

F. No. 11015 / 06 / 2016 – SG - II
Government of India
Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi
Dated: 17.06.2016

To,

1. Chief Secretary to State Govt. / UT Administration (All States / UTs)
2. Principal Secretary / Secretary (in charge of) Tribal Development
(All States)
3. Commissioner / Director (Head of Department), Tribal Development
(All States)

Sub: Guidelines for Inter-State allocation of funds and implementation of Programmes / Activities under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during 2016-17 and onwards.

Sir,

Following guidelines are hereby laid down for allocation of funds and use of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during current fiscal 2016-17 and afterwards.

1. General Features

- 1.1 SCA to TSP is 100% grant from GOI (from 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for NE States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development.
- 1.2 TSP has following objectives to bridge gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating development of STs by ensuring:
 - (i) Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services,
 - (ii) Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas / localities including housing (mostly to be covered under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana / State Housing Schemes under TSP flow.).

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- (iii) Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment, creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities,
- (iv) Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas, and
- (v) Protection against exploitation and oppression.

1.3.1 SCA aims to address need of critical gaps, only as an additive to main vehicle i.e., fund flow under TSP for tribal development.

1.3.2 Fund flow under TSP consists of

- (a) State Plan Funds, and
- (b) Funds under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Analysis of State Plan and TSP flow is, therefore, a must before finalizing activities / programmes under SCA.

2. Coverage:

2.1 23 States having notified STs (excluding tribal majority States) are eligible to receive grants under this Programme. These States are:-

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. (Punjab and Haryana have no ST population)

2.2 Tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and Union Territories are not covered under SCA to TSP.

2.3 SCA must be utilized for economic development of following:

- (a) **Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP):** It is an area of size of one or more Development Blocks in which ST population is 50% or more of total population of such Blocks. Complete development block / panchayat samiti is the minimum constituent unit of an ITDP.

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- (i) There can be more than one ITDP in a District.
- (ii) Area of an ITDP may even consist of Blocks of more than one Districts. In such cases, ITDP will normally be named after its headquarter location or district where its headquarter is located.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (Historically so called in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Telangana amongst other States) / Authority (ITDA) is concerned authority with jurisdiction for administration of tribal development projects. Hence an ITDA (i.e., agency or authority) should have jurisdiction over ITDPs (consisting of full blocks / Panchayat Samitis), MADA and Cluster pockets as well. Even dispersed tribal population of a district can also be within the jurisdiction of concerned district ITDA. (In this matter, concerned State Government must decide.)

- (b) **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA):** These are identified pockets (consisting of one or more revenue villages) in contiguous areas with a concentration of tribals 50% or more within total population of 10, 000 or more in such area.
- (c) **Clusters:** These are identified pockets (with one or more revenue village(s) being constituent units) with a concentration of tribals 50% or more within total population of 5, 000 or more in such area.

In case of both MADA and Cluster Pockets, complete revenue village(s) is constituent unit. A MADA pocket / Cluster for tribal development should be named after the village in such area, which has maximum ST population (2011 Census) in such MADA / Cluster Pockets. To illustrate it can be identified as A-B (MADA / Cluster), where A is concerned District and B is the revenue village having maximum ST population in such MADA / Cluster pocket.

- (d) **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** Identified isolated communities among tribals characterized by a stagnant or declining rate of population growth, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. [So far 75 PVTGs are identified. (Annexure 1)]

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(e) Dispersed tribal population outside (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.

2.3.1 Organizational structure (including district and field level set up) and administrative jurisdiction of an ITDA (or any other designated authority) may be decided by concerned State Government / UT administration.

2.3.2 Above areas need to be notified by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), as proposed by State Government, before these can be reckoned with, as basis for allocation of funds. State Governments have to submit a proposal with details of identified area and population (as per 2011 Census) along with a map to MoTA accordingly.

3. Criteria – Inter-State Allocation

3.1 From 2016-17 onwards, allocation of funds among 23 states (Para 2.1) under SCA to TSP shall be made in following manner:

- a) 50% based on State ST population,
- b) 25% based on tribal areas covered under ITDPs / ITDAs. A few States where no ITDP / ITDA has been constituted, area of concerned Block / Panchayat Samiti (Middle level PRI), where ST population is 50% or more would be taken into account, and

From 2017-18 and onwards, above tribal area would include geographical area of

- (1) ITDPs
- (2) MADA Pockets, and
- (3) Cluster Pockets

as per 2011 Census basis.

Since these details are not readily available, only ITDPs / ITDAs area are accounted for in current fiscal 2016-17. In absence of above, area as worked out (Annexure 2) would be taken into account.

- c) Remaining 25% of allocation would be as per an analysis of outcome-based performance of concerned States.

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Parameters for evaluation of performance would be notified separately.

- 3.2 Minimum Floor will be based on 75% of 2015-16 allocations made on ST population basis. This floor allocation shall be subject to a minimum of Rs. 4.50 Crores (with 100% being Rs. 6.00 Crores).
- 3.3 A statement showing ST population of State, ITDP / ITDA area; and minimum floor allocation is at Annexure 3.

4. Inter-District Allocation Criteria

4.1.1 Inter-District allocation of SCA funds shall be as follows:

- (i) $66\frac{2}{3}$ % on population
- (ii) $33\frac{1}{3}$ % on Area. (i.e., on 2:1 proportion based on population: area)

Only such area needs to be taken into account where ST population is more than 50% of total population of such District / Sub-Division / Block / revenue Village.

4.1.2 In Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meetings, State Government must submit such area details. (with revenue village being smallest constituent unit for MADA, Cluster Pockets and Blocks / Panchayat Samitis being the constituent unit of ITDPs.)

4.2.1 Districts having 25% or more STs (of district population) shall be focussed, for implementation of tribal development programmes. List of 177 Districts with 25% ST population or more (based on 2011 Census) is at Annexure 4. This also includes Districts, affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) activities (where ST population is even less than 25% floor). In case of such LWE affected areas, tribal inhabited areas are normally localized in a particular part of District. Area of such Sub-Division / Block / Village can be taken into account for area calculation.

Above would also be focus area for programme implementation on saturation basis.

Such details of identified areas and population (as per 2011 Census) along with a map must be provided by concerned State Govt. in 2016-17 PAC meetings.

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4.2.2 All MADA pockets / clusters shall be covered under some or other development programmes within every cycle of three years. (Starting from 2016-17)

4.3.1 Within ST population, some ST communities count each more than 5% population in every State. Details of such communities is at Annexure 5.

4.3.2 While doing inter-district allocation for tribal development programmes / activities, such communities should be especially focussed.

In case where economic basis of tribal household economy of more than one ST community is same, programmes can be common with such communities and clubbed for fund allocation. For Example, in HP, Gaddi and Gujjar STs (both being livestock dependent households) can be covered with similar type of development programmes / activities.

4.3.3 Fund allocation must be $\pm 10\%$ of corresponding ST population share. That is, if a community counts for 20% of State ST population, then programmes should be for 18% - 22% band of total fund allocation for such a community.

If this community is more backward, then an increased allocation may be justified based on human development index parameters. In any case, if the allocation works out to lower than 18%, then total State allocation would be reduced accordingly.

4.4 State Government may inform as to any discrepancy in calculation of area (with $\geq 25\%$ ST population based on 2011 Census) or community-wise % data (2011 Census). Relevant information would be reviewed and accounted for after revision of concerned data accordingly.

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5. Intra-State (Sectoral activities, community, area-wise) Prioritization and Allocation:

5.1 Priority must be accorded as under:

	Activity	Fund Allocation
(i)	Education	– 40 - 50%
(ii)	Health	– 10 - 15%
(iii)	Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy & others in Primary Sector	– 20 - 30%
(iv)	Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy	– 10 - 15%
(v)	Administrative structure (incl. manpower) / Institutional framework & Research studies	– < 5 - 10%
	Total:	100%

5.1.2 Conjunctural use with dovetailing of financial resources from ongoing activities of line departments must be resorted, to ensure larger spatial and higher demographic coverage (under TSP flow concept or funds especially available under Central Sector / Centrally Sponsored Schemes.)

5.1.3 Cluster (multiple beneficiaries in one location) approach on saturation (all beneficiaries of an identified area are covered / benefitted by Government activity / programmes) basis can be an excellent modus operandi, especially for districts with $\geq 50\%$ and even for $\geq 25\%$ ST population.

5.1.4 Use of institutional finance should also be optimized.

5.1.5 Projects modelled on Public - Private (Sector) Participation (PPP mode) can go a long way especially for Education and Health sectors and other human resource development programmes.

5.2.1 Primarily activities of non-recurring nature (including infrastructure and equipment with at least three years life time) shall be supported under SCA to TSP. Fund for recurring component of such programmes / schemes shall be borne by State funds / TSP allocation. An illustrative list of activities for SCA funding is at Annexure 6.

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5.2.2 ST Communities with similar livelihood pattern / traditional occupation (i.e., income source same for tribal household economy) should be clubbed together for planning under SCA to TSP.

ST household, especially with entitled land right under FRA Act, 2006 should be covered by programmes, activities; especially designed for them.

So also should be coverage of women Self Help Groups (SHGs), beneficiaries.

5.2.3 Major infrastructure sector, like road connectivity, electricity, drinking water, major irrigation projects, housing would not be funded under SCA, as substantive part of State Plan funds go into these programmes.

5.3 It is relevant to emphasize that close to 80% of tribal households depend upon agriculture and other primary sector economic activities. Guidelines of Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) especially provide for MGNREGA works on individual tribal lands with State-funding. Such provision under extant guidelines must be utilized to ensure better income and livelihood support to ST households.

5.4.1 It must be emphasized that SCA to TSP must draw upon Guidelines issued vide OM No. 11012 / 03 / 2013 - SJ&SW dt. 18.6.14 issued by NITI Aayog (then Planning Commission) [enclosed at Annexure 7].

