



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**  
**(Abstract)**

Decentralised Planning – Annual Plan 2003-2004 – Formulation and Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) by Local Governments – Guidelines – Approved – Orders Issued:-

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**PLANNING & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (A) DEPARTMENT**

G.O.(MS)No. 54/2003/Plg.

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2003

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**ORDER**

Government have decided to allot 50 percent of Tribal Sub Plan funds to Local Governments from the year 2003-2004. Government consider that there is need to improve the quality of planning under Tribal Sub Plan, revamp the implementation arrangements and introduce close monitoring with the objective of empowering the tribal communities within the Local Government system. Therefore, the planning process for Tribal Sub Plan has been restructured and the new guidelines are appended to this Order. The calendar for preparation of Tribal Sub Plan by Local Governments following the new guidelines would be:-

<i>Events</i>	<i>Date</i>
(i) Constitution of Working Group	: 10-06-2003
(ii) Training & Sensitization	: 30-06-2003
(iii) Constitution of Special Technical Advisory Committee	: 01-07-2003
(iv) Environmental Creation and Situation Analysis	: 15-07-2003
(v) Oorukoottam Meetings	: 31-07-2003
(vi) Plan Formulation Meeting at the Village Panchayat / Municipality Level	: 15-08-2003
(vii) Draft Plan Finalisation by all Local Governments	: 31-08-2003
(viii) Development Seminar	: 15-09-2003
(ix) Plan Finalisation and Submission to District Planning Committee through Special TAC	: 25-09-2003
(x) Approval by District Planning Committee	: 30-09-2003
(xi) Plan Publicity	: 15-10-2003

2. The above dates should be adhered for completing the various events noted against them. The date for approval of plan and projects by District Planning Committee is mandatory and if it is delayed, the Local Government would forfeit an amount equivalent to 25 percent of Tribal Sub Plan allocation for 2003-2004, which would be deducted from the General Sector funds.

By Order of the Governor

**S.M.Vijayanand**  
Secretary (Planning and Economic  
Affairs)

To

1. The Director of Panchayats
2. The Commissioner of Rural Development
3. The Director, Urban Affairs
4. Director, Scheduled Tribes Development
5. The Principal Secretary, Finance
6. The Principal Secretary, SC/ST Development
7. The Principal Secretary, Rural Development
8. The Secretary, Local Self Government (Rural)
9. The Secretary, Local Self Government (Urban)
10. All other Principal Secretaries and Secretaries to Government
11. The Member Secretary, State Planning Board
12. The Director of Public Relations (For immediate press release)
13. All Chairpersons of District Planning Committees
14. All District Collectors & Secretaries of District Planning Committees
15. All Presidents/Secretaries of Grama Panchayats
16. All Presidents/Secretaries of Block Panchayats
17. All Presidents/Secretaries of District Panchayats
18. All Mayors/Secretaries of Corporations
19. All Chairpersons/Secretaries of Municipalities
20. Director, KILA, Thrissur
21. Director, KIRTADS, Kozhikode
22. All District Planning Officers
23. All ITDP Project Officers/All Tribal Development Officers/All Tribal Extension Officers (Through the Director of Scheduled Tribes)
24. The Convenor, State Level Bankers Committees (Canara Bank, Thiruvananthapuram) (with C/L)
25. All Convenors, District Level Bankers Committees (with C/L)
26. All Departments in the Secretariat
27. The Accountant General (A&E), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (with C/L)
28. The Accountant General (Audit), Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram (with C/L)
29. The Director, Local Fund Audit, Thiruvananthapuram
30. State Performance Audit Officer
31. General Secretary, Kerala Grama Panchayat Association
32. Secretary, Kerala Block Panchayat Association
33. Secretary, Chamber of Municipal Chairpersons

Copy to:

1. The Principal Secretary to Chief Minister
2. The Private Secretary to the Minister, Local Self Government
3. The Private Secretary to the Minister, Rural Development
4. The Private Secretary to the Minister for Welfare of Backward & Scheduled Communities
5. Private Secretaries to other Ministers
6. The P.A. to Vice Chairman, State Planning Board
7. Additional Secretary to Chief Secretary
8. All Members of State Level Coordination Committee
9. Planning & Economic Affairs Department
10. Local Self Government Department
11. Rural Development Department

**GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN  
BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Though Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) was introduced way back in 1975 with the objective of formulating a plan appropriate to the tribal situation, after the initial years it has not met with much success. Even the initiative of decentralization of TSP to local governments in the IX<sup>th</sup> Plan could not bring any significant change. Thus there is a strongly felt need to improve the quality of planning under Tribal Sub Plan, revamp the implementation systems and introduce innovative monitoring arrangements to move towards the genuine empowerment of the tribal people by giving not only “voice” and “choice”, but also significant control over the utilization of resources meant for their development.
- 1.2 In keeping with the cardinal principle of democratic decentralization, of giving power to the people, particularly the hitherto excluded groups, through the local governments, a separate set of guidelines for preparation of TSP is formulated which embodies the twin objectives of strengthening local governments and empowering the tribal people.

