

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND  
EMPOWERMENT (2017-2018)**

**(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS**

**EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR TRIBALS**

**FORTY-NINTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**January, 2018/Pausha, 1939 (Saka)**

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**Presented to Lok Sabha on 03.01.2018**

**Laid in Rajya Sabha on 03.01.2018**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**January, 2018/Pausha, 1939 (Saka)**

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE  
AND EMPOWERMENT (2015-2016)**

**SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRMAN**

**MEMBERS  
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Jasvantsinh Bhabhor
3. Kunwar Bharatendra Singh
4. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
5. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
6. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
7. Shri Jhina Hikaka
8. Shri Prakash B. Hukkeri
9. Shri Bhagwant Khuba
10. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
11. Smt. K. Maragatham
12. Shri Kariya Munda
13. Prof. Seetaram Ajmeera Naik
14. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
15. Sadhvi Savitri Bai Phule
16. Dr. Udit Raj
17. Smt. Satabdi Roy (Banerjee)
18. Prof. Sadhu Singh
19. Smt. Neelam Sonkar
20. Smt. Mamta Thakur
21. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav

**MEMBERS  
RAJYA SABHA**

22. Dr. Tazeen Fatma
23. Shri Ahamed Hassan
24. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
25. Shri Prabhat Jha
26. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai
27. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
28. Shri Nand Kumar Sai
29. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
30. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
31. Vacant\*

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\* Smt. Jharna Das Baidya, MP, Rajya Sabha retired w.e.f. 2.4.2016.

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL  
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (2017-2018)**

**SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
5. Shri Jhina Hikaka
6. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
7. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
8. Smt. K. Maragatham
9. Shri Kariya Munda
10. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
11. Dr. Udit Raj
12. Shri Ch. Malla Reddy
13. Smt. Satabdi Roy
14. Kunwar Bhartendra Singh
15. Prof. Sadhu Singh
16. Smt. Mamata Thakur
17. Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava
18. Shri Tej Pratap Singh Yadav
19. Vacant
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
23. Shri Munvvar Saleem Chaudhary
24. Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel
25. Shri Ahamed Hassan
26. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
27. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
28. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
29. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
30. Smt. Chhaya Verma
31. Shri Ramkumar Verma

## **LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                           |   |                      |
|----|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri Ashok Kumar Singh    | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Ashok Sajwan         | - | Director             |
| 3. | Smt. Mamta Kemwal         | - | Additional Director  |
| 4. | Shri Maneesh Mohan Kamble | - | Committee Officer    |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2017-18) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty-ninth Report on the subject 'Educational Schemes for Tribals'.

2. The Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 29.08.2016 and 28.11.2017. The observations of the Committee are based on the appraisal of the evidence of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

3. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 28.12.2017.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for furnishing the written replies and other material/information and for appearing before the Committee to tender their evidence in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;  
28<sup>th</sup> December, 2017  
7 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

**RAMESH BAIS,**  
Chairperson,  
Standing Committee on Social  
Justice and Empowerment.

## CHAPTER I

### PROFILE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### Population

1.1 Population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country is 10.45 crore as per Census 2011. ST Population is 8.6% of total population of country. Population of ST males is 5.25 crore and ST females is 5.20 crore. Decadal growth of ST population is 24% in 2011 as compared to 2001.

#### Literacy Rate

1.2 As per Census figures, literacy rate for STs in India improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Among ST males, literacy rate increased from 59.2% to 68.5% and among ST females, literacy rate increased from 34.8% to 49.4% during the same period. Literacy rate for the total population has increased from 64.8% in 2001 to 73% in 2011. Thus, there is a gap of about 14 percentage points in literacy rate of STs as compared to the all India literacy rate. ST female literacy rate . ST female literacy rate is lower by 15 percentage points as compared to overall female literacy rate in 2011. Details are given below:

Literacy Rate among STs and All

Year	Scheduled Tribes			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	13.83	3.16	8.53	40.40	15.35	28.30
1971	17.63	4.85	11.30	45.96	21.97	34.45
1981	24.52	8.04	16.35	56.38	29.76	43.57
1991	40.65	18.19	29.60	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001	59.17	34.76	47.10	75.26	53.67	64.84
2011	68.50	49.40	59.00	80.90	64.60	73.00

1.3 States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala have shown gap of more than 18 percentage points in literacy rate of STs as compared to total population during 2011. However, all States registered a decline in literacy rate gap between 2001 and 2011.



Details of State/UT wise literacy rate of all population, ST population and gaps are as under:

**Literacy Rates of All Population, ST Population and Gaps: Census 2011**

Sl. No	State / UT	Persons			Male			Female		
		All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>
1	Jammu & Kashmir	67.2	50.6	16.6	76.8	60.6	16.2	56.4	39.7	16.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	73.6	9.2	89.5	83.2	6.3	75.9	64.2	11.7
3	Uttarakhand	78.8	73.9	4.9	87.4	83.6	3.8	70	63.9	6.1
4	Rajasthan	66.1	52.8	13.3	79.2	67.6	11.6	52.1	37.3	14.8
5	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	55.7	12.0	77.3	67.1	10.2	57.2	43.7	13.5
6	Bihar	61.8	51.1	10.7	71.2	61.3	9.9	51.5	40.4	11.1
7	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	1.7	86.6	85	1.6	75.6	74.3	1.3
8	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	0.8	72.6	71.5	1.1	57.7	58	-0.3
9	Nagaland	79.6	80	-0.4	82.8	83.1	-0.3	76.1	76.9	-0.8
10	Manipur	76.9	72.6	4.3	83.6	77.3	6.3	70.3	67.8	2.5
11	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	-0.2	93.3	93.6	-0.3	89.3	89.5	-0.2
12	Tripura	87.2	79.1	8.1	91.5	86.4	5.1	82.7	71.6	11.1
13	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	-0.1	76	75.5	0.5	72.9	73.5	-0.6
14	Assam	72.2	72.1	0.1	77.8	79	-1.2	66.3	65.1	1.2
15	West Bengal	76.3	57.9	18.4	81.7	68.2	13.5	70.5	47.7	22.8
16	Jharkhand	66.4	57.1	9.3	76.8	68.2	8.6	55.4	46.2	9.2
17	Odisha	72.9	52.2	20.7	81.6	63.7	17.9	64	41.2	22.8
18	Chhattisgarh	70.3	59.1	11.2	80.3	69.7	10.6	60.2	48.8	11.4
19	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	50.6	18.7	78.7	59.6	19.1	59.2	41.5	17.7

20	Gujarat	78	62.5	15.5	85.8	71.7	14.1	69.7	53.2	16.5
21	Daman & Diu	87.1	78.8	8.3	91.5	86.2	5.3	79.5	71.2	8.3
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.2	61.9	14.3	85.2	73.6	11.6	64.3	50.3	14
23	Maharashtra	82.3	65.7	16.6	88.4	74.3	14.1	75.9	57	18.9
24	Telengana	66.5	49.5	17.0	75	59.5	15.5	57.9	39.4	18.5
25	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	48.8	18.6	74.8	56.9	17.9	60	40.9	19.1
26	Karnataka	75.4	62.1	13.3	82.5	71.1	11.4	68.1	53	15.1
27	Goa	88.7	79.1	9.6	92.6	87.2	5.4	84.7	71.5	13.2
28	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.7	0.1	95.6	95.7	-0.1	87.9	87.8	0.1
29	Kerala	94	75.8	18.2	96.1	80.8	15.3	92.1	71.1	21
30	Tamil Nadu	80.1	54.3	25.8	86.8	61.8	25	73.4	46.8	26.6
31	A & N Islands	86.6	75.6	11.0	90.3	80.9	9.4	82.4	69.9	12.5

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011

1.4 All India and State/UT wise details of education level - graduate and above for STs, age 15 years and above as per Census 2011 are given as under:

Educational Level - Graduate and Above for Scheduled Tribes age 15 and above

Sl. No	India/ State/ UT	Total Graduate and Above	Percentage of Total Graduate and Above (col. 3)							
			Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree					
					Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture and dairying	Veterinary	Teaching *	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1763879</b>	<b>64.08</b>	<b>18.28</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>0.04</b>
1	Jammu & Kashmir	19320	55.01	22.51	7.16	3.98	0.61	0.45	10.09	0.20
2	Himachal Pradesh	16983	57.57	27.58	4.57	1.74	0.18	0.11	8.20	0.05
3	Uttarakhand	18868	61.74	28.87	4.43	1.35	0.20	0.01	3.40	0.00
4	Rajasthan	199280	52.83	22.17	3.14	1.20	0.11	0.06	20.49	0.01
5	Uttar Pradesh	18275	71.22	19.62	3.64	1.00	0.20	0.01	4.31	0.00
6	Bihar	12772	83.34	9.02	4.60	1.43	0.05	0.10	1.46	0.01
7	Sikkim	9401	71.71	16.93	5.94	2.60	0.55	0.20	2.01	0.06
8	Arunachal Pradesh	33331	70.94	13.40	8.99	3.32	1.03	0.36	1.94	0.02
9	Nagaland	75326	75.44	15.18	4.25	2.22	0.68	0.28	1.92	0.03
10	Manipur	60186	82.04	12.68	2.62	1.61	0.15	0.04	0.85	0.01
11	Mizoram	45681	70.62	16.57	5.51	2.43	0.48	0.38	4.01	0.02
12	Tripura	12074	72.58	15.83	5.47	3.35	0.80	0.15	1.81	0.02
13	Meghalaya	63897	73.85	13.05	5.59	2.47	0.61	0.28	4.13	0.03
14	Assam	74746	83.24	9.80	3.93	1.66	0.19	0.18	0.98	0.02
15	West Bengal	62032	79.85	13.50	3.00	1.03	0.12	0.04	2.44	0.01
16	Jharkhand	144262	79.58	12.76	2.62	0.95	0.13	0.06	3.90	0.01
17	Odisha	64859	71.23	9.64	14.56	1.24	0.14	0.06	3.13	0.00
18	Chhattisgarh	109384	54.98	37.76	4.09	1.39	0.38	0.05	1.35	0.01
19	Madhya Pradesh	121374	59.30	32.64	4.72	1.41	0.37	0.05	1.51	0.00
20	Gujarat	133702	56.13	19.54	5.11	3.11	0.38	0.05	15.55	0.13
21	Daman & Diu	170	63.53	14.71	7.06	3.53	0.00	0.00	11.18	0.00
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2232	38.22	12.90	4.57	4.17	0.00	0.00	40.10	0.04
23	Maharashtra	185590	55.83	15.81	5.78	2.33	0.87	0.09	19.28	0.01
24	Andhra Pradesh	63124	57.36	13.61	10.52	2.75	0.27	0.14	15.11	0.24
25	Telangana	83954	56.08	14.55	13.17	2.89	0.17	0.11	12.88	0.15
26	Karnataka	102014	57.84	12.29	10.82	1.95	0.30	0.09	16.68	0.03

27	Goa	3990	77.57	8.47	6.24	3.48	0.18	0.00	4.06	0.00
28	Lakshadweep	1986	44.66	21.70	8.61	5.09	1.71	0.45	17.12	0.65
29	Kerala	10675	62.49	17.80	8.51	4.14	0.36	0.24	6.41	0.06
30	Tamil Nadu	13970	49.20	20.76	20.08	2.66	0.46	0.19	6.63	0.03
31	A & N Islands	421	46.32	17.10	3.33	5.23	0.00	0.71	27.32	0.00

\*Teaching – Junior Basic Training (JBT), B.Ed., M.Ed., etc.

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

Literacy Rate at all India level for different categories (all ages, age between 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, adolescent (10-19) and youth (15-24) classified for India, gender-wise, for total population and SC/ST in 2011 are given in Table.

#### Literacy Rate

All categories (age groups)	Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
All Ages	73.0	80.9	64.6	66.1	75.2	56.5	59.0	68.5	49.4
10-14	91.1	92.2	90.0	90.3	91.5	89.0	86.4	88.3	84.4
15-19	88.8	91.2	86.2	87.1	89.7	84.1	80.2	85.7	74.6
20-24	83.2	88.8	77.3	79.1	86.2	71.6	69.2	79.6	59.0
Adolescent(10-19)	90.0	91.7	88.2	88.8	90.6	86.8	83.6	87.1	79.9
Youth(15-24)	86.1	90.0	81.8	83.3	88.1	78.0	75.0	82.9	67.1

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

## Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

1.5 Details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for ST students at Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary levels for years 2011-12 to 2015-16 are given in Table (i). ST GER at Secondary, Senior Secondary and Higher Education level are given in Table (ii). These data indicate that there has been marginal decline of GER at Elementary level (I-VIII) in 2014-15 and 2015-16. However, at Secondary and Senior Secondary levels, GER has

progressively increased. Also, there is improvement in ST GER in respect of higher education.

(i) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for Scheduled Tribe Students

Level/Year	Primary(I-V) 6-10 Years			Upper primary (VI-VIII) 11-13 Years			Elementary (I-VIII) 6-13 Years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2011-12@	117.8	115.6	116.7	76.8	74.1	75.5	103.0	100.6	101.8
2012-13@	115.7	113.5	114.6	86.2	86.5	86.4	105.1	103.9	104.5
2013-14@@	114.4	111.9	113.2	90.5	92.2	91.3	105.9	105.0	105.5
2014-15@@	110.6	108.2	109.4	93.0	95.2	94.1	104.4	103.7	104.0
2015-16@@	107.8	105.6	106.7	95.4	98.2	96.7	103.4	103.1	103.2

(ii) Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribe Students

Level/Year	Secondary (IX-X) 14-15 years			Senior Secondary (XI-XII) 16-17 years			Higher Education 18-23 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2011-12@	56.7	50.6	53.8	35.4	29.0	32.3	12.4	9.7	11.0
2012-13@	62.6	61.2	61.9	32.3	29.0	30.7	12.4	9.8	11.1
2013-14@@	70.3	70.1	70.2	36.7	34.1	35.4	12.5	10.2	11.3
2014-15@@	71.8	72.6	72.2	39.8	37.8	38.8	15.2	12.3	13.7
2015-16@@	73.7	75.4	74.5	43.8	42.4	43.1	NA	NA	NA

## Gender Parity Index (GPI)

1.6 Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Scheduled Tribe students has improved tremendously at Secondary and Senior Secondary levels. At Higher Education level also, it has shown improvement from 0.78 in 2011-12 to 0.81 in 2014-15 as per data given in the Table below:

Gender Parity Index (GPI) for Scheduled Tribe Students:

Level/Year	Secondary (IX-X)	Senior Secondary (XI-XII)	Higher Education <sup>#</sup>
2011-12@	0.89	0.82	0.78
2012-13@	0.98	0.90	0.79
2013-14@@	0.99	0.94	0.81
2014-15@@	1.0	0.95	0.81

Data Source:

@ Statistics of School Education, M/o Human Resource Development (MHRD)

@@ Unified - District Information System for Education (U-DISE),

# All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Reports, MHRD

## Drop-Out Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students

1.7 Drop-Out Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students have progressively declined for different classes during 2011-12 to 2013-14. Details are given below in below :

### Drop-Out Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students

Year / Classes	Classes (I-V)			Classes (I-VIII)			Classes (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2011-12	36.1	34.4	35.3	57.3	57.1	57.2	64.4	67.6	65.9
2012-13(P)	33.3	31.2	32.3	50.6	47.5	49.2	63.2	62.2	62.7
2013-14(P)	31.9	30.7	31.3	49.8	46.4	48.2	63.2	61.4	62.4

Source : Education at a Glance, Dept. of School Education, MHRD.

Enrollment in Class V during 2014

Drop-out rate for classes I-V, 2013-14 is =  $1 - \frac{\text{Enrollment in Class V during 2014}}{\text{Enrollment in Class I during 2010}} \times 100$

## Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)

1.8 Based on 71st Round (January - June, 2014) survey, conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on 'Social Consumption: Education', details of Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for different levels of education, social group-wise are given below.

Social Group	Level of Education					
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Primary To higher	Above higher

					Secondary	secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Male</b>						
ST	99	93	77	56	87	8
SC	102	92	82	54	88	11
OBC	103	90	86	64	91	14
Others	103	95	98	81	97	18
All (incl. n.r.)	102	92	87	66	91	14
<b>female</b>						
ST	101	85	79	48	85	6
SC	101	81	91	56	88	9
OBC	101	87	84	61	89	11
Others	100	98	92	75	94	17
All (incl. n.r.)	101	88	87	63	89	12
<b>person</b>						
ST	100	89	78	52	86	7
SC	101	87	86	55	88	10
OBC	102	88	85	63	90	13
Others	101	96	95	78	95	18
All (incl. n.r.)	101	90	87	64	90	13
Source : NSS Report No. 575 : Education in India (January - June, 2014) n.r. : not reported.						

