

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (1987-88)

(EIGHTH LOK SABHA)

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

MINISTRY OF WELFARE

**Action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the
Twenty-Second Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of
Welfare—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State
of Himachal Pradesh.**



Presented to Lok Sabha on... **26 APR 1988**

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C O R R I G E N D A

to

the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (8th Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on the Welfare of SCs/STs (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Welfare - Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

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**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1987-88)**

Shri Ram Ratan Ram—Chairman

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(iii)

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- 1. Shri N. N. Mehra—*Addl. Secretary*
- 2. Shri D. M. Chanan—*Chief Legislative Committee Officer*

*Ceased to be Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha, w.e.f. 2 April, 1988.

@Ceased to be Member of the Committee on his appointment as Deputy Minister w.e.f. 14-2-88.

**Ceased to be Member of the Committee on his appointment as Governor w.e.f. 16-2-88.

INTRODUCTION

1, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report in their behalf, present this Thirty-Fourth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Welfare, Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

2. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 24 February, 1988.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters :—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations/Observation which have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies.

IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.

V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received.

4. An Analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Committee is given in Annexure. It would be observed therefrom that out of 27 recommendations made in the Report 13 recommendations i.e. 48.15 per cent have been accepted by Government; the Committee do not desire to pursue 5 recommendations i.e. 18.52 per cent of their recommendations in view of the Government's replies; 4 recommendations i.e. 14.81 per cent, in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee, require reiteration and in respect of 5 recommendations i.e. 18.52 per cent, final replies of Government have not been received.

RAM RATAN RAM,
Chairman,
Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.

NEW DELHI;
March 23, 1988

Chaitra 3, 1910 (S)

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This report of the Committee deals with the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Welfare—Working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

1.2 In para Nos. 1.20, 1.21 and 1.22 of the Twenty-second Report, the Committee had observed as follows :—

“The Committee note that at the Centre, Ministry of Welfare is the nodal Ministry for development of tribal areas. In this Ministry there is a tribal Development Division under the charge of a Joint Secretary, who is assisted in his task by several officers of the level of Section Officer and above.

However, in the Planning Commission there is no separate organisation set up to deal with the ITD Projects and the Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division of Planning Commission deals with Planning for Scheduled Tribes development and is headed by an Adviser. The Committee further note that the Ministries/Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Transport, Surface Transport (Roads Wing), Agriculture (Department of Agriculture & Cooperation), Communications, Human Resources Development (Department of Education), Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Water Resources and Information and Broadcasting, have separate Cells to deal with matters relating to tribal sub-Plan.

The Committee are concerned to note that there is no district machinery in the Ministry of Welfare or in the Planning Commission to oversee the implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Programmes being implemented in the tribal areas.”

The Committee had, therefore, recommended that “Ministry of Welfare as the nodal Ministry for the development of Tribal areas should devise a suitable machinery to watch the progress of implementation of Tribal Development Schemes.”

1.3 The Ministry of Welfare in their reply dated 31 August, 1987, have stated that “the progress of implementation of the Tribal Development schemes are reviewed at the time of Tribal sub-plan discussions held with the representatives of the State Governments and Planning Commission on annual basis. In the meeting a review is made of the programmes being undertaken by the State Governments. Apart from that, the officers of the Ministry of Welfare also make a field visit to the States to oversee the implementation of the Tribal Development Programmes.”

1.4 The Committee are not satisfied by the reply of the Ministry that the officers of the Ministry of Welfare also make a field visit to the States

to oversee the implementation of the 'Tribal Development programme'. They will like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that 'the Ministry of Welfare as the nodal Ministry for the development of Tribal areas should devise a suitable machinery to watch the progress of implementation of Tribal Development Schemes' continuously and regularly.

1.5 In para 4.20 of the Report noting "that the Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Tribes for the Seventh Five Year Plan have *inter-alia* recommended that the State Governments should follow the guidelines set down by the Ministry of Social Welfare, and liquor vending in tribal areas should cease altogether", the Committee had desired that "the various remedial administrative measures suggested by the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) should be taken immediately and earnestly pursued in letter and spirit and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh should evolve a suitable machinery for the same. The State Government should also follow the guidelines set down by the Ministry of Social Welfare meticulously so that liquor vending in Tribal areas ceases altogether at the earliest.

- (1) A stricter policy of licensing and opening liquor shops in the tribal areas should be followed while complying with the guidelines enunciated by the Ministry of Social Welfare.
- (2)
- (3) 'Sanskar Kendras' to wean the tribals from drinking on the pattern organised in Gujarat should be introduced in the tribal areas through voluntary agencies who may be assisted cent-percent by Government of India from Special Central Assistance."

1.6 In their reply dated 31 August, 1987 the Ministry of Welfare have stated that (1) "commercial vending of alcohol beverage or to abolish liquor vending system in tribal areas will not be proper as in the tribal areas there is population of non-tribal people also (14%). Due to various developmental activities being undertaken in these areas, lot of non-tribal people are residing there and quite a good number of tourists also visit these areas. As such requirements of non-tribal people can be met with only by commercial vending of liquor. Due to cold climatic and geographical conditions of these areas, liquor is taken as a habit and as such liquor vends in these areas cannot be discontinued altogether. The liquor vends were closed in the tribal areas in the year 1978-79 but the cases of illicit distillation increased and tribals indulged in selling liquor manufactured by them for domestic purposes. Therefore, the Government reconsidered the reopening of the vends in these areas from April, 1980 onward. The tribal people have never objected the presence of liquor shops. In fact these vends are meant to meet the requirement of non-tribals and tourists visiting the areas. No liquor vends are opened without obtaining the consent of the local Panchayats and these are so done keeping in view the population of non-tribals in the particular areas."

1.7 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government that liquor vends are meant to meet the requirement of non-tribals and tourists visiting the tribal areas and that no liquor vends are opened without obtaining the consent of the local Panchayats. The Committee, there-

fore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that a stricter policy of licencing and opening liquor shops in the tribal areas should be followed while complying with the guidelines enunciated by the Ministry of Social Welfare."

