incentive was

also being provided to parents as a result Primitive Tribal Group(PTG) girls were having 100 percent attendance in schools.

- 4.11 As regards the stipend which was being given to the tribal students the Committee were furnished the following statement by the State Government of Rajasthan.

(Rs. per month)

	Class-VIII	Class IX-X	ClassXI-XII
Boys	15	30	90
Girls	20	40	120

- 4.12 The State Government of Rajasthan also stated that various incentives such as incentive for higher education to girls and incentive to meritorious students were being given at a rate of Rs.250/- p.m., house rent at @ Rs.150 p.m., was also being given to students residing in rented houses.
- 4.13 When asked by the Committee whether the amount of Scholarships being given to Scheduled Tribes students was sufficient to meet their expenditure, the State Government replied in a written note that the amount of scholarship being paid was not sufficient to meet the expenditure of students.
- 4.14 To another query regarding delay in disbursement of scholarship to SC/ST students the State Government of Rajasthan clarified that the main reason of delay in payment was due to late sanction of money from State Government as well as from Government of India.
- 4.15 As regards the number of Ashram schools/hostels in TSP areas the Committee were informed by the Government of Rajasthan that 135 Ashram Hostels were running in TSP area and 7 more hostel would start soon.
- 4.16 When asked by the Committee whether any evaluation had been done regarding the working of Ashram school, they were replied by the Government of Rajasthan that the Council for Social Development had conducted evaluation study of functioning of Ashram Schools.

- 4.17 During evidence the Committee pointed out that the number of Ashram hostel for girls should be increased in small cities, in reply the representative of Rajasthan Government stated that, “19 residential schools are being constructed in tribal belt. Out of that two such schools have already been started in Tonk district which is exclusively for girls and one is in Barah for boys. Five more Ashram schools are coming up within a month and out of these three are exclusively for girls.”
- 4.18 **The Committee are happy to note that the Literacy rate has increased in Tribal Sub Plan Area from 16.45% in 1981 census to 26.06% in 1991 census but the Committee are deeply concerned to know that drop out rate among tribal is very alarming despite various steps taken by the State Government to check drop out including free distribution of books and stationery, scholarship, reimbursement of Examination fee, free bus travel etc. The Committee feel that the State Government should also analyse in depth the reasons of high drop out rates and initiate remedial measures at an early date. The Committee further note that as the tribals do not have any permanent source of income the children use to help parents in agriculture and domestic work resulting in mid term drop out from schools. The Committee recommend that the State Government should generate awareness and increase resources of income of parents of the tribal students and also encourage to introduce some incentive schemes like Mid-day meal to children in TSP areas so that the tribal parents are motivated to send their ward to schools.**
- 4.19 **The Committee are distressed to note that scholarship is not being disbursed to SC/ST student on time. In the opinion of the Committee since inadequate amount is allotted for such schemes it causes erratic disbursement of scholarship and this delay is one of the reasons for drop out of students. They therefore urge upon both Central Government and State Government of Rajasthan to evolve a mechanism where the disbursement of scholarship is on time. The**

Committee desire that the erring officials who are responsible for not disbursing the scholarship on time should be punished.

- 4.20 The Committee are of the view that the present rate of stipend to tribal boys and girls is very low and not at all sufficient to meet the expenditure of students specially with reference to the increase in price index. The Committee, therefore, urge the state government to review the existing stipend being given to the tribal students which will help to solve the drop out cases among the tribal students and will also enhance the literacy rate among them.
- 4.21 The Committee are happy to note that two residential schools have started working in Tonk district exclusively for girls and another exclusively for boys in Barah. The Committee are also happy to note that five more Ashram Schools are coming up and out of which three will be for the girls, The Committee would also like to be apprised of the development made in regard to the Ashram schools. The Committee also desire that steps should be taken by the Rajasthan Government to evaluate the impact of the Ashram Schools in spreading education among the tribals so that prompt corrective action can be taken in this regard.

HEALTH

- 4.22 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs informed to the Committee through the Material that in the state of Rajasthan the doctor and people ratio is one doctor: 6820 in TSP area. The Medical staff had been reported to be sanctioned as per prescribed norms but many posts remain vacant for a long time. The prescribed norms for PHC, and CHC were as follows:-
- PHC: Medical Officer-1, Compounder-2, Lab. Technician-1, ANM-1, Ward Boy-4, Sweeper-2
- CHC: Jr. Specialist-1, Male Nurse Grade-I-1, Male Nurse Grade-II-2, Staff Nurse-1, Radiographer-1, Lab. Technicians-1, Ward Boy & Sweeper-6, UDC-1.

4.23 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that no additional benefit was provided to medical staff working in TSP area.

