

**Training Sessions for Trainee Deputy
Collectors, Telangana State
Tribal Development Approaches & Policies**

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SCHEDULED AREAS IN THE STATE OF TELANGANA

Sl. No.	District	No. of Mandals situated			No. of Sch. villages
		Wholly in Sch. Areas	Partly in Sch. Areas	Total	
1.	Khammam	16	6	22	41
2.	Bhadradri-Kothagudem	2	3	5	365
3.	Warangal	0	3	3	5
4.	Mulugu	3	6	9	231
5.	Mahbubabad	2	3	5	95
6.	Adilabad	4	12	16	243
7.	Komram Bheem - Asifabad	3	10	13	150
8.	Mancherial	0	8	8	21
9.	Nagarkurnool	0	4	4	23
Total:		30	55	85	1174

PESA-Gram Sabha Villages & Habitations

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Mandal s	No. of GPs	No. of Gram Sabha villages	No. of habitations covered
1	Adilabad	16	245	364	728
2	Komrambheem - Asifabad	13	151	204	580
3	Mancherial	8	27	29	75
4	Bhadradri Kothagudem	21	454	587	1405
5	Khammam	5	99	137	210
6	Mahabubabad	5	92	143	329
7	Mulugu	9	100	213	342
8	Warangal	3	5	5	11
9	Nagarkurnool	5	56	56	85
	Total	85	1229	1738	3765

1. Tribal Development Approaches and Scheduled Area

- 1.1 Pre Independent Approaches:
 - A) Isolated b) Segregated .
- 1.2 Post Independent Approach
- 1.3 Evolution of Scheduled Area(Pre and Post Independent period)
- 1.4 Constitutional Approach

Pre Independent Policy- Isolation Approach-Andhra Area

- One of the earliest enactment, The Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act 1839 was intended to provide administration of justice, civil and criminal in the agency areas.
- The Scheduled District Act 1874 was passed specifying the scheduled tracts and the local governments were given power to extend the laws in force to any Scheduled District.
- As part of Montague Chelmsford Reforms the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, 1919 declaring certain territories as “Backward Tracts”.
- This step was to show that specific statutory provision was made to protect the tribals in addition declaring the specific tracts. The administrative authorities working in these tracts had to pass orders in matters of law and order, and the right to land wherever necessary.

Segregate Approach

- Subsequently the **Agency Rules 1924** were made for the administration of agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagpatnam, and Godavari districts in the Madras Province.
- These Rules were extended to **Telangana in 1963**.
- Revenue authorities act as Judicial authorities in deciding the civil matters. These rules are still in force in the scheduled areas of Telangana.
- Tahsildar/Agency Munsif will adjudicate civil disputes arising from the scheduled area in relation to the suits of value at Rs 500;
- RDOs/Asst. Agent to Government- Above Rs 500- Up to Rs 5000
- District Collectors/Agent to Government: Above Rs 5000
- Thereafter only High Court has jurisdiction to decide the orders passed by Collector
- In 1935 the British Parliament enacted the famous Act, viz. the Government of India Act, 1935 in which two areas were created statutorily. The two areas created as per the Act were the “Excluded Areas” and “Partially Excluded Areas” under section 91 and 92 of the 1935 Act.
- This approach namely the “segregate isolationist” approach which had its roots in the Government of India Act, 187d which intended to specify tracts as “Scheduled Tracts”.

Isolation leading to Exploitation

- This isolationist approach, led to much exploitation of tribals, by non-tribal money lenders, contractors, zamindars and middlemen.
- Secondly, the policy of exclusion of tribals from others resulted deliberate efforts not to develop the communication system with a view to separate tribals from the rest of the population.