(2)

(3) As regards Sanskar Kendras the Ministry have stated that "in-so far as the question of weaning the tribals away from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages is concerned, a separate organisation at the national level to educate the people about the evils of drinking needs to be set up with its branches in all the States. The media of radio/television for educating the people about the benefits of prohibition is of utmost importance in the matter. The Panchayats should dissuade the people from taking liquor in the presence of their children and special reading or other material should be provided to them so that they may develop hatred for liquor from the very beginning. In case the people accept the concept of prohibition and understand its bad effects, none will purchase liquor and the liquor vends in these areas would automatically be closed."

1.8 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government because the reply is too general and the Committee note that no specific action has been taken by the Ministry. The Committee therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that "Sanskar Kendras' to wean the tribals away from drinking on the pattern organised in Gujarat should be introduced in the tribal areas through voluntary agencies who may be assisted cent percent by Government of India from Special Central Assistance."

1.9 In para no. 4.23 of the Report, the Committee had noted "that according to the new 20-point economic programme, the provision of drinking water supply, particularly in problem villages, is considered a priority item".

The Committee had recommended that "improvement of existing drinking water sources to make them fit for consumption and provision for a drinking water source within easy reach of each hamlet should be made in the tribal areas of the State of Himachal Pradesh."

1.10 In para 5.35 of the Report the Committee had also noted that out of a total of 480 villages in Tribal sub-plan area, 52 villages have not been covered by drinking water source/supply upto the end of the Sixth Plan. The Committee have been informed that the progress is slow because the previously completed schemes have also to be augmented and renovated and moreover the aforesaid remaining 52 villages are mostly problem villages," and had recommended that "all the problem villages which remained uncovered by the end of Sixth Plan should be provided with at least one assured source of drinking water supply during the Seventh Plan period. The Committee are of the opinion that the policy of Government during Seventh Plan period should not only be to augment the existing water sources but to cover as far as possible, all villages and hamlets with safe drinking water source."

1.11 The Ministry of Welfare in their reply dated 31st August, 1987, have stated that "out of 480 villages in the tribal areas, 430 had already been provided piped water supply upto 3/1986. 20 villages are proposed:

to be covered during the Seventh Plan period and the remaining will spill over to the 8th Plan."

1.12 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that all tribal villages and hemlents should be provided safe drinking water source during the 7th Plan itself.

1.13 In para No. 5.32 of the Report the Committee had noted that "funds under the State Plan and under Finance Commission award for upgradation of standard of administration in the tribal areas are being utilised to build up housing units. The Committee have been informed that 96 units were built up under the 7th Finance Commission Award and 62 are proposed under the 8th Finance Commission award. Further 200 housing units are proposed to be added during the 7th Plan period under the normal programme".

In para 5.33 the Committee had recommended that "the State Government should also carry-out a survey in tribal sub-plan area to find out the tribal families who do not have a proper shelter to live in as it will prove useful for proper planning in tribal districts where housing problem is more acute".

1.14 In their reply dated 31 August, 1987 the Ministry of Welfare have stated that "a new out-off date for identification of houseless persons in rural areas of H.P. (including Tribal Areas) was fixed by the Government as 31st March, 1983. Upto this date, 1098 houseless persons were identified in H.P. The instructions for the allotment of house sites to them were issued in May, 1985.

In tribal areas of Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur Districts 45 and 9 houseless persons (respectively) were identified upto this date of which 11 houseless persons in Lahaul & Spiti and 7 houseless persons in Kinnaur District have been allotted house sites so far. The others are awaiting allotment as suitable land for allotment is not available. Regarding Pangl and Bharmour areas of Chamba District, the position is that no land for allotment is available since the allotment of land to the persons identified in the first survey of 1981. Therefore, it is not desirable to order the conducting of another survey in these two tribal areas".

1.15 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government that no land for allotment is available in Pangl and Bharmour areas in Chamba District and therefore it is not desirable to conduct any fresh survey. As the earlier survey was conducted in 1983 i.e. nearly five years ago, the Committee feel that another survey has become due. The Committee accordingly reiterate their earlier recommendation.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (No. 1, Para No. 1.19)

The Committee note that the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes (1985—90) have stressed the need for close coordination in the implementation of schemes drawn from different sectors if a radical change in the quality of life of the tribal people is to be achieved and if they are to be raised above the poverty line in the real sense of the term. The Committee recommend that the Central Government in unison with the Government of Himachal Pradesh should make concerted efforts towards these objectives and ensure systematic execution of various schemes in sub-Plan area of the State.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee suggesting that the Central Government in unison with the Government of Himachal Pradesh should make concerted efforts towards these objectives and ensure systematic execution of various schemes in sub-Plan area of the State has been accepted by the Ministry of Welfare and the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (No. 9, Para No. 2.21)

The Committee are surprised to note that the Tribes Advisory Council, Himachal Pradesh, held only one meeting each in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Reply of Government

Rules of the T.A.C. provide for two meetings a year but in the said two years it could meet only once but in 1986-87 it met twice and during the current year it has already met once and the next meeting is scheduled to be held in September, 1987.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (No. 13, Para No. 3.26)

The Committee recommended that whole system of policy, Planning and Coordination by the Ministry of Welfare should be reviewed and strengthened with a view to make it foolproof and ensuring that the funds quantified by various Ministries reached the State Government in time for proper utilisation.

Reply of Government

Under the Rule 16 Civil Conduct of the Government of India (Allocation of business) Rules 1961, while the Ministry of Welfare is the nodal Ministry of overall policy, Planning and Co-ordination of programmes of development for Scheduled Tribes, in regard to sectoral

programmes and schemes of development of the Scheduled Tribes, the policy, planning, monitoring, evaluation and co-ordination is the responsibility of the Central Ministries and departments concerned. Each Central Ministry is the nodal Ministry or department concerning its sectors.

The above position has been brought to the notice of the Central Ministries and Departments concerned with tribal welfare and development. Action is being taken on a continuous basis to ensure that an adequate part of the plan funds allocated by various Central Ministries and Department is earmarked for programmes of welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes, particularly in the tribal sub-Plan (TSP) areas. Meetings are also held every year with senior officers of the Central Ministries and Departments concerned, generally under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister, Welfare, to review the plan allocation and other related matters.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (No. 14, Para No. 3.27)

The Committee were assured during the evidence that the Ministry of Welfare would issue fresh instructions regarding Central Schemes for providing fund assistance to State Governments and proper channelisation of such assistance so that the State Governments could take full advantage of the Central schemes. The Committee recommend that the aforesaid fresh and clear instructions should be issued forthwith to all the State Governments to enable the State Governments to take advantage of the Central Schemes as best as possible.