When the Committee desired to know as to why the medical institutions in TSP area are not adequately staffed, the State Government of Rajasthan had supplied the following position caderwise of sanctioned and vacant posts in TSP area upto 31.3.2000: -

S.No.	Post	Position	
		Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Sr. Specialist	20	9
2.	Jr. Specialist	115	48
3.	Dy. Controller	2	1
4.	Sr. Medical Officer	48	14
5.	Medical Officer	321	60
6.	Dentist	6	1
7.	Nursing Superintendent-I	7	6
8.	Nursing Superintendent-II	13	4
9.	Nursing Tutor	13	4
10.	Male Nurse-I	93	22
11.	Sister	26	12
12.	Staff Nurse	170	51
13.	ANM	1346	21
14.	Hospital Care Taker	5	-
15.	LHV	117	4
16.	Lab. Technician	206	98
17.	Radiographer	22	4
18.	Phisiotherapist	3	0
19.	NMTL/BCG Technician	5	3
20.	PHN	9	6
21.	Sector Supervisor	86	62
22.	BHS	42	15

23.	MPW	357	87
24.	Health Inspector	46	13
25.	Malaria Inspector	18	10
26.	Drug Inspector	3	1
27.	Office Superintendent	2	1
28.	Office Assistant	9	4
29.	UDC	99	20
30.	LDC	103	1
31.	Jr. Acctt.	25	20
32.	Statistical Assistant	6	3
33.	Driver	129	3
34.	Electrician	4	-
35.	Ward Nurse	1	-
36.	Mechanic	2	1
37.	Tailor	4	1
38.	FW Worker	9	5
39.	IV Class/Sweeper/Ward Boy	915	11

- 4.24 The Committee desired to know the reasons for not filling up the vacancies in all the categories as shown in the above table the Government of Rajasthan in a written note stated that the State Government had decided to fill up all the vacancies of medical staff in TSP area on priority basis.
- 4.25 The Committee wanted to know the reasons for not providing additional benefits to medical staff working in TSP area, the State Government of Rajasthan replied in the written note that the large area of the State is desert area which is inferior to the tribal areas. Hence special monetary and non monetary benefits would incur a heavy amount from the state fund for such a large no. of employees working in TSP and also in desert areas.

- 4.26 The Committee desired to know the reasons for non-filling up the vacant posts in TSP area including Sr. Specialists, Jr. Specialists, Sr. Medical Officer, Medical Officers etc. In reply the State Government stated that they had issued instructions on 26.9.01 to fill all the posts of medical staff in TSP area on priority basis.
- 4.27 The Committee wanted to know the steps taken by the State Government to improve the quality of Infrastructure provided to the hospital in order to improve the health scenario of the people of Rajasthan. In reply, the State Government stated that the vacant posts of Doctors/Para Medical Staff are being filled on priority basis. Infrastructure facilities are being improved in TSP area also.
- 4.28 **The Committee note that as per prescribed norms, many posts of medical staff have remained vacant for long time in Rajasthan. The Committee feel with great concern that vacant posts in TSP area specially in case of senior specialists, Jr. Specialists, Sr. Medical Officer, Medical Officer, IV Class/Ward Boy, almost in all categories have not been filled up. The Committee recommend that the government should take immediate steps to fill up all the vacancies of medical staff within a period of six months positively and apprise the Committee in this regard.**
- 4.29 **The Committee note that the posts of Para Medical Staff are being filled up on priority basis and Infrastructure facilities are being provided in TSP area. The Committee are at a loss to understand that how primary health center and community health service could function with inadequate number of doctors. It is obvious that access to health facilities in tribal area is not satisfactory, because of inadequate staff, absence of doctors and lack of incentives provided to the Medical Staff. The Committee strongly recommend that the State Government should evaluate the working of Public health care system in tribal areas and take necessary measures to improve the smooth functioning of public health facilities.**

4.30 The Committee are dissatisfied to note that no additional benefit to medical staff working in TSP area is given due to large area of the State being desert area and tribal area is in the interior. Though the State Government have stated that monetary and non-monitory benefits would require huge amount for such a large number of employees working in TSP and desert areas yet the Committee are of the view that State Government should examine the feasibility of giving some incentives to medical staff working in TSP area so that people of those area get better medical attention. The Committee also recommend that sufficient TSP funds be allocated for this purpose in the State.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

4.31 In regard to the number of cattle provided to tribal families during the years 1993 to 1997 the Ministry of Tribal Affairs furnished the following statement to the Committee.

Year	No. of milch Cattle provided
1992-93	476
1993-94	1028
1994-95	1570
1995-96	1335
1996-97	1090

4.32 When the Committee desired to know the reasons for the number of milch cow decreased during 1995, 1996 the State Government of Rajasthan stated that the tribals did not demand for more such cows.