Change in the Policy

- The policy of isolation and was justified on the grounds that their traditional culture ought to be preserved and hence there should be no interference by planners.
- The Chairman of the Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than Assam) sub committee Thakkar Bappa (1941) criticized that the anthropologists wanted them (the tribals) as “specimens in a zoo” so that their academic field-laboratories would always be available.
- Dr. Verrier Elwin’s name was earlier associated with this approach, though, in fact, he was not an isolationist but advocated the preserving of the salient features of tribal culture.
- Thakkar strongly advocated that the new democratic State had a responsibility for the welfare of the tribal people and the development of the tribal areas, however, remote and inaccessible they might be.
- The recommendations were embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution of India envisaging the anxiety of the State to promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the society in particular Scheduled tribes and Scheduled castes. The committee indicated that ‘unless the attention of the Government is concentrated with special emphasis on the problems of the aboriginals and the needs of the Scheduled Areas there is little likelihood of any development’.

Post Independent Period- Assimilation Approach

- The Government of India was at first in favour of continuing the policy of isolation. However, the **Planning Commission objected to it 'as no longer practicable'**.
- The planning machinery felt **the need for having a positive policy of assisting the tribal people to develop their natural resource base and evolve a more productive economic life without exposing the schemes to exploitation at hands of economic interests.**
- **Another diametrically opposite approach of the Isolation was the 'policy of assimilation' of tribal culture and population in the mainstream of national life as early as possible.**

Policy of Slow and Steady Assimilation: Nehru's Panchaseel

- Striking the balance between the rival policies, a moderate view was visualized by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- This was a policy of slow and steady assimilation of tribal culture and life in the national mainstream without disturbing the healthy features of tribal life, and this change should be on their (tribal people's) own initiative and their willing consent.
- The Principles are called Panchaseel. "People should develop along the lines of their own genius.
- We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development.
- Tribal rights to land and forests should be respected.
- We should not over administer these areas or overwhelm them with multiplicity of schemes.
- We should judge results, not by statutes or the amount of money spent, but the quality of human character that is evolved".
- Dr. Verrier Elwin agreed with the view of Pandit Nehru which suggests that the policy of both isolation of the tribals or dragging to the mainstream of an outside culture is not advisable. **"TRIBAL BIAS AND TRIBAL TOUCH"**- We must look at the things through tribal eyes from the tribal point of view.-

Constitutional Safeguards Approach

- The **Constitution of the Indian Republic** provides series of safeguards for the **tribal People**. General and special provisions are also applicable to tribal communities.
- Economic and political guarantees include special care for the **economic and educational interests of the STs** and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art.46).
- **Special grants for development** of STs or Scheduled Areas (Art. 275(i)),
- **Appointments to services/ posts** –Balancing between affirmative action for tribal communities and overall effectiveness of government services. (Art. 335),
- **Reservation of seats in the House of People, Legislature and Panchayats** (Art. 330, 332, 243D) and extension of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the provisions of the **Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996** to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision making.

Fifth Schedule of the Constitution

- **Fifth and Sixth schedule of the Constitution** made applicable to the scheduled areas and other tribal areas in the country.
- At the **national level the President** of India and at the **State level Governor are primarily responsible** for safeguarding the provisions enshrined in the Constitution.
- At the State level, the Governor and on his behalf, the Chief Minister and other Ministers are responsible for the formulation and implementation of schemes in the tribal areas in the State.
- The **Tribal Advisory Councils and the Tribal Research Institutes** help in the formulation of tribal policies and programs.
- **Annual reports are to be submitted by the Governors to the President** of India regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas.
- **Tribes Advisory Councils are required to be set up specially** in Fifth Scheduled States to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes (Article 244(1)).

NCST-State ST Commissions-Working groups etc.

- The control of Legislature over the working of the welfare activities of the tribals is effected by the Parliamentary Committee on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, **to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for SC and ST under Article 338(2)** and report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and Union Territories.
- In addition to these, **the Government of India and the State Government appoint Commissions and Committees** from time to time to assess and report to the concerned authorities regarding the implementation of welfare schemes and related matters.
- Every year the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled and Scheduled Tribes is authorized to lay before the Houses of Parliament the Annual Report. **The Commission analyses the programs and schemes for tribal welfare and reports to the President.**
- **The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission also appoint working groups/Task Forces/Committees** to study the problems of tribal.