Above table shows that no noticeable variation was present in GAR up to the level of upper primary among the social groups. At secondary level, this ratio for STs was much lower (77% for male and 79% for female) than the overall percentages (87% for both male and female). In higher secondary level, both SC and ST had lower GARS. Noteworthy gender variation was also observed in GAR for ST (56% for male and 48% for female) and 'others' (81% for male and 75% for female) at higher secondary level.

Definition of GAR is ratio of number of persons in the class-group to the number of persons in the corresponding official age-group. For example, for class group I-V

$$\text{GAR} = \frac{\text{Number of persons attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

For the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X AND XI-XII, the corresponding official age-groups were taken as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17, respectively.

1.9 The Ministry have stated that the literacy rate of tribals is 58.96% whereas the literacy rate at National level is 74.04%.

1.10 When the Committee asked what are the reasons for such a low literacy rate, the Ministry in their written reply has stated that poverty and poor economic conditions of STs, distance between home and school (especially for secondary education and above) and lack of awareness and understanding of utility and long-term value of formal education among illiterate elders.

1.11 On being asked what concrete steps are being taken by the Ministry to improve tribal literacy rate, the Ministry in their written reply furnished to the Committee stated that, "In order to bridge the gaps in education of ST children and in keeping with its mandate of critical gap filling in the present programmes and schemes implemented by the Department of School Education and Literacy and State Governments under Tribal Sub Plan, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing numbers of education related schemes:

- (i) Establishment and strengthening of Ashram Schools
- (ii) Establishment and strengthening of Hostels
- (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarships
- (iv) Post-Matric Scholarships
- (v) Top Class Education for ST Students



(vi) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

(vii) National Overseas Scholarship to ST students for study abroad."

1.12 The Ministry further informed that, "Of more than 680 districts, there is concentration of 58.4% of tribals in 163 districts. The focus will be on these. Special Central Assistance to Tribal sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) is to ensure critical gap filling in education interventions by Department of School Education and Literacy (Ministry of HRD) and State Governments. As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs' SCA to TSP Guidelines, in intra-State (sectoral activities, community, area-wise) prioritization and allocation, 40% to 50% of funds must be allocated for education.

Further, as per Ministry of Tribal Affairs' SCA to TSP Guidelines, in Inter-District allocation of SCA funds 66<sup>2/3</sup>% shall be based upon population criterion, and 33<sup>1/2</sup>% on 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. That would also be focus area for programme implementation on saturation basis. Districts having 25% or more STs (of district population) shall be focused, for implementation of tribal development programmes."

1.13 When enquired how many primary, middle, higher, senior secondary Government schools are functional in the Tribal Areas, particularly in North-Eastern States, the Ministry in their written submission stated as under:

Department of School Education & Literacy (Ministry of Human Resource Development) is the nodal Ministry for school education. As per report of District Information System for Education (DISE), developed by

the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), category-wise schools in 2015-16 are as under :

<b>Category</b>	<b>Number of Schools</b>
Primary only	840546
Primary with upper Primary	282080
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary and Higher Secondary	41173
Upper Primary only	147544
Upper Primary with Secondary and Higher Secondary	35782
Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary	49400
Upper Primary with Secondary	52553
Secondary only	37586
Secondary with Higher Secondary	22654
Higher Secondary only	13028

State-wise details are given below :

<b>State / UT</b>	<b>Primary only</b>	<b>Primary with Upper Primary</b>	<b>Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary and Hr. Secondary</b>	<b>Upper Primary Only</b>	<b>Upper Primary with Secondary and Hr. Secondary</b>	<b>Primary with Upper Primary and Secondary</b>	<b>Upper Primary with Secondary</b>	<b>Secondary only</b>	<b>Secondary with Higher Secondary</b>	<b>Higher Secondary only</b>	<b>All Schools</b>
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30	9	3	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	57
Andhra Pradesh	3417	801	23	0	6	332	623	1	1	223	5427
Arunachal Pradesh	1960	1040	61	43	45	198	35	0	28	3	3413
Assam	10631	322	34	2198	71	317	203	807	28	138	14749
Bihar	7724	6604	195	35	13	414	19	156	500	108	15768
Chhattisgarh	23902	1323	443	8366	185	291	759	460	1490	11	37230
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	177	128	7	1	1	9	0	11	12	1	347
Gujarat	5140	6061	223	129	47	104	72	752	836	92	13456

Himachal Pradesh	1624	57	29	331	184	30	109	0	0	1	2365
Jammu And Kashmir	3265	1987	68	23	26	417	36	2	75	1	5900
Jharkhand	23524	13165	293	118	360	1746	595	503	153	210	40667
Lakshadweep	17	13	4	1	5	1	0	0	4	0	45
Madhya Pradesh	34792	3354	663	10897	67	576	11	1526	1479	4	53369
Maharashtra	8630	3129	179	15	495	407	865	761	117	180	14778
Manipur	1862	379	52	32	7	336	11	15	1	15	2710
Meghalaya	7701	162	28	2807	25	101	125	835	60	161	12005
Mizoram	1561	389	0	1122	0	0	0	615	0	138	3825
Nagaland	1265	786	105	39	46	379	179	3	3	21	2826
Odisha	17865	8503	73	1242	40	1137	2458	103	0	434	31855
Rajasthan	9969	4616	1904	39	181	978	48	2	74	0	17811
Sikkim	706	345	80	1	7	136	4	0	0	0	1279
Telangana	2154	602	10	0	4	282	427	0	0	148	3627
Tripura	1693	876	165	1	51	345	7	0	0	0	3138
West Bengal	3034	92	31	279	171	38	84	0	0	1	3730
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>172643</b>	<b>54743</b>	<b>4673</b>	<b>27719</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>8583</b>	<b>6670</b>	<b>6552</b>	<b>4861</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>290377</b>

1.14 When the Committee asked what steps have been taken by the Ministry to create awareness among STs for education, the Ministry in their written reply stated that, "Publicity & awareness campaign are being done by respective State Governments for creating awareness among STs. This Ministry also advertises scholarship schemes through website, leading newspapers, employment News, workshops and meetings from time to time."

**1.15 The Committee note that though there are so many educational schemes for the tribals in the country yet the literacy rate of tribals is far below the national literacy rate which is a matter of serious concern. The Committee have been informed that poverty and poor economic conditions of STs, distance between home and school (especially for secondary education and above) and lack of awareness and understanding of utility and long-term value of formal education among illiterate elders are the main reasons for low literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes. The Committee are not convinced with the reasons attributed to the low literacy rate of STs. The Committee are of the view that efforts made / being made by the Ministry through Ashram Schools, Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships and top class education for ST students have not yielded the desired result in ameliorating the education status of the ST students. The Committee find that the Schemes being implemented by the Ministries lack conviction, dedication and supervision. The Committee exhort the Ministry to show requisite commitment in implementation of these Schemes if justice is to be done with the ST students.**

## **CHAPTER II**

### **EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES FOR TRIBALS**

#### **Scheme for Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys**

##### **Objective :**

2.1 The objective of the scheme is to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such ST students who would otherwise have been unable to continue their education due to reasons such as poor economic condition, and remote location of their villages.

##### **Coverage :**

2.2 The scheme covers the entire ST population in the country and is not area-specific. However, the hostels under the scheme would be sanctioned as far as possible as a part of the established educational institutions or in the close vicinity of such institutions / Vocational Training Centres.

##### **Funding Pattern :**

2.3 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. The State Governments are eligible for 100% Central Share for construction of all Girls' Hostels and also for construction of Boys' Hostels in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. For Other Boys' Hostels, funding to State Government is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' Hostels. Hostels for Vocational Training Centres for ST Girls and Boys can also be funded on the same criteria as Other Hostels. Members of Parliament can also provide funds as a substitute for

State share from their MPLAD scheme. The Central Universities are eligible for 90% financial assistance while other universities are eligible on the basis of 45% Central share, 45% State share, and remaining 10% to be borne by the concerned University. In case the State Government does not contribute its 45% share, this will also have to be borne by the university concerned, thereby raising their share to 55%.

