



ALL INDIA COORDINATED RESEARCH NETWORK ON UNDERUTILIZED CROPS

Implementation and Impact of the programmes under Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) during 2011-12



**NATIONAL BUREAU OF PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES
PUSA CAMPUS, NEW DELHI 110 012**

2012



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**Implementation and Impact of the programmes under
Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) during 2011-12**



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Cover page photographs:

Front cover page: Different Tribes in India

Back cover page: Different Tribal Agriculture system in India

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Definition of Scheduled Tribes

The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined "Scheduled Tribes" as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". Article 342, which is reproduced below, prescribes procedure to be followed in the manner of specification of scheduled tribes.

As per the Article 342, the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification. Thus, the first specification of Scheduled Tribes in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State governments concerned. These orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament. The above Article also provides for listing of scheduled tribes State/Union Territory wise and not on an all India basis. The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established. It subsumes the definitions contained in 1931 Census, the reports of first Backward Classes Commission 1955, the Advisory Committee (Kalelkar), on Revision of SC/ ST lists (Lokur Committee), 1965 and the Joint Committee of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Bill 1967 (Chanda Committee), 1969.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India, the President, after Consultation with the State Governments concerned have promulgated so far nine Orders specifying the Scheduled Tribes in relation to the state and union territories. Out of these, eight are in operation at present in their original or amended form. One Order, namely, the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order 1968 has become defunct on account of reorganization of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1987. Under the Goa, Daman & Diu Reorganization Act, 1987 (18 of 1987), the list of Scheduled Tribes of Goa has been transferred to Part XIX of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 and that of Daman & Diu in Part II of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.

The State-wise List of notified Scheduled Tribes in India is shown in Annexure I

About Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

The strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is in force since 1974, to ensure adequate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Tribes while the strategy of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) (earlier known as Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes) is in force since 1979-80, to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Castes. The current name, i.e. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is in force since 2006. The Prime Minister, in his address to the 51st Meeting of the National Development Council on 27.6.2005, had *inter alia*, stated as follows:

“If the benefits of growth have to reach all sections of our diverse society, there is a need to equip them with the necessary skills and resources to become active participants in growth processes. This is the only way of achieving our dream of an inclusive, prosperous society. In the mid-1970s, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were initiated. Tribal Sub- Plans and Special Component Plans should be an integral part of Annual Plans as well as Five Year Plans, making provisions therein non-divertible and non-lapsable, with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the SCs and STs within a period of 10 years”

Guidelines on formulation, implementation and monitoring of SCSP & TSP have been issued by the Planning Commission from time to time. Consolidated guidelines in this regard were last issued to 62 Central Ministries/Departments in December, 2006, for the implementation from the Annual Plan, 2007-08. According to the guidelines, the 62 Central Ministries/Departments are *required* to:

- a) Earmark funds under SCSP/TSP from the Plan outlay, at least in proportion of percentage of SC and ST population in the country, which was 16.2% and 8.2% respectively, as per census, 2001.
- b) Place the funds earmarked for SCSP under a separate Minor Head ‘789’ and for TSP under Minor Head ‘796’ below the functional major Head/Sub-Major Heads to ensure their non-divertibility to any other scheme.

The Planning Commission set up a Task Force to Review Guidelines on Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in June, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission to re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for implementation of SCSP and TSP and to understand the operational difficulties in consultation with implementing Ministries and suggest remedial action so that SCSP

and TSP can be implemented effectively. The Task Force held a number of meetings to discuss the issue of revising the Guidelines. Consultations were also made with Central Ministries/Departments so as to ascertain the feasibility of earmarking of SCSP and TSP outlay in proportion to the population percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2001. In the process of consultation, it emerged that 68 Ministries/ Departments can be grouped into four categories: I) No Obligation; II) Earmarking less than 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs; III) Earmarking outlays between 15% -16.2% for SCs and 7.5% - 8.2% for STs; IV) Earmarking more than 16.2% for SCs and 8.2% for STs. The details of categorization of the Central Ministries/ Departments are given in Annexure II and III. As per the Proposed Earmarking of Plan Outlays under TSP for 2011-12 for Department of Agriculture Research & Education is 3.6%. The Schemes for Tribal Development that are in operation are given in Annexure IV.

From the year 2011-12, allocations are being made for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under separate minor heads as part of the Plan allocations. During 2011-12, Rs 18,625.91 Crores was the total allocation to TSP which constituted 5.6 % of the total budget (Rs 335521.00 Crores) for Central Plan allotted. In 2012-13, the allocation for TSP in 2012-13 is Rs 21,710 Crores representing an increase of 17.6 per cent over 2011-12.

Statistics on Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India

The Statistics on State-wise Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2001 in proportions to the total population(Table 1 & Fig 1 & Table 1), the Percentage of Tribal population more than the country's average of 8.2% (Table 2), the Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate (Table3), Land- Number and Area of Holding according to Size for Scheduled Tribes(Table 4), the State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty Line -social groups wise(Table 5) and the Incidence of Poverty among STs in Different States/UTs (Table 6) are presented in the Tables as indicated.



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Lakshadweep	94.6	Arunachal Pradesh	64.63
Mizoram	94.19	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.25
Nagaland	88.98	Chhatisgarh	31.82
Meghalaya	86.43	Tripura	31.13

Fig: The per cent of ST population to total population in different states in India

Implementation of TSP in ICAR

Consequent upon the implementation of the recommendations of Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission for review of the operational guidelines implementing of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), the Competent Authority in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has created a '**Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Cell**' at ICAR Headquarters. This cell shall function under the overall supervision of the Liaison Officer for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe who would also be the Nodal Officer for ensuring effective and meaningful implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan. While the allocation of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan under Plan outlay shall be the responsibility of the PIM Section of the Council, the TSP Cell would be responsible for proper monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan funds and also for looking after the interests of Scheduled Tribes in the Council with the clear objective of bridging the gap in socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) is the Scheme in operation for welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in India. Budget allotted under this scheme is channelized through various development departments and Research Organizations including ICAR. As ICAR is having coordinated Projects on different crops and themes various technologies have been developed for the benefit of agriculture development in general and farmers in particular. As the development of tribals in the country is one of the national agenda, many schemes operate for welfare of Scheduled Tribes in India. One such scheme is TSP.

Implementation of TSP in AICRN on Underutilized Crops

The rationality of implementing TSP through AICRN on UU Crops is that many of the UU crops dealt under the scheme are nutritionally potential. These UU crops are regional specific based on the prevailing Agri Eco-system. Since time immemorial, few UU crops are main food and nutritional security crops for the Tribals. Use of local varieties, limited knowledge of scientific cultivation and value addition of the crops are major issues to be addressed to make the cultivation of UU Crops more attractive and useful for the tribal development. In this context, the high yielding varieties developed in different UU Crops being dealt under AICRN on UU Crops in different states need to be introduced and popularized in Tribal areas. The scientific cultivation, preparation and use of value added products and their consumption procedures need to be educated through awareness programmes, field demonstrations, training programmes, providing literature, etc.

