



भारत सरकार

Government of India

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

छठी मंजिल, बी विंग, लोकनायक भवन
खान मार्केट, नई दिल्ली - 110003
6th Floor, 'B' Wing, Lok Nayak Bhawan,
Khan Market, New Delhi - 110003

Dated

25.09.2017

File No. RU-IV/Kerala(CP)/Tour/2017

To

The Chief Secretary,
Government of Kerala,
Secretariat,
Thiruvananthapuram.
(Kerala).

Sub: Tour Report of Shri Nand Kumar Sai, Hon'ble Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to the State of Kerala from 25.08.2017 to 27.08.2017.

Sir/Madam ,

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to enclose a copy of the Tour Report of Shri Nand Kumar Sai, Hon'ble Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to the State of Kerala from 25.08.2017 to 27.08.2017 for appropriate action.

It is requested that action taken report may please be sent to the Commission.

Yours faithfully,

D.S. Kumbhare
(D.S. Kumbhare) 25/9/2017
Under Secretary

o/a

TOUR REPORT OF SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI, HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON, NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE STATE OF KERALA FROM AUGUST 25-27, 2017.


1. **Name of the Visiting Dignitary** : Shri Nand Kumar Sai
2. **Date of Visit** : August 25- 27, 2017
3. **Places Visited** : Thiruvananthapuram, Konni, Anakottil and Kottavanchi forest areas in Pathanamthitta District, Kerala
4. **Key persons/officials** : Shri S.K.Shukla, Consultant, NCST
Shri S.P.Meena, Assistant Director, NCST
5. **Highlights of the Visit** :

On August 25, 2017, the first day of the Tour, the Chairperson held a meeting with the state officials at 14.30 hrs. in the Government Guest House, Kerala. The meeting was prominently attended by Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary, SC/ST Development Department, Secretary, Health, Director, Tribal Development Department, Government of Kerala and Director General of Police, Kerala.



During the meeting the Secretary, Tribal Development Department presented a status report (enclosed as Annexure – I) relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. As per the report the population of Scheduled Tribes

1



नन्द कुमार साय/Nand Kumar Sai
अध्यक्ष/Chairperson
राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

in Kerala State is 4,84,839, constituting 1.45 % of the state's total population. About 11% of the tribal colonies are situated within the reserved forests and 20% are in the immediate vicinity of the reserved forest. The Government of Kerala earmarks about 3% of the plan fund for the development of tribal's in the State. The literacy rate of STs in the state is worked out at 74.44%, which is lower than the state average literacy of 93.91%. As in other states of the Country the tribals of the Kerala State are also not totally self sufficient so far as their employment and other basic amenities are concerned.



Addressing the meeting, the Hon'ble Chairperson appealed to the state Officials to ensure overall development of tribal populace, particularly those residing in the core forest areas and who are a little bit away from the development areas. He laid stress on the schemes relating to health, education and housing etc., with particular emphasis on good primary education.

On August 26, 2017 the Chairperson and others visited Konni, Anakottil and Kottavanchi forest areas in Pathanamthitta District and held a meeting with Thannithode Panchyath Adivasi Group at Thannithode, wherein he interacted with about 7 tribal families residing in core forest area in the presence of Thannithode Panchayat officials. They mainly complaint of lack of sustenance, throughout the year as they could get only part time job and also about in adequate supply of ration for want of BPL cards. These families also complained that the forest department did not allow them to construct approach roads. When enquired, the Panchayat Secretary explained that due to lower percentage of tribal population, the allocation


नन्द कुमार साय/Nand Kumar Sai
अध्यक्ष/Chairperson
राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi

of funds was in meager. However, the Chairperson suggested that their problems should be addressed by giving them benefits of other existing schemes.



७२५
नन्द कुमार साई/Nand Kumar Sai
Chairperson
राष्ट्रीय आयोग
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
Ministry of Govt. of India
New Delhi

On August 27, 2017, the Chairperson attended the 91st Birthday Celebrations of Nava Jyothi Shree Karunakara Guru at Santhigiri Ashram, Thiruvananthapuram as Chief Guest. The function was prominently attended by Srilankan Foreign Minister, Cabinet Minister from Telangana State and functionaries of the Santhigiri Ashram. In his address, the Chairperson expressed concern were the problems of terrorism, extremism etc. prevailing at the national as well as global level and highlighted the role of religious institutions in spreading the message of global peace and world brotherhood. He emphasis that the building of an individual amounted to the building of nation.



