



सत्यमेव जयते
NITI Aayog

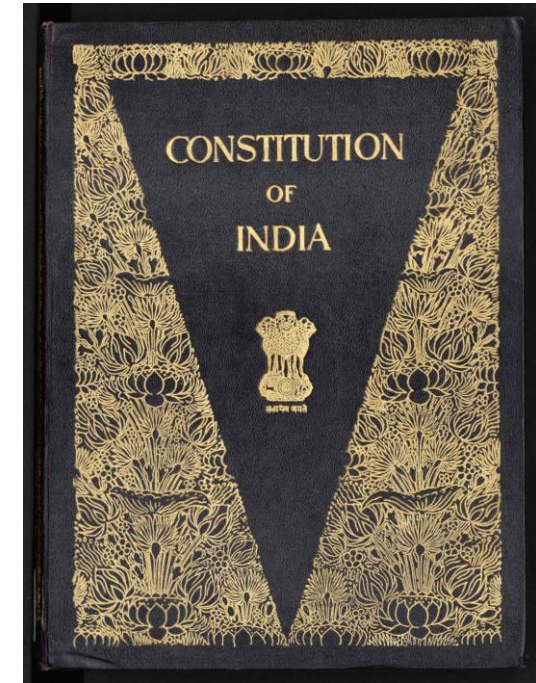
Importance of PESA for Development in Schedule V Areas

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Fifth Schedule

- “Scheduled Areas” in relation to a State is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the Governor of that State.
- Criteria for declaring an area as a Scheduled Area
 - ❖ Preponderance of tribal population should not be less than 50 percent;
 - ❖ Compactness and reasonable size of area
 - ❖ Viable administrative entity such as district, block or taluk and
 - ❖ Economic backwardness of the area as compared to the neighboring areas
- At present, Scheduled Areas have been declared in the States of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan.



Cause for Demarcating Schedule Areas



- Exploitation related to land, money lending, markets
- Deprivation: acute poverty, illiteracy, weak social/physical infrastructure
- Government machinery seen as unresponsive
- Large scale vacancies & absenteeism: leading to poor governance & services

- Loss of livelihood: Land alienation, MFP issues
- Dislocation of communities due to land acquisition
- Environmental degradation extensive illegal/unscientific forest felling & mining
- Segmented planning & implementation: sub optimal outcome of plethora of schemes



PESA Act

- Provisions for Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, (PESA) came into force in 1996.
- This Act was extended to Scheduled V Areas of 10 States viz. AP (now includes Telangana), Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, HP, Jharkhand, MP, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.
- PESA empowers Gram Sabha's to: – Preserve Tradition, Cultural Identity & Community Resources
- Approve Schemes/Programmes, Identify beneficiaries
- Control of minor minerals & forest produce, money lending, local market.
- Prevent alienation of tribal land, etc

Focus Areas to Achieve Effective PESA Implementation

- Governance issues and functioning of existing institutions and implementation of PESA
- Displacement of tribal persons, acquisition and alienation of land and PESA, FRA and LARR (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement)
- Implementation of different provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- Convergence with line Ministries for better implementation
- Minor Forest Produce (MFP); its marketing and value chain
- Functioning of other institutions/schemes such as ITDA, Tribal-Sub Plan, etc.

Central Government Initiatives for Implementing PESA (Education)

- Eklavya Model Residential Schools
- Provide a single window for apply, scrutiny, final sanction, and disbursement directly into the bank accounts of eligible students
- National Tribal Fellowship Portal (<https://fellowship.tribal.gov.in/>) receiving online application developed and operationalized
- National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher studies abroad

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) a revamped version of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) covers various projects to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system in the country

To promote transference of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats according to the spirit of the Constitution and PESA act.

- Help the Panchayati Raj Institutions to deliver more sustainable goals and speed up the overall growth of development
- Arrange training centers, distance learning programs and skill development workshops for the elected members of the gram panchayat and panchayat officials
- E- governance support structures

SVAMITVA Scheme



Inclusive Society

'Access to Property Rights' with 'Improvement in socio-economic standards of vulnerable population in villages'



Land Governance

To address the need for demarcated Abadi area



Sustainable Habitats

High-resolution digital maps for better Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) through efficient allocation of funds and accessibility



Economic Growth

A boost to India's economic growth through streamlining of Property tax in States

Central Government Initiatives for Implementing PESA (Health)

- 256 High Priority Districts (HPDs) including tribal districts were identified by the Ministry.
- Against the population norms of 5000, 30000, and 1,20,000 for Sub Centre, PHC and CHC respectively, in tribal and desert areas it is 3000, 20000 and 800000
- A new norm for setting up a Sub-Centre based on 'time to care' within 30 minutes by walk from a habitation has been adopted for selected districts of hilly and Desert areas.
- Incentives to Doctors and Paramedics
- NHM-Strengthening Facilities for Tribals and HR Recruitment-Retention policy

Livelihood Initiative for Tribal population

- 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of value Chain to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for the MFP to the collectors by fixing minimum support price



- "Institutional Support For Development And Marketing Of Tribal Products/Produce" under the scheme, Grants-in-aid are released to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED)

- The scheme is being implemented in eight States for 12 MFPs namely; Tendu, Bamboo, Mahuwa Seeds, Sal Leaves, Sal Seeds, Lac, Chironjee, Wildhoney, Myrobalan, Tamarind, Gums (Gum Karaya) and Karanj



THANK YOU