5.4.2 Especially, following must be acted upon for State proposals under SCA to TSP:

- (i) Para 1.2, 1.4 and 1.8 of Annexure 7 for “Plan Formulation”,
- (ii) Para 1.3 (Annex 7) for “Plan Documentation”,
- (iii) Para 1.5 and 1.6 (Annex 7) for “Earmarking TSP funds” and accordingly working out “SCA requirement for Critical Deficit Areas” to ensure catalytic impact, and
- (iv) Institutional arrangements (as in para 1.11 of Annex 7) needs to be adhered to.

5.4.3 Accordingly, proposals submitted to Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) must be pre-approved by Executive Committee under Chief Secretary.

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5.5 Committed liability of approved programmes / activities (in previous years) would be accorded priority for allocation of funds.

6. Approval Process

Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in MoTA would consist of:

(i)	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA)	Chairperson
(ii)	Joint Secretary, MoTA	Member
(iii)	Principal Secretary / Secretary, Commissioner Tribal Development / Social Welfare (dealing exclusively with Tribal Development) and Planning Deptt. of concerned State Government.	Member
(iv)	Financial Advisor, MoTA	Member
(v)	Adviser, NITI Aayog	Member
(vi)	Concerned Director / Dy. Secretary / Under Secretary, MoTA	Member Convenor
(vii)	JS or Equivalent (Eqv.) Officer (Offr), MoRD	Invitee
(viii)	JS or Eqv. Offr, Mo HRD (School Education)	Invitee
(ix)	JS or Eqv. Offr, Do Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	Invitee
(x)	JS or Eqv. Offr, Do Agriculture Research and Education (DARE)	Invitee
(xi)	JS or Eqv. Offr dealing with Horticulture [(Do Agriculture, Mission for Integrated Devt. of Horticulture (MIDH)]	Invitee
(xii)	JS or Eqv. Offr, Do Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	Invitee
(xiii)	JS or Eqv. Offr, Mo Health & Family Welfare	Invitee

Other officials (Preferably JS or Eqv. Offr. (from any other Ministry / Department) can be coopted as invitees, as necessitated, with approval of Chairman, MoTA - PAC.

PAC will appraise and approve projects to be funded under SCA to TSP.

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7. Monitoring

- (i) State Tribal (Nodal) Department will co-ordinate progress of various schemes / programmes and design a comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering fund allocation, release and expenditure, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.
- (ii) Concerned line departments will specifically monitor TSP progress and performance within their regular monitoring mechanisms at all levels.
- (iii) Nodal department will monitor progress for review by the Executive Committee. (Chaired by Chief Secretary)
- (iv) Monthly / Quarterly Performance Review report of State TSP, in general and programmes / activities funded under SCA to TSP would be communicated to MoTA through online / e-mail system.
- (v) A MIS format for above would be designed and circulated by MoTA at the earliest. Such progress reports must come within 30 days of concerned month / quarter.

8. This supersedes all previous circulars / guidelines issued so far and comes into effect immediately.

Encl: As above



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Secretary to the Government of India
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No. 11015/06/2016-SG-II

Dated: 17.06.2016

Copy forwarded for Information and necessary action to –

- (i) Secretary to Government of India, Central Ministries / Departments (All).
- (ii) CEO, NITI Aayog, New Delhi.
- (iii) Secretary, National Commission for STs.

- (iv) Principal Secretary / Secretary, Finance Department of States (with ST population).
- (v) Principal Secretary / Secretary, Planning Department of States (with ST population).
- (vi) Directors, Tribal Research Institutes States.
- (vii) Project Director, ITDPs / ITDA (All States)



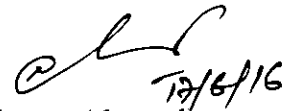
(Manoj Kumar Pingua)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

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Copy forwarded for information to:

- (1) JSs (and Eqv. Offrs.), MoTA (All)
- (2) PS to Hon'ble Minister, Tribal Affairs
- (3) PS to Hon'ble MoS, Tribal Affairs
- (4) Directors / Deputy Secretaries, MoTA (All)
- (5) PPS to Secy (TA)
- (6) CMD, NSTFDC; and MD, TRIFED
- (7) Joint Director, USs, DDs, ADs, SOs, ROs; MoTA (All)



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Under Secretary

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List of Annexures

- Annexure 1 - PVTGs – State and UT-wise
- 2 - State-wise ITDP / ITDA area statement
- 3 - Allocation under SCA to TSP 2016 – 17
- 4 - Districts with ST population (2011 Census) for priority under Development Programmes / Schemes
- 5 - Major Scheduled Tribe Communities (State-wise 2011 Census)
- 6 - List of activities (Illustrative) for SCA funding
- 7 - NITI Aayog O.M. No. M - 11012 / 03 / 2013 – SJ&SW dated 18.6.14 on Revised Guidelines for Implementation of SCSP / TSP by the States / UTs

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) - State / UT wise

S.No.	State / UT	Name of PVTGs	(As on 1.6.2016)		
			Population (Census 2011)		
1	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1. Bodo Gadaba ⁺⁺	64,227		
		2. Bondo Poroja ⁺			
		3. Chenchu			
		4. Dongria Khond ⁺⁺			
		5. Gutob Gadaba ⁺⁺			
		6. Khond Poroja ⁺			
		7. Kolam ⁺⁺			
		8. Kondareddis		1,07,747	
		9. Konda Savaras ⁺			
		10. Kutia Khond ⁺⁺			
		11. Parengi Poroja ⁺⁺			
		12. Thoti			
2	Bihar	13. Asurs	4,129		
		14. Birhor	377		
		15. Birjia	208		
		16. Hill Kharia ⁺⁺			
		17. Korwas	452		
		18. Mal Paharia	2,225		
		19. Parhaiyas	647		
		20. Sauria Paharia	1,932		
		21. Savar	80		
		2a	Jharkhand	13a. Asur	22,459
				14a. Birhor	10,726
15a. Birjia	6,276				
16a. Korwa	35,606				
17a. Mal Paharia	1,35,797				
18a. Parhaiyas	25,585				
19a. Sauria Paharia	46,222				
20a. Savar	9,688				
3	Gujarat			22. Kathodi ⁺⁺	8,661
				23. Kotwalia ⁺⁺	
		24. Padhar ⁺⁺			
		25. Siddi			
		26. Kolgha ⁺⁺			
		4.	Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba	
28. Koraga	14,794				
5.	Kerala			29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans) ⁺⁺	2,949
		30. Kadar			
		31. Kattunayakan	18,199		
		32. Kurumbas	2,586		
		33. Koraga	1,582		

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S.No.	State / UT	Name of PVTGs	Population (Census 2011)
6	Madhya Pradesh	34. Abujh Marias ⁺⁺ 35. Baigas 36. Bharias ⁺⁺ 37. Hill Korwas ⁺⁺ 38. Kamars 39. Saharias ⁺⁺ 40. Birhor ⁺⁺	4,14,526 666
6a	Chhattisgarh	35a. Baigas 38a. Kamars	89,744 26,530
7	Maharashtra	41. Katkaria (Kathodia) ⁺⁺ 42. Kolam ⁺⁺ 43. Maria Gond ⁺	
8	Manipur	44. Marram Nagas ⁺	
9	Odisha	45. Birhor 46. Bondo ⁺ 47. Didayi 48. Dongria-Khond ⁺ 49. Juangs 50. Kharias ⁺⁺ 51. Kutia Kondh ⁺ 52. Lanjia Sauras ⁺ 53. Lodhas 54. Mankidias.. 55. Paudi Bhuyans ⁺ 56. Soura ⁺ 57. Chuktia Bhunjia ⁺	596 8,890 47,095 9,785 2,222
10	Rajasthan	58. Seharias ⁺⁺	
11	Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans 60. Kotas 61. Kurumbas 62. Irulas 63. Paniyans 64. Todas	46,672 308 6,823 1,89,661 10,134 2,002
12	Tripura	65. Reangs	188,220
13	Uttar Pradesh	66. Buxas 67. Rajis	4,710 1,295
13a.	Uttarakhand	66a. Buxas 67a. Rajis	54,037 690
14	West Bengal	68. Birhor 69. Lodhas ⁺⁺ 70. Totos ⁺⁺	2,241

S.No.	State / UT	Name of PVTGs	Population (Census 2011)
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese ⁺	
		72. Jarawas	380
		73. Onges	101
		74. Sentinelese	15
		75. Shom Pens	229
Total			16,71,613

Note:

- + These 13 communities do not figure in present ST list. Hence, Census data are not available community-wise for these PVTGs.
- ++ These 22 PVTGs do not appear as main STs. Hence, Census data on these sub tribes are not available separately, but merged with concerned main STs.

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Annexure 2

State wise ITDP / ITDA Area Statement (As on 1.6.2016)

Sl. No.	ITDP / ITDA	District	Administrative unit below Dist.	Area in sq.km.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1 ANDHRA PRADESH					
A	1	Kotaramachandrapuram	West Godavari (Eluru)	7	
	2	Paderu	Visakhapatnam	18	
	3	Parvathipuram	Vizianagaram	14	
	4	Rampachodavaram	East Godavari (Kakinada)	10	
	5	Seethampeta	Srikakulam	13	
B	6	Chinthur	East Godavari (Kakinada)	4	
	7	Nellore	SPSR Nellore		
	8	Srisailem	Kurnool		
Total :		8 ITDAs	7 Districts	66 Blocks	15,018 +
2 BIHAR					
Total :		There is no ITDP / ITDA			118
3 CHHATTISGARH					
	1	Ambikapur	Balrampur	1	
			Surguja	7	
	2	Baikunthpur	Koriya	5	
	3	Bhanupratappur	Kanker	5	
	4	Bijapur	Bijapur	4	
	5	Dantewada	Dantewada	4	
	6	Daundi Lohara	Balod	4	
			Raigarh	5	
	7	Dharamjaigarh	Jashpur	1	
	8	Gariyaband	Gariyaband	3	
	9	Gaurela	Bilaspur	5	
			Kabirdham	1	
			Mungeli	1	
	10	Jagdapur	Bastar	7	
	11	Jashpur	Jashpur	7	
	12	Kondagaon	Kondagaon	5	
	13	Korba	Korba	5	
			Bilaspur	2	
	14	Nagri	Dhamtari	2	
	15	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	2	
			Kanker	2	
	16	Rajnandgoan	Rajnandgoan	6	
	17	Ramanujganj (Pal)	Balarampur	5	
	18	Sukma	Sukma	3	
	19	Surajpur	Surajpur	6	
Total		19 ITDPs	21 Districts	98 Blocks	55,262 +
4 GOA					
Total :		There is no ITDP / ITDA			0