During the year 2011-12, Network Coordinating Unit of AICRN on UU Crops, NBPGR, New Delhi was allotted Rs.14.00 lakhs under TSP to conduct awareness programmes to popularize the nutritional benefits of UU Crops through selected few main centers of AICRN on UU Crops operating in different states. Ten centers were allotted budget by the Network Coordinator based on

the proposals received by the centers indicating the type of programmes to be taken up to promote UU crops for Tribal development following the stipulated guidelines laid out for implementation of TSP budget.

**Details on TSP budget allotment and budget utilized by different centers under AICRN
UU Crops Network Scheme**

S. No.	Name of the center	Amount allotted (Rs.)	Amount utilized (Rs.)	Remarks
1	Rajasthan Agriculture University (RAU), Agricultural Research Station Mandor, Jodhpur 342 304	1,00,000.00	31595.00	Popularization of cultivation of Grain amaranth in tribal belt of Rajasthan
2	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar 751 003	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	Awareness generation programme (Grassroot training) on underutilized crops in tribal areas of Odisha
3	Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agri. Univ. (SDAU), Sardar Krushinagar, Distt. Banaskantha 385 506	2,01,000.00	67356.00	Awareness generation in programme on Grain Amaranth cultivation in Gujarat state
4	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), Forest College & Research Institute Mettupalayam 641 301	1,87,500.00	1,87,500.00	Popularization of cultivation of Grain amaranth in Tamil Nadu
5	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth (MPKV), Rahuri 413 722	1,85,700.00	1,78,215.00	Awareness programme for cultivation of Kankoda and Grain amaranth in Maharashtra state
6	CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur 176 062	71,000.00	52,620.00	Demonstration of improved cultivation technology and value addition of underutilized crops
7	College of Forestry & Hill Agriculture (GBPUAT), Ranichauri 249 199	1,02,900.00	46,700.00	Training programme on production technologies of underutilized crops for hill tribals of Uttarakhand state
8	University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK Bangalore 560 065	1,83,900.00	1,78,685.00	Creating awareness on growing and use of Grain Amaranth in Selected tribal areas of Karnataka state
9	Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi 834 006	1,00,000.00	72,072.00	Training on improved crop varieties, methods of cultivation to ensure sustainable and good quality marketable crop produce for increased income through use of different underutilized crops

S. No.	Name of the center	Amount allotted (Rs.)	Amount utilized (Rs.)	Remarks
10	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Ambikapur	1,68,000.00	nil	Popularization of Kankoda, Rice bean and amaranth among tribals of Chhattisgarh
	Total	14,00,000.00	9,14,743.00	

The details of implementation and impact of the programmes taken up by the centres is compiled. In addition, the constraints in implementing the proposed activities and suitable suggested strategies for further improving the TSP programmes are documented and presented center wise.

**Rajasthan Agriculture University (RAU), Agricultural Research Station Mandor,
Jodhpur 342 304**

1. **Centre Name** : Agricultural Research Station
(SK RAU), Mandor, Jodhpur
Place of programme with district and State : Village: Harmatia, Annadara, Distt.
Sirohi, Rajasthan
2. **No. of training programme :**
One (Awareness programme on importance of underutilized Crops and their improved Package of Practices, information on financial support from Bank for agriculture, Livestock management and their nutritional requirement etc.)
Funds utilized : Rs. 31595/-
3. **No. of participant in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : 84 including 30 tribal women
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : Garasia, Meena, Bheel; Agriculture and livestock rearing
5. **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.** : Kharif: Castor, Maize
Rabi: White, Gram, Mustard and vegetable like tomato
6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : Gap exists in economics and nutritional empowerment in tribal races
7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops** : Trainings, front line demonstrations and field days are required to promote underutilized crops
8. **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective** : Front line demonstration to show impact of improved technology of underutilized crops should be taken in the tribal area
9. **Impact created through the programme** : Increase awareness in tribal about nutritional importance of underutilized crops
10. **Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes:**
Ill-literacy, small holding, poor financial status of tribal, unavailability of improved technology of crops, poor extension network etc.

11 **Suggested strategies:**

Trainings, front line demonstrations and field days are required to promote underutilized crops

12 **Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages** (especially in local) : Enclosed

PHOTOS



PRESS CLIPPINGS - MANDOR



'Haldar Times, published from Jaipur on March 26-April 1, 2012. Title of news is Rajgira Kheti par Kishan Prashikshan



अनादरा क्षेत्र में कृषक प्रशिक्षण आयोजित

जोधपुर 23 मार्च। अल्प प्रयुक्त फसलों पर अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन अनुसंधान तथा ट्रायल सब प्रोजेक्ट के तहत कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र मंदोर जोधपुर की ओर से सिविली जिले के अनादरा आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कृषक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में फसल रोग विशेषज्ञ डॉ. बी.आर. चौधरी ने राजगिरा एवं अन्य अल्प प्रयुक्त फसलों की उन्नत किस्में, उत्पादन तकनीकी एवं इसके उपयोग की जानकारी दी। डॉ. इशरसिंह ने राजगिरा एवं अन्य फसलों की राल्य क्रियाओं की जानकारी दी। डॉ. राजेन्द्रसिंह भाबड़ा ने मिट्टी का परीक्षण कराने तथा भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने के बारे में अवगत कराया। डॉ. तख्तसिंह राजपुरीहिल ने फसलों में लगने वाले कीट व रोगों के बारे में समझाया। इस मौके पर सहायक कृषि अधिकारी सोनाराम ने विभाग की लाभकारी योजनाओं के बारे में बताया। साथ ही किसानों को पशुपालन एवं बैंक अधिकारियों ने विभिन्न प्रकार की उपयोगी जानकारी दी तथा किसानों की समस्याओं समाधान किया।

'Dainik Navjyoti' published from Jodhpur on March 23, 2012. Title of news is 'Anadara Shetra me Krashak Prashikshan Aayojit'

Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar 751 003

1. **Centre Name** : OUAT, Bhubaneswar
Place of programme with district and State : KVK campus, G. Udayagiri, Kandhamal, Dist: Kandhamal, Odisha on 21.03.2012
Village : Kulei (Adopted village of KVK, Angul), Dist: Angul, Odisha on 24.03.2012
2. **No. of training programme** : 2 (Two)
Funds utilized : Rs.1,00,000.00 (@ Rs. 50,000.00 each)
3. **No. of participants in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : 100 each (Total 200 participants in two programmes)
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : SC, ST & tribals (Kandha)
Source of livelihood: Agriculture and minor forest product.
5. **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.** : Small millets, Ragi, Maize, Mahua, Rice, Vegetables (Beans, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, Brinjal etc.), Ginger & Turmeric.
6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : The farmers are very poor and they do not get nutritious food in their daily food habit.
7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops** : Definitely TSP will improve their standard of living and will provide nutritious food
8. **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective** : Awareness programme on Rice bean and Grain amaranth.
Suggestion to make it more effective :Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) should be conducted to enhance the area and production of the above crops
9. **Impact created through the programme** : The tribal farmers showed their interest to grow these crops and impact study will be done in the next year.