NKS
नन्द कुमार साय/Nand Kumar Sai
अध्यक्ष/Chairperson
राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाती आयोग
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi



१९५

शुद्ध कुमार साय/Nand Kumar Sai
अध्यक्ष/Chairperson
राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जातों के आयोग
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
भारत सरकार/Govt. of India
नई दिल्ली/New Delhi



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**VISIT OF HON'BLE CHAIRPERSON ,
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

GOVT OF INDIA

25..08..2017 to 27..08..2017

**SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AT A GLANCE

The population of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala state is 4,84,839 constituting 1.45 per cent of the state's total population (3.34 crore as per the 2011 Census). As per the Report on Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Population (2008) of ST Devt. Dept, Kerala, the tribal population is 426208 with 1,07,965 tribal families residing in 4762 colonies. About 11 per cent (540) of the tribal colonies are situated within the reserve forests and 20 per cent (948) are in the immediate vicinity of Reserve Forests. The share of female in tribal population is 50.77 percent (2,16,389). Thiruvananthapuram District has the highest proportion of women with 52.67 per cent, where as in Idukki the proportion of female to male is only 49.91 per cent.

Details on District wise Number of Families and Population

Sl. No	District	General Population	No. of families	ST Population	ST Population 2011 (Census)	% ST Population to Total Population in 2011
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3307284	5183	17185	26759	0.81
2	Kollam	2629703	1303	4641	10761	0.41
3	Pathanamthitta	1195537	1791	6379	8108	0.68
4	Alappuzha	2121943	872	3014	6574	0.31
5	Kottayam	1979384	4353	16764	21972	1.11
6	Idukki	1107453	14315	52913	55815	5.04
7	Eranakulam	3279860	2370	8936	16559	0.50
8	Thrissur	3110327	1481	5561	9430	0.30
9	Palakkad	2810892	13223	46948	48972	1.74
10	Malappuram	4110956	3656	14496	22990	0.56
11	Kozhikode	3089543	2680	10627	15228	0.49
12	Wayanad	816558	36135	153181	151443	18.55
13	Kannur	2525637	9005	37772	41371	1.64
14	Kasaragod	1302600	11598	47791	48857	3.75
	State	33387677	107965	426208 *	484839	1.45

* Source:-Report on Socio-Economic Status (ST Dev.Dept)

Role of Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Kerala in the Socio-economic Development of Scheduled Tribes

There are seven Integrated Tribal Development Project [ITDP] Offices serving 48 per cent of the tribal population and ten Tribal Development Offices [TDO] for the remaining.

The role of the ST.Dev.Dept is very crucial in the implementation of TSP and other Welfare/protective programmes for the tribals. The department directly formulates and implements programmes in the field of education, housing, health care and economic development. Besides these, the department has an ex-officio role to ensure that the local bodies are formulating and implementing tribal development programmes observing the guidelines while considerable portion of TSP funds are operated by the local bodies. Apart from this the department has a major responsibility in protecting the tribals from various kinds of Atrocities which the non-tribals often commit against them. The provisions under the PCR Act 1955 and the Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 are widely used for punishing the culprits and to rehabilitate the tribal victims.

The Scheduled Tribes Development Department started in 1974-75 for the upliftment of tribals especially vulnerable tribal groups. The Government of Kerala earmarks about **3 per cent of Plan Fund** for the Development of Tribals in the State. The details of TSP allocation and expenditure from 2010-11 to 2016-17 are shown below

BUDGET PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN FROM 2010-11 To 2015-16 IN KERALA [Rs. in crore]

Year	Total provision [including local bodies and CSS]	TSP local	TSP Expenditure	% of Expr.
2010-11	246.23		221.00	89.75
2011-12	296.8		256.11	86.29
2012-13	356.8		261.13	73.19
2013-14	443.63		401.00	90.39
2014-15	661.66		581.68	87.91
2015-16	700.36		540.99	77.25
2016-17	810.16		687.49	83.49
2017-18	890.39		178.07	20

State Human Development Report 2005

One of the main findings of the State Human Development Report 2005 [Kerala State Planning Board] is that there is a vast difference in the HDI among different social groups in the State. The Report also indicates the Deprivation Index [on the basis of Housing, Sanitation, Drinking Water and Electrification] which varies widely among different social groups. The main reason attributable to this phenomenon is the low quality of service delivery, ignoring the preference of different communities under the Scheduled Tribes. Rural poverty among STs in Kerala still remains more than two-and-a-half times that of the all Kerala rural population below the poverty line, which stands at 9.4 per cent. The STs in Wayanad district are the most deprived social group, followed by the STs in Idukki and Palakkad. The average size of landholding among the STs is 0.68 acres, which is higher than that for the SCs (0.32 acres), OBCs(0.40 acres) and others (0.63 acres)

Administrative Set up of the Department

The ST Dev.Dept is headed by the Director, who is an IFS Officer. The department is under the administrative control of the SC/ST Dev.Dept of Government of Kerala.