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Sl. No.	ITDP / ITDA	District	Administrative unit below Dist.	Area in sq.km.	
1	2	3	4	5	
5 GUJARAT					
A	1	Ahwa	Dangs	1	
	2	Chhotaudepur	Vadodara	4	
	3	Dahod	Dahod	7	
	4	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha	4	
	5	Mandvi	Surat-II	5	
	6	Palanpur	Banaskantha	2	
	7	Rajpipla	Narmada	4	
	8	Songadh	Surat-I	5	
	9	Vansada	Navsari	2	
B	10	Bharuch	Bharuch	2	
	11	Godhra	Panchmahal	3	
	12	Valsad	Valsad	4	
Total :	12 ITDPs	12 Districts	43 Talukas	26,042	
6 HIMACHAL PRADESH					
	1	Bharmour	Chamba	Bharmour	1818
	2	Pangi	Chamba	Pangi	1595
	3	Kinnaur	Kinnaur(Reckong Peo)	Nichar, Kalpa, Pooh	6401
	4	Lahaul	Lahaul & Spiti (Keylong)	Lahaul	6250
	5	Spiti	Lahaul & Spiti (Keylong)	Spiti	7591
Total :	5 ITDPs	3 Districts	7 Blocks	23,655	
7 JAMMU & KASHMIR					
Total :	There is no ITDP / ITDA			50,135	
8 JHARKHAND					
A	1	Chaibaasa	Pashchimi Singhbhum		
	2	Chakradharpur			
	3	Dumka	Dumka	10	
	4	Gumla	Gumla	12	
	5	Jamtara	Jamtara	6	
	6	Khunti	Khunti	6	
	7	Latehar	Latehar	9	
	8	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	7	
	9	Pakur	Pakur	6	
	10	Purbi Singhbhum	Purbi Singhbhum	11	
	11	Rajmahal	Sahibganj	9	
	12	Ranchi	Ranchi	18	
	13	Saraikela	Saraikela-Kharsawan	8	
	14	Simdega	Simdega	10	
B	15	Godda	Godda	2	
	16	Garhwa	Garhwa	1	
Total	16 ITDPs	15 Districts	133 Blocks	43,604	
9 KARNATAKA					
	1	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	7	
	2	Dakshin Kannada	Dakshin Kannada	7	
	3	Kodagu	Kodagu	3	
	4	Mysore	Mysore	7	
	5	Udupi	Udupi	6	
Total	5 ITDPs	5 Districts	30 Talukas	25,397	

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Sl. No.	ITDP / ITDA	District	Administrative unit below Dist.	Area in sq.km.
1	2	3	4	5
10 KERALA				
1	Thodupuzha	Idukki	6	
2	Kannur	Kannur	7	
3	Kanjirappally	Kottayam	11	
4	Nilambur	Malappuram	13	
5	Attappady	Palakkad	1	
6	Nedumangad	Thiruvananthapuram	11	
7	Wayanad	Wayanad	1	
Total	7 ITDPs	7 Districts	50 Blocks	6,128

11 MADHYA PRADESH

1	Alirajpur	Alirajpur	6	
2	Baagli	Dewas	3	
3	Bandhavgarh	Umaria	2	
4	Barwani	Barwani	4	
5	Behar	Balaghat	3	
6	Betul	Betul	5	
7	Bhainsdehi	Betul	3	
8	Deosar	Singrauli	2	
9	Dhar	Dhar	4	
10	Dindori	Dindori	5	
11	Harda	Harda	4	
12	Jaisingnagar	Shahdol	1	
13	Jhabua	Jhabua	6	
14	Karahal	Sheopur	2	
15	Kesla	Hoshangabad	4	
16	Khandwa	Khandwa	4	
17	Khargone	Khargone	6	
18	Kukshi	Dhar	8	
19	Kundam	Jabalpur	5	
20	Kurai	Seoni	1	
21	Kusmi	Sidhi	6	
22	Lakhnadoun	Seoni	4	
23	Maheshwar	Khargone	1	
24	Mandla	Mandla	6	
25	Niwas	Mandla	7	
26	Pushprajgarh	Anuppur	1	
27	Sailana	Ratlam	3	
28	Saunsar	Chhindwara	4	
29	Sendhwa	Barwani	3	
30	Shahdol	Shahdol	7	
31	Tamia	Chhindwara	8	
Total	31 ITDPs	23 Districts	128 Blocks	1,08,199 *

12 MAHARASHTRA

A	1	Aheri	Gadchiroli	3
	2	Bhamragad	Gadchiroli	2
	3	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	10
	4	Dahanu	Palghar	4
	5	Dharni	Amaravati	14
	6	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	7
	7	Ghodegaon	Pune	14
			Satara	11
			Sangli	10
			Kolhapur	12

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Sl. No.	ITDP / ITDA	District	Administrative unit below Dist.	Area in sq.km.
1	2	3	4	5
8	Jawhar	Palghar	4	
9	Kalwan	Nashik	7	
10	Kinwat	Nanded	16	
11	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	3	
12	Nashik	Nashik	8	
13	Pandharkawda	Yavatmal	8	
14	Rajur	Ahmadnagar	14	
15	Shahapur	Thane	7	
16	Taloda	Nandurbar	3	
17	Yawal	Jalgaon	15	
B 18	Akola	Akola	7	
		Buldhana	13	
		Washim	6	
19	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	9	
		Beed	11	
		Jalna	8	
		Latur	10	
21	Borivali	Mumbai	1	
		Mumbai Sub-urban	1	
22	Chimur	Chandrapur	5	
23	Deori	Gondiya	8	
24	Dhule	Dhule	4	
25	Kalamnuri	Hingoli	5	
		Parbhani	9	
26	Nagpur	Nagpur	14	
		Wardha	8	
27	Pen	Raigad	15	
		Ratnagiri	9	
		Sindhudurg	8	
28	Pusad	Yavatmal	8	
29	Solapur	Solapur	11	
		Osmanabad	8	
29	Bhandara	Bhandara	7	
Total	29 ITDPs	36 Districts	357 Tehsils	39,307

13 ODISHA

1	Baliguda	Kandhamal	9
2	Baripada	Mayurbhanj	10
3	Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	2
4	Bonei	Sundargarh	4
5	Champua	Kendujhar	3
6	Gunupur	Rayagada	7
7	Jeypore	Koraput	5
8	Kaptipada	Mayurbhanj	4
9	Karanjia	Mayurbhanj	5
10	Keonjhar	Kendujhar	7
11	Koraput	Koraput	9
12	Kuchinda	Sambalpur	3
13	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	7
14	Nilagiri	Balasore	1
15	Nowrangpur	Nowrangpur	10

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Sl. No.	ITDP / ITDA	District	Administrative unit below Dist.	Area in sq.km.
1	2	3	4	5

17 UTTARAKHAND

Total : There is no ITDP / ITDA 1,435

18 UTTAR PRADESH

1	Chandan Chowki	Kheri	2	
Total :	1 ITDP	1 District	2	92

19 WEST BENGAL

A	1	Bankura	Bankura	22	
	2	Bardhaman	Bardhaman	31	
	3	Birbhum	Birbhum	19	
	4	Darjeeling	Darjeeling -Gorkhaland	8	
			Siliguri	4	
	5	Hooghly	Hooghly	18	
	6	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	7	
	7	Maldah	Maldah	15	
	8	Murshidabad	Murshidabad	26	
	9	North 24 Parganas	North 24 Parganas	22	
	10	Paschim Medinipur	Paschim Medinipur	29	
	11	Purulia	Purulia	20	
	12	South 24 Parganas	South 24 Parganas	29	
	13	Uttar Dinajpur	Uttar Dinajpur	9	
B	14	Alipurduar	Alipurduar	6	
	15	Dakshin Dinajpur	Dakshin Dinajpur	8	
Total :	15 ITDPs	16 Districts	273	8,499	

NORTH EASTERN STATES

20 ASSAM

Total : 19 ITDPs 9,347

21 MANIPUR

	1	Chandel	Chandel	7	
	2	Churachandpur	Churachandpur	13	
	3	Senapati	Senapati	12	
	4	Tamenglong	Tamenglong	5	
	5	Ukhru	Ukhru	8	
Total :	5 ITDPs	5 Districts	45 Blocks	20,126	

22 SIKKIM

	1	East District	East District		
	2	North District	North District		
	3	South District	South District		
	4	West District	West District		
Total :	4 ITDPs	4 Districts		4,444	

23 TRIPURA

Total: 7,148

Total (23 States) 217 ITDPs 184 Districts 1453 4,96,753

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Note:

1. Superscript ⁺, Area apportioned based on total area of undivided State and proportion of ST population, since details provided by concerned State Government calls for reconciliation.
2. Blanks in col (4) imply relevant data has not been received from concerned State / UT
3. In case of variation or no data received for total area (in sq. km.) from any State, figures taken are as per Report of the Working Group of Development and Welfare of STs, 1990-95.
4. Against any State entry A and B indicate as under:
A- As per record of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), B - Further as reported by State.
5. 1990-95 data is used because thereafter (except for Teleibani in Odisha State which stands included in data) no additional ITDA / ITDP has been declared by