- 10 **Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes** : Ill-literacy, small holdings, poor transport & financial status of tribals, unavailability of improved technology of crops, poor extension network etc.
- 11 **Suggested strategies** : Sufficient funds to provide input requirement to promote growing of underutilized crops required.
- 12 **Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local)** : Photographs attached

PHOTOS



**Sardar Krushinagar Dantiwada Agri. Univ. (SDAU), Sardar Krushinagar, Distt.
Banaskantha 385 506**

1. **Centre Name** : AICRN on Under Utilized Crops, Centre for Crop Improvement, S.D. Agricultural University, Sardarkrushinagar – 385 506 GUJART

- Place of programme with district and State** : Village: Virampur (Place : M.G. Patel Sarvoday Kendra)
District : Banaskantha
State : Gujarat
Date: 27.02.2012

Village : Amirgadh
District : Banaskantha
State : Gujarat
Date: 02.03.2012

2. **No. of training programme** : Two

- Funds utilized** : 67356.00

3. **No. of participants in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : Participants for the training programme at Virampur : 100

Participants for the training programme at Amirgadh : 150

4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : Dungasiya, Damor, Bubadiya, Dhabhi, Bhagora etc.

5. **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.** : Bajara, Maize, Wheat, Mustard, Funnel, Green gram, Karingada (as inter crop), Kankoda (naturally grown in hilly area)

6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : The tribes are economically and nutritionally have poor status.

7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops** : * Creating awareness on improved package of practices for cultivation of Grain amaranth, Kankoda and Karingada.

* Introduction of Improved varieties of Grain amaranth and Karingada.

* Creating awareness on nutritional importance of Grain amaranth, Kankod and Karingada.

- 8 **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective** : Awareness generation programme to promote Under Utilized Crops (Grain amaranth, Kankod and Karingada) and improved package of practices for their cultivation, in tribal areas of the region.
- Suggestion:
- To make the programme more effective, provide agri. inputs to grow the crop in the tribal area
- The funds should be released in the beginning of the financial year to plan the programme very effectively
- 9 **Impact created through the programme** : The tribals are convinced to grow Grain Amaranth and Karingada as pure crop or mixed crop
- * The tribal farmers are also convinced to grow Kankoda commercially and get maximum price benefit through proper marketing.
- 10 **Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes** : Ill-literacy, small holding, poor financial status of tribal, unavailability of improved technology of crops, poor extension network. Not properly developed marketing channel particularly for Kankoda
- 11 **Suggested strategies:**
- * To make the programme more effective funds to provide inputs to grow the crop required.
- * The funds should be released in the beginning of the financial year to plan the programme very effectively.
- 12 **Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local)** : Attached
- 13 **Publication/Literature printed under TSP budget.** : Enclosed

**Tamil Nadu Agriculture University (TNAU), Forest College & Research Institute
Mettupalayam 641 301**

1. **Centre Name** : Forest College and Research Institute,
TNAU, Mettupalayam 641301
Place of programme with district and State : Totally: 3
Two programmes in Uthagamandalam,
Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu
One Programme in FC&RI,
Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District,
Tamil Nadu
2. **No. of training programme** : 3 (three)
Funds utilized : Rs.1,87,500/- (@ Rs.62,500/- per
training)
3. **No. of participant in each training programme
along with names of dignitaries, if any** : Totally 430 participants for three training
programmes
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood:**
Kotas, Todas, Kurumbas, Irulas of Nilgiris
Tribal population of the state covered: 90% of the tribes of Tamil Nadu (total population of
tribes is 6,51,321) live in Nilgiris and around 430 attended the training during 2011-12.
Their source of livelihood: Farming and NTFP from Forests
5. **Tribal Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.:**
Tribes of Nilgiris are predominantly farmers and cultivators and they are much dependent on
forest lands. They cultivate mostly vegetables like potato, carrot, cabbage, garlic, beans, millets,
amaranth and other vegetables
6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : Both are far from satisfactory; there are
gaps as reported by many studies and
reports
7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops:**
Awareness creation through TSP trainings to bridge the gap in economic and nutritional
empowerment; promoting crops like grain amaranth in these areas improve the nutritional
security
8. **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more
effective:**
Three one day training programmes organized covering a total of 430 tribes representing 4 tribal

groups of Nilgiris

Suggestion to make it more effective

Training on cultivation and value addition to be given to the women tribes to increase their nutritional and socio-economic empowerment

9 Impact created through the programme:

Following the trainings conducted, few tribes expressed their interest to conduct FLDs of grain amaranth in their farm lands

10 Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes:

1. Access to tribal area
2. Tribes don't come out of their area for overnight stay if training of more than one day is organized

11 Suggested strategies:

1. More number of training programmes to be conducted
2. In situ awareness programmes in tribal villages
3. Training on value addition to be imparted

12 Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local) : Enclosed

PHOTOS



TSP Training at Mettupalayam - Dinakaran 21.3.2012



மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கான விவசாய கருத்தரங்கு மேட்டுப்பாளையம் வனக்கல்லூரியில் நேற்று நடந்தது. அதில் பங்கேற்ற மலைவாழ் மக்களுடன் கல்லூரி இணை பேராசிரியர் குமரன் கலந்துரையாடினார்.

பாரம்பரிய தானியங்களில் சத்துக்கள் ஏராளம்

ஊட்டி, மார்ச் 9 - "தமது பாரம்பரிய தானியங்களை பயிரிட வேண்டும்," என பயிலரங்கத்தில் வலியுறுத்தப்பட்டது. தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண் பல்கலைக்கழகம், வனக்கல்லூரி மற்றும் இந்திய வேளாண் ஆராய்ச்சி குழுமம் சார்பில் முழுமையாக பயன்படுத்தாத பயிர்களை சாகுபடி செய்வது குறித்த ஒரு தான் பயிலரங்கம் ஊட்டியில் நடந்தது.

ஊட்டி மேட்டில் நடைபெற்று வளக்கல்வாரி முதல்வர், துரைராசு தலைமை வகித்து, பேசியது. இதில், முழுமையாக பயன்படுத்தப்படாத, பயிர்கள் அறிமுகம் மற்றும் சாகுபடி குறித்து, பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

ஊட்டியில் நடந்த பயிலரங்கத்தில் தெளிவு



ஊட்டியில் நடந்த விவசாய பயிலரங்கத்தில் பழங்குடியின நலத்துறை இயக்குனர் கிரிதர் பேசினார்.