In the Head Quarters the Director of ST Development is assisted by the Controlling Officers viz. Joint Director, Deputy Director(Edn), Asst Director (Sub Plan Cell), Asst.Director (Edn), Asst.Director (Publicity), Senior Administrative Officer and Senior Finance Officer. Besides them there are 1 Senior Superintendent, 5 Junior Superintendents, 1 Research Asst and 1 Fair Copy Superintendent for supervising the Sections in the Directorate. There are 44 supporting ministerial staff including clerks and typists, peons etc.

At the District Level there are 7 integrated tribal development projects(ITDPs) viz. ITDP Nedumangad, [Trivandrum]ITDP Kanjirappally [Kottayam], ITDP Thodupuzha [Idukki], ITDP Wayanad [Wayanad], ITDP Kannur[Kannur], ITDP Nilambur [Malappuram]and ITDP Attappady [Palakkad] and 10 Tribal Development Offices for covering the Dispersed Tribal areas. The ITDPs are headed by Project Officers in the Grade of Deputy Director and the TDOs are headed by Tribal Development Officers in the Grade of Asst.Director. The Project Officer ITDP is assisted by an Asst Project Officer and a Junior Supdt in the Office level and assisted by Tribal Extension Officers in the Field level, in addition to the ministerial staff.

There are 53 Tribal Extension Officers in the areas of the Project Officers/Tribal Development Officers and to facilitate other extension activities in health & hygiene etc. 1000 Tribal Promoters(animators) have been posted in the tribal areas in the State.

Also, 15 Committed social workers are in Wayanad, Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Idukki and Kasargode districts. Committed Social Workers will be engaged in all TEO Offices. 100 women social workers are posted for conducting awareness camps against the consumption of drugs, alcohols, tobacco, etc in a community organization mode.

Management Trainees and Counsellors

The Dept has engaged 140 Tribal youths as Apprentice Clerks in the offices of the ITDP Project Offices, Tribal Development Offices, Tribal Extension Offices and Directorate for a period of one year. This training is very helpful to the tribal youths, as they can participate in the development

and welfare of their community.

Also the Dept has engaged 18 counsellors in the Prematric Hostels and Model Residential/Ashram Schools to conduct counselling programmes as part of providing quality education to the tribal students.

Details of Institutions under the Sch.Tribe Directorate furnished in the table below.

Institution	Nos.
1. Model Residential School	20
2. Prematric Hostels	107
3. Post Matric Hostels	3
4. Single teacher schools	22
5. kindergarten	10
6. VTI	2
7. Peripatetic Education centres for PTG's	7
8. Vocational training centres	12
9. Nursery school	13
10. Balawadies	3
11. Vikas vadi	1
12. Balavinjan kendra	3
13. Mid wifery centres	4
14. Mobile Medical Units	2
15. Ayurveda dispensaries	17
16. Ayurveda Hospital	1
17. OP Clinics	5

SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE TRIBALS IN THE STATE.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in the state is worked out at 74.44 per cent, which is lower than the State average literacy of 93.91 per cent (2011). The highest literacy rate is noted in Kottayam District which stands as 94.31 per cent. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Palakkad is reported as 57.63 per cent which is the lowest among the districts in the State.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment pattern of Scheduled Tribes could broadly be classified into three, namely; forestry sector, agriculture and allied sectors and non agriculture and allied sectors.

The Scheduled Tribe population in the age group of above 5 years of age are estimated as 3,84,978. Of them, 1,77,910 (46.21%) are identified as individuals having no income. The remaining 2,070,68 persons (53.79%) have some type of employment. It has been estimated that 17,138 persons (4.45%) of the total are engaged in forestry sector, 1,44,264 persons (37.48%) depend on agriculture and allied sectors and 45,666 persons (11.86%) are workers in non agriculture and allied sectors. Of the total persons employed, 1,58,935 (76.75%) are workers in various sectors like agricultural labour (1,11,636), non agricultural labour (19,794), MGNREGS (11,752), forest area (10,939) and other sectors (4814). The self employed among the Scheduled Tribes are 39,167 (18.92%).