### **Salient Features**

2.4 (i) The scheme provides for the construction of new hostels and extension of existing hostel buildings for the middle, secondary, college and university levels of education.

(ii) The State Government / UT Administration provides the land for the building, free of cost.

(iii) The scheme does not provide for recurring expenditure for running of the hostels.

(iv) The recurring expenditure and maintenance of the hostels, their administration / regulation is done by the State Government / implementing agency concerned.

2.5 The running and maintenance of hostels is the responsibility of the State Government / UT Administration / University concerned. Any complaint regarding poor maintenance of hostels is brought to the notice of the concerned State Government. State Governments are asked to provide adequate amenities like toilets, bathrooms, drinking water, bedding, nutritious food and enabling environment for children in hostels and to provide requisite staff.

2.6 On being asked the details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations / Universities during the last four years and the current financial year i.e. from 2013-14 to 2017-18, the Ministry furnished the following table:

(Rs. in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT/University	2013--14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 22.11.2017)
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	846.73	0	400	0	0
2	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1221.74	0	0
3	Gujarat	939.33	0	0	0	0
4	Himachal Pradesh	0	380.47	0	0	0
5	Kerala	553.45	1949.63	0	0	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	0	1305	0	0	0
7	Mizoram	2289.43	0	0	0	638.12
8	Maharashtra	0	1031	0	0	0
9	Nagaland	810.95	0	1798.45	0	0
10	Rajasthan	2646.87	0	3393.97	595.35	0
11	Sikkim	0	460.29	0	0	0
12	Tamil Nadu	112.73	0	0	0	0
13	Tripura	1906.01	1797.62	0	0	0
14	Banaras hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	0	304.99	0	0	0
15	Mizoram university	0	195.01	59.73	0	0
16	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	0	0	61.94	0	0
17	Manipur	0	0	0	1283.65	0
18	JLN Krishi Vishva Vidyala, Jabalpur	0	0	0	43.32	61.88
19	Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	77.68	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10105.5</b>	<b>7424.01</b>	<b>6935.83</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>700</b>

2.7 On the issue of development of bilingual primers, it was observed that the Ministry have been repeatedly saying that bilingual primers are being developed containing text in regional and Tribal language to facilitate

learning in schools in the tribal areas. When asked its current status of developing bilingual primers and whether bilingual primers are in place for all the States / UTs and if not why? The Ministry in their written submission have stated that, 'Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has issued advisory to the State Governments to develop bilingual primers containing text both in regional and local tribal languages through Tribal Research Institute (TRI) for enhancement of learning achievement level amongst the Scheduled Tribe Students. Based on the proposals received from the State Governments of Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, funds have been provided for this purpose. Some States are preparing primers from their own funds.

2.8 On being asked to provide number of hostels actually functional for ST Girls and Boys as on 31.10.2017 State-wise and whether there is any increase in the number of beneficiaries during last year as compared to 2015-16, the Ministry stated that, "As on 31.10.2017, 1470 hostels are functional and about 15000 beneficiaries have increased as compared to 2015-16". The Ministry have also furnished details of State-wise number of functional hostels as under :

States	Functional hostel
Andhra Pradesh	54
Arunachal Pradesh	32
Assam	10
Chhattisgarh	131
Gujarat	113
Jharkhand	83
Himachal Pradesh	37
Nagaland	20
Tamil Nadu	7
Maharashtra	21
Sikkim	1
West Bengal	113



Mizoram	5
Karnataka	32
J&K	14
Kerala	5
MP	243
Manipur	51
Meghalaya	7
Odisha	304
Rajasthan	145
Tripura	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1470</b>

**2.9 The Committee find that development of bilingual primers is going at snail's pace which shows the interest and keenness of the Ministry in the matter. The Committee are of the view that by simply issuing an advisory to the State Governments, the Ministry are absolving themselves from their avowed responsibility in the matter. The Committee desire that the Ministry should, at frequent level, pursue the matter energetically with the State Governments / UT Administrations reminding them the importance of bilingual primers for tribal students which would not only facilitate them to read and write but also is a backbone of their development.**

**2.10 The Committee observe that there are 1470 hostels State-wise which are functional. The Committee, on many earlier occasions, have drawn the attention of the Ministry on the poor functioning of these hostels including the quality of food, building structure, insufficient teaching staff and meagre salary being paid to them and the dire need of monitoring the functioning / running of these hostels. The Ministry have often passed the buck to the State Governments stating that it is their responsibility to look after all these issues. The Committee strongly feel that as substantial amount of Ministry's money has been gone into building these hostels and other infrastructure, they must monitor all aspects of functioning of these hostels to ensure that these hostels run properly and efficiently.**

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **Scheme for the Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas**

#### **Objective:**

3.1 The objective of the scheme is to promote expansion of educational facilities for Scheduled Tribe students including PVTGs. Ashram Schools provide education with residential facilities in an environment conducive to learning.

#### **Coverage**

3.2 The Scheme covers all the Tribal Sub-Plan areas of the country spread over 22 States and 2 Union Territories.

#### **Funding Pattern :**

3.3 This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and States. However, Central Government provides 100% Central Share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. For the Boys' Ashram Schools other than those mentioned above, funding to State Government is on 50:50 basis. In case of UTs, the Central Government bears the entire cost of construction of both Boys' and Girls' Ashram Schools. Members of Parliament can also provide funds as a substitute of State share from their MPLAD scheme.

### **3.4 Salient Features**

(i) The Scheme provides funds for the construction of school buildings from the primary to the senior secondary stage and also provides for the upgradation of the existing Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes Boys and Girls including PVTGs.

(ii) Under the Scheme, besides school buildings, the construction of students' hostels and staff quarters are also undertaken. The State Government / UT Administration provides the land for the Ashram Schools, free of cost.

(iii) Financial assistance on 50:50 Central-State sharing basis is also provided for other non-recurring items of expenditure like the purchase of furniture, equipment, sets of books for the school library, etc.

(iv) Only the capital cost is provided under the scheme. The recurring expenses are to be met by the State Governments.

(v) The location of new schools and admission policy are decided by State / UT.

(vi) The Ashram Schools are to be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of release of the central assistance. However for the extension of existing Ashram Schools, the period of construction is 12 months.

3.5 The running and maintenance of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of the State Government / UT Administration concerned. Complaints, if any, regarding poor maintenance / facilities, etc., of Ashram Schools are taken up with the concerned State Government. State Governments are asked to create adequate basic amenities like toilets and bathrooms in ST Ashram

Schools and to provide sufficient funds in their State Budget and cost of construction as per the schedule of rates of State PWD for this purpose.

**3.6 The Committee find that the Scheme for the establishment of Ashram schools in Tribal sub-Plan areas is a centrally sponsored scheme under which the Central Government provides 100% central share for construction of all Girls' Ashram Schools and also for construction of Boys' Ashram Schools in Left Wing Extremism affected areas. However, the running and maintenance of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of the State Government /UT Administration concerned. The Committee also learn that the complaints, if any, regarding poor maintenance / facilities, etc., of Ashram Schools are to be taken up with the concerned State Government. The Committee do not understand the rationale of leaving the running and maintenance of Ashram Schools to State Governments. This is the very reason that these schools are not only in such a bad condition but are also not running well. In the past also, the Committee have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Ministry towards the poor maintenance of these schools. Leaving it to the State Governments, the functioning and maintenance of these schools can never improve. More so, there is hardly any monitoring/ inspection of these schools at the Ministry's level. There is a permanent shortage of teachers in these schools and State Governments always turn a blind eye. The Committee, therefore, desire that there has to be some strong mechanism in place by the Ministry so as to ensure that these schools function on the laid down parameters/criteria. The Committee also desire the Ministry to have a consistent/regular monitoring of these schools and shortcomings, if any, should be taken up with the respective State Governments as soon as the monitoring is done.**

**3.7 The Committee observe that only the capital cost is provided under the Scheme while the recurring expenses are to be met by the State Governments, the location of new schools and admission policy are decided by States/UTs and the Ashram Schools are to be completed within a period of 2 years from the date of release of the central assistance. The Committee find that hardly any school has been completed within 2 years after release of the central assistance as there is no answerability/accountability on the State Governments to ensure that these schools must be completed in two years time. Even the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry has failed to impress upon the State Governments to complete construction of these schools in time. Lack of sincerity and apathy on the part of State Governments only deprives the ST students to avail the benefits of these schools. The Committee in their earlier Reports on the Demands for Grants had advised the Ministry to explore other avenues including paradigm shift in the policy if they really want to do justice with the ST students. The Committee desire that the Ministry must revisit the *modus operandi* of construction of these schools. The Committee may also be informed of the steps taken by the Ministry to overhaul the construction, functioning and monitoring of the Scheme.**

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMS)**

#### **Objective**

4.1 The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the Scheduled Tribe students studying at post-matriculation or post-secondary levels to enable them to complete their education. The scheme has been revised w.e.f. 1.7.2010 with some modifications.