பயிரிட்டு வருகின்றனர். இவர்களுக்கு விதைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இயற்கை வேளாண்மைக்கு உகந்த இடுபொருட்களான பஞ்சகாயம், சாகுபடி, உயிர் உற்பத்தி வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இந்த திட்டத்தின் வெற்றியை தொடர்ந்து, வனவியல் கல்லூரி மற்றும் ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தின் மூலம் பழங்குடியின மக்கள் பயன்பெறும் வகையில் திட்டம் விரிவுபடுத்தப்படுமென, மக்களுக்கு ஊட்டி சித்து மிகுந்த ஆகாரம் கிடைக்க பல்வேறு வகையான கிரை விதைகள் வழங்கப்படும்," என்றார்.

வனவியல் கல்லூரி முதல்வர் துரைராசு பேசுகையில், "தமது உணவு பழக்க மாற்றத்தால் ரத்த கொதிப்பு, இயல் நோய்கள், சர்க்கரை நோய் ஆகியவற்றால் அவதிப்பட்டு வருகிறோம். பழங்குடியின மக்கள் வசிக்கும் கிராமங்களில் அடிப்படை வசதிகள் மேம்படுத்த பழிய திட்டங்கள் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. தமது பாரம்பரிய தானியங்களை விவசாயிகள் பயிரிட வேண்டும். பயிலரங்கு, வரகு, சாகுபடி மற்றும் கிரை வகைகளை பயிரிட வேண்டும்."

தண்டு கிரைவில் தாம் கிரையை மட்டும் பயன்படுத்துகிறோம். இந்த கிரைவில் விதைவில் இங்க, சோடியம், போட்டாசியம் மற்றும் புரத சத்துக்கள் வெவ்வேறு இணைந்து சத்துணவு நயாக்கலாம்," என்றார்.

TSP Training at Ooty - Dinamalar 09.3.2012

'இயற்கை உணவை சாப்பிட்டால் ஆரோக்கியமாக இருக்கலாம்'

மேட்டுப்பாளையம், மார்ச் 22 - "இயற்கையான உணவை சாப்பிட்டால், உடல் ஆரோக்கியமாக இருக்கலாம்," என, வனக்கல்லூரி முதல்வர் துரைராசு பேசினார்.

மேட்டுப்பாளையம் வனக்கல்லூரி மற்றும் ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையம், டில்லி இந்திய வேளாண் ஆராய்ச்சி குழுமத்துடன் இணைந்து, மலைவாழ் மற்றும் ஆதிவாசி மக்களுக்காக, இலவச பயிலரங்க நடத்தியது. இதில், முழுமையாக பயன்படுத்தப்படாத, பயிர்கள் அறிமுகம் மற்றும் சாகுபடி குறித்து, பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

வனக்கல்லூரி முதல்வர், துரைராசு தலைமை வகித்து, பேசிய தாவது: இந்திய மக்கள் தொகையில், 45 கோடி பேர், பல்வேறு நோய்களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். இதில், 30 கோடி பேர், சேர்ந்தவர்கள்

சர்க்கரை, இருதய, சிறுநீரக கோளாறு ஆகிய நோய்களால், தற்போது கிராம மக்களும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர். இதற்கு காரணம், உணவு மற்றும் பழக்க வழக்கங்களில் மாற்றம் தான் என, கண்டறியப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ஒரு காலத்தில் மலைவாழ், பழங்குடி மற்றும் ஆதிவாசி மக்கள், தினை, வரகு, சாகுபடி, கம்பு, பனிவரகு, மக்காச்சோளம், பாசிப்பயறு ஆகிய பயிர் வகைகளை, பயிர் செய்து, உணவாக சாப்பிட்டு வந்தனர். இயற்கை உணவை சாப்பிட்டு வந்ததால், அவர்கள், ஆரோக்கியமாக இருந்தனர்.

சைமனாபா, தானியக்கிரை, அரிசி பயறு ஆகியவற்றில், புரதம், மாவு, கொழுப்பு ஆகிய சத்துகள் உள்ளன. நமது உடலில், இந்த சத்துகள், சீரான அளவில் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

யில்லை; இது, குறுகிய காலப் பயிராகும்.

இந்த உணவு வகைகளை, குழந்தைகளுக்கு கொடுத்து வந்தால், நோய் எதிர்ப்பு சக்தி அதிகரிக்கும். எனவே, இப்பயிர்களை, மலைவாழ் மற்றும் ஆதிவாசி மக்கள், பயிர் செய்து பயன்பெற வேண்டும்.

இவ்வாறு, துரைராசு பேசினார். பயிலரங்கத்தில், 30க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மலைவாழ் கிராமங்களில் இருந்து, 130க்கும் மேற்பட்டவர்கள், பங்கேற்றனர். இவர்களுக்கு, வனக்கல்லூரி பேராசிரியர்கள் தானியக்கிரை, அரிசிப்பயறு, சொர்க்கமரம் ஆகியவற்றின் சாகுபடி குறித்தும், அதன் பயன்பாடுகள், மதிப்புக்கூட்டு தொழில்நுட்பங்கள் பற்றியும், பயிற்சி அளித்தனர்.

திட்ட அலுவலர் குமரன், வரகு, சாகுபடி, நன்றி கூறினார்.

TSP Training at Mettupalayam - Dinamalar 22.3.2012

குதி மக்களுக்கு மட்டுமே இருந்தனத்திற்கும் அதிகம் தண்ணீர் தேவை

Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidhyapeeth (MPKV), Rahuri 413 722

1. **Centre Name** : Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri
- Place of programme with district and State** : KVK, Pal Taluka- Raver Dist. Jalgaon
2. **No. of training programme** : One
- Funds utilized** : 1,78,215/-
3. **No. of participant in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : 215
Sau. Dr. Rajanitai Chaudhari Wife of Dr. Sudhir Chaudhari (MLA – Raver)
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : Tadvi, Barela, Pawara, Bhilla & Banjara

5 **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.:**

The tribal peoples of Maharashtra most found in the area of Sahyadri & Satpuda hill also some area found in the dense forest area of Vidharbha region. Tribal peoples of Maharashtra mostly sown millets crops like Fingermillet, Proso millet, Barnyardmillet, Kodomilliet. In some parts tribal people taken upland Rice & Niger crop as a oil seed crop. The Kankoda, Ricebean Colocassia, wingedbean & other cucurbitaceous crops area the main vegetable crops of tribal people during kharif season. In Rabi season were irrigation is available the tribal people sown Amaranthus crop for vegetable as well as grain purpose. The area & production under different minor crops are not available in Maharashtra.

6 **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment:**

The living standard of tribal people in Maharashtra state is very low due to less holding of lands, irrigation, less knowledge of farming. They are mostly depend on the forest produce like gum, honey, collection of medicinal plants, selling timber for fuel purpose for his stomach feeding.

Also tribal people received less money from selling of cattle & other animal due to illiterate. Tribal people mostly consumed less nutritious foods

7 **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops:**

1. Conducting awareness programme regarding importance of UU crops in tribal area to increase productivity.
2. For conducting large scale training & crop demonstration programme at village level.
3. Providing free quality seed materials of Kankoda, Ricebean & Simarouba along with package of practices.
4. Adopt four to five selected village for consecutive three year as a awareness programme i.e.