Reply of the Government

Each Central Ministry is required to provide funds for the Central schemes sponsored by the concerned Ministry. Proper utilisation of funds and monitoring of the schemes is the concern of the administrative Ministry. The Ministry of Welfare has taken up discussion of Ministry-wise schemes and quantification of funds therefor. During discussions, the review of the progress and implementation of the schemes is also done and it has been clearly impressed that all schemes along with quantification of fund should be brought to the notice of the State Governments so as to enable them to take advantage of the Central schemes.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to be apprised of the final decision taken in the matter by the State Government.

Recommendation (No. 15, Para No. 3.28)

The Committee recommend that there should be a proper monitoring system at the central level and teams of officers of the Ministry of Welfare, Planning Commission and the Ministry concerned with its sectoral pro-

grammes should visit the projects in the Tribal sub-plan areas of the State as often as possible to assess the pace of development and suggest corrective measures where necessary so that no resources are wasted due to any misunderstanding in any field.

Reply of Government

There is a Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Wing in the Tribal Development Division of the Ministry of Welfare under the control of the Joint Secretary (TD), assisted by a Director, two Joint Directors and other staff. Officers of the Ministry going on tour to the tribal areas, visit the projects in the tribal areas and provide feed-back which is communicated to the State Governments or the agency concerned for remedial action. The recommendations of the Committee has been accepted.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (No. 18, Para No. 3.31)

The Committee are happy to note that for proper monitoring and evaluation of tribal development programmes/schemes in the Ministry of Welfare, a Research, monitoring and evaluation Wing functions under the control of Joint Secretary with a separate Director, 2 Joint Directors, 2 Deputy Directors and 4 Research Officers. The Committee have also been informed that the Ministry has prescribed monthly and quarterly progress report for reporting progress by the State about Tribal Developmental Programmes.

The Committee hope that the monthly and quarterly progress reports regarding Tribal Developmental Programmes would be submitted regularly by the States and the same would be assessed meticulously by the Ministry and follow-up instructions issued to the concerned authorities in the State in time for betterment of economic conditions of the tribals.

Reply of Government

The recommendations of the Committee has been accepted.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para Nos. 4.24 & 4.25)

The Committee note that the National Education Policy which has been adopted by the Parliament in 1986 takes note of the disparity existing in education between the tribals and non-tribals. The Committee recommended that every effort should be made to bridge this disparity and on equalisation of educational opportunity for Scheduled Tribes. Priority should be accorded to opening of Ashram Schools and construction of school buildings in tribal areas.

The Committee desire that the points enumerated in the New Education Policy for removal of disparity in education should be borne in mind while preparing detailed schemes for amelioration of Scheduled Tribes.

The Committee note that the literacy percentage among the Scheduled Tribes has been stepped up from 12.85 per cent in 1961 to 21.89 in 1971 and 30.73 in 1981. The Committee also note that literacy among females continues to be weakest point. It has been stated that their literacy percentage was only 15.47 as compared to 31.46 for the State.

Since Education is key to tribal development, the Committee recommend that this problem should be tackled on a priority basis. A large number of primary schools should be opened for the villages and hamlets in the tribal areas of the State so that by the end of Seventh Plan period cent percent coverage is achieved at the primary stage, besides, sufficient funds should be provided for construction of schools, working conditions for teachers etc. improved and emphasis should be laid on qualitative improvement of education and strengthening of the infrastructure in tribal areas.

Reply of Government

It is a fact that disparity exists in education between the tribals and non-tribals and females are much behind as is depicted from the table below :—

Year	Tribal Area			Total Tribals		
	M.	F.	total	M.	F.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	—	—	12.85	—	—	—
1971	—	—	21.89	—	—	—
1981	43.77	15.47	30.73	38.75	12.82	25.93

It will be seen from the above that the literacy %age of scheduled tribes is much better in tribal areas than what it is for Total Tribals of H.P.

The State Government has implemented a number of schemes for the promotion of education amongst tribals. Some of the schemes implemented are listed below :—

- (i) The State Government maintains 13 Free Hostels for Scheduled Tribes/Students where free board and lodging is provided to the borders in addition to free stationery being given to them. The State Government spends about Rs. 150 to 200 on each student per month.
- (ii) Scholarship @ Rs. 30/- p.m. is given to the ST girls studying in classes VI to XII and whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 7,500/- p.a.
- (iii) Free text books are being given to all children studying in tribal areas in classes I—X from the year 1987-88.

- (iv) Scholarship scheme of Lahaul-Spiti pattern has been extended to the entire tribal area. The rates of the scheme are as follows :—

	Day Scholars	Hosteleers	Pvt. Lodging
Primary Classes	Rs. 2/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 5/-
Middle Classes	Rs. 4/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 5/-
Sec. Classes	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 25/-	Rs. 5/-

There is no income bar in this scheme.

In addition 300 Adult Literacy centres are operating in tribal areas wherein about 7000 adults are on roll.

A number of buildings have been constructed for Primary Schools under the 8th Finance Commission Award. It is stated that 51 Middle Schools, 46 High Schools and 3 Secondary Schools (10+2) are functioning in the tribal areas.

According to availability of resources the Department is endeavouring to construct more and more school buildings in the tribal areas.

As for Ashram Schools, it is submitted that the Welfare Department has already opened Ashram Schools at the following places in tribal areas of the Pradesh, which are being run through the voluntary Organisations shown against each :—

1. Ashram School, Nichar (Kinnaur)—Through H.P. Harijan Sewak Sangh, Shimla.
2. Ashram School, Garola (Chamba)—Through P.A.J.S. Salogra.
3. Ashram School, Kalsuin (Chamba)—Through P.A.J.S. Salogra.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 24, Para No. 5.26)

The Committee are distressed to note that the progress of agricultural pursuits so far in the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh has been slow on account of initial difficulties in the posting of staff, difficult approach to the areas and short working seasons. The Committee recommend that necessary staff should be posted in these areas immediately and other impediments in the progress of agricultural pursuits should be removed. Besides infrastructure like storage-godowns, soil-testing laboratories, seed production farms etc. should be created expeditiously in the tribal areas so that the agricultural production is increased enormously which would go a long way in improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

Reply of the Government

The staff under the schemes/programmes in operation in the Tribal Areas is being posted in these areas strictly in accordance with the instructions of the State Government and the staff is transferred only after com-

pletion of tenure/willingness of the Officers/officials concerned. Special efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts as and when these occur.