4.33 The State Government of Rajasthan had also informed the Committee through the material that adequate arrangements for Veterinary Hospitals and Aid Centres for promotion of animal husbandry activities of tribals

had been made. Animal Husbandry is one of the main source of livelihood of tribals. A number of Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries, Mobile Surgical Units, Sub Divisional Mobile Surgical Units and Sub Centres have been opened in tribal sub plan area during last few years. It was stated by the Government of Rajasthan that there were about 138 Vet. Hospitals, 55 Vet, Dispensaries, 7 Mobile Surgical Units, 6 Sub Divisional Mobile Surgical Units and 305 Sub Centres in TSP area for cattle treatment. Shortage of improved cattled breed, qualitative medicines, vehicles for staff of A.H. Department are the main constraints for the development of Animal Husbandry. Housing problem for veterinary staff to reside in interior areas and illiteracy among tribals are the most important constraints.

- 4.34 The Committee desired to know the steps taken to overcome the shortage of improved cattle breed, qualitative medicines, vehicles for staff of Animal Husbandry and to spread literacy regarding animal husbandry among tribals. The State Government of Rajasthan replied in a written note that the improved cattle breed, qualitative medicines and vehicles for Animal Husbandry Departments staff have been provided in TSP areas now. The Committee were informed by the State Government of Rajasthan that the cooperative societies were formed for marketing the milk and milk product of tribals and the same were marketed through District Cooperative Dairy Federation working in TSP areas.
- 4.35 The Committee desired to know the total number of Dairy Cooperatives in Rajasthan, the Government of Rajasthan stated that there were 6071 Dairy Cooperatives in Rajasthan as on 31st August, 2001.
- 4.36 The Committee wanted to know the number of functional and non-functional Dairy Cooperatives. The Government of Rajasthan replied that there are 4026 Dairy Cooperatives which are functional, 253 are under liquidation and 1792 are non-functional.
- 4.37 The Committee enquired about reasons for not functioning of the Dairy Cooperatives with Special reference to Sawai Modhopur. In reply, the

Government of Rajasthan stated that shortage of basic infrastructure, refrigeration, chilling plant machinery are the main reasons for non-functioning of the Dairy Cooperatives in Sawai Madhopur district.

- 4.38 The Committee are not satisfied over the casual approach of the State Government of Rajasthan that it is upto the beneficiary to decide whether to take a milch cattle or not. The Committee also note that the welfare of tribals largely depend on the success of allied activities like Animal Husbandry, agriculture etc. The Committee desire that the central and the State Government should review and restart the scheme of providing milch catttle to tribals and also to motivate them to take the maximum benefit of these schemes.**
- 4.39 The Committee note that there are around 138 Veterinary hospitals, 55 Veterinary Dispensaries, 7 mobile Surgical Units, 6 Sub Divisional Mobile Surgical Units and 305 Sub centres in TSP area for Cattle treatment. The Committee are happy to note that there is no shortage of improved cattle breed, qualitative medicines, vechicles for staff of A.H. Department but unhappy to note that out of 6071 Dairy Cooperatives in Rajasthan only 4026 Diary Cooperatives are functional and rest are non functional. The Committee note that shortage of basic infrastructure, refrigeration, chilling plant machinary are the main reasons for non-functioning of Dairy Cooperatives in Sawai Madhopur District. The Committee note that around 35% of Dairy Cooperatives in Rajasthan are non-functional. The Committee therefore, suggest that prompt and corrective steps should be taken by the Rajasthan Government to evaluate the functioning of Dairy Cooperatives and concrete measures taken to improve their functioning.**

AQUA-CULTURE

- 4.40 The Committee were informed by the Government of Rajasthan that Fisheries activities have been done in three big reservoirs in TSP area i.e.**

Jaisamand Lake, Mahi Bajaj Sagar and Kadana Dam. Fishing activities in TSP area are carried by Rajasthan Tribal Development Cooperative Federation (RTADCF). There was sufficient scope in ten other medium irrigation projects also. Besides there was a large scope in perennial ponds available in TSP area.

- 4.41 The Government of Rajasthan informed the Committee through material that Fisheries Cooperative Societies of tribals residing near to reservoirs have been organised. Training and subsidy for purchasing boats and nets was also provided to tribals for fishing. At present there are 33 Fisheries Cooperative Societies functioning in TSP area having about 3500 members.
- 4.42 When the Committee asked the criteria for selection of beneficiaries of fishing activities in TSP, the Government of Rajasthan stated that the person getting benefit from RTADCF should be a member of RTADCF affiliated Primary Fish Production Cooperative Society and he should also be a member of one of the Scheduled Tribes.
- 4.43 On being asked by the Committee about the basis on which financial assistance was provided to different projects under fishing activities in the last three years of 9th Plan, the State Government in a note stated that the financial assistance had been provided to fishermen fishing in RTADCF affiliated three big reservoirs. The following type of assistance was being given to them.
- (i) Nets and boats are provided on 50% subsidy.
 - (ii) Training to acquaint the fisherman with latest technology is fully subsidised.
 - (iii) Managerial subsidy is being given for organisation of Fisheries Cooperatives.
 - (iv) Full subsidy for purchasing of fish seed.
 - (v) Conservation of reservoir includes ban on illegal fishing.
- 4.44 The State Government of Rajasthan informed the Committee that for purchase of net and boats a sum of Rs. 81.61 lakhs was proposed for