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployed persons in the age group 15-59 are 84,207. They constitute 30.27 per cent of the total number of 2,78,172 persons in the age group 15-59. Of them, 60,776 are women and constitute 72.17 per cent of the unemployed. The unemployed women in the age group 15-29 are 37131, representing 61.09 per cent in the total unemployed women in the age group 15-59. Of the total unemployed persons, 55876 are (66.36%) in the age group 15-29, 14919 are (17.72%) in the age group 30-44 and 13412 are (15.93%) in the age group 45-59.

MALNUTRITION

Altogether 14134 families are apparently affected by malnutrition. This segment constitutes 13.09 per cent of the total families. The largest number of such families are found in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki Districts. But the proportion of malnourished families is highest in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Malappuram Districts.

BASIC AMENITIES

HOUSING

Altogether, 15,176 families are absolutely houseless those having land. They constitute 14% of the Scheduled Tribe families. Total number of Landless Families account to 11,594.

ELECTRIFICATION

About 26.98 per cent of settlements are yet to be electrified in the State. The proportion of settlements without electricity connection is 56.77 per cent in Malappuram District, followed by 43.48 per cent in Idukki and 41.27 per cent in Kozhikode. Government have taken necessary steps for total electrification in all settlements.

DRINKING WATER

Altogether 17784 families (16.47%) have their own source of drinking water like wells or tube wells. Thirty five thousand one hundred and twenty families (32.53%) are

depending on public wells or tube wells. About 18799 families (17.41 %) are using natural sources such as river, lake or stream (neerchal) for collection of drinking water.

Altogether, 42,601 families face scarcity of drinking water. They constitute 39.46 per cent of the total families. Scarcity of water during summer season is faced by 33,623 families (72.96%).

HEALTH

Altogether 2103 tribal settlements have no health care institutions within their premises. This constitute 44.16 per cent of the total settlements. Health care workers are not available for 780 settlements. Health care services such as immunisation, medical camps, clearing campaign etc had never been organised in 1306 settlements. The situation is worst in Wayanad, Palakkad, Kasaragod and Idukki Districts.

SANITATION FACILITIES

There are 1543 settlements without domestic or public latrines. They are 32.08 per cent of the settlements in the State. Of them 598 are in Wayanad, 270 in Palakkad, 165 in Kasaragod and 162 in Idukki. Altogether, 51,551 families are without proper latrines.

ROADS

A substantial number of houses located in scattered areas are also without proper access. A total of 1467 houses located in scattered areas have no proper access. They are 26.67 per cent of the houses in scattered area.

Particularly Vulnerable Groups (PTGs)

There are Five Particularly Vulnerable Groups in the State viz. Kattunaikan, Cholanaikan, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas settled in Wayanad, Nilambur, Thrissur, Kasargod, Kozhikode & Palakkad. According to the Tribal Survey 2008 reports of Scheduled Tribes Development Department, the PVTG population is 26,273 and the household is 6771 in 603 settlements.

Some of the major State Schemes undertaken by the Tribal Development Department

1. Critical Gap filling (Corpus fund)

This scheme is intended to fund projects received from the Districts and the Directorate on self employment and skill development, infrastructure and projects for technology transfer, information, communication, improvement of health and sanitation, development of education including soft skills/ vocational training in various activities.

2. Pooled fund for special projects of other Depts

Pooled fund is intended to implement special projects for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes communities by any Government Departments/ Institutions/ Agencies/ NGOs.

3. Comprehensive health care

(i) Running of Health Care Institutions

The Scheduled Tribes Development Department is running five Allopathic outpatient clinics in the remote Scheduled Tribe areas of Attappady (2 clinics), Mananthavady (1 clinic), Chalakudy (1 clinic) and Idukki (1 clinic). More than 23,800 ST patients are being assisted annually through these institutions.

(ii) Medical Assistance through Hospitals

The scheme is for providing treatment assistance to Sch. Tribes affected by various diseases like Sickle-cell Anaemia, TB, Cancer, Heart/kidney/Brain ailments, water-borne diseases etc. through approved hospitals in the state. Also, pocket money for by-standers, food expenses of patients will be provided in needy cases.