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Annexure 3

Floor Allocation under SCA to TSP (2016-17)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	ST Popln (in lakh)	ITDP / ITDA Area (in sq km)	2015-16 Allocation	2016-17 Allocation Proposed			Proposed Allocation (75%)	
				75% on Popln (Floor) 113226.00	50% (on popln)	25% (on area)	75% (6+7)	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				849,20	625,00	312,50	937,50	Min.	Max
A									
1	AP	26.31	15,018	22,85.84	16,82.35	8,55.72	25,38.07	22,85.84	25,38.07
2	Bihar	13.37	118	11,61.60	8,54.92	6.72	8,61.64	8,61.64	11,61.60
3	Chhattisgarh	78.23	55,262	67,96.71	50,02.28	31,48.82	81,51.09	67,96.71	81,51.09
4	Goa	1.49	0	1,29.45	95.28	0.00	95.28	95.28	4,50.00
5	Gujarat	89.17	26,042	77,47.19	57,01.81	14,83.87	71,85.68	71,85.68	77,47.19
6	HP	3.92	23,655	3,40.57	2,50.66	13,47.86	15,98.51	3,40.57	15,98.51
7	J & K	14.93	50,135	12,97.14	9,54.67	28,56.68	38,11.35	12,97.14	38,11.35
8	Jharkhand	86.45	43,604	75,10.88	55,27.89	24,84.55	80,12.44	75,10.88	80,12.44
9	Karnataka	42.49	25,397	36,91.58	27,16.95	14,47.12	41,64.06	36,91.58	41,64.06
10	Kerala	4.85	6,128	4,21.37	3,10.12	3,49.17	6,59.30	4,21.37	6,59.30
11	MP	153.17	108,199	133,07.59	97,94.18	61,65.16	159,59.34	133,07.59	159,59.34
12	Maharashtra	105.10	39,307	91,31.21	67,20.43	22,39.70	89,60.13	89,60.13	91,31.21
13	Odisha	95.91	63,896	83,32.77	61,32.79	36,40.78	97,73.57	83,32.77	97,73.57
14	Rajasthan	92.39	19,770	80,26.95	59,07.71	11,26.49	70,34.20	70,34.20	80,26.95
15	Tamil Nadu	7.95	2,058	6,90.71	5,08.35	1,17.26	6,25.61	6,25.61	6,90.71
16	Telangana	32.87	18,760	28,55.78	21,01.81	10,68.94	31,70.75	28,55.78	31,70.75
17	UP	11.34	92	9,85.23	7,25.12	5.24	7,30.36	7,30.36	9,85.23
18	Uttarakhand	2.92	1,435	2,53.69	1,86.71	81.77	2,68.48	2,53.69	4,50.00
19	W Bengal	52.97	8,499	46,02.09	33,87.07	4,84.27	38,71.34	38,71.34	46,02.09
	Total (A)	915.82	507,375	795,68.37	585,61.10	289,10.12	874,71.22	764,58.16	910,83.46
B									
	NE States								
20	Assam	38.84	9,347	33,74.46	24,83.55	532.59	30,16.14	30,16.14	33,74.46
21	Manipur	9.03	20,126	7,84.54	5,77.41	1146.78	17,24.18	7,84.54	17,24.18
22	Sikkim	2.06	4,444	1,78.98	1,31.72	253.22	3,84.94	1,78.98	4,50.00
23	Tripura	11.67	7,148	10,13.90	7,46.22	407.29	11,53.51	10,13.90	11,53.51
	Total (B)	61.60	41,065	53,51.88	39,38.90	23,39.88	62,78.78	49,93.56	67,02.15
	Grand Total	977.43	548,440	849,20.25	625,00.00	312,50.00	937,50.00	814,51.72	977,85.61

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Districts with ST Population (2011 Census) for Priority under Development Programmes / Schemes

(Popl. in Lakhs)			
State / UT	≥ 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	≥ 25% & < 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	LWE districts with < 25% STs
Priority	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1) Total 0.24	(1) Nicobars 0.24 (64.3%) 0.24	---	----
Andhra Pradesh (1-LWE) Total 6.19	---	---	(1) Vishakhapatnam 6.19 (14.4%) 6.19
Arunachal Pradesh (16) Total 9.50	(1) Kurung Kumey 0.91 (98.6%) (2) Upper Subansiri 0.78 (93.9%) (3) East Kameng 0.72 (92.0%) (4) Tirap 0.98 (87.9%) (5) Lower Subansiri 0.73 (87.8%) (6) West Siang 0.93 (82.6%) (7) Upper Siang 0.28 (80.6%) (8) Anjaw 0.16 (77.7%) (9) Dibang Valley 0.06 (71.2%) (10) East Siang 0.70 (70.5%) (11) Tawang 0.35 (69.7%) (12) Papum Pare 1.17 (66.4%) (13) West Kameng 0.46 (55.2%) 8.23	(1) Lower Dibang Valley 0.26 (48.0%) (2) Changlang 0.54 (36.3%) (3) Lohit 0.47 (32.5%) 1.27	----
Assam (7) Total 20.73	(1) Dima Hasao 1.52 (70.9%) (2) Karbi Anglong 5.39 (56.3%) 6.91	(1) Dhemaji 3.26 (47.4%) (2) Chirang 1.79 (37.1%) (3) Baksa 3.31 (34.8%) (4) Udalguri 2.67 (32.1%) (5) Kokrajhar 2.79 (31.4%) 13.82	
Bihar (6 LWE) Total 1.81	----	----	(1) Jamui 0.79 (4.5%) (2) Banka 0.9 (4.4%), (3) Muzzafarpur 0.06 (0.12%) (4) Nawada 0.02 (0.09%) (5) Gaya 0.03 (0.07%) (6) Aurangabad 0.01 (0.04%) 1.81

State / UT	≥ 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	≥ 25% & < 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	LWE districts with < 25% STs
Priority	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chhattisgarh (11 + 8 LWE)	(1) Sukma (L) 2.09 (83.5%) (2) Bijapur (L) 2.04 (80.0%) (3) Narayanpur (L) 1.08 (77.4%) (4) Dantewada (L) 2.01 (71.1%) (5) Kondagaon (L) 4.11 (71.0%) (6) Balrampur 4.59 (62.8%) (7) Bastar (L) 5.21 (62.4%) (8) Jashpur 5.30 (62.3%) (9) Surguja 4.82 (57.4%) (10) Kanker (L) 4.15 (55.4%)	(1) Koriya 3.04 (46.2%) (2) Surajpur 3.60 (45.6%) (3) Korba 4.94 (40.9%) (4) Gariyaband 2.16 (36.1%) (5) Raigarh 5.06 (33.8%) (6) Balod 2.59 (31.4%) (7) Mahasamund 2.80 (27.1%) (8) Rajnandgaon (L) 4.05 (26.4%) (9) Dhamtari 2.08 (26.0%)	----
Total 65.72	35.4	30.32	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1)	(1) Dadra & Nagar Haveli 1.79 (52.0%)	----	----
Total 1.79	1.79		
Gujarat (10)	(1) The Dangs 2.16 (94.7%) (2) Tapi 6.79 (84.2%) (3) Narmada 4.81 (81.6%) (4) Chhota Udepur 8.57 (79.9%) (5) Dahod 15.81 (74.3%) (6) Valsad 9.03 (52.9%)	(1) Navsari 6.40 (48.1%) (2) Bharuch 4.88 (31.5%) (3) Mahisagar 2.85 (31.2%) (4) Panchmahal 4.40 (25.5%)	----
Total 65.7	47.17	18.53	
Himachal Pradesh (3)	(1) Lahul & Spiti 0.26 (81.4%) (2) Kinnaur 0.49 (58.0%)	(1) Chamba 1.36 (26.1%)	----
Total 2.11	0.75	1.36	
Jammu & Kashmir (5)	(1) Kargil 1.22 (86.9%) (2) Leh (Ladakh) 0.96 (71.8%)	(1) Punch 1.76 (36.9%) (2) Rajouri 2.33 (36.2%) (3) Reasi 0.88 (28.1%)	----
Total 7.15	2.18	4.97	
Jharkhand (4 + 16 LWE)	(1) Khunti (L) 3.90 (73.3%) (2) Simdega (L) 4.24 (70.8%) (3) Gumla (L) 7.07 (68.9%) (4) Pashchimi- Singhbhum (L) 10.11 (67.3%) (5) Lohardaga (L) 2.63 (56.9%)	(1) Latehar (L) 3.31 (45.5%) (2) Dumka (L) 5.71 (43.2%) (3) Pakur 3.79 (42.1%) (4) Ranchi (L) 10.42 (35.8%) (5) Saraikela-Kharsawan 3.75 (35.2%) (6) Jamtara 2.40 (30.4%) (7) Purbi Singhbhum (L) 6.54 (28.5%) (8) Sahibganj 3.08 (26.8%)	(1) Ramgarh 2.01 (21.2%) (2) Garhwa 2.06 (15.6%) (3) Bokaro 2.56 (12.4%) (4) Giridih 2.38 (9.7%) (5) Palamu 1.81 (9.3%) (6) Hazaribagh 1.22 (7.02%) (7) Chatra 0.46 (4.4%)
Total 79.45	27.95	39	12.5
Lakshadweep (1)	(1) Lakshadweep 0.61 (94.8%)	----	----

(Popl. in Lakhs)

State / UT	≥ 50% STs, LWE affected(L)		≥ 25% & < 50% STs, LWE affected(L)		LWE districts with < 25% STs
Priority	1		2		3
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)
Total 0.61	0.61				
Madhya Pradesh (19)	(1) Alirajpur 6.49 (89.0%) (2) Jhabua 8.92 (87.0%) (3) Barwani 9.62 (69.4%) (4) Dindori 4.56 (64.7%) (5) Mandla 6.11 (57.9%) (6) Dhar 12.23 (55.9%)		(1) Anuppur 3.59 (47.9%) (2) Umaria 3.01 (46.6%) (3) Shahdol 4.76 (44.7%) (4) Betul 6.67 (42.3%) (5) Khargone (West Nimar) 7.30 (39.0%) (6) Seoni 5.20 (37.7%) (7) Chhindwara 7.70 (36.8%) (8) Khandwa (East Nimar) 4.59 (35.1%) (9) Singrauli 3.84 (32.6%) (10) Burhanpur 2.30 (30.4%) (11) Ratlam 4.10 (28.2%) (12) Harda 1.60 (28.0%) (13) Sidhi 3.13 (27.8%)		
Total 105.72	47.93		57.79		
Maharashtra (4 + 1 LWE)	(1) Nandurbar 11.42 (69.3%)		(1) Gadchiroli (L) 4.15 (38.7%) (2) Palghar 11.18 (37.4%) (3) Dhule 6.47 (31.6%) (4) Nashik 15.64 (25.6%)		----
Total 48.86	11.42		37.44		
Manipur (5)	(1) Tamenglong 1.35 (95.7%) (2) Ukhrul 1.74 (94.4%) (3) Churachandpur 2.55 (92.9%) (4) Chandel 1.28 (89.0%) (5) Senapati 4.19 (87.5%)		----		----
Total 11.11	11.11				
Meghalaya (7)	(1) West Khasi Hills 3.75 (97.8%) (2) East Garo Hills 3.05 (96.0%) (3) Jaintia Hills 3.76 (95.2%) (4) South Garo Hills 1.34 (94.3%) (5) Ribhoi 2.30 (88.9%) (6) East Khasi Hills 6.61 (80.1%) (7) West Garo Hills 4.74 (73.7%)		----		----
Total 25.55	25.55				
Mizoram (8)	(1) Champhai 1.23 (98.2%) (2) Serchhip 0.63 (96.8%) (3) Saiha 0.55 (96.6%) (4) Lawngtlai 1.12 (95.3%) (5) Lunglei 1.54 (95.1%)		----		----