benefiting 4740 fisherman during 9th Five Year Plan and 1466 fishermen had already been benefited in the schemes of purchasing of nets and boats during first four year of IX Plan.

- 4.45 **The Committee note that financial assistance has been provided to fisherman fishing in Rajasthan Tribal Development Cooperative Federation (RTADCF) affiliated three big reservoirs i.e. Jaisamand Lake, Mahi Bajaj Sangar and Kadana Dam. The Committee also note that 1466 fishermen have been benefited in the schemes of purchasing of nets and boat during first four years of IX five year Plan. The Committee recommend that it may be ensured that the proposed amount for the purpose of purchasing nets and boats is fully utilized and the Committee may be apprised of the latest position in this regard.**

IRRIGATION

- 4.46 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that in the Tribal Sub Plan areas of Rajasthan 2 major, 6 medium and 66 minor irrigation schemes have been undertaken. It was reported that 105147 acres had been created in TSP area during VIII Five Year Plan period for irrigation purpose. A provision of Rs.191.98 crore was available in VIIIth Five Year Plan against which an expenditure of Rs.191.84 crore had been incurred.
- 4.47 The Ministry had also informed that the physical and financial targets and achievement under various irrigation schemes in TSP area during VIII Plan period are given below:

Sr.No.	Scheme	Financial		Physical	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	Massive Programme	1044.00	1125.55	6860	8522
2.	Deepening of wells by blasting	89.12	89.12	3441	2952
3.	Dug cum bore well	8.25	8.25	125	41

4.	Lift Irrigation Schemes	966.67	966.67	90	59
5.	Distribution of DPS	156.67	156.67	837	656
6.	Constt. Of Anicuts	292.90	292.90	37	29
7.	Distribution of PVC Pipes	43.75	43.75	2461	882

- 4.48 The Committee desired to know whether the 2 major, 6 medium and 66 minor irrigation schemes have been completed in TSP area during VIII Five Year Plan, the State Government replied in negative and they were informed that only one medium and eleven minor irrigation projects could be completed in VIII Five Year Plan period in TSP area.
- 4.49 The Committee enquired about the reasons for not achieving the physical targets in respect of “Dug cum bore wells” and distribution of PVC pipes, the State Government replied that these schemes were under Special Central Assistance (SCA). Due to late release of funds achievements were less in this regard.
- 4.50 It was reported by the State Government that the overall performance of newly constructed projects is satisfactory but in case of old projects performance is going on decreasing due to lack of adequate fund. The Committee were informed by the State Government that Som Kamla Amba was the only project which had not been completed in the stipulated time. It was reported that the project is under progress.
- 4.51 The Committee desired to know about the constraints/difficulties encountered in implementation of these projects. In a note furnished to the Committee, the State Government stated as under:-
- (i) The process of land acquisition is quite lengthy and thus projects could not be completed in time and aimed benefits are also delayed.
 - (ii) Delay in permission from Forest and Environment Department cause delay in execution.

(iii) Delay in sanction of revised estimates due rate escalation, wage and material also delays project.

(iv) Due to protest of affected people caused cost escalation.

4.52 The Committee note that out of 2 major, 6 medium and 66 minor irrigation schemes, only one medium and eleven minor irrigation projects could be completed in VIII Five Year Plan period in TSP areas. In the opinion of the Committee, on completion of the schemes most of the land will be irrigated and it will benefit marginal and small tribal farmers. The Committee therefore recommend that both Central Government and State Government may accelerate completion of the process of the remaining irrigation schemes within the stipulated time.

4.53 The Committee note with concern that physical targets in respect of “Dug cum bore wells” and distribution of PVC pipes, could not be achieved due to late release of funds. The Committee are also constrained to note that funds released under Special Central Assistance (SCA) are not reaching on time. The Committee take a serious view of these lapses on the part of both Central and State Governments. Therefore, the Committee opine that any Centrally sponsored scheme aimed at the benefit of Scheduled Tribes would prove useless until protective legislation is adequately implemented in favour of the tribals and proper administrative arrangement are made to supervise and review the implementation. The Committee also strongly recommend that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should gear up all the machineries at their command for ensuring expeditious removal of the shortcomings for the benefit of scheduled Tribes

FORESTRY

4.54 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs through the material that various steps have been taken by the State Government to implement the National Forest Policy, 1988 which would enable them in

combating desertification, checking of soil erosion and denudation. They also stated that Aravalli Afforestation Project, Forestry Development Project etc. are various programmes which are being implemented in the State of Rajasthan.