(iii) Tribal Relief Fund

The scheme is intended to provide financial assistance to the ST population affected by various diseases and natural calamity. Financial assistance will be given to the Sch. Tribes who are below poverty line and who suffer from major diseases like cancer, heart/kidney/brain ailments etc. They will also be granted assistance as per the Government Orders issued as 'Relief Fund of Honorable Minister' up to Rupees one lakh per person.

4. Housing

This scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the houseless Scheduled Tribes for construction/completion/repair of houses.

5. Assistance to tribal welfare Institutions

Renovation / Revamping of Tribal societies functioning in sectors like agriculture, coir, and other traditional sectors. Projects aimed at employment and income generation activities of tribal societies can be given assistance.

6. Tutorial scheme for students

Providing special coaching to ST students at High School and +1 & +2 level and provide tuition for the failed students of SSLC and +2 course
Financial assistance for participating in examinations and study tour. [Bharat Darshan]

7. Special Incentive to Brilliant students.

This is for providing incentives to the brilliant students from ST communities who perform well in academics and come out with meritorious performance.

8. Gothrasarathi

The scheme envisages to arrange transportation facilities to such students in association with the Education Department, Local Self Governments and the Parent Teachers Association.

9. Hamlet Development Scheme

This scheme is envisaged for addressing the grassroot issues and ensuring balanced Tribal development. Thrust will be given to unattended unique issues of tribal hamlets, on a case to case basis, by allocating a consolidated fund @ Rs. 100.00 lakh

10. Enhancement of facilities in tribal areas

To provide acceptable standards of infrastructure and other facilities in schools and hospitals in the most backward tribal areas. This is to ensure that the tribal people get an assured level of services from the hospitals and quality education from the schools.

11. Resettlement of Landless Tribal People [TRDM]

To provide at least one acre of land per family to landless ST people subject to a ceiling of 5 acres. ST families having less than one acre land holdings are also eligible under the scheme for availing the remaining extent of land to make their total holding at least one acre in extent.

12. Food Support Programme

The scheme is intended for providing labour in needy tribal areas of all the Districts in the State and eradicate poverty by giving them wages in terms of cash and food grains.

13. Assistance for Self employment and Skill Development training to ST youths

The maximum assistance for self employment under this scheme is Rs. 1.5 lakh. Fifty percent of the beneficiaries should be women and preference will be given to orphans, widows, unwed mothers and women headed families.

14. Ambedkar Settlement Development Scheme (New ATSP Fund)

It is a scheme for the socio-economic betterment of tribal population living in the tribal hamlets in the State. It is proposed for meeting the immediate requirements of infrastructure facilities, economic activities and basic minimum needs of women and children. Infrastructure facilities include providing houses to houseless tribals in the hamlets, water supply, sanitation facilities and resettlement of tribals living in difficult conditions.

15. Assistance to Marriage of ST girls

The Department provides assistance to parents as marriage grant. The rate of assistance is Rs. 50,000 per family/adult girl. Priority will be given to the daughters of widows, unwed mothers and incapacitated parents. The assistance under the item to the Scheduled Tribes girls who are orphans will be Rs. 1 lakh.

16. Assistance for Sickle-cell Anaemia Patients

This scheme provides financial assistance of Rs. 2500 per month to all Sch. Tribes Sickle Cell Anemia patients in the State

17. Janani-Janma Raksha

The scheme is envisaged for extending timely assistance @ Rs 1000/- per month for 18 months beginning from third month of the pregnancy to the month when child attains one year.

18. Financial Assistance to Traditional Tribal Healers

Through this scheme, giving annual grant to traditional healers @ Rs.10000/-

19. Running of model residential schools

20. Running of Hostels

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Tribal Development
Department:**

21. Post Matric Scholarship

The scheme is intended for payment of educational assistance to the students undergoing various post-matric courses in and outside the state. This scholarships are granted and disbursed through e-grantz (net banking). Lump-sum grant, Stipend, Hostel Charges, Pocket money are provided

22. Vocational Training Centres

At present there are two Vocational Training Institutes for Scheduled Tribe students functioning at Thiruvananthapuram and Idukki for imparting training in 5 trades approved by the National Council for Vocational Training.

