

their traditional knowledge with modern technological upgradation. Activities like branding, packaging etc. would be taken care of by State Governments with Ministry of tribal Affairs' role being limited to providing funds for training, skill upgradation, tool kits, etc.

(c) and (d) It is not the main objective of Van Dhan Yojana to increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education sector and to improve the quality of higher education institutes. However, it is expected that the benefits of the scheme would lead to enhancement in income of the beneficiaries resulting in their socio-economic upliftment and thereby increasing the gross enrolment ratio in higher education sector.

Establishment of Centres of Excellence for research in tribal issues

627. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the special scheme introduced in 2017 for setting up Centres of Excellence could give any push to research on tribal issues;

(b) if so, the details of Centres of Excellence set up in the country so far;

(c) the major areas of research identified so far by the newly established Centres of Excellence; and

(d) funds released by Government to each one of these Centres during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) With a view to fill the gap of research studies on tribal issues, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, under the Scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education' recognizes renowned NGOs, Research Institutes, Universities where expertise exist and which have already made a mark by carrying out pioneering research in the field of tribal cultures as Centres of Excellence (CoEs). It is envisaged that CoEs should play an important role in building knowledge bank to complement dedicated institutions *i.e.* Tribal Research Institutes in the States for devising appropriate strategies for tribal development by the Government. List of CoEs recognised by the Ministry so far is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Areas of research work where financial assistance provided to the CoEs during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Funds released by MoTA to CoEs during the last three years is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

List of centres of excellence

Sl. No.	Names of the Centres of Excellence
1.	Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat
2.	National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad*
3.	BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune, Maharashtra*
4.	Visva Bharati Santiniketan
5.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela
6.	Amrita Vishwa Vidvapeetham, Comibatore
7.	Amrita Vishwa Vidvapeetham, Kerala
8.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Aird Tropics (ICRISAT), Telangana
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.
10.	Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.
11.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi
12.	Institute of Human Development, Delhi
13.	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Odisha
14.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal
15.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal
16.	Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding (IFGTB), Tamil Nadu
17.	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Guwahati
18.	Indian Institute of Bio-Social Research and Development (IBRAD), Kolkata
19.	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi
20.	FICCI Socio Economic and Development Foundation, New Delhi
21.	CEDA, NICCSI, New Delhi

Statement-II

List of centres of excellence along with major areas of research identified so far

1. Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat

- 2017-18 Research study of Life-Skills among Adivasi and Nomadic Communities of Chhotaudepur and Mahisagar Districts in Gujarat
- Preparation of Bibliography of Tribal Studies in Gujarat
- 2018-19 Identification and Documentation of Threatened/Dying Languages in four States of Western India

2. NIT, Rourkela

- 2016-17 to Preparation of basic socio-demographic profile of Tribal of Odisha and
2017-18 Jharkhand including the PVTGs
- Research on inclusive Education for Tribal Children: A study on overcoming the challenges (workshop, seminar, training programmes and policy recommendations)
- Study on causes and consequences of dropout in primary and secondary education: A study of Scheduled Tribal Children in Sundargarh District of Odisha.
- Impact assessment of tribal sub-plan schemes on tribal communities of Odisha
- Research Study on non-timber forest products management and women empowerment: A study on PVTGs in Odisha

3. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Aird Tropics (ICRISAT), Telangana

- 2018-19 Baseline research study on the health status of the children studying in the selected EMRS of Odisha
- Research Study on appropriate dietary intervention targeted to children attending the EMRS in selected districts of the Odisha state by introducing an affordable "Nutri-Food Basket" and sensitizing the population on the need to diversify their diets

4. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak.

2018-19 Research documentation of Ethnomedicine/Traditional medicine practices

5. Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

2018-19 Action research on livelihood and skill development in collaboration with SAIL and NSIC

7. Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi

2018-19 Promote research on various governmental problems of tribal development in India

Qualitative, action-oriented and policy research on tribal communities

Training and capacity building of personnel engaged in tribal welfare programmes

8. Institute of Human Development, Delhi

2018-19 Developing Tribal Human Development Report

9. Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Odisha

2018-19 Research and documentation of (I) Tribal Cultures which includes dance, music, songs, languages, dialects, tribal arts, traditional medicines and sports, customary Laws and religions. (II) Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in respect of their population, customary laws and culture. (III) Tribal Artefacts.

Research Study on Minor Forest produce under Forest Rights Act - 2006

Training and Awareness for Scheduled Tribes on various Acts and Rules and about basic minimum needs.

10. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal

2018-19 Research on health needs of tribal women in different groups and to identify the challenges faced by women in accessing health services, to study the health facilities in tribal blocks with special reference to infrastructure, services and human resources. To prepare the road map for improving health status of tribal women.

11. School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal

- 2018-19 Developing strategic plan for sustainable tribal settlements and livelihoods in India by way of a research project aimed at strengthening tribal livelihoods, settlement building technology along with and its associative cultural knowledge systems

12. IFGTB, Tamil Nadu

- 2018-19 Research on value addition on forest produces and its impact on tribal livelihood

13. NIPER, Guwahati

- 2018-19 Research and documentation of traditional health care practices, traditional medicines and to enable research
- Research to validate the traditional medicinal knowledge used by tribal population for treating cardio-metabolic diseases.

14. IBRAD, Kolkata

- 2018-19 Research study on Birhor PVTG of Jharkhand and Kamar PVTG of Chhattisgarh including following activities:—
- (i) Situation analysis of the causal effect of degradation of natural resources and mapping of the landscapes through PRA.
 - (ii) Identify the options and conditionality of sustainable livelihood of common interest group (CIG).
 - (iii) Enhance women empowerment to facilitate social change.
 - (iv) Conduct training, skill development of the women and youth.
 - (v) Develop tribal community resource persons (CRP) as proactive social change agents.
 - (vi) Document the process and demonstrate the outcome of the capacity building in terms of conservation and livelihood options.
 - (vii) Suggest ways, based on the experience, to improve community engagement in effective integrated landscape management for sustainable livelihood.

15. TERI, New Delhi

2018-19 Research and development of Forest Governance Model in context of Community Forest Resource Rights' covering 8 States having Schedule V, Schedule VI and other tribal dominated areas including Assam and Tripura having Schedule VI areas.

16. JNU, New Delhi

2016-17 to Preparation of Panchayat-wise Tribal Development Plan for Ecological
2018-19 and Economic Transformation for Sustainable Livelihood in Narmada District of Gujarat

Statement-III

List of centres of excellence and fund released during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Centres of Excellence	Fund Released		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, Gujarat	-	14.06	41.00
2.	NIT, Rourkela	-	54.94	38.41
3.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Kerala	-	-	20.00
4.	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi - Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Telangana	-	-	20.10
5.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	-	-	18.50
6.	Vanjeevan National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.	-	-	20.00
7.	Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi	-	-	19.97
8.	Institute of Human Development, Delhi	-	-	30.00
9.	Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Odisha	-	-	10.00

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal	-	-	15.00
11.	School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal	-	-	25.00
12.	IFGTB, Tamil Nadu	-	-	24.50
13.	NIPER, Guwahati	-	-	20.00
14.	JNU, New Delhi	29.28	-	

Protection of small tribes

†628. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of such tribal communities whose population is continuously decreasing;
- (b) the number of such sub-tribal communities with less than 1000 population; and
- (c) the efforts being made to preserve the existence of such communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) There are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. These groups are among the most vulnerable section of our society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. As available from Census 2011, State/UT-wise list of these groups having population less than 1000 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a scheme, namely "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" specifically for the PVTG population. The scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.