Soil-Testing laboratories have already been established in Kinnaur District at Reckong Peo and in Lahaul & Spiti at Keylong to provide free soil testing facility to the farmers. During the year, 1986-87, 6,000/- Soil Samples in Kinnaur and 3600 Soil Samples in Lahaul & Spiti District were analysed. For the farmers of Pangi and Bharmour, soil testing facility was being provided from Soil Testing Laboratory, Chamba. As regards Seed Multiplication Farms, such farms are already functioning at Kalpa in Kinnaur, Dalang Maidan in Lahaul and Dharwas in Chamba District. Apart from this, H.P.K.V.V., Palampur has established a Regional Research Station at Lari in Spiti Area. In Kinnaur District, Zira and Saffron Research Station at Sangla and Raisin Research Station at Sharbo are already functioning.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 25, Para No. 5.27)

The Committee further recommend that in addition to the steps being taken for improvement of production of traditional crops like barley and millets, every efforts should be made to encourage and popularise the cultivation of cash crops like potato, sugar-beet seed, Zira, Saffron etc. with a view to augment the income of the farmers living in tribal areas.

Reply of the Government

In this connection it is stated that cultivation of wheat has been pushed up in a big way in tribal areas. Apart from this, cultivation of cash crops like, Seed Potato, Peas, Beans, Onions & Garlic has been introduced in Tribal Areas. With a view to increasing the income of the farmers living in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh, sincere efforts are being made to popularise the cultivation of potato crop in these areas. Every year sufficient quantity of breeder/foundation seed potato is supplied to these areas; for Kharif 1987 potato crop, following quantity of breeder and foundation seed potato has been supplied to the farmers of tribal area of the Pradesh.

Sl. No.	State of seed potato	Variety-wise Quantity of Seed potato supplied		
		K.C.M.	K. J.	Total
1.	Breeder Seed Potato	150.00	50.00	200.00
2.	Foundation Seed Potato	580.00	285.00	865.00
Total		730.00	335.00	1065.00

As a result of efforts made in this direction, during the previous four years the potato crop has been so popular among the farmers of tribal areas that it has replaced almost all the field crops and has stabilised economy of the farmers in these farflung areas of the Pradesh on a very sound footing. This would be evident from the fact that hardly 200 M.T. of seed potato has produced during 1968 in Lahaul Valley of Lahaul-Spiti Distt.

which has now risen upto 25,000 Metric T. annually in an area of about 1200 Hect., valued at about Rs. 4 to 5 crores on an average and about Rs. 7.00 crores during the year 1986-87, as the market trend of seed potato during this year remained very high. Similar progress in this regard has also been made in other tribal areas of Spiti and Kinnaur etc.

The vegetable seed production of cabbage, carrot, Peas, Rajmash has already been introduced in tribal areas and sufficient quantities of these seeds have been produced. The cabbage seed is being produced in Kinnaur Distt. for the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for the last 3-4 years. The seeds of carrots will be produced in Kinnaur Distt. for the Govt. of Tamil Nadu from the year 1988-89.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee feel that the cultivation should be diversified and steps should be initiated to start cultivation of Zeera, Saffron etc also.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 26, Para No. 5.28)

The Committee note that at present there are 3 civil hospitals, 8 primary health centres and 13 civil dispensaries in tribal areas of the State.

The Committee would like to stress that the "Health" programmes including strengthening of the existing institutions and opening of more sub-centres so as to provide health for all by the year 2,000 A. D., as envisaged by the State Government, cannot by themselves be of any service to the tribal people unless essential drugs are made available in these hospitals and dispensaries. To meet this necessity, the Committee desire that the State Government should take necessary steps for opening of chemists and druggists shops in remote tribal areas.

The Committee are perturbed to note that due to difficulties of communications in the tribal areas, patients cannot be evacuated to better hospitals in times of need. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the ambulances should also be provided in the hospitals to facilitate shifting of patients at the time of emergency from village to hospital or from one hospital to another better equipped hospital.

Reply of the Government

The following Allopathic Institutions are at present functioning in the Tribal Areas of Kinnaur, Lahaul and Spiti and Pangi and Bharmour :—

Sl. No.	Type of Institution	No. of Institutions functioning
1.	District Hospitals	2
2.	Civil Hospitals	1
3.	Rural Hospitals/Community Health Centres/Upgraded PHCs.	6
4.	Primary Health Centres (Excluding upgraded PHCs)	12
5.	Civil Dispensaries.	10
6.	Sub-Centres	49

The population of Tribal Areas of the Pradesh according to the 1981 Census is 1,33,847 and the norm for the opening of new Institutions in Tribal Area and Hilly Area is :—

(i) A PHC for 20,000 population and

(ii) A Sub-Centre for 3,000 population.

This norm for opening of New Institutions viz : PHCs, and Sub-Centres has already been achieved but keeping in view the long distances between the Medical Institutions and the villages the following targets have been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan, viz 1985-90 :—

Sl. No.	Item	No. functioning on 1-4-85	Target for 1985-90	No. opened during 1985-86	No. opened during 1986-87	Target for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sub-Centres	47	50	—	2	30
2.	PHCs.	17	3	1	—	1
3.	Community Health Centres/ Rural Hospitals/Upgraded PHCs.	6	1	—	—	—

Sufficient drugs are being supplied to the Medical Institutions functioning in the Tribal Areas. As regards opening of Drugs and Chemists shops, Drugs Licences are being issued by the Chief Medical Officers to the qualified deserving persons as and when requests are received in this regard.

In Tribal Areas, the following Medical Institutions have been provided with Ambulances/Vehicles for transportation of patients to the institutions :

1. Chamba District :

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	No. of Ambulances/ Vehicles Provided
1	2	3

1. Rural Hospital, Bharmour .
2. Primary Health Centre, Holi

2. District Kinnaur :

1. District Hospital Kinnaur (Kalpa)
2. Rural Hospital Singla
3. PHCs Pooh
4. PHC Spillo
5. Community Health Centre, Nichar

One more vehicle under Family Welfare Programme is being provided to District Hospital, Kalpa, shortly.