23. Construction of Model Residential Schools Construction of Model Residential Schools

Construction of Model Residential School at Pookot, Wayanad (100% Central Assistance under Art. 275(1)), Construction of Model Residential School at Idukki (100% Central Assistance under Art. 275(1)) and Construction of Model Residential School at Njaraneeli, Thiruvananthapuram under Art 275(1)) are merged and renamed as Construction of Model Residential Schools (100% Central Assistance under Art. 275(1)).

24. Conservation Cum Development Plan for Particularly Vulnerable Groups

The main objective of the scheme is to fill up the gaps occurred in the general development of Primitive tribals through Tribal Sub Plan. Under the scheme funds will be released by GOI based on specific projects viz Health, Education, land based agricultural development programmes etc.

25. Schemes Implemented by Article 275[1]

This scheme include strengthening the infrastructure in the sectors critical to enhancement of Human Development indices such as income generation, health, education, drinking water schemes, irrigation, foot path, foot bridges, forest villages electrification, communication, rural marketing, agriculture, animal husbandry, food processing, processing of MFPs, Human Resource

26. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan

The Special central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan is mainly meant for filling up infrastructure incidental thereto, with focus on units run by Self Help Groups and thus raises the economic and social status of STs as per the guidelines issued by the GOI from time to time.

27. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

VKY has been launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India for holistic development and welfare of tribal population of India.. The scheme envisages to bring tribal population of the country at par with other social groups and include them in overall progress of the nation by providing basic amenities, employment, health and education facilities.

NEW SCHEMES 2017-18

1. **Ambedkar Settlement Development scheme (Erstwhile ATSP Fund/Special Package)**

i. **Infrastructure Facilities**

It is a scheme for the socio-economic betterment of tribal population living in the tribal hamlets in the State. It is proposed for meeting the immediate requirements of infrastructure facilities, economic activities and basic minimum needs of women and children. Infrastructure facilities include providing houses to houseless tribals in the hamlets, water supply, sanitation facilities and resettlement of tribals living in difficult conditions.

ii. **Wage Employment under MNREGS**

Unemployed tribals may be provided wage employment under MGNREGS and if needed employment can be provided for 100 plus days. Fund for same may be forwarded to Commissionerate of Rural Development.

iii. **Health**

Provision may be extended to health improvement activities, providing nutritious food and other basic facilities to women and children wherever necessary under the scheme.

All possible efforts may be taken to converge similar schemes like housing, employment generation (MNREGS), health, education, Kudumbashree schemes, ICDS, NSAP, etc implemented by different Department/Agencies.

iv. **Expenses for the spill over works of Hamlet Development scheme implemented by the department since 2013-14 shall also be met from the scheme.**

v. **P K Kalan Family Benefit Scheme**

For the development scattered tribal families, PK Kalan Family benefit Scheme, will be implemented. Project formulation for each settlement shall be based on a microplan through participatory rural appraisal tools conducted by Oorokootams. Extensive consultations with the line departments is also necessary in participatory rural appraisal and resource mapping and also in finalizing the implementable action plan. Each micro plan has to be duly prepared and approved by the District Collector concerned.

Co-ordination of different departments including Rural Devt., Social Justice, Forest, Kudumbashree, NREGS Mission, Health, Education etc and Panchayats must be ensured at State, District and Local level. At the State level the scheme will be monitored by a High Level Committee headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Scheduled Tribes Development and Hon'ble Vice - Chairman, State Planning Board. District Collectors shall review the activities periodically and report to the Principal Secretary, Scheduled Tribes Development Department. Based on gender disaggregated data 75 per cent fund will be going to women beneficiaries.

2. **Samuhya Patanamuri (Community Study centre in tribal hamlets) (New Component)**

To create ambience for education in hamlets by setting up community study centre in each hamlet with provision for tuition. One educated tribal youth (men or women) from the same locality will be selected and trained to function as tutor with a honorarium of `10000/- p.m who will work as a facilitator and social worker also.. Light refreshment will also be provided to the students.

Based on gender disaggregated data 50 per cent fund will be going to women beneficiaries.

3. **Nutrition Rehabilitation Campaign for Addressing Malnutrition, Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality (New Component)**

It is proposed to start nutrition rehabilitation campaigns, in association with Health Department utilizing the services of Mobile Medical Units, in tribal areas where there is acute malnutrition problem ,The programme will include the following activities.

- Screening
- Nutritional Counselling
- Nutritional Supplementation
- Nutritional Awareness campaign
- Hygiene Awareness.
- Pre-natal and Post natal check ups
- Referral services

This scheme will come under the broad umbrella of proposed Ardram Mission.

