

## CHAPTER – 10

### Tribal Area Sub-Plan

#### 1. Introduction

**10.1.1** Himachal Pradesh has tribal population living in Scheduled Areas as well as in the other areas. The districts of Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur and the two sub-divisions of Chamba District viz. Pangi and Bharmour have been declared **SCHEDULED AREAS** under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. The Tribal areas are very remote and inaccessible having tough, mountainous terrain and inhospitable climatic conditions, thus involving high cost of infrastructural development and harsh living conditions. The entire population in the tribal belt is rural but the Headquarters of Integrated Tribal Development Project namely Reckongpeo(Kinnaur), Keylong(Lahaul), Kaza(Spiti), Killar(Pangi) and Bharmour(Bharmour) are taking shape of townships which have also been notified as Special Area Development Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act conferring on them quasi-urban status, without disturbing their rural character. A sizeable tribal population is also residing outside scheduled areas and they are largely concentrated in Chamba and Kangra Districts (mainly Gaddies) and also State borders in Chamba, Kangra, Una and Solan(Gujjars).

#### 2. Geographical Area

**10.2.1** The total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55673 square Kilometer out of which 23654 square kilometer is tribal area(scheduled) which constitute 42.49%.

#### 3. Population

**10.3.1** The District-wise Tribal population according to 2001 Census in Himachal Pradesh including Gaddi-Gujjar of merged area is as under:

**District Wise Tribal Population**

District	Total Population	Tribal Population (2001 Census)	Total Tribal population after declaring Gaddi and Gujjars as STs in Jan. 2003	%age (Col. 4 to Col.2)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Chamba	4,60,887	1,23,327	1,23,327	26.76
2. Kangra	13,39,030	1,597	73,335	5.47
3. Kinnaur	78,334	63,893	63,893	81.56
4. Lahaul-Spiti	33,224	26,843	26,843	80.79
5. Solan	5,00,557	3,542	19,436	3.88
6. Kullu	3,81,571	11,351	11,416	2.99
7. Mandi	9,01,344	10,564	10,582	1.17
8. Bilaspur	3,40,885	9,180	9,305	2.73
9. Sirmour	4,58,593	5,960	6,016	1.31
10. Shimla	7,22,502	4,112	4,173	0.58
11. Una	4,48,273	51	5,986	1.34
12. Hamirpur	4,12,700	155	2,465	0.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,77,900</b>	<b>2,60,575</b>	<b>3,56,777</b>	<b>5.87</b>
<b>Scheduled Tribes living outside Tribal Areas</b>			<b>2,14,977</b>	

## 4. Scheduled Areas

### 10.4.1 Population

The total population of Himachal Pradesh as per 2001 census is 60.78 lakh out of which 1.66 lakh population lives in the scheduled areas which constitute 2.73% of the total population of the State. The I.T.D.P. wise population is as under:

### 10.4.2 ITDP wise Population as per 1981 & 2001 census

Census	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total
1991	71270	21703	9591	14960	33909	151433
2001	78334	22545	10679	17598	37246	166402

### 10.4.3 Density of Population

The density of population as per 2001 census per sq. Kilometer in tribal area is 7 as compared to 109 in the State. The I.T.D.P. wise density is as under:

Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total	H.P.
12	4	1	11	20	7	109

### 10.4.4 Literacy as per 2001 census

The I.T.D.P.-wise literacy rate is as under:

Item	Kinnaur	Lahaul	Spiti	Pangi	Bharmour	Total	H.P.
Total	75.20	65.71	74.10	60.30	53.23	61.60	76.50
Male	84.3	74.12	86.4	74.6	62.95	71.18	85.30
Female	64.4	55.12	58.7	44.2	42.82	50.54	67.40

## 5. Planning Process

### 10.5.1 Tribal Area Sub-Plan

The concept of tribal sub plan was adopted in the state, as elsewhere, from the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, i.e. 1974-75. As per State planning policy of the Government 9% of the total State Plan outlay is earmarked for Tribal Sub Plan every year. The State Planning Department communicates 9% ceiling of State Plan outlays to the Tribal Development Department who intturn allocates outlays to each ITDP viz. Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour on the basis of pre-determined formula based on 20% area, 40% population and 40% relative backwardness of area which works out as under:

1.	Kinnaur	30%
2.	Lahaul	18%
3.	Spiti	16%
4.	Pangi	17%
5.	Bharmour	19%
	Total	100%

Each ITDP has its own priorities and allocates funds only to those schemes/works which are relevant to the area. On the basis of above allocations each ITDP prepares its own Plan in consultation with the concerned Project Advisory Committee headed by the respective Hon'ble MLA of the area. The Tribal-Sub Plan prepared on the recommendation of Project Advisory Committee is compiled by the Tribal Development Department at Head Quarter and is finally dovetailed in the main tribal sub-plan in consultation with the Heads of concerned departments. The practice of planning process from top to bottom exercise has been reversed and the decentralized planning process Integrated Tribal Development Project as an planning unit has been started. As such the formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan has been made need based, more practical and result oriented.