- 4.55 The Committee desired to know about the constraint/difficulty in implementing the National Forest Policy, 1988. In reply the Ministry stated that the main constraints/difficulties in implementing the National Forest Policy, 1988 were encroachments on forest land, illicit mining, poor rainfall, poor soil conditions and biotic factors.
- 4.56 On being asked by the Committee what steps were taken by the State Government to prevent encroachment of forest land and illicit mining, the Government of Rajasthan in a note furnished to the Committee had stated that the mining in forest area can only be done after obtaining the approval of Government of India. Encroachments in forest area were checked by constant patrolling by officials of Forest Deptt. Powers had been given to Asstt. Conservators of Forest for ejection of trespassers under Sec. 91 of Land Revenue Act and special campaigns were organised to check illegal mining.
- 4.57 The Committee appreciate that the State Government of Rajasthan have taken various steps to implement the National Forest Policy, 1988. They also note that Mining in forest areas can only be done after obtaining the approval of Central Government. The Committee also note that special campaigns are organised to check illegal mining. Encroachments in forest areas are checked by constant patrolling by forest department. The Committee hope that the State Government of Rajasthan will carry on their activities scrupulously in future also.**

CREDIT FACILITIES

- 4.58 The Committee were informed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs that there were 80 branches of Regional Rural Banks spread allover the Tribal Sub

Plan (TSP) area in Rajasthan. Commercial activities were also operated by various Commercial Banks, Central Cooperative Banks, and Primary Land Development Banks. In addition to branches of RRB, branches of Commercial and Central Cooperative Banks were also engaged to cater the credit need of the area. The State Government had proposed to open some new branches of RRB's and Commercial Banks to provide credit facilities to all the tribals. On being asked, had any assessment been made regarding the impact of these banks in transforming the economy of these areas, the Committee were informed by the Ministry that assessment was yet to be done.

- 4.59 The Committee were informed by the State Government that there were 244 Large Size Agriculture Multipurpose Cooperatives Societies (LAMPS) spread all over TSP area of the State. LAMPS provide credit facilities i.e. Short Term(ST), Medium Term(MT) and Long Term(LT) credit in their respective areas, distribute consumer goods, cater the needs of agricultural inputs, work as agent of Rajasthan Tribal Development Corporative Federation in collection of Minor Forest Produce. About 90 percent families in TSP area were under the coverage of Cooperatives.
- 4.60 When the Committee desired to know that out of 224 LAMP how many of them were fully functioning and the number of beneficiaries under the LAMP, the State Government stated that out of 244 LAMPs, 180 LAMPs are fully functioning with total membership of 5.33 lakhs.
- 4.61 **The Committee note that branches of Regional Rural Bank have spread all over the Tribal subplan Areas alongwith Branches of commercial and central cooperative Banks. Some new Branches of RRB's and commercial Banks are proposed to be opened to provide credit facilities to all the tribals. The Committee further note that no assessment has been made by the Government about the impact of these Banks in transforming the economy of tribal areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that State and Central Government should undertake a study to review the impact of these**

banks in transforming the economic conditions of tribals and also analyse the position regarding setting up of new Branches of RRBs and commercial Bank. Necessary guidelines in this regard should also be issued for the smooth functioning of these Banks.

NEW DELHI
February, 2003
Magha, 1924 (Saka)

RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA
Chairman
Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

APPENDIX

(Vide para 4 of Introduction)

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE REPORT

Sl. No.	Para No. of the Report	Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3

1. 1.9 The Committee note that the decision to adopt the Maharashtra type model of Tribal Development in Rajasthan was taken on 15.10.99 and actual execution of the plan is to take place from the year 2002-03. The Committee desire that it should be ensured that the Maharashtra model of Tribal Development should be executed during the year 2002-03 itself. The Committee also note that the Project Officer/Deputy Officers have been given full powers of the head of the office and financial powers for sanctioning loan upto Rs.50,000. In the opinion of the Committee mere sanctioning of financial powers upto 50,000 would not serve the purpose until and unless the project officers are also assigned a key role in planning, administration and implementation of tribal development programmes with magisterial powers. The Committee, therefore recommend that ITDP should be

taken as the Unit of Planning and the Project Officers be directly involved in Planning process.