Responsibilities of Central and State Governments

- The scheme of administration of Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule visualizes a **division of responsibility between the State Government and the Union Government**,
- **The State Government is** charged with the duty of **screening legislation unsuitable for extension** to the tribal areas of framing regulations for their peace and good government with particular reference to the protection of tribal land, allotment of waste land and protection from exploitation by money-lenders.
- It has also to **implement special schemes for the welfare** of the Scheduled Tribes living within its boundaries as well as schemes for their general development.
- **The Union Government's responsibility** extends to **providing guidance** in regard to the administration of the Scheduled Areas the standard of life of the tribal communities. The Union Government has power also **to give directions** to the State Governments regarding the implementation of particular schemes, laying down priorities in their implementation and in regard to the general administration of the tribal areas.

Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

Scheduled Area:

Scheduled Area is declared by the President of India on recommendation of the Governor of the State under Article 244 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

The well-established criteria for declaring an area as Scheduled Area are :
(Source : MoTA, GoI)

- (a) preponderance of tribal population;
- (b) compactness and reasonable size of the area;
- (c) a viable administrative entity such as district, taluk ; and
- (d) marked disparity in economic standard of the people

Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Art. 342 (1) The President may after consultation with the Governor of a State, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities etc. in relation to that State.

342 (2) 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 etc .but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Scheduled Tribes.

The Notification of Scheduled Tribes communities are State specific. The identification of Scheduled Tribes is done on the basis of being either or all the following characteristics:

(i) primitive traits; (ii) distinctive culture; (iii) geographic isolation; (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large; and (v) backwardness.

PvTGs: The Scheduled Tribes who are mostly dependent on pre-agricultural practices or food gathering are administratively recognised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for providing special attention. In the state, Konda Reddy, Thoti, Kolam, Chenchu, are recognised as PVTGs.

Institutional Approaches.

- In 1949, RS Malayappan Committee was set up to formulate development plans for the Agency area of Andhra.
- GCC was established in 1956 to trade MFP
- 1957 ST Co-Operative Finance Development Corporation (FDC) was established – Single window for credit and marketing.
- The FDC expanded its operations to the Telangana Region in 1969

Progressive advancement with integration: Area Approach

- A study Team set-up by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of **Shilu Ao (1969)** revealed that the **amount earmarked for tribals had been diverted for non-tribal beneficiaries.** The committee recommended for appointment of special officers to restore the alienated tribal lands from occupation of non tribals. It also noticed the failure of implementation of that money lending regulations in Andhra Pradesh.
- The team recommended that Tribal Development Block(**TDB**) should be enabled to formulate development schemes to suit the wishes and felt needs of the tribal.
- The Program for the tribal development should be based on an “**area approach**” and should be financed out of the general plan supplemented in suitable cases by a special allocation for tribals.
- It underlined the necessity of protective legislations to the tribals living outside of the scheduled areas.

Institutional Approach-ITDA

- The **Girijan Development Agency (GDA)** is a project sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, GoI, began operating in Srikakulam District since 1972. Perhaps this was created by the Government in consequence of the Naxalite Movement in 1969 in northern Andhra. These GDAs were later converted into ITDAs in 1979.
- Ever since the beginning of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the **Government of Andhra Pradesh** has adopted a four point criteria on the basis of the recommendations of the Government of India for the implementation of the programme. They are as follows:
 - 1. Geographical area
 - 2. Concentration of tribal population
 - 3. Level of social and institutional services
 - 4. Rate of development

Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) Approach

- The Task Force on Development of Tribal Areas (1972) headed by Professor **L.P. Vidyarthi** viewed that the efforts made for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes did not bring appreciable change in their condition in the preceding Five Year Plans.
- The **development of tribals is looked at as a problem of welfare**, distinguished from development due to lack of proper perspective. **It emphasized on integrated tribal development.**
- The expert committee on tribal development headed by Dr. S.C. Dube (1972) also opined that **individual welfare approach and schematic block development approach** are inappropriate for tribal areas and an **integral development approach should cover the entire tribal area in the country.**
- The Committee underlined the **necessity for strengthening the traditional institutions**, in order to enable them to take up development functions as in the rest of the country. The result of the deliberations of these Committees was the birth of the TSP Strategy.