Cluster forming of UUCs.

5. Need to provide seed, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities & other inputs to the tribal people through TSP funds.

8 What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective:

1. Conducting awareness programme regarding importance of UU crops in tribal area to increase productivity.

2. For conducting large scale training & crop demonstration programme at village level.

3. Providing free quality seed materials of Kankoda, Ricebean & Simarouba along with package of practices.

4. Adopt four to five selected village for consecutive three year as a awareness programme i.e. Cluster forming of UUCs.

5. Need to provide seed, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities & other inputs to the tribal people through TSP funds.

9 Impact created through the programme:

1. Increase productivity due to change of cropping pattern.

2. Which help to increase socio-economic status of tribal people.

3. Get nutritious food through UUCs which directly effect on living standard of tribals due to increase per capital income.

10 Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes : 1. Less financial support through TSP grants

2. Not timely released sanctioned grants.

11 Suggested strategies : Replace cropping pattern of tribal people i.e. Millet crops replace with Grain Amaranth, Ricebean i.e. Plantation crop replace with Simarouba

12 Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local) : Enclosed

PHOTOS



CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur 176 062

1. **Centre Name** : CSKHPKV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
Place of programme with district and State : Sangla, Disstt. Kinnaur
2. **No. of training programme** : 1(One)
Funds utilized : Rs. 52,620
3. **No. of participant in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : 50 alongwith the local Panchayat leaders

4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood:**

According to Surveyor General of India, the total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55673 square Kilometer which is divided into twelve administrative districts. Out of this total area, 32,271 square Kilometer is measured area according to revenue records of the Pradesh. The total population of Himachal Pradesh according to 2001 census was 6077900 and a density of population is 109 persons per square kilometer. The Scheduled Tribe population of the Pradesh which has its concentration in districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour parts of Chamba and scattered in other district is 2,44,587 according to 2001 Census which is 4.02% of the total population of the State. More than 50%, the State's tribal population falls under the Scheduled Areas of the State. There are wide variations in Area and Population figures of the districts.

The main stay of the people in Himachal Pradesh is Agriculture on which 65% population depend. The Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts, in their entirety, and Pangi and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and sub-tehsil Holi) Sub-Divisions of Chamba district constitute the Scheduled areas in the State, fulfilling the minimum criterion of 50% S.T. population concentration in a C.D. Block. These are situated in the north and north-east of the Pradesh forming a contiguous belt in the far hinterland behind high mountain passes and are amongst the remotest and most inaccessible areas in the State with average altitude being 3281 metre above the mean sea-level. The most distinguishing mark of the tribal areas in the State is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. The district of Kinnaur is located between 31⁰-05'-55" and 32⁰-05'-20" north latitude and between 77⁰-45'-00" and 79⁰-00'-50" east longitude. The District Lahaul-Spiti is situated between north latitude 31⁰-41'-39" and 32⁰-59'-57" and east longitude 76⁰-40'-29" and 78⁰-41'-39". The Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba district falls between north latitude 32⁰-33' and 33⁰-19' and between east longitude 76⁰-15' and 77⁰-21' and the Bharmour sub-division of this district is situated approximately between the north latitude 32⁰-11' and 32⁰-41' and between the east longitude 76⁰-22' and 76⁰-53'. Snow glaciers, high altitudes and highly-rugged

terrain, criss-crossed by fast flowing rivers and their tributaries are the peculiar features of the Tribal areas.

- 5 **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of : Main occupation of the tribal people is cultivation etc.** : Main occupation of the tribal people is agriculture. Since the lad is hilly so terrace farming is practiced here. Major Crops of the area are apple, potato, peas, fench bean. Kala zira, saffron, Buckwheat, amaranths and chenopodium is also grown here.
- 6 **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment:**
Incidence of poverty among ST's is very high .It is because of most of the tribals have meagre productive assets and there is no access to sustainable employment and minimum wages. Malnutrition is also very common in among the tribal population especially women and children. Most tribal women suffer from anaemia affecting their working capacity and increase susceptibility to diseases. The diets are deficient in calcium, Vit A, riboflavin and iron.
- 7 **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops:**
By By implementing TSP programmes the economic and nutritional status of the tribal people can be improved. Since underutilized crops like buckwheat and amaranths are rich in iron, calcium and other essential nutrients, their use in regular diet will improve nutritional status. Different value added products of these crops can fetch high prices resulting in their economic and social upliftment.
8. **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective:**
Our centre has organized one day training programme on the improved cultivation practices and value added products of buckwheat, amaranths and chenopodium. Finances should be released in time so that training programmes can be implemented before the snow fall which creates difficulty in the transportation facilities.
- 9 **Impact created through the programme :**
Awareness was created among the tribal people about the improved cultivation practices including the improved and high yielding varieties of the underutilized crops. Preparation of value added products of these crops will definitely revive the cultivation which has declined over the years due to diversification of the agriculture.

10 **Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes:**

Finances should be released in time so that training programmes can be implemented before the onset of winter which create difficulty in the transportation.

- 11 **Suggested strategies** : More funds, to provide inputs required for growing UU Crops by tribal people
- 12 **Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local)** : Enclosed

PHOTOS



College of Forestry & Hill Agriculture (GBPUAT), Ranichauri 249 199

1. **Centre Name** : College of forestry and Hill Agriculture, Hill Campus Ranichauri, District Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand- 249199
Place of programme with district and State : Dubakoti, Kotdwara, Moan, Jagdhar, Manda, Kainchu
2. **No. of training programme** : One training, three days
Funds utilized : **Rs. 46,700**
3. **No. of participant in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : **30 Farmers participation**
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : A. Garhwal – Jaunshari, Bhotia, Tharu, Buksa and Raji
B. Kumaun- Bhotia, Tharu, Buksa and Raji
C. **Tribals population of the state covered: 29 per cent**
D. **Source of livelihood** : Agriculture
5. **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.** : Pseudocereal, Millet Crops, Pulses, Cereals, Oil Seeds, Vegetable Crops, Horticultural Crops
6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : In Uttarakhand, livelihood of most of the population depends on agriculture but the productivity of the crop in per unit area is very low due to lack of scientific knowledge of agricultural activities.
7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops** : TSP Project create awareness among the tribal farmers to cultivate the underutilized crops such as Grain Amaranth, Ricebean, Buckwheat, Chenopodium, Perilla and protect their health by utilizing these nutritional crops.
8. **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more** : 1. Film Demonstration

effective

: 2. Intensive training programme at On-Farm.