(Popl. in Lakhs)

State / UT	≥ 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	≥ 25% & < 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	LWE districts with < 25% STs
Priority	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total 10.37	(6) Mamit 0.82 (95.0%) (7) Aizwal 3.74 (93.3%) (8) Kolasib 0.74 (87.7%) 10.37		
Nagaland (11) Total 17.11	(1) Tuensang 1.91 (97.1%) (2) Zunheboto 1.37 (97.0%) (3) Kiphire 0.71 (96.5%) (4) Longleng 0.49 (96.3%) (5) Phek 1.57 (96.2%) (6) Mon 2.38 (95.2%) (7) Wokha 1.57 (94.2%) (8) Mokokchung 1.78 (91.7%) (9) Peren 0.84 (88.5%) (10) Kohima 2.25 (83.9%) (11) Dimapur 2.24 (59.1%) 17.11	----	----
Odisha (12 + 2 LWE) Total 76.41	(1) Mayurbhanj 14.80 (58.7%) (2) Malkangiri (L) 3.55 (57.8%) (3) Rayagada 5.42 (56.0%) (4) Nabarangapur 6.81 (55.8%) (5) Gajapati 3.14 (54.3%) (6) Kandhamal 3.93 (53.6%) (7) Sundargarh 10.62 (50.8%) (8) Koraput (L) 6.98 (50.6%) 55.25	(1) Kendujhar 8.19 (45.5%) (2) Debagarh 1.10 (35.3%) (3) Sambalpur 3.55 (34.1%) (4) Naupada 2.06 (33.8%) (5) Jharsuguda 1.77 (30.5%) (6) Kalahandi 4.49 (28.5%) 21.16	--
Rajasthan (6) Total 51.56	(1) Banswara 13.73 (76.4%) (2) Dungarpur 9.83 (70.8%) (3) Pratapgarh 5.50 (63.4%) 29.06	(1) Udaipur 15.25 (49.7%) (2) Sirohi 2.92 (28.2%) (3) Dausa 4.33 (26.5%) 22.5	----
Sikkim (4) Total 2.06	(1) North District 0.29 (65.7%) 0.29	(1) West District 0.58 (42.4%) (2) South District 0.41 (28.2%) (3) East District 0.78 (27.7%) 1.77	----
Telangana (1 + LWE) Total 6.57	---	(1) Khammam (L) 6.57 (25.2%) 6.57	----
Tripura (5)	(1) Dhalai 2.11 (55.7%)	(1) Gomati 1.89 (42.7%) (2) Khowai 1.40 (42.6%) (3) South Tripura 1.53 (35.5%)	----

(Popl. in Lakhs)

State / UT	≥ 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	≥ 25% & < 50% STs, LWE affected(L)	LWE districts with < 25% STs
Priority	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total 8.10	2.11	(4) North Tripura 1.17 (28.1%) 5.99	
West Bengal (2)	----	(1) Darjiling 2.51 (28.7%) (2) Alipurduar 3.82 (26.8%) 6.33	----
Total 6.33			
Total: 177 (142 + LWE 35)	(80 + LWE 14)	(62 + LWE 7)	14 LWE
Total 630.75	341.43	268.82	20.5

LWE: Left Wing Extremism (Affected districts)

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Major Scheduled Tribe Communities (State wise - 2011 Census)

(As on 1.6.2016)

Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH		
	1. Yenadis..	5.34	20.3 %
	2. Yerukulas., Koracha	3.75	14.3 %
	3. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	3.62	13.7 %
	4. Konda Dhoras, Kubi	2.11	8.0 %
	5. Savaras..	1.38	5.2 %
	6. Bagata	1.33	5.0 %
	STs (6) (≥ 5 % popln each)	17.51	66.6 %
	Identified (28) STs (< 5 % popln)	8.05	30.6 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.74	2.8 %
	Total :	26.31	100 %
2	BIHAR		
	1. Santal	4.06	30.4 %
	2. Gond	2.57	19.2 %
	3. Tharu	1.60	12.0 %
	4. Oraon..	1.44	10.8 %
	5. Kharwar	1.26	9.4 %
	STs (5) (≥ 5 % popln each)	10.93	81.8 %
	Identified (27) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.27	9.5 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	1.17	8.8 %
	Total :	13.37	100 %
3	CHHATISGARH		
	1. Gond., Arakh., Agaria, Asur, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta / Bhuti., Bhar, Maria., Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta., Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar, Mana, Mannewar, Moghya, Monghya, Mudia, Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari, Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Daroi	42.98	54.9 %
	2. Kawar., Kanwar, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	8.87	11.3 %
	3. Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	7.49	9.6 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	59.35	75.9 %
	Identified (39) STs (< 5 % popln)	18.56	23.7 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.32	0.4 %
	Total :	78.23	100 %

Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	2		
4	GOA		
	1. Gawda	1.07	71.5 %
	2. Velip	0.32	21.5 %
	STs (2) (≥ 5 % popln each)	1.39	92.9 %
	Identified (6) STs (< 5 % popln)	0.06	3.7 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.05	3.4 %
	Total :	1.49	100 %
5	GUJARAT		
	1. Bhil., Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava..	42.16	47.3 %
	2. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	6.43	7.2 %
	3. Rathawa	6.42	7.2 %
	4. Dhodia, Dhodi	6.36	7.1 %
	5. Naikda, Nayaka..	4.60	5.2 %
	STs (5) (≥ 5 % popln each)	65.97	74.0 %
	Identified (24) STs (< 5 % popln)	21.10	23.7 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	2.11	2.4 %
	Total :	89.17	100 %
6	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
	1. Gaddi	1.78	45.4 %
	2. Gujjar	0.93	23.6 %
	3. Kanaura, Kinnara	0.51	13.0 %
	4. Bhot..	0.27	6.9 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	3.49	89.0 %
	Identified (6) STs (< 5 % popln)	0.33	8.3 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.11	2.7 %
	Total :	3.92	100 %
7	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
	1. Gujjar	9.81	65.7 %
	2. Bakarwal	1.13	7.6 %
	3. Bot, Boto	0.91	6.1 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	11.85	79.4 %
	Identified (9) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.96	13.1 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	1.12	7.5 %
	Total :	14.93	100 %

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Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	2		
8	JHARKHAND		
	1. Santal	27.55	31.9 %
	2. Oraon..	17.17	19.9 %
	3. Munda, Patar	12.29	14.2 %
	4. Ho	9.28	10.7 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	66.29	76.7 %
	Identified (28) STs (< 5 % popln)	18.42	21.3 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	1.74	2.0 %
	Total :	86.45	100 %
9	KARNATAKA		
	1. Naikda, Nayaka..., Beda, Bedar and Valmiki	32.96	77.6 %
	ST (1) (≥ 5 % popln each)	32.96	77.6 %
	Identified (49) STs (< 5 % popln)	6.41	15.1 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	3.12	7.3 %
	Total :	42.49	100 %
10	KERALA		
	1. Paniyan	0.88	18.2 %
	2. Kurichchan..	0.35	7.3 %
	3. Malai Arayan..	0.33	6.9 %
	4. Mavilan	0.31	6.4 %
	5. Kurumans..	0.25	5.1 %
	STs (5) (≥ 5 % popln each)	2.12	43.8 %
	Identified (31) STs (< 5 % popln)	2.10	43.4 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.62	12.9 %
	Total :	4.85	100 %
11	MADHYA PRADESH		
	1. Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	59.94	39.1 %
	2. Gond..., Arakh..., Agaria, Asur, Maria..., Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta / Bhuti..., Bhar, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar..., Mana, Mannewar, Moghya..., Mudia..., Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari, Jhareka, Thatia, Thotya, Daroi	50.93	33.3 %
	3. Kol	11.68	7.6 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	122.55	80.0 %
	Identified (40) STs (< 5 % popln)	27.98	18.3 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	2.64	1.7 %
	Total :	153.17	100 %

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Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	2		
12	MAHARASHTRA		
	1. Bhil., Dungri Garasia, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava..	25.89	24.6 %
	2. Gond., Arakh., Agaria, Asur, Maria., Bhatola, Bimma, Bhuta / Bhuti, Bhar, Dhuru, Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta, Gatti, Gaita, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar., Mana, Mannewar, Moghya., Mudia, Nagarchi, Naikpod, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia..	16.18	15.4 %
	3. Koli..	14.60	13.9 %
	4. Varli	7.96	7.6 %
	5. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	6.87	6.5 %
	6. Thelva	5.60	5.4 %

Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	2		
15	SIKKIM		
	1. Bhutia..	0.70	33.7 %
	2. Limboo	0.54	26.0 %
	3. Lepcha	0.43	20.8 %
	4. Tamang	0.38	18.3 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	2.04	98.8 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.02	1.2 %
	Total :	2.06	100 %
16	TAMIL NADU		
	1. Malayali	3.58	45.0 %
	2. Irular *	1.90	23.9 %
	3. Kattunayakan *	0.47	5.9 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	5.94	74.8 %
	Identified (33) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.46	18.3 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.55	6.9 %
	Total :	7.95	100 %
17	TELANGANA		
	1. Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	20.46	62.3 %
	2. Koya., Rajah	4.86	14.8 %
	3. Gond., Koitur	2.98	9.1 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	28.30	86.1 %
	Identified (29) STs (< 5 % popln)	2.96	9.0 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	1.61	4.9 %
	Total :	32.87	100 %
18	UTTAR PRADESH		
	1. Gond., Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari	5.69	50.2 %
	2. Kharwar..	1.61	14.2 %
	3. Tharu	1.05	9.3 %
	4. Saharya	0.71	6.2 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	9.06	79.8 %
	Identified (11) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.46	12.9 %
	Other STs (< 5 % Popln)	0.83	7.3 %
	Total :	11.34	100 %

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Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	2		
19	UTTARAKHAND		
	1. Tharu	0.91	31.3 %
	2. Jannsari	0.89	30.4 %
	3. Buksa *	0.54	18.5 %
	4. Bhotia	0.39	13.4 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	2.73	93.6 %
	Identified (1) ST (< 5 % popln)	0.01	0.2 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.18	6.2 %
	Total :	2.92	100 %
20	WEST BENGAL		
	1. Santal	25.12	47.4 %
	2. Oraon	6.44	12.1 %
	3. Bhumij	3.76	7.1 %
	4. Munda	3.66	6.9 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	38.99	73.6 %
	Identified (36) ST (< 5 % popln)	11.57	21.8 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	2.41	4.6 %
	Total :	52.97	100 %

NORTH EASTERN STATES

21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
	1. Nyishi	2.50	26.2 %
	2. Galong	0.79	8.3 %
	3. Adi	0.68	7.1 %
	4. Tagin	0.63	6.6 %
	5. Wancho	0.57	6.0 %
	STs (5) (≥ 5 % popln each)	5.17	54.3 %
	Identified (99) STs (< 5 % popln)	4.32	45.4 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.03	0.3 %
	Total :	9.52	100 %

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Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
22	ASSAM		
	1. Boro.	13.62	35.1 %
	2. Miri	6.80	17.5 %
	3. Karbi	4.30	11.1 %
	4. Rabha	2.96	7.6 %
	5. Kachari, Sonwal	2.53	6.5 %
	STs (5) (≥ 5 % popln each)	30.22	77.8 %
	Identified (24) STs (< 5 % popln)	6.83	17.6 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	1.79	4.6 %
	Total :	38.84	100 %
23	MANIPUR		
	1. Thadou	2.16	18.5 %
	2. Tangkhul	1.79	15.3 %
	3. Poumai Naga	1.27	10.9 %
	4. Kabui	1.04	8.9 %
	5. Mao	0.93	8.0 %
	6. Kacha Naga	0.66	5.7 %
	STs (6) (≥ 5 % popln each)	7.85	67.3 %
	Identified (27) STs (< 5 % popln)	3.61	31.0 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.21	1.8 %
	Total :	11.67	100 %
24	MEGHALAYA		
	1. Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lynggam	14.12	55.2 %
	2. Garo	8.21	32.1 %
	STs (2) (≥ 5 % popln each)	22.33	87.4 %
	Identified (15) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.49	5.8 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	1.74	6.8 %
	Total :	25.56	100 %
25	MIZORAM		
	1. Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	7.35	70.9 %
	2. Chakma	0.97	9.4 %
	3. Pawi	0.51	5.0 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	8.83	85.2 %
	Identified (12) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.45	14.0 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.07	0.7 %
	Total :	10.36	100 %

Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
1	2		
26	NAGALAND		
	1. Naga	16.68	97.5 %
	ST (1) (≥ 5 % popln each)	16.68	97.5 %
	Identified (4) STs (< 5 % popln)	0.34	2.0 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.09	0.5 %
	Total :	17.11	100 %
27	TRIPURA		
	1. Tripura..	5.92	50.8 %
	2. Rieng *	1.88	16.1 %
	3. Jamatia	0.83	7.1 %
	4. Chakma	0.80	6.8 %
	STs (4) (≥ 5 % popln each)	9.44	80.9 %
	Identified (15) STs (< 5 % popln)	1.75	15.0 %
	Other STs (< 5 % Popln)	0.48	4.1 %
	Total :	11.67	100 %

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28	A & N ISLANDS		
	1. Nicobarese	0.27	95.2 %
	ST (1) (≥ 5 % popln each)	0.27	95.2 %
	Identified (5) STs (< 5 % popln)	0.01	2.7 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.01	2.1 %
	Total :	0.29	100 %
29	D & N HAVELI		
	1. Varli	1.12	62.8 %
	2. Kokna	0.28	15.6 %
	3. Dhodia	0.24	13.6 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	1.64	91.9 %
	Identified (4) STs (< 5 % popln)	0.06	3.3 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.08	4.8 %
	Total :	1.79	100 %

Sl. No.	State, ST Community	ST Popln 3 (lakhs)	Of State ST Popln 4 (%)
30	DAMAN & DIU		
	1. Dubla (Halpati)	0.11	72.2 %
	2. Dhodia	0.02	15.2 %
	3. Varli	0.01	9.0 %
	STs (3) (≥ 5 % popln each)	0.15	96.5 %
	Identified (2) STs (< 5 % popln)	0.00	1.3 %
	Other STs (< 5 % popln)	0.00	2.3 %
	Total :	0.15	100 %
31	LAKSHADWEEP		
	1. STs (except 2 below) (≥ 5 % popln)	0.61	99.99 %
	2. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amini Islands residents	0.00 (4)	0.01 %
	Total :	0.61	100 %

Note:

- (1) There are 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Of these, PVTGs with ≥ 5 % population is separately indicated.
- (2) There are no notified STs in States of Haryana, Punjab, NCT of Delhi, UTs of Chandigarh and Puducherry.

Source: Census 2011 data, Website of O/o RGI

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List of activities (Illustrative) for SCA funding

S.No.	Category	Issues / Activities
1.	Education (In conjunction with SSA/ RMSA funds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Addition to existing building infrastructure of Secondary / Sr Secondary School [Even with upgradation of Primary / Upper Primary School] [Repair and Maintenance of existing buildings not covered] (ii) Construction of co-ed residential schools. (iii) Construction of Girls and Boys Hostels. (iv) Use of solar energy in residential schools and Hostels. (v) Vocational training centers (including for modern sector of economy like IT, green energy etc.) in residential school (Preferably at Sr Secondary level) (vi) IT based education facilities / equipment (For Sr Secondary level) (vii) Special measures for identification and nurturing / promotion of talented tribal students. (viii) Recurring cost for 3 to 5 years for special efforts / innovative measures like : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Introduction of English as school teaching medium. (2) Special scholarships for admission in best public schools in States for nurturing of tribal talents (3) Soft skill improvement measures in schools (after normal academic teaching hours) (4) Super 30 type of specialized training / coaching facilities.
2.	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Addition to / Strengthening of building infrastructure of CHC / PHC (ii) Equipments with minimum three years life period. (iii) Mobile Dispensary in remote locations. (iv) Conduct of screening for acute health problems like Sickle Cell Anemia among Tribal Students and provision of health cards. (v) Focus on eradication of prevalent endemic health problems like Malaria, Leprosy, TB etc. (vi) Training of tribal students in paramedical courses.

S.No.	Category	Issues / activities
3.	Data Support for Strengthening Entitlement and Land Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) FRA entitlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data compilation - MFP Plantation and other measures for Income-support (ii) Land alienation – Data Base (iii) Assistance to STs for land development and increasing productivity (iv) Efforts for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Project Displaced ST households
4.	Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy & others in Primary Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adoption and extension of commercial and traditional crops to augment tribal household income. (ii) Soil health management and moisture / water conservation measures (including dug-well, tube-well, pump-set etc.) (iii) Promotion of organic farming. (iv) Tribal area specific technical support through KVKs, and other Agricultural Research Organizations (including strengthening of Extension mechanism). <p>Horticulture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Setting up nurseries of fruits, flowers, vegetables including polyhouse, greenhouse farming. (ii) Practice and promotion of growing horticultural products with forward linkages like warehousing, processing etc. (iii) Commercial apiculture through tribal beneficiaries. (iv) Promotion of aromatic and medicinal plants. (v) Use of Drip irrigation and other modern techniques. <p>Dairy Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cooperative based (or other) dairy development including processing and chilling infrastructure to ensure better and reasonable price to tribal households. (ii) Veterinary services including building infrastructure and equipment. (iii) Improvement of local breed for high yield output though AI. (artificial insemination) (iv) Providing training and assistance with backward and forward linkages for self-employment.

S.No.	Category	Issues / activities
		<p>Poulties & Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Commercial fisheries through tribal beneficiaries including production of fries and fingerlings with proper linkages to market value chain. (Including training facilities) (ii) Promotion of backyard fisheries. (iii) Promotion of poultry as income generating activity with backward and forward linkages.
5.	Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) establishment of Agro / forest / natural resource based micro / village industries through training of Tribal Cooperatives / SHGs / individual entrepreneurs. (ii) Augmentation of existing infrastructure (including design development etc.) for tribal products like textiles, handicrafts, sericulture products for better income to tribal artisans. (iii) Warehousing and food processing facilities for ensuring increased life to tribal products. (iv) Village tourism, Eco-tourism, Adventure tourism (v) Promotion and skill development in traditional tribal cultural attributes like tribal jewelry, painting, dance forms, music and culinary art etc. (vi) Any other activity with assured self-employment / placement linkages.
6.	Administrative / institutional framework and Research Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Strengthening of TRI (with building infrastructure / equipment and IT support) (ii) Preparation of field manual in regional languages for effective implementation. (iii) Conducting research on specific tribal issues. (iv) IT equipment support for TSP monitoring.
7.	Skill Development (in conjunction with TSP flow under ongoing schemes of GoI / State Govt. Departments / PSEs / Authorities established by Govt.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To focus on women centric activities / projects with provision of major sanctioned amount for female beneficiaries. (ii) Provision for additional units / classes in special vocational training courses in govt. institutions especially MSME tool rooms (Also for school dropouts) (iii) Provision for additional seats to ST candidates in regular skill development courses with assured employment / self-employment.