- In December 1973, the Planning Commission issued guidelines to the State Governments on the preparation of sub-plans for tribal regions within the State Plan.
- The scheme/programme and projects under TSP are implemented through Integrated Tribals Development Projects (ITDPs) which were set up in Block(s) or group of Blocks where the population of the STs is more than 50 per cent of the total population.
- The twin objectives of the TSP approach are”
 - (i) Overall socio-economic development of the tribals and to raise them above poverty level.
 - (ii) Protection of tribals from various forms of exploitation.

- To further accelerate the development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Government enacted the AP SC-ST Sub-Plan Act in 2013.
- However after bifurcation of the united Andhra Pradesh, The Telangana State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Special Development Fund (Planning, Allocation, and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2017 was brought.
- The Act is aimed at promoting the development of the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) populations through a structured approach to fund allocation and scheme implementation. This legislation aims to ensure dedicated funds and targeted measures for the socio-economic advancement of these communities.

Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)

- The TSP areas cover pockets of tribal concentration taking the development block as the unit. In the Fifth Plan it was noticed that certain areas of tribal concentration outside the TSP area were still left out of the TSP Strategy.
- During the Sixth Plan it was decided that pockets of contiguous villages / pockets having a minimum of 10000 total population, of which at least 50 per cent are Scheduled Tribes, should be identified for integrated development.
- This approach to tribal development which emerged during the Sixth Plan is known as the **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) under the TSP**.
- In the state of Telangana, there are 37 MADA Pockets that encompass 420 villages and serve a population of approximately 4.74 lakh tribal people. The MADA Pockets initiative aims to bridge this gap by providing targeted interventions that promote sustainable development.
- In addition to the MADA Pockets, **11 Clusters have been established, covering 83 villages and catering to a population of around 0.81 lakh tribal people**. Smaller areas with relatively high tribal concentrations, called Tribal Clusters. A Tribal Cluster is defined as a pocket with a minimum population of 5,000, of which at least 50% are tribals ensuring inclusive development. The approach taken in these clusters involves a more concentrated and intensive effort to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the people living in these areas.