**2. THE TRIBAL SITUATION**

- 2.1 In spite of the high human development in Kerala and its features of equity, most of the tribal communities have continued to be outliers always subject to the danger of being pushed further away from the development process. A quick analysis of the tribal situation in the State reveals the following features.
- (i) Extreme levels of poverty, deprivation and vulnerability.
  - (ii) High levels of exclusion both developmental and social.
  - (iii) Extremely low levels of empowerment – political, social and economic.
  - (iv) Rapid marginalization due to unfair, unequal and exploitative relations of production and exchange between tribal communities and others.
  - (v) Low level of access to entitlements
  - (vi) Practically zero participation in development matters with no autonomy in any form of decision making.
  - (vii) Abnormally huge siphoning off of developmental resources and benefits meant for tribal people by middlemen.
  - (viii) Poor human development with low levels of literacy and access to health care.
  - (ix) Rapid alienation of assets like land.

- (x) Alarming depletion of social capital especially traditional forms of organization and leadership.
- (xi) Quick deterioration of traditional knowledge systems and cultural attainments.
- (xii) Fast increasing tendency to use tribal people as cat's-paws in criminal activities like illicit distillation, cultivation of narcotic plants, stealing of forest wealth etc.
- (xiii) High levels of exploitation of women by outsiders.
- (xiv) Weak delivery system of public services.
- (xv) Dependency - inducing developmental programmes relying on distribution of benefits rather than building up of capabilities.
- (xvi) Implementation of ad hoc and stereo-typed developmental programmes in the absence of proper planning.
- (xvii) Very weak monitoring systems.

### **3. APPROACH TO PREPARATION OF TSP**

#### **3.1 The new approach to tribal development in the context of local governments**

includes the following elements:

- (i) Creation of a democratic niche for tribal communities within the local government system in which they enjoy considerable autonomy in decision making on utilization of resources earmarked for their development.
- (ii) Rights based concept of development focusing on empowerment of the tribal communities through free and fair participation at all levels of plan formulation and implementation.
- (iii) Importance to understanding of the development situation by the tribal people themselves through a process of analysis, reflection and action to come out of the existing plight, realized in a framework for participatory planning from the grassroots.
- (iv) Appropriate mix of programmes for social security, human development and economic development with the proportion depending on the actual situation which varies from community to community and even from settlement to settlement.
- (v) Planning with the family as the basic unit appropriately aggregated at the tribal hamlet level and then at the local level.
- (vi) Full participation in implementation of programmes including execution of public works with handholding by NGOs and institutions of proven capability and commitment.

- (vii) Exposure to concurrent monitoring by independent agencies linked to online correctives.
  - (viii) Building in a system of severe penalties for malfeasance by whomsoever responsible.
- 3.2 What is required is a long term approach to planning, based on a sound data base created in partnership with the communities and owned and interpreted by them. The planning process would feed the preparation of plans not only by the local governments but also by the State government.
- 3.3 Since this process would take some time, for the year 2003-04 only an Annual Plan need be prepared for TSP to take care of the immediate and pressing priorities which are outlined below.

#### **4. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES**

- 4.1 The following development priorities are to be followed while preparing the plan:
- (i) Putting to optimum use the existing land in the possession of tribals preferably through organic agriculture giving priority to locally relevant crops as decided by the tribal farmers.
  - (ii) Providing a homestead of at least five cents to those tribal families who are absolutely landless so as to enable them to have a shelter.
  - (iii) Promoting micro enterprises through the Neighbourhood Group set up following the Kudumbashree mode.
  - (iv) Providing a package of care services to the poorest with focus on women, children, the aged and the disabled. The package should consist of food security, minimum levels of nutrition, health security and basic minimum services like housing, water supply, sanitation and, wherever possible, electricity by integrating available schemes and filling the gaps.
  - (v) Enhancing human development with focus on quality of education right from pre-school up to higher secondary, including providing placement in schools of repute, making arrangements for quality assurance, remedial teaching and re-education of failed students on the Giri Vikas model of Palakkad.
  - (vi) Improving the quality of fixed public assets which are directly and regularly used by tribals including upkeep, upgradation and expansion. These are

anganwadis, schools, hostels, hospitals, worksheds, godowns for tribal produce etc.

(vii) Empowerment by strengthening Oorukoottams and NHGs of women. This would be a joint effort of the State Government and local government.

4.2 There is need to intelligently integrate the existing schemes. For example, for food security and supplementary nutrition, the Annapoorna and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana schemes and ICDS schemes have to be utilised. In order to provide purchasing power the tribal families without work have to be provided at least 100 man days of work under SGRY during the lean season, by preparing a list of work-seekers.