3. District Lahaul & Spiti.

1. District Hospital, Keylong	2
2. Community Health Centre, Udaipur	1
3. Rural Hospital, Kaza	1
4. PHC, Gondla	1

One more vehicle under Family Welfare Programme is being supplied to District Hospital, Keylong, shortly.

As regards supply of vehicles to other PHCs, this is being done gradually in a phased manner subject to availability of funds.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee desire that the provision of ambulances to all PHCs should be expedited with enhanced allocations by the state Governments.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 28, Para No. 5.30)

The Committee note that Village and Cottage Industries play an important role in providing employment opportunities in rural areas and particularly to the weaker sections of the community with reference to local resources and skill. Concerted efforts should, therefore, be made for developing skilled jobs useful for village and cottage industries and to provide broad base for production and marketing.

The Committee also recommend that cooperative societies of tribals may be set up to help tribal artisans and to train them to improve their skills and vocational ability.

Reply of the Government

The Department of Industries is running various schemes departmentally and through the H.P. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation and the H.P. Khadi and Village Industries Board for developing skilled jobs for Village and Cottage Industries. The H.P. Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation is engaged in promoting handicrafts and handloom industries to evolve new designs and modernise the traditional designs for handicrafts industries to provide raw material, design and technical guidance to the artisans through the procurement units scheme, to provide training facilities to the artisans in new and improved techniques of production and to provide marketing assistance through emporia at various places within the State and outside the State. The H.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board is engaged in the promotion of village and Khadi Industries.

In addition to above, the following incentives are being provided to the rural artisans :—

- (a) Stipend upto the maximum of Rs. 100/- per month is provided to the artisans undergoing training under RIP/RAP scheme.
- (b) Tool-kit after training is provided on 100% subsidy basis with a subsidy ceiling of Rs. 250/-.

- (c) Subsidy for construction of worksheds is provided upto 33 1/3% subject to the limitation of Rs. 3000/- for individual units and Rs. 5,000/- of cooperatives.
- (d) Subsidy portion under the RIP scheme from 33% to 50% on the pattern of IRDP coverage of identified families in the Blocks.
- (e) Industrial sheds @ 75% subsidised rent for a period of ten years.
- (f) Subsidy @ 75% on purchase of generating sets up to the maximum limit of Rs. 50,000/-.
- (g) Interest-free loan for acquiring share capital upto Rs. 300/- per share holder where Industrial Cooperative Society of weaker section of the society is formed.

[Ministry of Welfare, O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 29, Para No. 5.31)

The Committee stress that a proper climate should be created for the growth of industries by providing infrastructural facilities, e.g. land at concessional price and built-up sheds to small entrepreneurs to attract industries in specific backward and remote areas.

Reply of the Government

The Department of Industries had set up Industrial Areas/Estates at various places in the Pradesh with all infrastructural facilities. The land/plots/sheds are being allotted to SC/ST entrepreneurs on concessional basis.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 32, Para No. 5.34)

The Committee note that 307 villages were electrified during the Sixth Plan period against a target of 350 villages. The remaining 43 villages are proposed to be electrified during the Seventh Plan period.

The Committee are perturbed to note that the reasons given for non-coverage of rural electrification was 'short working season'. The Committee urge upon the authorities concerned to sort out ways and means to counter cast short working season and give top priority to rural electrification to cover up the shortfall quickly by electrifying the remaining 43 villages and intimate to the committee, the progress made in this direction.

Reply of the Government

In this context, it is submitted that against the target of electrifying 270 villages during 6th plan period, 157 were done raising the total number of electrified villages to 307 at the end of 6th Plan.

There are in all 480 villages in the Pradesh and out of them 346 villages stand electrified by the end of 3/1987. All-out efforts are being made to electrified the remaining 134 villages during the 7th Plan period.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

“The Committee would like to be informed of the final steps taken in the matter.”

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT REPLIES

Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para No. 2.22)

The Committee recommend that Tribes Advisory Council should hold its meetings more frequently and at least once in six months to make it more effective in assessing the progress in administrative and developmental matters in the State and help in taking corrective measures in time wherever necessary. This will also quicken the pace of follow-up action on its recommendations. The Committee desire that the Tribal Development Department should also ensure that proper follow up action is taken on the recommendation of the Tribes Advisory Council within a reasonable time. The Committee further recommend that action taken to implement various recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Council should be suitably incorporated in the Report of the Governor on the administration of the Scheduled Areas which is submitted to the President in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.

Reply of Government

Follow up action on the recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Council is a continuous process and the same is taken up as the 1st item on the agenda in the subsequent meeting(s) and is incorporated in the proceedings of each meeting which are furnished to the Union Ministry of Welfare also. Incorporation of the same in the Governor's report will only be a duplicity and the same has not been required in the guidelines received from the Ministry of Welfare on the subject *vide* their letter No. 18013/3/86-TD(R), dated the 15th January, 1987.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para No. 2.24)

The Committee also recommend that as the local M.P.s and Members of the Legislative Assembly are well conversant with the problems of Scheduled Tribes in their respective areas, they should be associated in the formulation as well as implementation of schemes in tribal sub-plan area either as coopted members or as special invitees.

Reply of Government

Local M.P.s and M.L.A.s are represented on the Project Advisory Committees constituted for each ITDP; other Tribes Advisory Council members are also ex-officio members of the P.A.Cs in their respective area.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 3.29)

The Committee note that the Central Ministries have set up special cells to monitor the quantification of funds and implementation of programmes in tribal areas. The Committee trust that the special cells would play a significant role in streamlining the procedure for having an effective monitoring system for all development programmes being implemented for the benefit of the tribal people.

Reply of Government

No comments required.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para No. 3.30)

In the Report of the Working Group on development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90); it has been emphasised that State level monitoring should continue to be the responsibility of the State Governments. As any laxity in the approach to monitoring is bound to be detrimental to efficient achievement of the objectives and the targets, a Special Officer for monitoring and evaluation belonging at least to class II of the State Cadre should be appointed full-time on a whole-time basis in States having good number of I.T.D.Ps, tribal pockets and primitive tribe pockets. Such an officer should be relieved of any other duties and made squarely responsible for effective monitoring.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the monitoring and evaluation should be strengthened in the State of Himachal Pradesh on the above lines so that there is proper assessment of the progress achieved in various programmes being implemented in tribal sub-plan areas.