2. 1.10 The Committee are distressed to note that the objectives of ITDP could be achieved upto some extent in Rajasthan. The Committee therefore recommend that for effective implementation of tribal development programmes, the administrative machinery in Rajasthan should be strengthened. The Committee feel that periodical field visits to the ITDP area with the coordination of Central Government is one of the most important monitoring system because these visits can, not only motivate the ground level workers to work with more enthusiasm but will also boost the morale of needy tribals. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to conduct field visits to ITDP area regularly.

3. 1.14 The Committee note that clause 3 of the fifth schedule of the Constitution and also article 244 of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory on the part of Governor to submit the report inter-alia stating implementation of various schemes for development and Welfare of STs in the Scheduled Areas to the President. The Committee are extremely unhappy to note that the Governor report for the year 1992-93 could not be sent to the Government of India by the State Govt. of Rajasthan even though communications were sent to the State Government in this regard by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The Committee therefore urge the Ministry to issue direction to all the state Governments to present the Governor's report in time. The Committee may also be apprised of the progress in this regard.

4. 1.15 The committee observe that Governor's report throws light on the implementation of various schemes for the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes in scheduled area. They also note that no deficiency in regard to the administration of scheduled area has been reported in any of Governor's Report. The Committee desire that, in future, indepth study be made by analysing the problems of scheduled area which should form a part of the report so as to make Governor's report a useful document.
5. 1.23 The Committee are unhappy to note that the Tribal Advisory Council of Rajasthan has met only once in a year during 1996, 1997, 1998 and 2000, although as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the TAC is required to meet at least twice a year. The reason put forth by the State Government that more meeting of TAC could not be held due to preoccupation of the Chairman and Members is hardly convincing .
The Committee feel the meeting of TAC are significant instrument which can advise the government on important matters concerning tribal development and to decide policy pertaining to Tribal Development Department which can also contribute towards better tribal administration. They, therefore, advise the State Government to realise the urgency of conducting such meeting and strongly recommend that henceforth the TAC meetings should be conducted at least twice a year as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribals Affairs.
6. 1.24 The Committee are extremely unhappy to note that during the last three years, out of 12 major recommendations made by TAC, only three recommendations have been implemented; in case of one

recommendation the decision has been taken to adopt and remaining seven recommendations are still under process.

The Committee, therefore, desire that the State Government should take serious view of remaining seven recommendations of TAC and take necessary steps to implement them in letter and spirit at the earliest.

7. 2.6

The Committee note that the role of various Central Ministries in tribal development has been explained in the Prime Minister's D.O. letter No.280/PMO/80, dated 12 March, 1980. But the Committee are extremely disappointed to note that inspite of the guidelines issued to various Ministries by PM, adequate funds under Tribal Sub-Plan in different Schemes are not earmarked properly according to the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes population in the country. Some of the Central Ministries have also reported that Tribal Sub Plan is not feasible in the area of their activities. The quantification of funds is made by the Central ministries both for SCs and STs jointly and no specific information in respect of STs is available. The Committee also observe that there is no proper monitoring arrangement made by some of the Ministries about their expenditure of funds allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan. It is deplorable that even after ITDP / ITDA Programme being in force for more than a decade and despite the fact that detailed guidelines issued by Planning Commission in 1977 and also by Prime Minister's D.O. letter No.280-PMO/80 dated 12.3.80 to the Central Ministries, these shortcomings still persist. The Committee feel that Ministry of Tribal Affairs being the nodal Ministry for overall policy, Planning and Coordination of development programmes for tribals has to play a greater role vis-à-vis

other Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs should therefore take up the matter with the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries/Departments at the highest level with a view to streamline the procedure for implementation of the programmes.

8. 2.13 The Committee note that there is no prescribed mechanism to select officers/staff to work in ITDPs. However, the Committee are happy to note that 45% vacancies in pay scale 1 to 6 and other post in the States have been reserved for local tribals in Scheduled Area at the level of district/regional recruitments to work in ITDP areas. The Committee also note that no special training or orientation is given to officer/staff posted in ITDP. The Committee therefore, feel that any staff posted to work in ITDP areas should be given training to familiarise with the working of ITDP to make this project fruitful. The Committee desire that steps should also be taken to see that the trained personnel of the State Government are fully associated with the implementation of various tribal development schemes. The Committee also recommend that in order to improve the administrative structure personnel policy, selection procedure and Training in the State of Rajasthan the Maheswar Prasad Committee's recommendations be implemented.

9. 3.6 The Committee are unhappy to note that the State Government of Rajasthan are running liquor shops in TSP areas aiming at providing cheaper liquor to tribals but they have not made efforts to ban commercial vending of liquor in Tribal sub plan areas as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and reiterated

by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the State Government to take necessary steps to see that commercial vending of liquor is totally banned in TSP areas.