Single Line Administration

Powers of Agency Officers

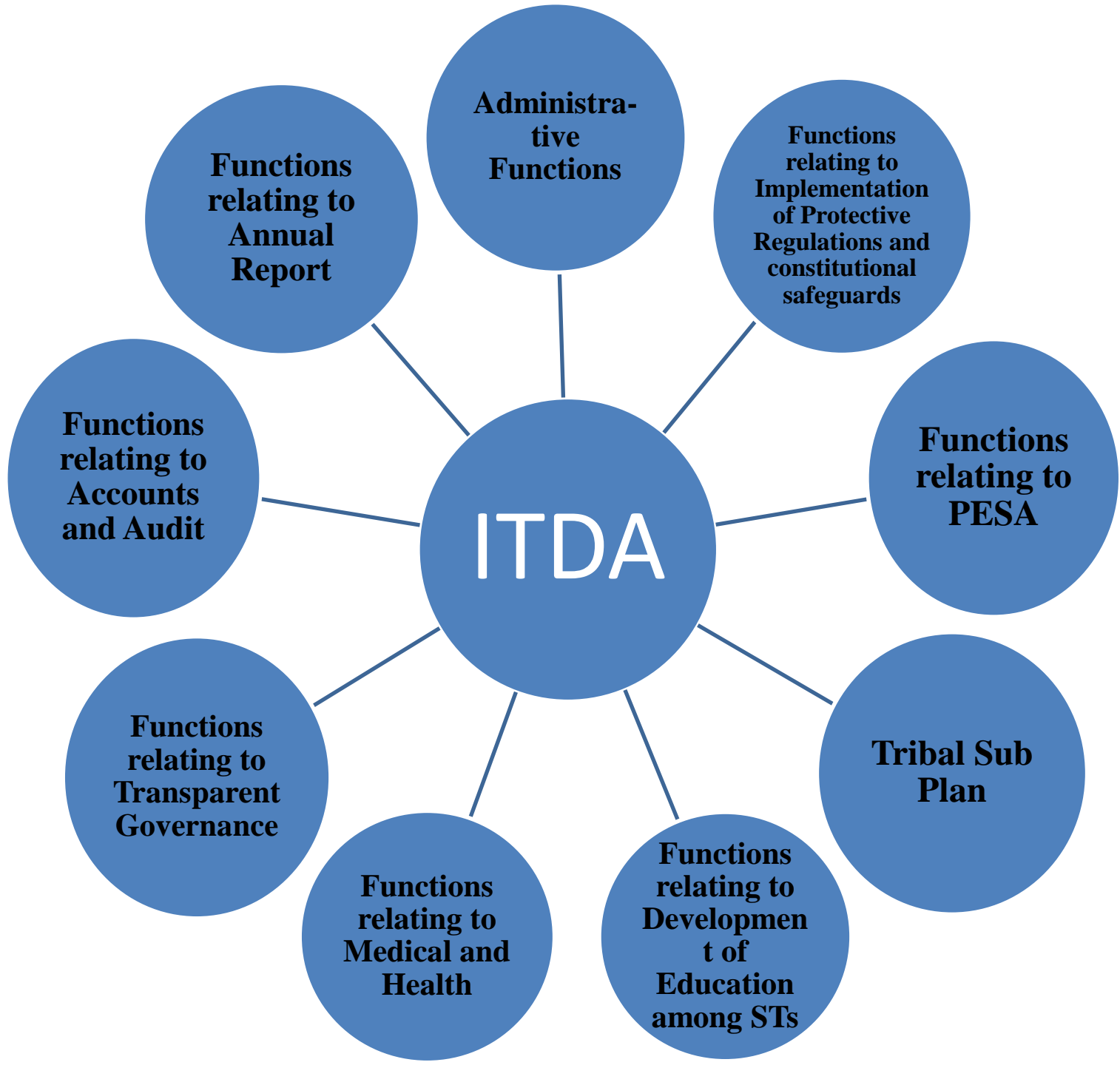
- Scheduled Districts Act 1874
- A.P. Agency Rules, 1924. –The collectors, designated as Agents to Government/District Judges.
- RDO/Special Asst. Agent.
- Tahsildars /Agency Munsiff.
- The G.O. Ms. No. 77, dated 22.1.1968- Appendix-I consisted of three parts. The first part enumerates the subjects reserved for 'District Collector', Second part relates to 'Joint Collector'. Third part contains the subjects reserved for 'Personal Assistant to Collector'.
- These are (i) 'Agency Administration and Development', (ii) Agency Civil Road Works and Agency Minor Irrigation Works, (iii) A.P. Agency Rules and special laws applicable to SAs,

Government Orders

- Powers of the Dist. Collector are one and the same as in the case of JC also with regard to Agency Laws/
- Single Line Administration: 1986: GO Ms no 434: ITDA POs were re designated as Ex officio-JCs/Addl. Agents.
- In 1987(GO Ms No 19), some of the powers under LTR assigned to District Collectors delegated to POs.
- In 2002 (G.O. Ms. No. 274) issued, conferring the disciplinary powers on Project Officers, so as to strengthen single line administrative system.
- In 2002,(Go Ms No 193) , Agent to Government powers conferred on POs under certain Regulations including LTR, Ryotwari Settlement Regulations 1970.
- In 2014(G.O. Ms. No.57-GAD-Dt.01-03-2014) integrating the earlier GOs issued to gear up the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people and tribal areas in an integrated manner.