#### **Scope**

4.2 The scheme is open to all ST students whose parents' annual income is Rs.2.50 lakh or less, w.e.f. 1.4.2013 and the scholarships are awarded through the Government of the State / Union Territory where he/she is domiciled. The Commercial Pilot License Course (CPL) is also included in the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students and 10 Scholarships are to be given to the eligible ST students per year. The selection of 10ST meritorious students for CPL course is to be made through written examination conducted by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Applications for CPL course are to be invited through advertisement.

#### **Salient Features**

4.3 i. The students are provided different rates of scholarships depending on the course. The courses have been divided into four categories and the rates vary from Rs.230/- per month to Rs.1200/- per month. Besides, the compulsory fees are also being reimbursed.



ii. There is provision for readers' allowance for visually handicapped students and escort and transport allowance for physically handicapped students.

iii. The scholarship covers the whole duration of the course and is paid on an annual basis and is subject to the satisfactory performance of the student and good conduct.

iv. The Commercial Pilot License Course (CPL) is covered under Group-I.

### **Funding Pattern**

4.4 The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Funding ratio is 75:25 between Centre and States for all States except NE and special Category States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu&Kashmir where it is 90:10.

When asked how many beneficiaries have been covered under the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme in the last three years, State-wise, the Ministry furnished the following details :

STATE-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES COVERED UNDER THE SCHEME OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP FOR ST STUDENTS DURING THE YEAR 2013-14 TO 2015-16				
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14 No. of beneficiaries	2014-15 No. of beneficiaries	2015-16 No. of beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh	229360	82091	49239
2	Arunachal Pradesh	630	630	0
3	Assam	102800	102800	116693
4	Bihar	6463	6463	0
5	Chhattisgarh	106231	139447	148660
6	Goa	1332	1332	4270
7	Gujarat	218570	218570	163989
8	Himachal Pradesh	5189	5189	8079
9	Jammu & Kashmir	18700	21000	21000
10	Jharkhand	72878	81768	0
11	Karnataka	132376	134988	140891

12	Kerala	12705	13225	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	192437	188145	197176
14	Maharashtra	178146	175000	175000
15	Manipur	53965	57828	66928
16	Meghalaya	79011	79011	74608
17	Mizoram	56873	62410	57330
18	Nagaland	39867	40133	45140
19	Odisha	89115	130960	165100
20	Rajasthan	288020	246249	275669
21	Sikkim	2643	2705	3053
22	Tamil Nadu	11092	11092	20060
23	Telangana	0	171329	171329
24	Tripura	24270	22261	28374
25	Uttar Pradesh	7500	7500	0
26	Uttarakhand	24812	25269	27796
27	West Bengal	79230	79230	73357
28	A&N Islands	28	148	0
29	Daman & Diu	320	320	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2034563</b>	<b>2107093</b>	<b>203341</b>

4.5 The Ministry furnished the details of funds released during the last four years and current year to State Governments/UT Administrations as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on. 22.11.17)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	A. & N. Islands	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.50
2	Andhra Pradesh	4895.16	5070.01	1986.82	9777.62	7198.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1366.85	2.29	1137.61	1136.32	4314.90
4	Assam	4756.81	1114.00	6748.28	266.65	779.00
5	Bihar	23.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	53.25
6	Chhattisgarh	1341.48	4066.75	4764.83	2674.82	3218.26

7	Daman & Diu	10.90	1.00	0.00	53.63	26.19
8	Goa	2.00	2.00	356.00	645.00	313.80
9	Gujarat	7138.58	3929.23	5520.40	22040.27	12626.74
10	Himachal Pradesh	282.83	237.00	1350.00	931.36	291.00
11	Jammu & Kashmir	177.00	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	1867.56
12	Jharkhand	2043.23	4927.23	0.00	8148.39	1292.50
13	Karnataka	3340.76	3691.00	5839.00	8540.00	1987.50
14	Kerala	625.53	647.00	0.00	3122.00	2494.46
15	Madhya Pradesh	5276.71	2385.00	3065.00	13054.00	8983.50
16	Maharashtra	11996.04	7451.83	5209.83	22092.28	8951.91
17	Manipur	6111.01	3615.48	3588.00	3385.20	998.50
18	Meghalaya	3438.00	438.00	3274.61	3189.00	770.50
19	Mizoram	5393.89	4501.15	4927.91	4267.52	1197.75
20	Nagaland	2626.19	2329.59	2646.34	1344.00	614.00
21	Odisha	3459.87	4512.00	4050.00	15556.48	7711.18
22	Rajasthan	2216.02	6440.00	10890.43	9800.00	6213.13
23	Sikkim	845.49	414.00	400.00	938.16	669.45
24	Tamil Nadu	1436.02	44.00	2266.86	3061.85	552.50
25	Telangana	0.00	12329.88	9650.00	11483.00	16187.25
26	Tripura	1390.99	974.82	1700.00	1323.90	266.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.00	56.00	0.00	1057.50	264.75
28	Uttarakhand	1086.50	164.00	900.00	5090.57	600.25
29	West Bengal	2277.63	237.00	2948.46	0.00	2507.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73615.24</b>	<b>72098.18</b>	<b>85714.55</b>	<b>155567.37</b>	<b>92952.58</b>

4.6 The Ministry furnished details of beneficiaries under the Scheme during 2013-14 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	NAME OF STATE/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Sl. No.	NAME OF STATE/UT	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries (provisional)
1	A. & N. Islands	28	148	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	229360	82091	49239	65173
3	Arunachal Pradesh	630	630	0	22564
4	Assam	102800	102800	116693	29423
5	Bihar	6463	6463	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	106231	139447	148660	46426
7	Dadar & Nagar Haveli				
8	Daman & Diu	320	320	0	328
9	Goa	1332	1332	4270	1924
10	Gujarat	218570	218570	163989	227000
11	Himachal Pradesh	5189	5189	8079	3739
12	Jammu & Kashmir	18700	21000	21000	13846
13	Jharkhand	72878	81768	0	63029
14	Karnataka	132376	134988	140891	109943
15	Kerala	12705	13225	0	15834
16	Madhya Pradesh	192437	188145	197176	249477
17	Maharashtra	178146	175000	175000	163321
18	Manipur	53965	57828	66928	59995
19	Meghalaya	79011	79011	74608	54900
20	Mizoram	56873	62410	57330	40815
21	Nagaland	39867	40133	45140	44402
22	Odisha	89115	130960	165100	181183
23	Rajasthan	288020	246249	275669	119885
24	Sikkim	2643	2705	3053	2605
25	Tamil Nadu	11092	11092	20060	22673
26	Telangana	0	171329	171329	112236
27	Tripura	24270	22261	28374	21001
28	Uttar Pradesh	7500	7500	0	5322
29	Uttarakhand	24812	25269	27796	15401
30	West Bengal	79230	79230	73357	44492
		<b>2034563</b>	<b>2107093</b>	<b>2033741</b>	<b>1736937</b>

## **Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme**

4.7 When asked about the mechanism adopted for monitoring Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, the Ministry in a written note stated that, “the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for monitoring purposes demands the following documents/action plan from the State Governments;

- i The Utilization Certificates of previous year’s released grants
- ii Physical progress achieved during the last financial year
- iii Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system to ensure the funds to be transferred immediately to the account of beneficiaries
- iv Coordinating training of State/District level functionaries with the help of NIC and developing a robust monitoring system”.

4.8 On being asked the reasons for non-allocation of funds to the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar and Daman & Diu for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 and why the funds have not been allocated in the year 2016-17 to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal, the Ministry in their written reply stated that due to unspent balance lying with State Government and UTs funds were not released to the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar and Daman & Diu.