4. **Health Education programmes and de-addiction campaigns in selected tribal Hamlets: (New Component)**

Unhealthy and addictive practices of alcoholism, chewing tobacco or tobacco based preparations like pan, pan parag etc, are prevailing in many of the tribal groups.

In association with Health Department and Excise Department continuous campaigning will be organized through medical camps as well as separate health and adult education sessions. Health education activities and counseling focused on these areas would be given priority and hospitalisation charges of chronic addicts in de-addiction centres will also be met from this scheme. It is also proposed to start de-addiction centres near the existing public health centres. During 2017-18 it is proposed to start three centres in Wayanad, two in Idukki and one each in Malappuram, Attappady and Thiruvananthapuram.

5. **Gothrabandhu- Engaging Tribal teachers in primary schools**

To ensure proper education to tribal children, one educated tribal youth (men or women) preferably with TTC/B.Ed qualification from the same locality with knowledge in tribal dialect and Malayalam will be selected and trained to function as teacher/education facilitator in all Primary Schools according to the strength of tribal students, with honorarium of `15000/- p.m. Along with teaching, these teachers will also be entrusted to addressing the language issues of tribal children, reducing drop outs and ensuring cent per cent enrolment of tribal children, intensive coaching of tribal students, acting as social worker and facilitator for

tribal children. This person would be able to liaise between the community and the educational institutions, and at the same time take care of the child.

6. **Tribal Girl Child endowment scheme (Gothra valsalyanidhi)**

Objective of the scheme is to start an insurance linked social security scheme for tribal girl child so as to ensure proper education, improve the capabilities and social status of girl child of tribal community. It will be a long term deposit scheme which attains maturity only after the child attains 18 years of age and has at least passed 10th standard. It will ensure holistic development of ST girl child starting with her birth registration, immunization, school admission and education upto 10th standard. The insurance amount can be used for higher education /settling in life.

7. **Wayanad Gothra Bhasha Kala Padana Kendra**

The rich cultural heritage of tribal communities are to be documented (including language, art forms and oral literature) by descriptive and analytical methodology. Primary and secondary data will be collected through field works, personal interviews, surveys, official records and documented.

POA Act 2015 (ST Cases)

INVESTIGATION DETAILS					COURT DETAILS				
District	No of Pending cases as on 31.12.2014	No of cases booked during 2015	Disposal Details		No of Pending cases as on 31.12.2015	No of cases pending trail in the court as on 31.12.2014	Disposal Details		Pending in Court as on 31.12.2015
			Charge sheeted	Other Disposal			Conviction	Acquitted	
TVM	5	12	10	2	6	34	0	1	43
Kollam	1	5	1	0	5	18	0	6	13
Pathanamthitta	0	5	1	0	4	4	0	0	5
Alappuzha	2	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	7
Kottayam	2	3	6	1	1	7	0	0	12
Idukki	3	14	6	3	8	15	0	2	18
Ernakulam	1	5	2	0	3	9	0	0	10
Thrissur	1	6	3	0	3	6	0	0	9
Palakkad	20	21	18	6	19	80	0	0	98
Malappuram	1	10	6	4	2	7	0	1	12
Kozhikkodu	2	2	1	1	2	12	0	1	12
Wayanadu	27	62	23	13	48	77	0	20	73
Kannur	5	14	6	2	9	39	0	0	50
Kasaragod	5	26	11	8	2	81	0	23	68
Total	75	188	94	40	114	395	0	54	430

#

POA Act Beneficiary details

Sl No	PO/TDO Office	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 up to 31/10/2016
1	Nedumangad	5	7	0	2	2	1
2	Punalur	3	1	0	7	0	0
3	Ranni	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	Kanjirappally	1	7	2	2	4	0
5	Idukki	49	2	0	17	0	0
6	Muvattupuzha	5	4	1	2	0	0
7	Chalakkudi	1	1	0	1	0	0
8	Palakkad	3	5	1	5	0	0
9	Attappadi	15	9	6	3	0	0
10	Nilambur	12	3	6	2	0	0
11	Kozhikkodu	2	3	2	2	2	2
12	Kalpetta	5	5	9	5	12	8
13	S.Bathery	0	4	3	6		
14	Mananthavady	7	0	0	18		
15	Kannur	16	0	16	25	27	
16	Kasargod	34	20	18	13	5	
17	Adimali	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	158	71	64	111	52	38