10. 3.7 The Committee appreciate that the State Government of Rajasthan is generating social awareness among tribals enacting in the form of plays and skits during tribal fairs to wean away tribals from taking alcoholic beverages and hope that State Govt. would continue such noble activities in future also. The Committee also feel that the voluntary organisations can play a useful role in creating awareness among the tribal folk about the evil effects of drinking. The Committee, therefore, recommend that NGOs should be encouraged to play a vital role in curving such menace.
11. 3.12 The Committee note with concern that 687 cases of land alienation were detected during five years 1992-2000, and out of which 260 cases have been disposed off so far. The Committee desire that State Government of Rajasthan should settle the remaining 427 cases expeditiously.
12. 3.13 The Committee are surprised to note that in spite of various laws enacted so far, land alienation in Rajasthan has still continued and become a serious problem. The Committee feel that Welfare programme will have no meaning if the tribals are deprived of land on which their very livelihood depend. The Committee, however appreciate that the revenue officers have been instructed to review the position and deal with them promptly. But merely issuing instruction's to conduct survey regarding land alienation of SC/ST persons would have no meaning without concrete results in favour of STs. The Committee would therefore urge the State Government to strengthen

their monitoring system to collect reliable information on land alienation and restoration and evolve a mechanism for speedy settlement of the registered cases. The Committee are of the opinion that the Ministry should also issue necessary guidelines for setting up of special courts in tribal areas for quick disposal of cases of land alienation.

13. 3.18

The Committee note that no case of indebtedness and private money lending have been received by the state government in TSP area. The Committee opine that without conducting any study to gauge the impact of indebtedness among the tribals, it is not possible to say that there is not a single case of indebtedness among the tribals, in the state of Rajasthan. The Committee, therefore, urge the State Government to undertake a study to gauge the impact of indebtedness in the Tribal Areas and the Committee be apprised of the out come at the earliest.

14. 4.18

The Committee are happy to note that the Literacy rate has increased in Tribal Sub Plan Area from 16.45% in 1981 census to 26.06% in 1991 census but the Committee are deeply concerned to know that drop out rate among tribal is very alarming despite various steps taken by the State Government to check drop out including free distribution of books and stationery, scholarship, reimbursement of Examination fee, free bus travel etc. The Committee feel that the State Government should also analyse in depth the reasons of high drop out rates and initiate remedial measures at an early date. The Committee further note that as the tribals do not have any permanent source of income the children use to help parents in agriculture and domestic work resulting in mid term drop out from schools. The Committee recommend that the State

Government should generate awareness and increase resources of income of parents of the tribal students and also encourage to introduce some incentive schemes like Mid-day meal to children in TSP areas so that the tribal parents are motivated to send their ward to schools.

15. 4.19 The Committee are distressed to note that scholarship is not being disbursed to SC/ST student on time. In the opinion of the Committee since inadequate amount is allotted for such schemes it causes erratic disbursement of scholarship and this delay is one of the reasons for drop out of students. They therefore urge upon both Central Government and State Government of Rajasthan to evolve a mechanism where the disbursement of scholarship is on time. The Committee desire that the erring officials who are responsible for not disbursing the scholarship on time should be punished.
16. 4.20 The Committee are of the view that the present rate of stipend to tribal boys and girls is very low and not at all sufficient to meet the expenditure of students specially with reference to the increase in price index. The Committee, therefore, urge the state government to review the existing stipend being given to the tribal students which will help to solve the drop out cases among the tribal students and will also enhance the literacy rate among them.
17. 4.21 The Committee are happy to note that two residential schools have started working in Tonk district exclusively for girls and another exclusively for boys in Barah. The Committee are also happy to note that five more Ashram Schools are coming up and out of which three will be for the girls, The Committee would also like

to be apprised of the development made in regard to the Ashram schools. The Committee also desire that steps should be taken by the Rajasthan Government to evaluate the impact of the Ashram Schools in spreading education among the tribals so that prompt corrective action can be taken in this regard.

18. 4.28 The Committee note that as per prescribed norms, many posts of medical staff have remained vacant for long time in Rajasthan. The Committee feel with great concern that vacant posts in TSP area specially in case of senior specialists, Jr. Specialists, Sr. Medical Officer, Medical Officer, IV Class/Ward Boy, almost in all categories have not been filled up. The Committee recommend that the government should take immediate steps to fill up all the vacancies of medical staff within a period of six months positively and apprise the Committee in this regard.
19. 4.29 The Committee note that the posts of Para Medical Staff are being filled up on priority basis and Infrastructure facilities are being provided in TSP area. The Committee are at a loss to understand that how primary health center and community health service could function with inadequate number of doctors. It is obvious that access to health facilities in tribal area is not satisfactory, because of inadequate staff, absence of doctors and lack of incentives provided to the Medical Staff. The Committee strongly recommend that the State Government should evaluate the working of Public health care system in tribal areas and take necessary measures to improve the smooth functioning of public health facilities.
20. 4.30 The Committee are dissatisfied to note that no

additional benefit to medical staff working in TSP area is given due to large area of the State being desert area and tribal area is in the interior. Though the State Government have stated that monetary and non-monitory benefits would require huge amount for such a large number of employees working in TSP and desert areas yet the Committee are of the view that State Government should examine the feasibility of giving some incentives to medical staff working in TSP area so that people of those area get better medical attention. The Committee also recommend that sufficient TSP funds be allocated for this purpose in the State.