4.9 When asked whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for drop out of ST students is delay / non-disbursement of scholarships to the eligible students under Post-Matric and Pre-Matric Schemes, the Ministry stated that they have not come across any such report. From 2016-17, Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) is being introduced to further streamline the process.

**4.10 The Committee note that a scholarship is an award of financial aid for a student to further his or her education. The Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme was introduced during the year 1944-45 by the Central Government. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes pursuing Post-Matric recognized courses in recognized institutions. The Scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels. The Committee find that the Post-Matric Scholarship is caught up with innumerable problems of different kind. On the one hand there have been no beneficiaries in 2016-17 in the States/ UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli while on the other hand most of the State Governments are reluctant to bear their share of liabilities in completing mandatory formalities attached with the Scheme. In the process, tribal students face lot of difficulties in continuing their education. The Committee desire that these problems need to sorted out with the State Governments/ UTs in order to save the future of those students who want to pursue higher education as it ultimately leads to increase in drop-out and illiteracy rate among tribals. Needless to say that the Ministry should clear all dues of the State Governments/ UT Administrations under this Scheme in the current financial year.**

**4.11 The Committee also find that Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) has been/ is being introduced to streamline the process of payment of scholarship. The Committee observe that even payment of scholarship through DBT is not yielding the desired results as**

process of opening of account by the students is not hassle free as banks are not very forthcoming in opening accounts of these students. The Committee desire that the Ministry must look into it and if necessary, take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance so that the latter can instruct the banks accordingly.

4.12 The Committee have been informed that certain banks are deducting some amount of the students' from the scholarship fund in the name of maintaining minimum balance in their account. The Committee deprecate such act on the part of bank officials as under the zero balance account, there is no minimum requirement of money to be kept in the account. The Committee are of the considered view that such attitude of bank officials is unacceptable. The Committee desire the Ministry to take up the matter at the highest level with the Ministry of Finance so that banks are instructed that they should not insist on minimum balance from the students.

4.13 The Committee have been informed in the past that the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad has conducted an evaluation study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The Committee may be informed about the recommendations made by the NIRD and how and in what manner the recommendations will benefit the students as well as quiet functioning of the Scheme.



## **CHAPTER - V**

### **Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students:**

5.1 This scholarship is given to scheduled tribes students studying in class IX and X. This Scheme covers all ST students whose parent's annual income is below Rs. 2.00 lakhs. Scholarship of Rs.150 per month for day scholars and Rs. 350 per month for hostellers are given for a period of 10 months in a year.

5.2 The Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship has been effective since 1.7.2012. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases the grants under this Scheme to State Governments and thereafter respective State Governments disburse funds to tribal students. When asked about the low amount of scholarships provided under the Scheme, the Ministry replied that a proposal to enhance the amount of scholarship from Rs.150 per month to Rs.225 per month for Day Scholars and from Rs.350 per month to Rs.525 per month for Hostellers has been recommended by Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) headed by Secretary, Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and final approval of competent authority is being solicited thereon.

### **Eligibility Criteria**

5.3 The eligibility criteria for Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is as follows:

- (i) Student should belong to Scheduled Tribe
- (ii) Her/his parent's Guardian's income should not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.
- (iii) She/he should not be getting any other Centrally-funded Pre-Matric Scholarship.

(iv) She/he should be a regular, full-time student studying in a Government School or in a School recognized by Government or a Central/State Board of Secondary Education.

(v) Scholarship for studying in any class will be available for only one year. If a student has to repeat a class, she/he would not get scholarship for that class for a second (or subsequent) year.

5.4 The Ministry furnished the details of funds released under the Scheme for the last four years and current year i.e. from 2013-14 to 2017-18 as under:

(Rs. in lakh)						
Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on. 22.11.17)
		Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1386.00	1983.00	0.00	5282.94
2	Arunachal Pradesh	218.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	211.88	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	688.60	375.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	3718.00	3607.00	2534.15	1805.30
6	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.03
7	Goa	14.00	0.00	0.00	52.64	3.75
8	Gujarat	2835.28	3750.00	3745.76	80.81	3650.84
9	Himachal Pradesh	45.73	73.00	96.12	51.21	0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	1613.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Karnataka	3320.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	300.00	796.40	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4300.00	0.00	2656.76
15	Manipur	729.70	496.05	0.00	867.38	0.00
16	Meghalaya	296.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	122.94
17	Mizoram	123.19	0.00	0.00	336.36	0.00
18	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	851.47	0.00	0.00
19	Odisha	5601.08	4511.00	4900.00	3376.36	5134.98
20	Rajasthan	4792.55	2383.34	0.00	0.00	0.00

21	Sikkim	0.00	7.80	0.00	0.00	20.59
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.00	0.00
23	Telangana	0.00	745.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tripura	674.33	678.75	1303.60	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	460.20	19.82	107.00	0.00	115.17
26	West Bengal	2620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21943.19</b>	<b>20070.88</b>	<b>22868.95</b>	<b>8416.64</b>	<b>20165.89</b>

## Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme

5.5 In regard to the monitoring of Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs informed that “State Government and Union Territory Administrations who are implementing the scheme will:

- (i) Furnish data of beneficiaries and expenditure under the scheme, to Government of India, regularly in the Quarterly Progress Reports whose proforma would be separately prescribed. Financial assistance given under the Scheme shall not be utilized for any other purpose.
- (ii) Make beneficiaries database which may be integrated with UIDAI by (a) embedding Aadhaar number (UID numbers) in it, (b) using the UIDAI enabled bank account (UEBA) for crediting the scholarship and (c) using the UIDAI authentication services for beneficiaries identification.
- (iii) Ensure that an institution-wise list of awardees, with necessary particulars, for award of scholarships is displayed on the web-site of NIC at District level.
- (iv) Designate Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) at the State and District levels to redress student’s scholarship-related grievances”.

5.6 When the Ministry were asked to furnish State-wise number of beneficiaries under this Scheme, the Ministry in a written note submitted the details for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	75812	79602
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29143	0	0
3	Assam	12255	0	0
4	Bihar	0	40700	37095
5	Chhattisgarh	0	228626	225705
6	Goa	1728	0	0
7	Gujarat	265168	200000	138465
8	Himachal Pradesh	2124	3996	5798
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	37813
10	Jharkhand	0	93533	0
11	Karnataka	84680	0	0
12	Kerala	0	0	30010
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	364167
14	Maharashtra	0	0	0
15	Manipur	27112	40126	0
16	Meghalaya	10707	0	0
17	Mizoram	3283	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0	42048
19	Odisha	221709	203301	221243
20	Rajasthan	213002	187508	0
21	Sikkim	0	408	0
22	Tamil Nadu	0	0	15750
23	Telangana	0	105672	0
24	Tripura	65690	44598	53516
25	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	12255	9869	10856
27	West Bengal	119856	0	0
28	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1068712</b>	<b>1234149</b>	<b>1262068</b>

5.7 On being enquired about nil beneficiaries during the last three years under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme in the State of Maharashtra and in UTs of Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands,

the Ministry stated that "Maharashtra has not reported any beneficiary under the scheme as they have covered eligible beneficiaries from their State fund. Beneficiaries covered by UT of Daman & Diu for 2016-17 were not shown earlier as fund has been released as arrear grant during the current financial year and the number of beneficiaries reported for 2016-17 is 356. UT of Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have not reported any beneficiaries covered during the last 3 years as no expenditure is reported to be incurred by these States/UTs during this period".