S.No.	Category	Issues / activities
8.	Promotion of sports & games (in conjunction with TSP flow of different GoI / State Govt. Programmes)	(i) Provision of sports facilities in tribal schools. (ii) Construction of Sports Complex, Mini Stadium etc. (iii) Organizing sports events with due participation of tribal youth

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No.M-11012/03-2013-SJ&SW
Planning Commission
(SJ&E Division)


Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi, Dated the 18th June, 2014

Office Memorandum

Subject: Revised Guidelines for Implementation of SCSP/TSP by the States/UTs.

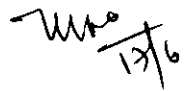
Planning Commission set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Planning Commission, "to effectively implement SCSP/ TSP as an essential instrument for accomplishing inclusive growth". The Committee after detailed deliberations with the stakeholder, including State Governments, has revised the guidelines for implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (STSP) by the States/UTs. These guidelines are in supersession of guidelines issued by the Planning Commission/ Government of India from time to time including guidelines dated 31st October, 2005. A copy of each of the proposed revised guidelines is enclosed for information and suitable implementation by the States/UTs.

2. This issues with the approval of competent authority.


(Madan Mohan)
Adviser (SJ&E)
Tel. No. 23096723

Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs.

- Copy to : (i) Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
✓(ii) Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.


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Revised Guidelines for Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the States/UTs

1.1 Objective:

The objective of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating the development of STs by securing to them:

- (i) Human resource development by enhancing their access to education and health services,
- (ii) Enhanced quality of life by providing basic amenities in tribal areas/localities including housing;
- (iii) Substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment, creation of productive assets and income generating opportunities
- (iv) Enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas, and
- (v) Protection against exploitation and oppression.

1.2 Role of Nodal Department

At the State level the Tribal Welfare Department must be the nodal department authorized to lead the process of TSP development. The nodal department will work in close coordination with all relevant line departments. Directions of the Tribal Welfare Department must be made binding on the line departments.

Secretary of the Nodal department will be Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee, chaired by the Chief Secretary, which will be responsible for appraisal, of the perspective document as well as of the TSP schemes of different departments for inclusion in Annual TSP. The EC shall also be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the TSP Plans Minister of the Nodal Department will be Vice-chairman of the Apex Level Committee/Tribal Advisory Council, chaired by Chief Minister that will approve the Annual Tribal Sub-Plan.

The Nodal Department shall:

- i. Identify socio-economic indicators to highlight development deficits of ST population
- ii. Conduct a critical gap analysis to assess the deprivation of STs on identified socio-economic parameters
- iii. Identify priority-areas under TSP in consultation with line departments.
- iv. Prepare a comprehensive perspective TSP and Prepare Annual TSP documents taking into account various sources of funding
- v. Examine various on-going schemes and their budgetary allocations and suggest new schemes on the basis of assessment and discussions with the concerned line Departments
- vi. Suggest strategic measures, set target-oriented specific socio-economic indicators for various programmes/schemes in consultation with the line departments;
- vii. Grant approval for introduction of new schemes.
- viii. Grant approval for re-appropriation of TSP funds from one department to another after mid-year review.

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- ix. Undertake scrutiny of the schemes/programmes submitted by the line departments to ensure that (i) concerned departments are providing for STs in their budget and plans funds and guidelines to the same extent as is available to other populations, in proportion to their requirement, (ii) that only those schemes/programmes, that full-fill the criteria of securing direct benefits to ST individuals, households and localities and are aligned to the strategic objectives of TSP are included in the TSP. (iii) Service delivery standards under various departmental schemes are established and adhered to.
- x. Submit such proposals, with their evaluation, to the Executive Committee for appraisal.
- xi. Design a comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators
- xii. Co-ordinate progress of various schemes/ programmes.
- xiii. Devise a mechanism for speedy transfer of funds directly to field formations under intimation to District Headquarters, instead of being routed through District Headquarters, by enforcing on them a system of accountability for effective utilization of the funds.
- xiv. Conduct evaluation to assess the impact of schemes implemented under TSP, on the socio-economic conditions of STs on regular basis.
- xv. Ensure the follow up of the schemes implemented and maintenance of proper records on assets created under TSP in District/Block etc.
- xvi. Ensure that service delivery is standardized and adhered to in time-bound manner.
- xvii. Ensure transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of TSP schemes and dissemination of information electronically relating to schemes/programmes, allocation and expenditure along with physical targets and achievements in respect of each department and placing this information in public domain.
- xviii. Ensure that all the institutional mechanisms are established at various levels, i.e State, District, Block, Gram Sabha etc., as laid down in the guidelines.
- xix. Ensure that the gaps still remaining under the TSP financing pattern are highlighted for each ITDPs/ITDAs/MADA/Cluster/State level at the time of TSP financial allocations so as to facilitate the synchronization of the gap filling role of the Ministry's scheme SCA to TSP with the gaps identified in TSP.
- xx. Ensure that time bound action is initiated by various departments to meet the requirements of these guidelines.

1.3 Perspective Document and Annual Plans

The States/UTs shall prepare a comprehensive perspective TSP document, taking into account all available sources of funding, to serve as a road map for implementation. Funds available for TSP under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as State Plans and Central Plans shall be pooled for the purposes of planning for TSP.

This perspective document shall, inter-alia, reflect on:

- i. Strategy to address the gaps and deficits in terms of relevant schemes taking into consideration the strengths of the tribal's community, allocation of funds, fixing physical targets to address inter-tribal and inter-habitation variance /inequalities in their socio-economic status and equity based approach. The needs of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) will be accorded priority with focused approach and special

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- attention to improve their conditions of food security, health and education for mainstreaming these sections.
- ii. The strategy should define priorities for the TSP with a focus on long-term sustained gains in relation to area development.
 - iii. Likely flow of benefits, in financial as well as physical terms, and specific steps required for accessing benefits by the tribals from each of the national (and State) level Flagship Schemes.
 - iv. Role and contribution of NSTFDC and State level STFDC and TRIFED etc.
 - v. Critical evaluation to assess whether the ongoing schemes/ programmes have the potential to accelerate the pace of development of STs and result in bridging the gap in development in a time-bound manner.
 - vi. Mechanisms/surveillance system to ensure utilization of funds meant for the intended purpose.
 - vii. Evaluation as to how TSP has and is likely to help the STs in respect of the following key areas concerning STs:
 - a) Prevention of land alienation and indebtedness
 - b) Access and control over forest and effective implementation of FRA and PESA, wherever applicable
 - c) Involuntary displacement due to development projects, proper rehabilitation
 - viii. Outcome Analysis with critical evaluation of implementation strategies in terms of effectiveness of schemes/programmes.

The States/UTs shall break up the **Perspective Plan into doable annual Plans** and accordingly prepare annual plan documents taking into account all available funds during the year, including Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

1.4 Selection of schemes/programmes

The TSP should include only such existing schemes (including additional components to existing schemes) or new proposed schemes, which full-fill following criterion:

- a. Provide clearly defined direct and quantifiable benefits to ST individuals or Scheduled Tribe households or Tribal areas the benefit provided to the STs along-with other people at a particular time may not be treated as direct benefit under TSP.
- b. Create the potential to accelerate the pace of the development of STs and to bridge the gaps in socio-economic development indicators between STs and other sections of the society
- c. The focus of such schemes should be on education, income generation, improving access to irrigated land, entrepreneurship, employment and skill development projects and access to basic amenities.
- d. Have in-built mechanisms/surveillance system to ensure utilization of funds meant for the intended purpose.

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1.5 Earmarking/ Allocation of funds

Nodal Departments shall ensure that concerned departments are providing for STs in their budget and plans funds and guidelines to the same extent as is available to other populations, in proportion to their requirement.

Approval of Planning Commission may not be accorded to State Plans if funds are not earmarked under TSP, in proportion to the population of STs in State.

State governments should ensure that TSP funds are placed **under the control of the Nodal Department.**

Funds shall be earmarked/ allocated to the TSP subject to the following conditions:

- i. The expenditure under TSP is meant only for filling the development deficit, as an additional financial support, **over and above the normal provisions which should be available to STs, like others**, in various schemes, including in flagship programmes.
- ii. The funds under TSP are earmarked from the total plan outlays (not excluding the investments under externally aided Projects-EAPs and any other scheme), not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census and in tune with problem share of the ST population..
- iii. The funds should be earmarked well in advance, at least six months, prior to commencement of the financial year. The size of the TSP fund thus earmarked shall be communicated to all departments for commencing process of preparation of TSP of each department.
- iv. There shall not be any notional allocations, that don't have flows/schemes directly benefiting STs.
- v. Special attention shall be paid to allocate more funds to STs residing in the Scheduled Areas.
- vi. Due to physical remoteness and difficult terrain of tribal habitations, financial norms may need to be higher in tribal areas as compared to general areas. This should be ensured so that service standards in ST areas are not compromised.
- vii. Every State/UT shall undertake skill mapping and allocate funds under TSP for skill development of tribal youth and set targets in the light of the monitorable targets under poverty and employment in the 12th Five Year Plan. The target under 12th Five Year Plan is to generate 50 million new work opportunities through skill development.
- viii. The synergy of inter-sectoral programmes and an integrated approach/convergence with other schemes/programmes are ensured for efficient utilization of resources.
- ix. The departments, in consultation with Nodal Department, shall prepare the TSP to promote equity in development among various social groups within STs.
 - x. To ensure non-divertibility, funds under TSP shall be earmarked under a separate Minor Head below the functional major Head/Sub-Major Heads
 - xi. The TSP funds, under Minor Head shall comprise sector-wise and scheme-wise allocations and actual expenditures incurred
 - xii. To ensure effective and optimum use of resources, the re-appropriation of TSP funds from one Department to another Department should be facilitated after mid-year review.

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Appropriation of TSP funds from one Department to another Department shall be with the approval of the Nodal Department.