3. By back of produce

9 Impact created through the programme:

1. Increase the area of underutilized crops.
2. Increase the production and productivity
3. Increase knowledge about nutritional value of crops.
4. Conserve the germplasm in situ condition

10 Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes:

1. Transportation
2. Difficult to reach the tribal village
3. Lack of education
4. Small land holding
5. Non beneficial of agricultural crops cultivation
6. Lack of awareness
7. Migration of young peoples

11 Suggested strategies:

1. Create awareness for underutilized crops
2. Check the migrants by providing work to make value added product of underutilized crops

12 Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local) : Enclosed

**SUN
DAY**

अमर उजाला

देहरादून | रविवार | 18 मार्च 2012

न्यूज डायरी

नई तकनीक पर दिया जोर

नई टिहरी। रानीचौरी, वानिकी महाविद्यालय में आयोजित कृषक प्रशिक्षण कार्यशाला के समापन पर परिसर के अधिष्ठाता डा. पीएस बिष्ट ने बदलते मौसम में अच्छे उत्पादन के लिए नई तकनीक के इस्तेमाल पर जोर दिया। प्रशिक्षण में कृषकों को रामदाना, कुट्टू, भंगजीर, नौरंगी और बीन सहित अन्य पारंपरिक फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तकनीक, इनके औषधीय महत्व और जैव उर्वरक, बीज उत्पादन और भंडारण की जानकारी दी गई। कहा कि फसलों में किसी भी प्रकार का रोग होने पर महाविद्यालय के कृषि विशेषज्ञों से संपर्क किया जा सकता है। वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा कि पहाड़ की ढालदार, सीढ़ीनुमा, पथरीली, कम उपजाऊ और असिंचित खेती के साथ पारिस्थितिकीय असंतुलन से निपटने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

सचल पांच न गढ़वाल में न

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

पौड़ी। गढ़वाल मंडल परीक्षा के दौरान अ परीक्षार्थी नकल करते प इनमें चार हाईस्कूल के इंटरमीडिएट का परीक्षा है। उक्त सभी परीक्षा जिले के जीआईसी मुंडाखेड़ा में पकड़े गए।

मंडलीय अपर शिक्षा कार्यालय में स्थापित मंडल रूम के अनुसार हरिद्वार जनपद में आज परीक्षा सचल दल की टीम ने मुंडखेड़ा में निरीक्षण के त परीक्षार्थियों को नकल पकड़ा। इनमें इंटर के विज्ञान विषय की परीक्षा बालिका, हाईस्कूल की री विषय की परीक्षा में दो बा दो बालिकाओं को पकड़ा एडी कार्यालय के अनुस में अब तक नकल करते प

University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore 560 065

1. **Centre Name** : All India Coordinated Research Network on Under Utilized Crops, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore – 560 065
Place of programme with district and State : Village: Hagadahalla & Karemala villages near Bandipur near Gundlapet taluk & Purnipodu at, B R Hills of Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.
2. **No. of training programme** : Three Awareness programmes on nutritional importance, cultivation, value addition and use of Grain Amaranth as potential nutritional crop
Funds utilized : Rs. 1,78,685/-
3. **No. of participants in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : 100 in each programme
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : Soligas, Jainukuruba, Kadukuruba, BettaKuruba

The details of different tribes in different states in India are given in the tables and annexures
5. **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.** : Finger Millet, Maize, Grain Amaranth, Coffee, Minor millets, Red gram
6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : The tribes are economically and nutritionally have poor status. The tribals are under nourished with low Body Mass Index (BMI) and poor health
7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops** : Introduction of improved varieties of Grain Amaranth, Training on preparation Value added products from Grain Amaranth
8. **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective** : Awareness programme to promote Grain Amaranth as potential nutritional crop for tribal food and health security.

Suggestion: To make the programme more effective funds to provide inputs to grow the crop required.

The funds should be released in the beginning of the financial year to plan the programme very effectively

- 9 **Impact created through the programme** : The tribals are convinced on the utility of grain amaranth and they wish to grow Grain Amaranth as pure crop or mixed crop in finger millet.
- 10 **Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes** : Ill-literacy, small holding, poor financial status of tribal, unavailability of improved technology of crops, poor extension network etc.
- 11 **Suggested strategies:**
The funds should be released in the beginning of the financial year to plan the programme very effectively.
To make the programme more effective funds to provide inputs to grow the crop required.
- 12 **Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local)** : Enclosed

PHOTOS



Awareness Programme on Grain Amaranth at Haggada Halla on 29.02.2012



Awareness Programme on Grain Amaranth at B.R. Hills on 06.03.2012



Awareness Programme on Grain Amaranth at Karemala on 30.05.2012

ಬೀಜದ ದಂಟು ಬಳಸಲು ಗಿರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ

ಗುಂಚು ಪೇಟೆ ಗಿರಿಜನರು ಆಹಾರೀಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೋರಿಸಿರುವ ದಂಟು ಬೀಜದ ದಂಟು ಬಳಸುವುದು ಎಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಡಾ. ನಿರಂಜನಮೂರ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾರ್ವಿಮಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಂಟು ಬೀಜದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಗಿರಿಜನರು ದಾಖಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯುವುದು ಆಹಾರೀಯತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಬೀಜದ ದಂಟು ತಮ್ಮ



ಗುಂಚು ಪೇಟೆ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾರ್ವಿಮಣಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದಂಟು ಬೀಜದ ಕುರಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಡಾ. ನಿರಂಜನಮೂರ್ತಿ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕಾರ್ವಿಮಣಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿ ಇವರೇ.

ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕಾರ್ವಿಮಣಿ, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿ ಇವರೇ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿ ಇವರೇ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿ ಇವರೇ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತಕರವಾಗಿ ಇವರೇ.

Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi 834 006

1. **Centre Name** : BAU, Ranchi (Jharkhand)
Place of programme with district and State : 4 (Ranchi, Palamu, Gumla, East Singhbhum)
2. **No. of training programme** : 10
Funds utilized : Rs. 72072/-
3. **No. of participants in each training programme along with names of dignitaries, if any** : Ranchi - 159
Palamu – 25
Gumla – 24
East Singhbhum) - 20
4. **Types of Tribal & Tribal population of the state covered and their source of livelihood** : The major tribal groups in this region are Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Ho, Birhor, Bhumij, kharia, Bedia, Chero, Lohra, Birjia etc.
5. **Trial Agricultural scenario like crops of cultivation etc.:**
The livelihood systems are primarily dependent on combinations of agriculture, forests and labouring. Farming is mainly single crop with some paddy and vegetable cultivation. Paddy, vegetables are cultivated nearly year round and overall food security can extend from five to seven months. Fababean and kankoda in some districts of Jharkhand remain an important revenue generation crops among the tribals. Ricebean is known as major biotic and abiotic stress tolerance pulse in the region. As far as grain amaranthus is concerned more awareness programme is to be needed for general cultivation for grain purpose among tribal people.
6. **Gaps in Economics & Nutritional empowerment** : The tribes are economically and nutritionally have poor status. The tribals are under nourished with low Body Mass Index (BMI) and poor health
7. **What is TSP intervention to support these issues by promoting programmes on UU Crops:**
Ten short training/awareness programmes were conducted on creation of awareness on total package of practices of different underutilized crops generally grown in rabi season. Training also included improved crop varieties, methods of cultivation to ensure sustainable and good quality marketable crop produce for ensure increase income by better use of different underutilized crops in the forms of various products and generation of income through marketing these. In each training programme 20-30 tribal farmers have been trained in each session. The programme was

also supported by village Mukhias, Pachayat seveks and local leaders and they present during the session

