

## PM JANMAN Scheme

### Why in news?

Recently, India has launched the PM Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan a campaign for the tribals.

#### Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

- There are 75 PVTGs out of 705 STs, spread over 18 states and 1 Union Territory (A&N Islands) with around 27.6 lakh as per 2011 Census.
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- **Dhebar commission-** In 1973, it created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups.
- **PVTGs-** In 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- **Features-** They are mostly homogenous, with a small population, relatively physically isolated, social institutes cast in a simple mould, absence of written language, relatively simple technology and a slower rate of change etc.,
- **Statistics-** Highest PVTGs is present in Odisha (13) followed by Andhra Pradesh (12).
- **Chhattisgarh-** It has 7 PVTGs namely Kamar, Baiga, Pahadi Korba, Abujhmediya, Birhor, Pando and Bhujia.
- **Scheme for Development of PVTGs-** It was established in 2008 to adopt a holistic approach to the socio-economic development of PVTGs.
- **Pradhan Mantri PVTGs Development Mission-** It was introduced in the Union Budget 2023-24 to improve the socio-economic status of PVTGs and bridging gaps in health, education, livelihoods, and basic infrastructure.

### What is PM-JANMAM scheme?

- **Launch-** On [Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas](#) (Birth anniversary of Birsa Munda) in Jharkhand.
- **Objective-** To provide essential amenities such as road and telecom connectivity, electricity, secure housing, clean drinking water, sanitation, and improved access to education, health, nutrition, and sustainable livelihood opportunities.
- **Awareness generation-** The government will showcase and spread awareness of various government schemes made for the tribals.
- **Coordinating role-** The scheme will be implemented by 9 ministries with Ministry of Tribal Affairs playing the key role.
- **Beneficiary-** Government has identified 75 tribal communities and primitive tribes with a population of lakhs who reside in more than 22 thousand villages in the country.
- **Focus-** 11 critical interventions for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).

Provisions	About
Housing	To provide 4.90 lakh pucca homes

<b>Connectivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 8,000 kilometers of roads at a cost of Rs 1 crore per kilometre.</li> <li>• Installation of mobile towers.</li> </ul>
<b>Drinking water supply</b>	Piped water supply for all Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) habitations.
<b>Community water supply</b>	It will be provided in 2,500 villages/habitations with a population of less than 20 households.
<b>Bandhan Vikas Kendra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a unit of 15 to 20 tribal self-help groups (SHGs) that collect and process minor forest produce (MFP) such as honey, tamarind, gum, etc.</li> <li>• The SHGs are trained and provided with equipment, working capital, and marketing support to add value to the products and sell them at higher prices.</li> </ul>
<b>Hostel facility</b>	To provide 500 hostels
<b>Health infrastructure</b>	To provide 1000 mobile medical units for 10 districts.
<b>Education and training</b>	To provide vocational education and skilling centres in 60 Aspirational PVTG block.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multipurpose centres.</li> <li>• Construction of Anganwadi centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Renewable energy</b>	To provide solar off-grid system and solar lighting in streets.
<b>Electricity</b>	Last mile electricity connection for 57,000 households.

- **Ayush Wellness Centres-** It will be set up by the Ministry of AYUSH and AYUSH facilities will be extended to PVTG habitations through mobile medical units.
- **Skill enhancement-** Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship will facilitate skill and vocational training in PVTG habitations, multipurpose centres and hostels according to suitable skills of these communities.

### **What are the challenges in implementation of the scheme?**

- **Data inaccuracy-** There is lack of current data on PVTGs, as no census since 1951 has accounted for them separately.
- **Lack of transparency-** The current project is going ahead with the baseline surveys but the results are not made public.
- **Lack of accountability-** The scheme involves multiple ministries, this may lead to issue of overlapping or conflicting mandate, gaps in service delivery etc.,
- **Loss of ecological diversity-** Some of the interventions such as road construction may affect the availability and quality of natural resources.
- **Loss of cultural heritage-** The scheme provides education, health, skill development etc., this may result in loss of their intellectual and cultural heritage, and reduce their resilience and adaptability.
- **Lack of autonomy-** Mobile connectivity, Anganwadi centres and Bandhan Vikas

Kendra may bring the PVTGs under the purview of state and market forces and compromise their sovereignty and rights.

### **What lies ahead?**

- *National Advisory Council (NAC) 2013* report on the state of PVTGs had recommended that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should design and conduct a Census specifically for the PVTG communities.
- The Census should not just enumerate but also find out the status of education, health, and housing.

### **References**

1. [The Hindu- Special package for PVTGs](#)
2. [PIB- Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan](#)