### **10.5.2 Modified Area Development Approach**

The ambit of Tribal Sub-Plan was widened in the SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN and Modified Area Development Approach(MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration having 10000 population of which 50% or more were tribals. The two pockets in Chamba and Bhatiyat Blocks of the District Chamba were identified in the State in 1981-82 and separate funds are being earmarked by the Govt. of India for these tribal pockets under Special Central Assistance.

### **10.5.3 Dispersed Tribes**

Till February, 1987 Tribal Sub-Plan strategy was applicable to the Scheduled Areas and Modified Area Development Approach. During the seventh Five Year Plan, the Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy was further extended to cover all tribals living outside the Scheduled Area and MADA for beneficiary oriented programmes. The funds for benefits of these dispersed tribes are being separately earmarked by the Govt. of India out of Special Central Assistance. The population of dispersed tribes including Gaddi and Gujjars are 214977.

## **6. Budgetary Arrangements**

**10.6.1** For budgetary provision, a single consolidated demand has been adopted in the State since 1981-82. Such an arrangement is very helpful in diverting funds from one scheme to another in the same major head and from one major head to another. Such a single demand also ensures non-divertibility of Tribal Sub-Plan funds outside the tribal area. This demand is prepared and controlled by the Tribal Development Department. For the year 2009-10 the outlay of Rs. 24300.00 lakh including SCA and BADP has been allocated to the Tribal Sub-Plan. The position in brief is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)		
1.	State Plan	21727.00
2.	B.A.D.P.	1297.00
3.	S.C.A.	
(i)	Scheduled Areas(ITDPs)	450.00
(ii)	MADA (Chamba & Bhatiyat)	192.00
(iii)	Dispersed Tribes (residing in non-tribal areas)	634.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24300.00</b>

For the year 2010-11 an outlay of Rs. 27000.00 Lakh including SCA and BADP has been proposed as under:-

(Rs. in Lakh)		
1.	State Plan	24427.00
2.	B.A.D.P.	1297.00
3.	S.C.A.	
(i)	Scheduled Areas(ITDPs)	510.00
(ii)	MADA (Chamba & Bhatiyat)	153.00
(iii)	Dispersed Tribes (residing in non-tribal areas)	613.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27000.00</b>

## 7. Single Line Administration

**10.7.1** Single-line administration is in operation in tribal areas since April, 1986 under the charge of an officer of the rank of Resident Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner/Additional Deputy Commissioner/ Additional District Magistrate and all other offices situated there were merged with their office and he has been made Head of Department for every department located in the respective ITDPs. Single line administrators reports to Commissioner Tribal Development Department.

## 8. Monitoring and Review

**10.8.1** In order to ensure full utilisation of funds under Tribal Sub-Plan during the year, the following norms of expenditure have been fixed:

Quarter	Norms of Expenditure	
	General Plan	TSP
First	20%	20%
Second	25%	40%
Third	30%	25%
Fourth	25%	15%

**10.8.2** A stock of performance of the Tribal Sub-Plan programme is taken quarterly at the ITDP level by the Project Advisory Committee headed by local MLA and by the Commissioner-cum-Pr. Secretary or his representative while on tour to these areas. At the State level the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of H.P. holds quarterly review meetings with the Head of Departments who, at their own level, also do such exercise like-wise.

## **9. Project Advisory Committee**

**10.9.1** Project Advisory Committees have been constituted for each of the five Integrated Tribal Development Project headed by the local MLA and of which Members of Parliament representing the area, Chairman Zila Parishad, Vice Chairman Zila Parishads, Chairman Panchayat Samiti(s), Vice-Chairman Panchayat Samities, one elected member of Zila Parishad of each ITDP, two Gram Panchayat Pardhans nominated by the Chairman of respected ITDP from each development Block of concerned ITDP for period of two years, members of T.A.Cs from the area and all Head of Offices of Project including Officers of the State Govt. Undertakings in the area concerned with Tribal Sub-Plan. The R.C./D.C./A.D.C. is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. The Project Officer ITDP, is the Member Secretary of the Committee. The Committee looks after formulation, implementation and review of the sub-plan at the Project level and also the dispensation under nucleus budget funds.

## **10. Tribal Advisory Council**

**10.10.1** The Tribes Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister has continuously being constituted in the State since 1978 and so far it has held 39 meetings. Normally it meets twice a year. Though it is an advisory body, yet its recommendations are given high consideration and are generally accepted or are dropped by the Council itself in view of departmental reply.