21. 4.38

The Committee are not satisfied over the casual approach of the State Government of Rajasthan that it is upto the beneficiary to decide whether to take a milch cattle or not. The Committee also note that the welfare of tribals largely depend on the success of allied activities like Animal Husbandry, agriculture etc. The Committee desire that the central and the State Government should review and restart the scheme of providing milch cattle to tribals and also to motivate them to take the maximum benefit of these schemes.

22. 4.39

The Committee note that there are around 138 Veterinary hospitals, 55 Veterinary Dispensaries, 7 mobile Surgical Units, 6 Sub Divisional Mobile Surgical Units and 305 Sub centres in TSP area for Cattle treatment. The Committee are happy to note that there is no shortage of improved cattle breed, qualitative medicines, vechicles for staff of A.H. Department but unhappy to note that out of 6071 Dairy Cooperatives in Rajasthan only 4026 Diary Cooperatives are functional and rest are non functional.

The Committee note that shortage of basic infrastructure, refrigeration, chilling plant machinery are the main reasons for non-functioning of Dairy Cooperatives in Sawai Madhopur District. The Committee note that around 35% of Dairy Cooperatives in Rajasthan are non-functional. The Committee therefore, suggest that prompt and corrective steps should be taken by the Rajasthan Government to evaluate the functioning of Dairy Cooperatives and concrete measures taken to improve their functioning.

23. 4.45 The Committee note that financial assistance has been provided to fisherman fishing in Rajasthan Tribal Development Cooperative Federation (RTADCF) affiliated three big reservoirs i.e. Jaisamand Lake, Mahi Bajaj Sangar and Kadana Dam. The Committee also note that 1466 fishermen have been benefited in the schemes of purchasing of nets and boat during first four years of IX five year Plan. The Committee recommend that it may be ensured that the proposed amount for the purpose of purchasing nets and boats is fully utilized and the Committee may be apprised of the latest position in this regard.

24. 4.52 The Committee note that out of 2 major, 6 medium and 66 minor irrigation schemes, only one medium and eleven minor irrigation projects could be completed in VIII Five Year Plan period in TSP areas. In the opinion of the Committee, on completion of the schemes most of the land will be irrigated and it will benefit marginal and small tribal farmers. The Committee therefore recommend that both Central Government and State Government may accelerate completion of the process of the remaining irrigation schemes within the stipulated time.

25. 4.53 The Committee note with concern that physical targets in respect of “Dug cum bore wells” and distribution of PVC pipes, could not be achieved due to late release of funds. The Committee are also constrained to note that funds released under Special Central Assistance (SCA) are not reaching on time. The Committee take a serious view of these lapses on the part of both Central and State Governments. Therefore, the Committee opine that any Centrally sponsored scheme aimed at the benefit of Scheduled Tribes would prove useless until protective legislation is adequately implemented in favour of the tribals and proper administrative arrangement are made to supervise and review the implementation. The Committee also strongly recommend that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should gear up all the machineries at their command for ensuring expeditious removal of the shortcomings for the benefit of scheduled Tribes
26. 4.57 The Committee appreciate that the State Government of Rajasthan have taken various steps to implement the National Forest Policy, 1988. They also note that Mining in forest areas can only be done after obtaining the approval of Central Government. The Committee also note that special campaigns are organised to check illegal mining. Encroachments in forest areas are checked by constant patrolling by forest department. The Committee hope that the State Government of Rajasthan will carry on their activities scrupulously in future also.
27. 4.61 The Committee note that branches of Regional Rural Bank have spread all over the Tribal subplan Areas alongwith Branches of commercial and central cooperative Banks. Some new Branches of RRB’s and commercial

Banks are proposed to be opened to provide credit facilities to all the tribals. The Committee further note that no assessment has been made by the Government about the impact of these Banks in transforming the economy of tribal areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that State and Central Government should undertake a study to review the impact of these banks in transforming the economic conditions of tribals and also analyse the position regarding setting up of new Branches of RRBs and commercial Bank. Necessary guidelines in this regard should also be issued for the smooth functioning of these Banks.