- xiii. The State government may devise a mechanism for speedy transfer of funds directly to field formations under intimation to District Headquarters, instead of being routed through District Headquarters, by enforcing on them a system of accountability for effective utilization of the funds.

1.6 Norms for allocation

There should be no division of the total Plan outlay into so-called divisible and non-divisible components, with the TSP being confined to the divisible outlays alone. Norms to be followed for allocation of the cost of a scheme to the Tribal Sub-Plan are given in table below.

Table : Norms for allocation of cost of a scheme to TSP

SI 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, along with 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 area 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

The schemes that follow other norms shall be recommended by concerned agency in the departments and aggregated for placing before the Minister, Tribal Welfare Department of State for consideration and approval as a pre-budget process.

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1.7 Establishing Standards for Service Delivery

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 concert 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 exemplar practices. The standards are to be maintained in infrastructure development, teacher training, Meals, support to students and support to teachers.

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 emphasised 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.

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

1.8 Formulation of TSP

The State, after estimating the gaps in the development of Scheduled Tribes, will prioritize their development needs through a consultative process, and shall formulate the TSP schemes and prepare the TSP within the State Annual Plan and Five Year Plan.

In the formulation of TSP, the States/UTs shall proceed as follows:

- i. TSP should be formulated at the District level by the District Planning and Monitoring Committee (DPMC).
- ii. The DPMC must reflect on the actual demand for the schemes/programmes that are to benefit STs, giving priority to equity aspect of their local aspirations and socio-economic backwardness.
- iii. The annual plan must be approved by the District Planning Committee so that it has the approval of the highest PRI.
- iv. In case of area-oriented schemes, a Block level approach should be adopted so as to facilitate the inclusion of ST habitations which remain uncovered under District level approach.
- v. The TSP at ITDP/ ITDA/ District level should form the basis for the State TSP formulation and implementation. The requirement of funds across

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- DPMC proposals put together would generate demand for TSP requirement at the State level.
- vi. In the States having Scheduled Areas, the Gram Sabhas should undertake an exercise to identify the areas needing priority attention in villages. These priority activities may form TSP at cluster/MADA/ ITDP/ITDA level.
 - vii. To prepare a realistic budget, matching sectoral priorities and actual budgetary flow, the Nodal department should consult all related Departments to :
 - a. identify priority-areas under TSP
 - b. examine various on-going schemes and their budgetary allocations and
 - c. suggest new schemes.
 - viii. The approval of the Nodal Department is mandatory for introduction of new schemes.
 - ix. Service delivery should be standardized and adhered to in time-bound manner.
 - x. To facilitate the synchronization of the gap filling role of SCA to TSP, gaps still remaining under the TSP financing pattern must be highlighted for each ITDPs/ITDAs/MADA/Cluster/State level at the time of TSP financial allocations.

1.9 Appraisal and Approval

The Plans prepared by the various departments of States/UTs should have a stringent appraisal process and only those plans/programmes that pass this appraisal should be included in the Annual TSP of the State/UT. The following steps shall be adopted in the appraisal and approval process:

1. Schemes/programmes submitted by line departments will be scrutinized by the Nodal Department to ensure that (i) only those scheme/programmes, which full-fill the criteria of securing direct benefits to ST individuals, households and localities and are aligned to the strategic objectives of TSP are processed/cleared; (ii) service delivery standards under all concerned schemes are established for all levels of delivery
2. The Nodal Department will submit such proposals, with their evaluation, to the Executive Committee for appraisal.
3. The Executive Committee shall undertake appraisal of the perspective document and the TSP schemes submitted by the departments for inclusion in Annual TSP. Appraisal shall involve a critical analysis of the following:
 - a. Extent of gaps and extent to which the proposed schemes will bridge it.
 - b. Are the benefits quantifiable?
 - c. Whether the Departments have the institutional capability for

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- effective implementation of TSP or have a plan to create such institutional capabilities.
- d. Whether the Departments have institutionalized control over local plans and resources for TSP in the Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas.
 - e. Whether the required monitoring/tracking and outcome evaluation mechanism has been established.
4. The Appraisal Report of the Executive Committee will be considered by the Apex Level Committee (ALC) for approval..

1.10 TSP Monitoring

The Nodal Department will co-ordinate progress of various schemes/ programmes and design a comprehensive monitoring framework with well-defined indicators, covering provisioning, service delivery standards as well as outcomes.

The concerned line departments will specifically monitor TSP progress and performance within their regular monitoring mechanisms at all levels. Nodal department will monitor progress for review by the Executive Committee.

The quarterly Performance Review report of the State TSP should be communicated to the TSP Unit, Planning Commission as well as Ministry of Tribal Affairs through online/e-mail system.

1.11 Institutional Arrangements

To effectively discharge its mandate, the Nodal Department will be adequately strengthened through technical support group, knowledge leadership, analytical functioning in areas pertaining to strategic planning, demand assessment, gap analysis, long-term impact of schemes/programmes and collection of related data for evidence-based planning and decision making, capacity building at all levels etc. The State government may provide an appropriate percentage of TSP allocation towards evaluation and monitoring activities, after optimal utilization of their existing resources, including manpower.

The States/ UTs shall establish the following institutional structures and mechanism for effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of TSP.

State Level

1. **Apex Level Committee** (ALC) or a Tribal Advisory Council with the Chief Minister as Chairperson and Minister of the Nodal Department as Vice-chairman.

Key functions:

- a. To formulate policies relating to TSP
- b. To approve perspective TSP document and Annual TSP Plans
- c. To suggest measures for proper planning and implementation of the schemes by the departments

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To monitor progress of TSP so as to take timely corrective measures for improving performance of the departments

The APC/TAC will meet once in six-months.

2. **Executive Committee** with the following composition:

Chief Secretary- Chairperson

Secretaries of all line departments - Members

Secretary of Nodal department – Member-Secretary,

Key functions:

- a. Appraisal of the perspective TSP document and Annual Tribal Sub-Plan
- b. Monitoring implementation of Annual TSP Plans
- c. Evaluation of implementation of Annual TSP Plans.

The Executive Committee shall submit its report on the above matters and emerging issues to the ALC/TAC

The Executive Committee will hold its meetings every three months

District Level

District Planning and Monitoring Committee (DPMC) with following composition:

Dy. Commissioner /District Collector- Chairperson

Project Officers of ITDP/ITDA – Secretary

District level officers- Members

The DPMC shall also have representation from local legislative and parliamentary constituencies.

Key functions:

- a. Formulate TSP at the District level.
- b. Get it approved by the District Planning Committee.
- c. Review the implementation of Tribal Sub-plan every month.
- d. Communicate the quarterly Performance Review Report to the Executive Committee

Gram Panchayat Level

Gram Panchayat shall review the implementation of TSP/MADA/cluster programmes in the villages on a monthly basis and forward the report to the DPMC through on-line system.

Gram Sabha Level

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Gram Sabha shall also review the implementation of TSP/MADA/cluster programmes in the villages in the Scheduled Area at periodic intervals.

Social Audit

The States/UTs shall set up its own *Social Audit Programme* with the involvement of elected representatives, beneficiaries and reputed voluntary organizations/NGOs/CSOs. Even within the geographical boundaries of the Gram Sabha, as tribal habitations are scattered at large distances, States/UTs shall design social audit programmes such that these are undertaken at the level of the ST cluster or habitation. States/UTs shall undertake to develop adequate capacities amongst the inhabitants of the cluster/habitations.

1.12 Transparency and Accountability

The States/UTs shall make their Nodal departments responsible for ensuring transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of TSP schemes and for placing in the public domain information relating to schemes/programmes, allocation, expenditure, physical targets and achievements in respect of each department.

Further, the following measures shall be taken:

- a. Each department of the State/ UT shall host relevant documents, as decided by the nodal department, in the public domain.
- b. The Nodal Department may ensure the follow up of the schemes implemented and maintenance of proper records on assets created under TSP in District/Block etc.
- c. States may device some parameters indicating performance in implementation of TSP for key field functionaries.

■ The States/UTs shall establish a web enabled MIS with software engineered data to make all information regarding release of funds and expenditure against each scheme/programmes, physical progress, etc to be equally accessed by and monitored in public domain and for faster information exchange between the various stakeholders through the network.

1.13 Outcome Evaluation

The following measures will be taken for effective evaluation of schemes under TSP:

- a. A Bench Mark Survey (BMS) shall be undertaken at grass root level in each State/UT to ensure that the delivery of benefits under TSP reach STs. It should reflect benefits already drawn, socio-economic status of STs, occupational category, availability of basic amenities etc. It shall be conducted on a continuing basis to reflect the impact as measurable indications of socio-economic upliftment and change.
- b. The State Tribal Research Institutions should be involved in the process. The consultation with the civil society organizations may also be exercised.
- c. Evaluation studies on TSP shall be undertaken to oversee not only the implementation and monitoring of utilization of funds under TSP but also the evaluation of the programmes/schemes under TSP and ultimately their impact on the upliftment of socio-economic conditions of the tribals.

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- d. The State Commissions for Scheduled Tribes will be strengthened and mandated to get independent evaluations of TSP conducted at the State/District/Project level.

1. Manpower Planning, Training and Orientation

The States/UTs shall strengthen their Nodal and implementing departments in the field to effectively discharge their mandate with regard to implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the TSP.

States/UTs shall establish Technical Support Group and TSP Research Cells at Nodal departments as well as in line departments. The key function will be to assist the nodal and line departments for strategic planning, demand assessment, gap analysis, assessment of long-term impact of schemes/programmes and collection of reliable data for evidence-based planning and decision making.

The capacity building of the personnel at all levels shall also be taken up on priority for yielding the desired outcomes under TSP. Training and orientation should involve strategic planning and project management so that the problems faced by the tribals and their point of view are addressed in the formulation and implementation of TSP.

States/UTs shall provide a field manual in regional languages for use by field officers to facilitate effective implementation and monitoring of various schemes/programmes.

2. Creation of general awareness of TSP schemes

State Governments shall take initiatives to generate awareness among the general public about the schemes to be implemented/being implemented for the development of STs by the different departments of the State Governments through electronic and print media.

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