## **11. Creation of Sub-Cadre for Remote and Tribal Areas**

**10.11.1** One of the major constraints for effective implementation of various programmes/schemes and also accelerating the pace of development particularly in the tribal areas of the state have been large number of vacancies in the various departments. Due efforts have been made from time to time including special financial and administrative incentives, formulation of transfer policy for posting and transfer of employees in these areas but despite all these efforts the situation has not improved. Keeping these impediments in view, the State Govt. have created a Difficult Area Sub-Cadre of all the posts/services of various departments. In order to ensure the filling up of all vacant post, special direct recruitment and DPC against the vacant State Cadre posts and the District Cadre posts in the tribal areas are being made under Difficult Area Sub-Cadre scheme.

## **12. Cluster and Dispersed Tribes**

**10.12.1** After removing the geographical restrictions for Gaddi and Gujjar communities in 2003, the population of tribals in non-tribal areas has almost doubled. In order to identify the infrastructural gaps and to prepare micro plans at the habitation level, we have identified villages having tribal concentration so that a realistic development plan could be prepared.

**10.12.2** According to 2001 Census there are 341 such villages having more than 50% tribal population and 349 are those where scheduled tribe population is

more than 100 persons but concentration is less than 50% of the total population in Non-Scheduled Areas. The district-wise detail of such villages is as under:

<b>Name of District</b>	<b>No. of villages having more than 50% tribal population</b>	<b>No. of villages having ST population more than 100 persons but concentration less than 50% of total population</b>
BILASPUR	24	21
CHAMBA	158	100
MANDI	22	24
KULLU	-	30
SIRMOUR	8	13
SOLAN	7	38
SHIMLA	-	4
KANGRA	122	98
HAMIRPUR	-	4
UNA	-	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>349</b>

### **13. Special Central Assistance**

**10.13.1** For accelerating the pace of economic development and to bridge the gap between the tribal and non-tribal areas as early as possible the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan has been extended by the Union Ministry of Home now Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the Govt. of India since 1977-78 as an additive to State Plan efforts of Tribal Development and thus constitutes part of the overall strategy of the tribal sub-plan. The objective and scope of SCA to TSP which was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family based income generation activities of the Tribal Sub-Plan, is now expended to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based but also run by self-help groups/communities. However not more than 30% Special Central Assistance is to be permitted for the purpose of development infrastructure.

**10.13.2** As per guidelines for release and utilization of Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan issued by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the funds provided under this scheme is to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and 30% for the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family based but also to run by the self help groups and communities. In order to implement the schemes as per guidelines an attempt has been made to identify such villages having 50% and more Scheduled Tribes concentrated population and 100 and more persons of Scheduled Tribes in non-scheduled areas and MADA so that infrastructure activities could be taken up in such villages under Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan.

## **14. Development Strategy**

- (i) Individual beneficiary programmes will receive full financial support under Special Central Assistance.
- (ii) Infrastructural gaps will be met out of Special Central Assistance, in addition the State Govt. will fund such infrastructural projects under Bharat Nirman, NABARD assistance and by way of project specific additional allocation.

## **15. Prioritisation of Villages for Development**

**10.15.1** For infrastructural development the villages having tribal population will be taken up in the following priority.

- (i) First priority will be assigned to villages having substantial tribal population in that village i.e. more than 50% population of the village comprises of Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Next priority will be given to the villages where tribal population is less than 50% of the total population but having more than 100 tribal person in such villages.

## **16. Indicative list of infrastructural schemes**

**10.16.1** Following schemes can be taken up to fill up the infrastructural gap in such villages having tribal concentration as per priority mentioned above:

- (i) Link roads.
- (ii) Water Supply schemes.
- (iii) Rural Electrification (excluding transmission and distribution).
- (iv) Minor Irrigation schemes provided that minimum CCA belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 25% of the total CCA.
- (v) Health, Education, Animal Husbandry buildings including infrastructure for Dairy Development and Marketing.
- (vi) Basic amenities like Water Supply Scheme for common water tap or water connections, free single point electrification to the houses of scheduled tribes belonging to B.P.L. family and Construction of water harvesting structures/ community water storage tanks under Agriculture Soil Conservation schemes.
- (vii) Minimum basic amenities like drainage, village paths, community centres etc. where it is essentially required.

## **17. Institutional arrangements**

**10.17.1** Project Advisory Committee and Project Advisory Council are for the Tribals living in Scheduled areas. Population living outside Scheduled Areas largely constitute Gaddis and Gujjars and Gaddi Welfare Board and Gujjar Welfare Board headed by Chief Minister are already in place and effective.