- 8 **What kind of programmes that have taken up under TSP any suggestion to make it more effective** : The training programmes should continue in future also along with providing some inputs required to grow and popularize suitable underutilized crops.
- 9 **Impact created through the programme:**

Overwhelming response by the farmers was observed during the training session. In some villages number of participation was larger than our expectation. About 100-115 farmers shown interest in sowing the improved varieties of Fababean and Ricebean by demanding the seed for coming season. Some field exposure field visit also been organized for beneficiaries to university farm (underutilized crops section).
- 10 **Constraints in promoting/implementing the programmes** : Ill-literacy, small holding, poor financial status of tribal, unavailability of improved technology of crops, poor extension network etc.
- 11 **Suggested strategies:**

The training programmes would certainly improve the socio-economic condition of the tribal farmers by adopting cultivation of Underutilized crops. The programme should continue in future also so that beneficiaries be more. It will be further strengthened by providing them improved varieties of different underutilized crops. Specific pockets in the state are to be identified where specific underutilized crops are grown.
- 12 **Photographs showing activities, newspapers clippings in different languages (especially in local)** : Enclosed

PHOTOS



Summary on constraints, suggestions, impact created and suggested strategies

Constraints:

Ill-literacy, small holdings, poor financial status of tribal, unavailability of improved technology of crops, poor extension network, market for the produce and their attitude to shift towards modern agriculture. Traditional food habit etc.

Suggestions:

1. The funds should be released in the beginning of the financial year to plan the programme very effectively.
2. To make the programme more effective funds to provide inputs to grow the underutilized crops
3. To create market link in urban areas for the produce of underutilized crops produced by the tribals.
4. Large scale free field demonstrations, organizing Awareness & Field Day programmes involving more number of tribals during cropping season.
5. Displaying visual charts and boards in the tribals areas to disseminate information and importance of underutilized crops
6. Organizing more tribal site based training programmes on preparation and use of value added products of underutilized crops involving food and nutrition scientists

Impact created by the programmes:

1. The tribals are encouraged to take up cultivation of underutilized crops.
2. The nutritional importance of underutilized has been convinced through training programmes
3. The awareness programmes have created confidence among the tribal farmers on the importance of high yielding varieties of underutilized crops
4. After conducting the field demonstrations on large scales the impact studies will be conducted to generate more information

TABLES SHOWING STATISTICS ON SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

Table 1: State-wise Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2001 in proportions to the total population.

S. No.	India/State	Total Population	ST Population	% age of STs in the State to total State population in 2001
	India	1,028,610,328	84,326,240	8.2
1	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	5,024,104	6.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	705,158	64.2
3	Assam	26,655,528	3,308,570	12.4
4	Bihar	82,998,509	758,351	0.9
5	Chhattisgarh*	20,833,803	6,616,596	31.8
6	Goa	1,347,668	566	-
7	Gujarat	50,671,017	7,481,160	14.8
8	Haryana	21,144,564	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	244,587	4
10	J&K	10,143,700	1,105,979	10.9
11	Jharkhand*	26,945,829	7,087,068	26.3
12	Karnataka	52,850,562	3,463,986	6.6
13	Kerala	31,841,374	364,189	1.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	12,233,474	20.3
15	Maharashtra	96,878,627	8,577,276	8.9
16	Manipur	2,166,788	741,141	34.2
17	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,992,862	85.9
18	Mizoram	888,573	839,310	94.5
19	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,774,026	89.1
20	Orissa	36,804,660	8,145,081	22.1
21	Punjab	24,358,999	-	-
22	Rajasthan	56,507,188	7,097,706	12.6
23	Sikkim	540,851	111,405	20.6
24	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	651,321	1
25	Tripura	3,199,203	993,426	31.1
26	Uttarakhand*	8,489,349	256,129	3
27	Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	107,963	0.1
28	West Bengal	80,176,197	4,406,794	5.5
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,152	29,469	8.3
30	Chandigarh	900,635	-	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,490	137,225	62.2
32	Daman & Diu	158,204	13,997	8.8
33	Delhi	13,850,507	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	60,650	57,321	94.5
35	Puducherry	974,345	-	-

Table 2: States/ UTs with Percentage of Tribal population more than the country's average (8.2%).

S. No.	State/UT	% of STs in the State to total State Population	% of STs in the State to the total ST population in India
1	Lakshadweep	94.51	0.07
2	Mizoram	94.46	1.00
3	Nagaland	89.15	2.10
4	Meghalaya	85.94	2.36
5	Arunachal Pradesh	64.22	0.84
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.24	0.16
7	Manipur	34.20	0.88
8	Chhattisgarh	31.76	7.85
9	Tripura	31.05	1.18
10	Jharkhand	26.30	8.40
11	Orissa	22.13	9.66
12	Sikkim	20.60	0.13
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.27	14.51
14	Gujarat	14.76	8.87
15	Rajasthan	12.56	8.42
16	Assam	12.41	3.92
17	Jammu & Kashmir	10.90	1.31
18	Maharashtra	8.85	10.17
19	Daman & Diu	8.85	0.02
20	A & N Islands	8.27	0.03

Source: Census of India 2001

Table 3: Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate – India /States/Union Territories in 2001 (Figures in percentage).

S. No.	India/State/UT	Literacy Rate - 2001		Gap in Literacy Rate
		Total	ST	
	INDIA	64.8	47.1	17.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	37.0	23.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	49.6	4.7
3	Assam	63.3	62.5	0.7
4	Bihar	47.0	28.2	18.8
5	Chhattisgarh	64.7	52.1	12.6
6	Goa	82.0	55.9	26.1
7	Gujarat	69.1	47.7	21.4
8	Haryana	67.9	NST	-
9	Himachal Pr.	76.5	65.5	11.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	55.5	37.5	18.1
11	Jharkhand	53.6	40.7	12.9
12	Karnataka	66.6	48.3	18.4
13	Kerala	90.9	64.4	26.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	63.7	41.2	22.6
15	Maharashtra	76.9	55.2	21.7
16	Manipur	70.5	65.9	4.7
17	Meghalaya	62.6	61.3	1.2
18	Mizoram	88.8	89.3	0.5
19	Nagaland	66.6	65.9	0.6
20	Orissa	63.1	37.4	25.7
21	Punjab	69.7	NST	-
22	Rajasthan	60.4	44.7	15.8
23	Sikkim	68.8	67.1	1.7
24	Tamil Nadu	73.5	41.5	31.9
25	Tripura	73.2	56.5	16.7
26	Uttarakhand	71.6	63.2	8.4
27	Uttar Pradesh	56.3	35.1	21.1
28	West Bengal	68.6	43.4	25.2
29	Andaman& Nicobar Islands#	81.3	66.8	14.5
30	Chandigarh#	81.9	NST	-
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.6	41.2	16.4
32	Daman & Diu	78.2	63.4	14.8
33	Delhi#	81.7	NST	-
34	Lakshadweep	86.7	86.1	0.5
35	Puducherry #	81.2	NST	-

Source: Census 2001

Table 4: Number and Area of Land Holdings according to Size for Scheduled Tribes.