**5.8 The Committee find that Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is being implemented from 01.07.2012 for the tribal students studying in classes IX and X. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers. The grants for running the Scheme have been provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the implementing States/UTs. The Committee are surprised to note that from the years 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till 22.11.2017) no funds have been released to the States of Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal under the Scheme. Similarly the funds have not been released to States of Karnataka, Meghalaya and UT of Daman and Diu during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17. The Committee also find that even the grants for North- Eastern States where majority of tribal population reside, have not been released for two consecutive years. The Committee find it shocking that the Ministry have neither made any efforts to ensure that the funds are invariably released to these States nor tried to ascertain/assess the extent to which the tribal students in these States have been affected. It shows the total lack of determination on the part of the Ministry to guarantee that the future of these children is not put to dark. The Ministry owe an explanation to the Committee in the matter.**

**5.9 The Committee understand that the role of the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme in providing incentives in the form of scholarship for those children living in remote rural and hilly backward areas is enormous. The Committee desire that the Ministry should pursue with the State Governments/UT Administrations, particularly those with major tribal population, to invariably send proposals timely so as to avail maximum benefit under the Scheme.**

**5.10 The Committee find that the amount provided under the Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is only Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers which is very low as per present Consumer Price Index (CPI). When asked if there is any proposal to enhance the amount, the Ministry informed that the proposal to enhance the amount of Scholarship from Rs. 150 to Rs. 225 per month for day scholars and from Rs. 350 to Rs. 525 per month for hostellers has already been recommended by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) headed by Secretary Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and is pending for final approval of the competent authority. The Committee desire that the rate of scholarship must be enhanced if the Ministry genuinely want to do justice with these poor students.**

## **CHAPTER - VI**

### **EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS (EMRS)**

6.1 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are setup in States/UTs with grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

States/UTs are free to apportion funds out of their Article 275(1) Grants to construct and run additional EMRS over the number sanctioned by the Ministry. The State Governments/UT Administration will ask for new EMRS after ensuring that all the existing EMRSs have been made functional.

6.2 The Ministry's support to the States/UTs for the EMRSs programme and its expansion is subject to the States/UTs ensuring high quality of management and running of the schools. Quality management indicates timely and smooth transition of funds allocated from the State Government/UT Administration to the management societies/schools; ensuring the recruitment of the desired number of teachers; ensuring the provision of medical facilities to staff and students; clean and hygienic surroundings and food for the children and providing a healthy, happy environment for the academic and overall development of the children. If the progress in the EMRSs is seen to be poor as a direct result of poor management and lack of adherence to standards the States/UTs concerned would be unable to claim any more funds from the Ministry for this programme.



## **Objectives of EMRS**

6.3 The objective of EMRS is to provide quality middle and high level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas, not only to enable them to avail of reservation in high and professional educational courses and as jobs in government and public and private sectors but also to have access to the best opportunities in education at par with the non ST population.

## **Structure of EMRSs**

6.4 (a) Admission to these schools will be through selection/competition with suitable provision for preference to children belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups, first generation students, etc.

(b) Sufficient land would be given by the State Government for the school, play grounds, hostels, residential quarters, etc., free of cost.

(c) The number of seats for boys and girls will be equal.

(d) In these schools, education will be entirely free.

(e) Every class can have maximum 60 students preferably in 2 sections of 30 students each and the total sanctioned strength of the school will be 480 students.

(f) At the Higher Secondary level (class XI&XII), there will be three sections per class for the three streams in Science, Commerce & Humanities. The maximum sanctioned strength of the each section may be 30 students. In case of short fall in a section, S students from other schools may be admitted as per procedure mentioned at above para (a).

## **Management and Running of EMRS**

6.5 (i) The EMRSs are affiliated either to the State or Central Boards of Secondary Education as desired fit by the State Governments/UT Administration.

(ii) The norms and standards for a school class VI to Class VIII in respect of the number of teachers to be appointed as provided in the Schedule to the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 is strictly followed.

(iii) Efforts are made to recruit maximum no. of women teachers. At the time of recruitment, preference may be accorded to candidates whose spouses also qualify for selection as teachers. Women should be given preference for employment among the non-teaching staff and in any case women be deployed in posts of cook, helper and cleaner.

(iv) Each State Government/UT Administration are solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of EMRSs.

(v) State Governments/UT Administration may opt for any feasible/suitable mode of management whether by autonomous education societies; public-private partnership with reputed educational institutions; in arrangement with the State Department of Education or any other mode found suitable.

(vi) All State Governments/UT Administration are encouraged to set up a society/use an existing registered education society for the management of the EMRSs. Such a society will be eligible for accepting donations, contributions and grants from individuals and institutions, for the purposes

of augmenting the infrastructure/ facilities/ educational resources of the schools in the interest of quality education.

(vii) A Management Committee may be constituted for each EMRSs which could include, among others, reputed local NGOs involved with education. Help of such NGOs may be taken to organize socially relevant development/ welfare extension programmes.

(viii) The tasks of school admissions, appointment of teachers, appointment of staff, personnel matters and day-to-day running of the schools would be handled entirely by the society chosen by the State Government/UT Administration and in the manner deemed most suitable.

(ix) The State Governments/UT Administration shall ensure and maintain the highest quality in the selection of teachers and staff for academic and extra-curricular excellence.

(x) The Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs shall not accept any responsibility for the management of the School including student admission, staff recruitment, personnel policy / administration estate management etc.

### **Review and Monitoring**

6.6 (i) The progress of implementation of the scheme is reviewed by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs through periodic reports from the State Government/ implementing agencies.

(ii) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs conducts review meetings during which States/UTs would be required to make presentations on the progress of their EMRSs.

(iii) The guidelines for the use of the grants under Article 275(i) provide for an amount up to 2% of the total allocation to be used for administration of the programme. This is applicable in case of EMRS.

(iv) A centralized mechanism for the online monitoring of the EMRSs would be developed. Meanwhile States/UTs are supposed to strength their own systems/methods.

6.7 The Committee have been informed that 271 Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been sanctioned by the Ministry in various parts of the country. Out of which, 190 EMRSs are fully functional and the remaining 81 EMRSs are under construction.

6.8 When asked what is the monitoring mechanism of EMRSs, the Ministry stated that as per EMRS guidelines, 2010, "each State Government/ UT Administration would be solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRSs. State Governments/ UT Administration may opt for any feasible / suitable mode of management whether by autonomous education societies; public-private partnership with reputed educational institutions; in arrangement with the State Department of Education or any other mode found suitable. Besides, the tasks of school admissions, appointment of teachers, appointment of staff, are chosen by the State Government /UT Administration and in the manner deemed most suitable."

**6.9 The Committee find that most of the EMRSs are not running well, have poor infrastructure besides inadequate teaching staff. As the onus of running of these EMRSs is solely on the State Governments / UT Administrations, the Committee hold apathy by the State Governments /UTs primarily responsible for such a miserable conditions of these schools. In the tussle between the Ministry on one hand and the States / UTs on the other, the ultimate sufferers are those poor ST students who are deprived of the opportunity of good and decent education. The Committee have, time and again, reminded the Ministry to be sensitive towards those unprivileged tribal students who suffer due to no fault of theirs. The Committee fail to understand when the full grant is provided to the State Governments by the Central Government, then why the Ministry cannot take over the entire supervision and management of these schools in their hands at least for the sake of those impecunious children. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry must be extremely sensitive towards these EMRSs and devise a robust mechanism that will not only help uplifting the standard of these schools but also the make them properly functional.**

**6.10 The Committee also find that there are still so many EMRSs which are not yet functional and complete. The Ministry have also admitted that some of these Schools could not be completed as per schedule. The Committee urge the Ministry to monitor these Schools on regular basis being in touch with the concerned State Governments so that problems or difficulties affecting the timely completion of these Schools are sorted out there and then.**

## CHAPTER - VII

### National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

7.1 This Scheme provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, PhD and Post Doctoral study abroad. There are 17 awards for scheduled tribe students and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The selected students are given tuition and other educational fees charged by the foreign universities, maintenance and other grants along with travel expenses. This fellowship is given to the students whose total annual income along with the income of the parents doesn't exceed Rs.6 lakhs.

7.2 When asked whether any training has been provided to ST students for preparing for Overseas Admission Processes, the Ministry informed as per norms of the Scheme, candidates are required to make their own efforts in seeking admission in accredited Universities/ Institutions in programmes/ fields specified in the Scheme. However, finally selected candidates are to be supported for getting coaching for TOFEL/GRE/GMAT.