Functional Role and Responsibilities of Project Officer, ITDA

- 1. Administrative Functions**
- 2. Functions relating to Implementation of Protective Regulations and constitutional safeguards**
- 3. Functions relating to PESA**
- 4. Tribal Sub Plan**
- 5. Functions relating to Development of Education among STs**
- 6. Functions relating to Medical and Health**
- 7. Functions relating to Transparent Governance**
- 8. Functions relating to Accounts and Audit**
- 9. Functions relating to Annual Report**



- The Project Officer of the ITDAs who are in the senior time scale of IAS continue to be re-designated as PO, ITDA and Ex-officio Joint Collector(Tribal Welfare) and Additional District Magistrate.
- The Project Officers of the ITDA holding a rank of Special Grade Deputy Collector of lower than senior time scale of IAS shall continue to be re- designated as PO, ITDA and Ex-officio Additional Joint Collector (Tribal Welfare) and Additional District Magistrate.
- To powers of District Collectors under AP (Andhra Area) Preservation of Private Forest Act (Act. XII of 1954), the AP Forest Manual, the A.P. Forest Act, 1967 (Act 1 of 1967), the AP Public Health Act, 1939 (Act. III of 1939), the Cooperative Societies Act, 1964, Weights and Measures and Fisheries, will be exercised by Project Officers of ITDA to the extent of ITDA areas.
- The Panchyat Raj Department shall issue necessary orders delegating the powers of CEO, Zilla Parishad over MPDOs to PO, ITDA to the extent of ITDA mandals so that single line administration works effectively.

S.No.	Subject	Official Designation
1.	Transfers and postings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The member of District Level Screening Committee
2.	Recruitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Chairman or member of the Selection Committees, including the DSC for selection of teachers.
3.	Disciplinary powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The disciplinary authority under AP CCA Rules, 1991 for the employees of ITDA
4.	Protective Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional Agents so far as Agency Areas are concerned and attended the following duties- Appellate Authority over the Orders passed by the Special Deputy Collector (TW).

S.No.	Subject	Official Designation
5.	Director of Survey & Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The AP Mahals (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation I of 1969 • The AP Muttas (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation II of 1969 • The AP (Scheduled Areas Ryotwari Settlement) Regulation II of 1970. • The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Minor Forest Produce (Regulation of Trade) Regulation 1979.
6.	District Level Scrutiny Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of DLSC in respect of STs for cancellation of Caste Certificates.
7.	Ownership and disposal of minor forest produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chairman of the committee constituted for the management of Bamboo and Tendu Products.

S.No.	Subject	Official Designation
8.	Land Acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project Administrator for Rehabilitation & Resettlement
9.	AP SCSP and TSP (Planing, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Convener of the District Level Monitoring Committee
10.	National Rural Health Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The chairman of ITDA Health Society and prepare the plans, receive budget and implement and monitor the National Rural Health Mission activities in tribal areas.
11.	Recruitment and filing up of medical and paramedical vacancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Chairman of the recruitment committees upto the level of staff nurses in the ITDA Areas

S.No.	Subject	Official Designation
12.	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The member of the Board of Directors of AP Tribal Power Company (TRIPCO) and plan for and implement the programs taken up by TRIPCO for harnessing hydel power in tribal areas through Mini Hydel Power Projects and other programs.
13.	MG-NREGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional District Project Coordinator for overall implementation of MG-NREGS program in tribal areas
14.	Girijan Coop Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Executive Director of Girijan Coop Corporation and be responsible for implementation of the business of GCC in the ITDA Area.
15.	Promotion of Economic support Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ex-Officio Executive Officer of TRICOR in the District shall identify the local potential need based economic support schemes and plan and allocation of resources in proportionate to the population to the groups and area.