Gender: Male/ Female/ Total			Number in '00 Units				Area in '00 Hectares	
S. No.	Size of holding (in ha)	Gender	Individual Holdings		Joint Holdings		Total holdings	
			Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1	Below 0.5	Male	23426	6622	1694	404	25119	7026
		Female	2859	757	173	43	3032	
		Total	26284	7379	1867	447	28151	7826
2	0.5 - 1.0	Male	19482	14267	1261	922	20742	15189
		Female	2142	1558	142	106	2284	1664
		Total	21624	15826	1403	1028	23026	16853
3	1.0 - 2.0	Male	22271	30951	1732	2507	24003	33458
		Female	2288	3167	207	300	2495	3467
		Total	24559	34119	1939	2806	26499	36925
4	2.0 - 3.0	Male	9696	22730	1019	2485	10715	25214
		Female	938	2171	115	278	1053	2449
		Total	10634	24901	1134	2763	11768	27663
5	3.0 - 4.0	Male	4187	14180	599	2064	4786	16244
		Female	381	1280	66	228	447	1508
		Total	4567	15460	665	2292	5232	17752
6	4.0 - 5.0	Male	2384	10421	382	1697	2766	12119
		Female	206	897	40	180	246	1076
		Total	2590	11318	422	1877	3012	13195
7	5.0 - 7.5	Male	2628	15691	460	2775	3088	18466
		Female	209	1241	46	280	256	1522
		Total	2837	16932	506	3055	3343	19988
8	7.5 - 10.0	Male	1002	8440	185	1573	1187	10013
		Female	74	624	17	149	92	773
		Total	1076	9064	202	1722	1278	10786
9	10.0 - 20.0	Male	723	9283	161	2115	885	11398
		Female	53	665	13	170	66	835
		Total	776	9948	174	2285	951	12233
10	20.0 & ABOVE	Male	121	4394	39	1339	160	5734
		Female	8	253	2	88	10	341
		Total	129	4647	42	1427	171	6074
11	ALL CLASSES	Male	85919	136979	7531	17880	93451	154859
		Female	9158	12614	823	1822	9981	14436
		Total	95077	149593	8354	19701	103431	169295

Source: Agricultural Census, 2005-06, Department of Agriculture and Co-operation

Table 5: State-wise Percentage of population Below Poverty Line (social groups wise) -2004-05.

S. No.	States	Rural				Urban			
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	15.4	9.5	4.1	50.0	39.0	28.9	20.6
2	Assam	14.1	27.7	18.8	25.4	4.8	8.6	8.6	4.2
3	Bihar	53.3	64	37.8	26.6	57.2	67.2	41.4	18.3
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	32.7	33.9	29.2	41.0	52.0	52.7	21.4
5	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	9.4	35.8	18.3	6.4
6	Gujarat	34.7	21.8	19.1	4.8	21.4	16.0	22.9	7.0
7	Haryana	0.0	26.8	13.9	4.2	4.6	33.4	22.5	5.9
8	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	19.6	9.1	6.4	2.4	5.6	10.1	2.0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	8.8	5.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	13.7	4.8	7.8
10	Jharkhand	54.2	57.9	40.2	37.1	45.1	47.2	19.1	9.2
11	Karnataka	23.5	31.8	20.9	13.8	58.3	50.6	39.1	20.3
12	Kerala	44.3	21.6	13.7	6.6	19.2	32.5	24.3	7.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	42.8	29.6	13.4	44.7	67.3	55.5	20.8
14	Maharashtra	56.6	44.8	23.9	18.9	40.4	43.2	35.6	26.8
15	Orissa	75.6	50.2	36.9	23.4	61.8	72.6	50.2	28.9
16	Punjab	30.7	14.6	10.6	2.2	2.1	16.1	8.4	2.9
17	Rajasthan	32.6	28.7	13.1	8.2	24.1	52.1	35.6	20.7
18	Tamil Nadu	32.1	31.2	19.8	19.1	32.5	40.2	20.9	6.5
19	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	44.8	32.9	19.7	37.4	44.9	36.6	19.2
20	Uttarakhand	43.2	54.2	44.8	33.5	64.4	65.7	46.5	25.5
21	West Bengal	42.4	29.5	18.3	27.5	25.7	28.5	10.4	13.0
	All India	47.3	36.8	26.7	16.1	33.3	39.9	31.4	16.0

Table 6: Incidence of Poverty among STs in Different States.

Incidence of Poverty (%)	States
Extremely High (> 50)	Orissa, Jharkhand, M.P. (Including Chhattisgarh)
High (35 to 50)	West Bengal, Maharashtra, Assam, U.P (Including Uttarakhand)
Moderate (20 to 30)	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan
Low (< 20)	North- Eastern States

Information on Tribal Support Project under the AICRN on Underutilized Crops

S. No.	Description	Location	Estimated cost of the project	Fund released under TSP (2011-12)
1.	Popularization of Kankoda, Rice bean and amaranth among tribals of Chhattisgarh	IGKV, Ambikapur	1,68,000	1,68,000
2.	Creating awareness on growing and use of Grain Amaranth in Selected tribal areas of Karnataka state	UAS, Bangalore	1,83,900	1,83,900
3.	Awareness generation programme (Grassroot training) on underutilized crops in tribal areas of Odisha	OUAT, Bhubaneswar	1,00,000	1,00,000
4.	Popularization of cultivation of Grain amaranth in tribal belt of Rajasthan	SKRAU, Mandor	1,00,000	1,00,000
5.	Popularization of cultivation of Grain amaranth in Tamil Nadu state	FCRI, Mettupalayam	1,87,500	1,87,500
6.	Demonstration of improved cultivation technology and value addition of underutilized crops	CSK HPKV, Palampur	71,000	71,000
7.	Awareness programme for cultivation of Kankoda and Grain amaranth in Maharashtra state	MPKV, Rahuri	1,85,700	1,85,700
8.	Training on improved crop varieties, methods of cultivation to ensure sustainable and good quality marketable crop produce for increased income through use of different underutilized crops	BAU, Ranchi	1,00,000	1,00,000
9.	Training programme on production technologies of underutilized crops for hill tribals of Uttarakhand state	GBPUAT, Ranichauri	1,02,900	1,02,900
10.	Awareness generation in programme on Grain amaranth cultivation in Gujarat state	SDAU, S.K. Nagar	2,01,000	2,01,000
	Total		14,00,000	14,00,000

Tribal Agriculture in India