Reply of Government

There are only five ITDPs and two tribal pockets in the State. ITDP offices have been established in each area headed by State Civil Service Officers who have been provided adequate technical and ministerial staff. Monitoring is done through the mechanism of the Project Advisory Committees constituted for each ITDP and is also over-seen by the High-Powered Co-ordination & Review Committee for SCs & STs (which has a standing sub-committee for spot-inspection of schemes at the field level) and the Tribes Advisory Council.

At the State level, an officer of the rank of Financial Commissioner is in-charge of the Tribal Development Department who has three Class-I officers (One Assistant Commissioner and Two Deputy Directors) to assist him in this direction besides other complementary staff. Hence, there is no need to appointing any separate officer for the purpose.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19, Para No. 4.20)

The Committee note that the Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Tribes for the Seventh Five Year Plan have *inter-alia* recommended that the State Governments should follow the guidelines set down

by the Ministry of Social Welfare, and liquor vending in tribal areas should cease altogether. The Committee desire that the various remedial administrative measures suggested by the Working Group on Development of Schedule Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) should be taken immediately and earnestly pursued in letter and spirit and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh should evolve a suitable machinery for the same. The State Government should also follow the guidelines set down by the Ministry of Social Welfare meticulously so that liquor vending in Tribal areas ceases altogether at the earliest.

(1)

(2) The scope of selling the traditional liquor which is cheaper than the other forms of liquor through Government agencies may also be explored.

(3)

Reply of the Government

(1)

(2) No doubt the traditional liquor prepared by the tribals is cheaper than the out-still or other forms of liquor supplied through Government agencies but its sale is prohibited. It may be stated that when liquor is distilled or brewed by a particular person for his own consumption/for social purpose, the raw material for its distillation will be of good quality, but when it is allowed to be distilled in large scale for consumption by general public to be sold either through Government agencies or by granting licences to public for commercial purposes, there will be every likelihood of deteriorating the quality by adding cheaper and rough raw material which may subsequently result in hooch tragedy. The method of distillation is very old and crude and there is no chemical examination/test on such liquor to ascertain the prescribed strength of degree. This is also against the policy at Government of India banning/granting licences for distillation/expansion of distillery/brewery. Not only this, it will also tempt the people to earn money in easy way and the basic concept of prohibition in the tribal areas will be defeated. Rather, it will increase chances of hooch tragedy. As such, the proposal is not favoured.

(3)

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 20, Para No. 4.21)

The Committee note that the policy in the forests sector has two different aspects. One is concerned with prevention of exploitation of Tribals in the forestry sector area and the second is regarding the development of forests and Tribals who have a symbiotic relationship with each other.

With a view to check exploitation of tribals and to ensure a fair price for the primary tribal collectors of forest produce, the Committee recommend that the State Government should pay due attention to departmental working of forests and control and nationalisation of trade of forest produce. The Committee desire that with a view to eliminating middlemen dealing in forest produce, Cooperativisation of forest labour, primary

marketing societies dealing in forest produce and procurement of minor forest produce should be given due weightage by Government.

The Committee note that some States in the country like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have already enacted legislation enabling nationalisation of all or several items of forest produce. As suggested by the Working Group on Tribal Development, the Committee therefore recommend that the Government of Himachal Pradesh should also pass an enactment to prevent the cutting of timber from the nearly community forests under the fictitious cover on a permit to collect timber from the tribals tenanted land, as has been done by State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The Committee also recommend that the progress of development of forest villages should be reviewed by a high level Committee at the State level functioning under the Tribal Development Commissioner/or the Chief Conservator of the Forest.

Reply of Government

In Himachal Pradesh exploitation of forests including that of tribal areas has been completely nationalized. Forests are exploited through the H.P. State Forest Corporation, thus eliminating the contractors/middlemen.

To prevent exploitation of even private forest areas/community forests, H.P. Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Act, 1982 has been enacted by which no owner can sell trees to any contractor except to the H.P. State Forest Corporation. With this enactment, exploitation of Private forests/community forests under the fictitious cover on a permit and exploitation of owners/tribals has been completely eliminated.

Regarding exploitation of minor forest produce tribals have right of collection and sale of the minor forest produce as per provisions of Forest Settlement. For an important commercially viable minor forest produce i.e. Chilgoza, Co-operative have been organised by the Registrar Co-operative Societies.

There are no Forest Villages in the State. The tribals enjoy rights as per settlement.

Regarding development of forests in the Tribal areas, a separate budget demand has been created by the State Government so that funds allotted for tribal areas are not diverted to non-tribal areas. Important development schemes for the tribals are plantation of quick growing species/economically important spices; pasture development and social forestry under the Social Forestry (Umbrella Project). The tribals are allowed to raise plantations on Government Waste lands adjoining villages. The ownership of such raised plantations is vested in the Planters. He enjoys all usufructory rights on such planted trees. Patta is granted after 5 years vesting ownership of the tree. At the time of harvesting the planter enjoys 75% of the sale proceeds and 25% only is retained by the State.

[Ministry of Welfare, O.M. No. 16015/4/86—TD (A),
dated 31-8-1987]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation (Sl. Nos. 2, 3, 4, Para Nos. 1.20, 1.21 & 1.22)

The Committee note that at the Centre, Ministry of Welfare is the nodal Ministry for development of tribal areas. In this Ministry there is a Tribal Development Division under the charge of a Joint Secretary, who is assisted in his task by several officers of the level of Section Officer and above.

However, in the Planning Commission there is no separate organisation set up to deal with the ITD Projects and the Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division of Planning Commission deals with Planning for Scheduled Tribes development and is headed by an Adviser. The Committee further note that the Ministries/Departments of Health & Family Welfare, Transport, Surface Transport (Roads Wing), Agriculture (Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation), Communications, Human Resources Development (Deptt. of Education), Finance (Deptt. of Economic Affairs), Water Resources and Information and Broadcasting, have separate Cells to deal with matters relating to tribal sub-Plan.

The Committee are concerned to note that there is no district machinery in the Ministry of Welfare or in the Planning Commission to oversee the implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Programmes being implemented in the tribal areas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Ministry of Welfare as the nodal Ministry for the development of Tribal areas should devise a suitable machinery to watch the progress of implementation of Tribal Development Schemes.

