

**Policy for welfare to tribals**

2019. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated or planning to formulate any new policy for the welfare of tribal population living in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether the present policy is fair enough to address their requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) A new approach for comprehensive development of tribal people has been launched recently based on successful implementation of 'Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana'. Under this approach, convergence of various Central and State Government schemes/programmes has been attempted to achieve desired outcomes through dedicated institutions and independent monitoring agency.

**Improving literacy rate among tribal girls**

2020. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the efforts Ministry is making to provide education and also to improve the literacy rate among the tribal girls;
- (b) whether any scheme is being implemented for this purpose ;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of low-literacy tribal districts in the country; and
- (e) the special emphasis made by the Ministry on such districts with a particular reference to Telangana region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is making continuous efforts to provide education and improve the literacy rates of tribal students, including tribal girls. In this regard, the Ministry is implementing the following educational schemes for tribal students:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship
- (iii) Top Class Education
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

- (v) National Overseas Scholarship
- (vi) Vocational Training Centres
- (vii) Establishment of Hostels for ST boys and girls
- (viii) Establishment of Ashram Schools
- (ix) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

(d) The requisite details sought in this part of the question are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The Ministry is also implementing a scheme “Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts (erstwhile Scheme of setting up of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of women literacy in tribal areas)”. This scheme is implemented through NGOs and State societies. The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme also aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST Population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 census. The Scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for up-gradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

This scheme is also being implemented in the State of Telangana’s Khammam district.

***Statement***

*Districts identified as low literacy districts*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Name of Districts	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in the district as per 2001 Census	Tribal Female Literacy rate in the District as per 2001 Census
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Telangana	Khammam	26.47	27.6
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajouri	33.12	26.0

1	2	3	4	5
		Punch	39.99	28.3
3.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	65.14	21.8
		Banswara	72.27	18.9
		Udaipur	47.86	25.7
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	74.99	26.4
		East Kameng	86.71	24.5
		Lower Subansiri	90.09	33.4
		Tirap	83.66	22.8
5.	Nagaland	Mon	93.92	35.4
6.	Tripura	Dhalai	54.02	33.3
7.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	29.15	15.5
		Pakaur	44.59	13.1
		Dumka	39.89	21.7
		Pashimi	53.36	23.7
		Singhbhum	27.85	31.3
		Lohardaga	55.70	32.0
8.	Odisha	Gajapati	50.78	14.8
		Kandhamal	51.96	26.9
		Nuapada	34.71	16.2
		Kalahandi	28.65	17.2
		Rayagada	55.76	10.1
		Nabarangapur	55.03	11.1
		Koraput	49.61	8.4
		Malkangiri	57.43	7.5
		Deogarh	33.60	31.2
		Keonjhar	44.50	26.0
		Mayurbhanj	56.60	23.5
		Bolangir	20.63	25.5
9.	Chhattisgarh	Sarguja	54.60	35.6
		Korba	41.50	33.7
		Bastar	66.31	23.1

1	2	3	4	5
		Dantewada	78.51	13.4
		Bilaspur	19.87	35.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	44.05	30.4
		Shehdol	44.48	31.0
		Sidhi	29.89	21.6
		Ratlam	25.89	27.7
		Jhabua	86.85	19.4
		Dhar	54.50	24.2
		West Nimar	35.48	31.8
		Barwani	67.01	19.7
		East Nimar	29.68	22.2
		Betul	39.41	34.0
		Harda	26.63	24.7
		Dindori	66.48	34.0
		Mandla	57.23	35.7
11.	Gujarat	Dahod	72.26	24.6
		Panchmahals	27.45	29.2
		Vadodara	26.56	25.4
12.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.24	27.0
13.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	65.53	32.2
		Dhule	25.97	35.0

#### **Non-submission of Annual Reports of National Commission for the STs**

2021. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the Annual Reports of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes has not been presented to the Parliament:

(b) the reasons for not submitting the Reports;

(c) whether it is a violation of the provisions of the Constitution; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?