7.3 As regards the details of beneficiaries imparted under National Overseas Scheme (NOS Scheme), the Ministry informed that beneficiaries covered under the scheme of National Overseas Scholarship till 2016-17 are as follows:

Sl.No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	2	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	2	1	-	-	1	1
4	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	1	-	-

5	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	-	-	1	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	1	-	1	-
8	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	2	-
9	Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-
10	Karnataka	-	-	1	-	1	-
11	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-
12	Maharashtra	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Manipur	-	-	2	-	-	2
14	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	-	-
15	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1	1
16	Nagaland	-	.3	-	1	-	2
17	Odisha	-	-	1	-	-	-
18	Rajasthan	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	1	-
20	Telangana	3	-	3	-	1	-
21	West Bengal	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	20		15		16	

**7.4 The Committee find that the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to 20 students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad for Ph.D. and post-doctoral studies. The Committee further find that during the year of 2014-15, the Scholarship was provided to 20 students but in the year of 2015-16 only to 15 students while in the year 2016-17, only 16 students got Scholarship under this Scheme. In Committee's view, this declining number shows the lack of awareness of the Scheme among the students opting for studying abroad or doing post-doctoral studies. This should worry the Ministry regarding the future of the Scheme. The Committee feel that there is no dearth of meritorious ST students who, in the absence of proper guidance and awareness, are not able to avail the Scholarship. The Committee are of the firm view that the proper guidance/training as well as publicity are *sine-qua-non* of any scheme to be popular and successful. The Committee, therefore, desire that enough publicity be made at the college level so that target under the Scheme is easily achieved every year.**

**7.5 The Committee find that now-a-days, there are so many tribal students who are doing extremely well in various competitive examinations. The Committee are equally sure that there would be many ST students wanting to go abroad for higher studies or desiring to pursue their doctorates but in the absence of either awareness or in the atmosphere of uncertainty, whether they will get it or not, these bright and worthy students don't apply at all. There may also be cases where ST students whose parents income might be little over 6 lakh per annum, are not able to avail the benefit of the Scheme. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry may explore either**



increasing the number of students from 20 to 30 and also the income ceiling of the parents from 6 lakhs to 8 lakhs per annum.

**NEW DELHI;**

**28<sup>th</sup> December, 2017**  
**7 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)**

**RAMESH BAIS**  
**Chairperson,**  
**Standing Committee on Social**  
**Justice and Empowerment**

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON MONDAY,  
29<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2016**

The Committee met from 1500 hrs. to 1705 hrs. in Committee Room 'C',  
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Kunwar Bharatendra Singh
3. Shri Kantilal Bhuria
4. Shri Sher Singh Ghjubaya
5. Shri Bhagwant Khuba
6. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
7. Smt. K. Maragatham
8. Shri Kariya Munda
9. Prof. Seetaram Ajmeera Naik
10. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
11. Smt. Satabdi Roy (Banerjee)
12. Shri Neelam Sonkar
13. Smt. Mamta Thakur

**RAJYA SABHA**

14. Shri Ahamed Hassan
15. Smt. Sarojini Hembram
16. Shri Prabhat Jha
17. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
18. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
19. Shri Ram Kumar Verma

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                               |                     |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Sukhi Chand Chaudhary | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. Shri Ashok Sajwan          | Director            |
| 3. Smt. Mamta Kemwal          | Additional Director |

## **REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY/ORGANIZATION**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation and Organization</b>
1.	Dr. Shyam S. Agarwal	Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
2.	Shri Rajesh Aggarwal	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
3.	Shri Manoj Kumar Pingua	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
4.	Shri G. Ramesh Kumar	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
5.	Smt. Sarita Mittal	Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
6.	Smt. Vishu Maini	DDG, Ministry of Tribal Affairs
7.	Shri Bala Prasad	MD. TRIFED

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Secretary and other accompanying officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and invited their attention to the provisions contained in Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings of the sitting.

3. The Chairperson, thereafter, asked the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs to brief the Committee on "Educational Schemes for Tribals".

4. After the witnesses introduced themselves, the Secretary briefed the Committee about the various Educational Schemes implementing by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Tribal students through power point presentation. The broad issues discussed at the meeting are as follows:-

- (i) Non-allocation of funds to various States under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in low literacy districts.
- (ii) Regular inspections of NGOs by the officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (iii) High drop-out rate of ST students.

(iv) Safety and security arrangements provided to the students in hostels and Residential Schools particularly in naxal areas.

(v) Need for strengthening of monitoring mechanism of various educational schemes meant for Tribal students.

(vi) Wide publicity to create awareness among ST students for taking benefits of various scholarship schemes.

5. The representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs responded to the queries raised by the Members to the extent possible. The Chairperson directed the Secretary to furnish written replies to the unanswered queries raised by Members to the Secretariat at the earliest. The Secretary assured to comply.

6. The Chairperson then thanked the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry Tribal Affairs for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views in a free and frank manner on various issues raised by the Members.

7. The verbatim proceedings were kept for record.

*The witnesses then withdrew.*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON TUESDAY, 28<sup>th</sup>  
NOVEMBER, 2017**

The Committee met from 1600 hrs. to 1650 hrs. in Committee Room No. 3, First Floor, PHA Extension Building, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**SHRI RAMESH BAIS - CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

14. Shri Jhina Hikaka
15. Shri Sadashiv Kisan Lokhande
16. Dr. Udit Raj
17. Smt. Satabdi Roy (Banerjee)
18. Prof. Sadhu Singh
19. Smt. Mamta Thakur

**RAJYA SABHA**

20. Sh. Munvvar Saleem Chaudhary
21. Smt. Vijila Sathyananth
22. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
23. Smt. Chhaya Verma
24. Shri Ramkumar Verma

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
2. Smt. Mamta Kemwal - Additional Director

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY/ORGANIZATION

Sl. No.	Name	Designation and Organization
1.	Ms. Leena Nair	Secretary
2.	Shri Rajesh Aggarwal	Joint Secretary
3.	Shri Vinod Kumar Tiwari	Joint Secretary
4.	Ms. Meera Ranjan Tshering	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser
5.	Shri Lal Sanglur	Economic Adviser
6.	Shri Gopal Sadhwani	Director (STWG)
7.	Ms. Nivedita	Director (IFD)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the sitting of the Committee convened to have discussion on 'Educational Schemes for Tribals'. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the proceedings of the Committee 'Confidential', the Chairperson asked the Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs to give an overview of the subject matter.

3. With the approval of the Chairperson, the representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs made a Power point presentation on the Educational Schemes for Tribals.

4. During evidence the broad issues discussed and which are being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are as follows:-

(i) Proposal for enhancing the income ceiling and increasing the amount of scholarship under Pre-matric Scholarship scheme.

(ii) Increasing the income ceiling of the parents from Rs. 6 lakh per annum to Rs. 8 lakh per annum in National Scholarship Scheme for Higher Education,

(iii) Coordination between Central and State Governments for developing proper infrastructure for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) ,

(iv) Need to prepare Primers in all tribal languages at the primary level of education

(v) Monitoring of various educational schemes run by Ministry of Tribal Affairs

5. The representatives of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs also responded to the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson directed the Secretary to furnish written replies to the unanswered queries raised by Members to the Secretariat by 7<sup>th</sup> December.

6. The Chairperson then thanked the Secretary and other officials of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for giving valuable information to the Committee on the subject and expressing their views in a free and frank manner on various issues raised by the Members.

7. A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting was kept on record.

*The witnesses then withdrew.*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT HELD ON THURSDAY, 28<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2017**

The Committee met from 1000 hrs. to 1100 hrs. in Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. 113, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Block-B, PHA Extension Building, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**SHRI RAMESH BAIS        -        CHAIRPERSON**

**MEMBERS**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste
3. Shri Santokh Singh Chaudhary
4. Shri Sadashiv Lokhande
5. Shri Kariya Munda
6. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
7. Dr. Udit Raj
8. Prof. Sadhu Singh
9. Smt. Mamata Thakur

**RAJYA SABHA**

10. Smt. Jharna Das Baidya
11. Shri Ahamed Hassan
12. Smt. Wansuk Syiem
13. Smt. Chhaya Verma
14. Shri Ramkumar Verma

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri Ashok Sajwan        -        Director
2. Smt. Mamta Kemwal        -        Additional Director



2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration the following draft Reports:

- (i) \*\*\*\*                                      \*\*\*\*                                      \*\*\*\*                                      \*\*\*\*
- (ii) Forty-ninth Report on 'Educational Schemes for Tribals' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

4. The Chairperson then requested the Members to give their suggestions on the draft Reports. The Reports were adopted by the Committee without any amendments. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalize these draft Reports in the light of consequential changes that might arise out of factual verification of the draft Reports and to present the same to both the Houses.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

*\* Matter not related to the Report.*