Reply of Government

The progress of implementation of the Tribal Development schemes are reviewed at the time of Tribal sub-Plan discussions held with the representatives of the State Govts. and Planning Commission on annual basis. In the meeting a review is made of the programmes being undertaken by the State Govts. Apart from that, the officers of the Ministry of Welfare also make a field visit to the States to oversee the implementation of the Tribal Development programmes.

[Ministry of Welfare, O.M. No. 16015/4/86--TD (A),
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied by the reply of the Ministry that 'the officers of the Ministry of Welfare also make a field visit to the states to oversee the implementation of the Tribal Development Programme.'

They will like to reiterate their earlier recommendation that 'the Ministry of Welfare as the nodal Ministry for the development of Tribal areas should devise a suitable machinery to watch the progress of implementation of Tribal Development Schemes' continuously and regularly.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19, Para No. 4.20)

The Committee note that the Working Group on the Development of Scheduled Tribes for the Seventh Five Year Plan have inter-alia recommended that the State Governments should follow the guidelines set down by the Ministry of Social Welfare, and liquor vending in tribal areas should cease altogether. The Committee desire that the various remedial administrative measures suggested by the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) should be taken immediately and earnestly pursued in letter and spirit and the State Government of Himachal Pradesh should evolve a suitable machinery for the same. The State Government should also follow the guidelines set down by the Ministry of Social Welfare meticulously so that liquor vending in Tribal areas ceases altogether at the earliest.

- (1) A stricter policy of licencing and opening liquor shops in the tribal areas should be followed while complying with the guidelines enunciated by the Ministry of Social Welfare.
- (2)
- (3) 'Sanskar Kendras' to wean the tribals from drinking on the pattern organised in Gujarat should be introduced in the tribal areas through voluntary agencies who may be assisted cent-percent by Government of India from Special Central Assistance.

Reply of Government

Commercial vending of alcohol beverage or to abolish liquor vending system in tribal areas will not be proper as in the tribal areas there is population of non-tribal people also (14%). Due to various developmental activities being undertaking in these areas lot of, non-tribal people are residing there and quite a good number of tourists also visit these areas. As such requirements of non-tribal people can be met with only by commercial vending of liquor. Due to cold climatic and geographical conditions of these areas, liquor is taken as a habit and as such liquor vends in these areas cannot be discontinued altogether. The liquor vends were closed in the tribal areas in the year 1978-79 but the cases of illicit distillation increased and tribals indulged in selling liquor manufactured by them for domestic purposes. Therefore, the Government reconsidered the re-opening of the vends in these areas from April, 1980 onward. The tribal people have never objected the presence of liquor shops. In fact these vends are meant to meet the requirement of non-tribals and tourists visiting the areas. No liquor vends are opened without obtaining the consent of the local Panchayats and these are so done keeping in view the population of non-tribals in the particular area.

[Ministry of Welfare, O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

(1) The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government that liquor vends are meant to meet the requirement of non tribals and tourists visiting the tribal areas and no liquor vends are opened without obtaining the consent of the local Panchayats. The Committee therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that a stricter policy of licencing and opening liquor shops in the tribal areas should be followed while complying with the guidelines enunciated by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

(2)

(3) In-so-far as the question of weaning the tribals away from the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages is concerned, a separate organisation at the national level to educate the people about the evils of drinking needs to be set up with its branches in all the States. The media of radio/television for educating the people about the benefits of prohibition is of utmost importance in the matter. The Panchayats should dissuade the people from taking liquor in the presence of their children and special reading or other material should be provided to them so that they may develop hatred for liquor from the very beginning. In case the people accept the concept of prohibition and understand its bad effects, none will purchase liquor and the liquor vends in these areas would automatically be closed.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government because the reply is too general and the Committee note that no specific action has been taken by the Ministry. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that "Sanskar Kendras" to wean the tribals away from drinking on the pattern organised in Gujarat should be introduced in the tribal areas through voluntary agencies who may be assisted cent percent by Government of India from Special Central Assistance.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para No. 4.23 & 5.35)

The Committee note that according to the new 20-point economic programme. The provision of drinking water supply, particularly in problem villages, is considered a priority item. The Committee recommend that improvement of existing drinking water sources to make them fit for consumption and provision for a drinking water source within easy reach of each hamlet should be made in the tribal areas of the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The Committee note that out of a total of 480 villages in Tribal sub-plan area, 52 villages have not been covered by drinking water source/supply upto the end of the Sixth Plan. The Committee have been informed that the progress is slow because the previously completed schemes have also to be augmented and renovated and moreover the aforesaid remaining 52 villages are mostly problem villages.

The Committee recommend that all the problem villages which remained uncovered by the end of Sixth Plan should be provided with at least one assured source of drinking water supply during the Seventh Plan period. The Committee are of the opinion that the policy of Government during Seventh plan period should not only be to augment the existing water sources but to cover as far as possible, all villages and hamlets with safe drinking water source.

Reply of Government

Out of 480 villages in the tribal areas, 430 had already been provided piped water supply upto 3/1986. 20 villages are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan period and the remaining will spill over to the 8th Plan.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation that all tribal villages and hemlets should be provided safe drinking water source during the 7th Plan itself.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 30 & 31, Para No. 5.32 & 5.33)

The Committee note that funds under the State Plan and under Finance Commission award for upgradation of standard of administration in the tribal areas are being utilised to build up housing units. The Committee have been informed that 96 units were built up under the 7th Finance Commission Award and 62 are proposed under the 8th Finance Commission award. Further 200 housing units are proposed to be added during the 7th Plan period under the normal programme.

The Committee recommend that the State Government should also carry-out a survey in tribal sub-plan area to find out the tribal families who do not have a proper shelter to live in as it will prove useful for proper planning in tribal districts where housing problem is more acute.

Reply of Government

A new cut-off date for identification of houseless persons in rural areas of H.P. (including Tribal Areas) was fixed by the Government as 31st March, 1983. Upto this date, 1098 houseless persons were identified in H.P. The instructions for the allotment of house sites to them were issued in May, 1985.