S.No.	Subject	Official Designation
16.	Youth Empowerment through trainings & Placements and Self Employment Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nodal Officer for implementation of Placement linked Training Programs and Direct Placement Programs of various stakeholders (EGMM, Sub Mission for STs, etc.,)
17.	Women Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ex-Officio Project Director of IKP in ITDA Areas
18.	Budgetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sub Controlling Officer of TW budget under both plan and non plan and shall be responsible timely release to various Drawing and Disbursing Officers under his control and for proper expenditure and furnishing utilization certificates from time to time.

I. Administrative Functions

1. Administrative control over Executives
2. Sanctioning of leaves
3. Initiating and countersigning of Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs)
4. Transfers and postings
5. Recruitments
6. Calling for records
7. Enquiries
8. Tours
9. Inspections
10. Reviews
11. Maintain data on backlog vacancies
12. Proper maintenance of ITDA records
13. Conducting of periodical Governing Body meetings of ITDAs
14. Adherence to the ITDA Governing Body Resolutions
15. Agency Administration Report
16. Disciplinary powers

II. Functions relating to Implementation of Protective Regulations and constitutional safeguards

1. Protective Regulations
2. Rule of Reservation
3. Caste Verification
4. District Level Scrutiny Committee
5. Forest Rights Act, 2006

III. Functions relating to PESA

1. Conducting Gram Sabhas and constitution of Multi Disciplinary Teams
2. Ownership and disposal of minor forest produce
3. Prevention of alienation of lands in the scheduled areas and restoration of alienated lands of scheduled tribe
4. Acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas
5. Excise
6. Rehabilitation and resettlement due to displacement
7. Resolving Land Disputes in Scheduled Areas.

IV. Tribal Sub Plan

1. AP SCSP and TSP (Planning, Allocation and Utilization of Financial Resources) Act, 2013
2. Control over local plans and resources for such plans including tribal sub plans in Scheduled Areas

V. Functions relating to Development of Education among STs

1. AP School Education Act 1995, Right to Education Act 2009, and Child Labour Act 1986
2. Managing TW Educational Institutions.
3. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan / RVM.
4. Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
5. Rashtriya Uchcharat Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)
6. AP TW Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam).
7. Intermediate Education
8. Higher Education
9. Technical Education
10. Adult Education
11. Teacher Education
12. Employment and Training
13. Maintain Sub Employment Exchange
14. Sports Authority of AP
15. NCC

VI. Functions relating to Medical and Health

1. Control over medical and health institutions in the ITDA area
2. National Rural Health Mission
3. Recruitment and filling up of medical and paramedical vacancies
4. Preventive and remedial measures in respect of epidemic and malaria
5. 104, 108 and Rajiv Aarogya Sri.
6. Branch Drug Stores.
7. Birth Waiting Homes
8. Andhra Pradesh Bangaru Talli Girl Child Promotion and Empowerment Act, 2013
9. Development of Educational, Administrative and Health Infrastructure
10. Construction and maintenance of Minor Irrigation schemes
11. Electrification.
12. Weaker Section Housing Program.
13. MG-NREGS
14. Girijan Coop Corporation
15. Public Distribution System.
16. Weights and measures.
17. Welfare of Disabled .
18. Pensions .
19. Promotion of tribal culture, conducting of tribal fairs and festivals and museums
20. Promotion of Economic support Programmes
21. Women empowerment
22. Establishment of agricultural service centers and holding of agricultural shows and including cattle shows.
23. Promote sustainable agricultural practices.

VII. Functions relating to Transparent Governance

1. Transparency and Accountability
2. Social audit.
3. Third Party Physical Verification
4. Budgetary
5. Civil Works.
6. Maintenance works

VIII. Functions relating to Accounts and Audit

1. Annual Statement of Accounts
2. Audit
3. District Level Audit meetings

VIV. Functions relating to Annual Report

Preparation of Annual Administration Report to submit to the Governor under Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.

Thank
You!

dreamstime