In tribal areas of Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur Districts. 45 and 9 houseless persons (respectively) were identified upto this date out of which 11 houseless persons in Lahaul & Spiti and 7 houseless persons in Kinnaur District have been allotted house sites so far. The others are awaiting allotment as suitable land for allotment is not available. Regarding Pangi

and Bharmour areas of Chamba District, the position is that no land for allotment is available since the allotment of land to the persons identified in the first survey of 1981. Therefore, it is not desirable to order the conduct of another survey in these two tribal areas.

[Ministry of Welfare O. M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A), dated 31-8-87]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of Government that no land for allotment is available in Pangi and Bharmour areas in Chamba District and therefore it is not desirable to conduct any fresh survey. As the earlier survey was conducted in 1983 i.e. nearly five years ago, the Committee feel that another survey has become due. The Committee accordingly reiterate their earlier recommendation.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS ON WHICH FINAL REPLY OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5. Para No. 1.23)

The Committee firmly believe that in order to have effective development programmes in the tribal areas, there should not be diffusion of responsibility and remote control and coordination, i.e., the flow of authority from the top to the bottom should be through a well defined single channel and vice-versa.

Reply of Government

Single-line administration is in operation in ITDP Pangri only since April, 1986 and the results of this experiment are being watched.

In other ITDPs the purpose has been sought to be achieved through the medium of Project Advisory Committees which are presided over by the Deputy Commissioners and where all Project-level officers are represented besides public representatives.

The ITDPs in the State are very small units comprising one Community Development Block each except Kinnaur which is a district by itself.

Administrative and financial powers have been liberally delegated to the SDO's (Civil), Project Officers, ITDPs, Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioners and the Resident Commissioner in the Tribal areas with the result that developmental programmes are being implemented expeditiously and effectively.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to be apprised of the final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para No. 1.24)

During evidence when the Committee desired to know when the State Government proposed to introduce single-line administration in other ITDPs on the lines of Pangri where a Resident Commissioner with full powers of all Heads of Departments had been posted, the representative of the Government of Himachal Pradesh stated that "this experiment was introduced in April, 1986. The results are being watched. After analysing the results, State Government might consider extending it to other areas. However, the project officers posted in other areas have no direct control over the project-level officers and coordination is being established at that level through the Project Advisory Committee. This work is going on. But single line administration as in Pangri is not being introduced in other areas".

Reply of the Government

As against para 1.23; however, in order to make the Project Officers more effective the matter regarding authorising them to record their remarks in the Annual Confidential Reports of the Project-level officers is under consideration of the Government.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to be apprised of the final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para No. 1.25)

The Committee have no doubt that to have effective development programmes in the tribal areas, the flow of authority from top to bottom should be through a well-defined single channel. The Committee are sure that the experiment introduced in April, 1986, in Pangi is almost one year old and by now the Government of Himachal Pradesh should have been able to assess the results. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the State Government of Himachal Pradesh should introduce single line administration in other ITDPs also on the lines of one already introduced in Pangi which the Committee hope might have proved to be successful.

Reply of the Government

Final decision in the matter has not so far been taken; however, the results of Pangi experiment have been encouraging.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to be apprised of the final decision in the matter.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 8, Para No. 2.20)

The Committee note that the Planning Commission is only concerned with broad aspects of Planning and the strategy to be adopted for the country including the several groups like the Tribals. It does not associate itself with the implementation of the schemes or programmes at the project levels. The Committee recommend that the Planning Commission should conduct evaluation studies at regular intervals on various aspects through the programmes evaluation organisation which may include the evaluation of the working of the ITDPs also to oversee implementation of the sub-Plan.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee has brought to the notice of the Planning Commission.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be intimated about the reaction of the Planning Commission to their recommendation.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 11, Para No. 2.23)

The Committee note that the training courses have been organised by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the Administrative Training Institute to give tribal orientation to the State personnel. The Committee desire that steps should be taken to see that the trained personnel of the State Governments are fully associated in the implementation of various schemes.

Reply of the Government

The recommendations of the Committee has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be intimated of the final action taken in the matter by the state Government.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 21, Para No. 4.22)

The Committee desire that as per suggestion given by the Working Group on Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan period, the Bureau of Public Enterprise should take up leadership role at the national level for location of modern, major and medium industries in tribal areas and the Ministry of Welfare should also be represented in the licensing Committee for industrial development in the tribal areas.

Reply of the Government

The recommendations of the Committee has been brought to the notice of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)
dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be intimated about the reaction of the Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry to Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 27, Para No. 5.29)

The Committee note that according to the Working Group Report on Development of Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Five Year Plan one sub-centre for a population of three thousand and one Primary Health Centre for a population of twenty thousand need to be established in Tribal areas, as per the norms. Besides, subsidiary Health Centre and Additional Primary Health Centres also need to be set up.

The Committee recommended that the norms for present population coverage for opening of Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres should be relaxed to cover a population of two thousand and fifteen thousand respectively.

Reply of the Government

The 6 Subsidiary Health Centres established in the Tribal Areas during the 6th Five Year Plan were declared by the Government as "Primary Health Centres" in April, 1987. There is a proposal to adopt the following norms for opening of PHCs and Sub-Centres in Tribal Areas :—

- (i) Sub-Centres.....for a population of 1,500.
- (ii) PHC.....for a population of 10,000.
- (iii) CHC.....for a population of 40,000.

[Ministry of Welfare O.M. No. 16015/4/86-TD(A)

dated 31-8-1987]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee may be apprised of the final decision of the state Government in the matter of revision of norms for opening PHCs and Sub-Centres in tribal areas.

NEW DELHI:

March 23, 1988

Chaitra 3, 1910 (S)

RAM RATAN RAM

Chairman,

Committee on the Welfare of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX

Analysis of the Action Taken by Government on recommendations contained in the Twenty-Second Report of the Committee.

(Vide para 4 of the Introduction)

I	Total Number of recommendations	27
II	Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 23 to 26, 28, 29, 32)	
	Number	13
	Percentage of the total	48·15
III.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 10, 12, 16, 17, 20)	
	Number	5
	Percentage of the total	18·52
IV	Recommendations in respect of which reply of Government have not been accepted and which require reiteration (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 4, 19, 22, 31)	
	Number	4
	Percentage of the total	14·81
V	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 7, 8, 11, 21, 27)	
	Number	5
	Percentage of the total	18·52

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