4.3 Using the tribal promoters it should be ensured that every child attends anganwadis or goes to school. Drop out rate should be brought down to zero. Wherever required hostel accommodation has to be provided. These promoters should watch the academic performance of tribal students and give feed back for remedial coaching. At least twice in a year tests have to be conducted by experts on minimum levels of learning. The education component should be suitably integrated with the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, under which a sub-project has to be prepared for tribal areas. Better education scheme should be implemented in full to assure good quality education to poor tribal students in institutions of repute.

## **5. SECTORAL ALLOCATION OF FUNDS**

5.1 No fund should be earmarked by local governments for roads for TSP for the year 2003-04. However foot-bridges may be taken up wherever they are of use only to tribal hamlets.

5.2 Water supply schemes need not be taken up in Village Panchayats where Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency is implementing the Jananidhi programme.

5.3 Money spent for infrastructure should not exceed 25% of the allocation.

5.4 At least 50% should be earmarked for providing the package of care services to the poorest of the poor identified by the Oorukoottams on transparent criteria on the lines of the 'Ashraya' programme under Kudumbashree for development of destitutes.

5.5 In Attapady only schemes not taken up by AHADS should be included. There should be suitable integration right from Oorukoottam levels.

## **6. PLANNING PROCESS**

### ***Step 1: Constitution of the Working Group***

6.1 For the Tribal Sub Plan there shall be a single Working Group chaired by the elected head of the local government. All the tribal members, head of the Standing Committee in charge of tribal development, senior most officers of the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Social Welfare, Tribal Development, Local Self Government, Rural Development, Industries, Health and Education Departments, and the Engineer, would be members of the Working Group. All tribal members of CDS Executive Committee would also be members. The Convener of the Working Group would be the senior most officer of the Tribal Development Department functioning within the jurisdiction of the local government concerned. In case there is no such officer, the Secretary of the local government would be the Convener. All NGOs working within the local government area in the field of tribal development and all tribal NGOs would be represented. The Tribal Promoters from within the local government area would also be members subject to a maximum of six of which three shall be women.

6.2 The Working Group members would be given charge of Wards wherever tribal population is more than 250. The duties of the Working Group would be:

- (i) Update the data base on the tribal hamlet.
- (ii) Take stock of what happened during the Ninth Plan and first year of the Tenth Plan.
- (iii) Identify the levels of poverty particularly extreme forms of deprivation.
- (iv) Identify gaps in infrastructure which are of direct relevance to the tribal community.

6.3 The Working Group would interact closely with the tribal promoters, Ooru Mooppans, representatives of Oorukoottams. Wherever required sub-groups can conduct field visits. It would basically act on the priorities fixed by the Oorukoottams.

### ***Step 2 : Training & sensitisation***

6.4 A Training programme would be conducted for all elected members, Working Group members, Tribal promoters, Volunteers of AHADS in Attappady, representatives of tribal organisations and Tribal Youth Clubs under Nehru Yuvak Kendra, representatives of NGOs involved in tribal development, representatives of Tribal Community Development Societies, and officials of the Tribal Development Department. This training programme would be organised by KILA.

### ***Step 3 : Environment creation***

6.5 The trained persons particularly the Tribal Promoters would fan out to every tribal settlement and hold preliminary Oorukoottam meetings and meetings of tribal NHGs under Kudumbashree. In these meetings the forthcoming planning process would be explained clearly in the local dialect and the Oorukoottams would be requested to hold internal meetings and come out with their suggestions for development projects. Also copies of the guidelines written in simple language would be circulated among the tribal population.

### ***Step 4 : Situation analysis***

6.6 The data from the survey organised by the Tribal Development Department would be consolidated Oorukoottam-wise by the Tribal Development Department and given to the Tribal Promoters who would take it to the hamlets and provide it for internal discussions in the Oorukoottams and NHGs of Tribal women.

### ***Step 5 : Oorukoottam Meeting***

6.7 The Oorukoottam meetings would be held on a fixed day for which notice has to be given at least two weeks in advance during the environment creation phase. The services of all the trained persons especially the tribal promoters would be fully utilised to ensure maximum participation. The local governments should assign different functionaries to participate in Oorukoottams from among VEOs/LVEOs, Agriculture Demonstrators, Health Workers, Anganwady Workers, school teachers etc. Teams of two Tribal Promoters each should be set up by the local government and each team should be given a definite number of hamlets in whose Oorukoottams they have to attend.

6.8 Members of local governments and wherever feasible, the elected heads, should attend the Oorukoottam.

- 6.9 The quorum for the Oorukoottam meetings would be 50% of the adult population and among those participating at least 50% should be women. The attendance has to be taken by the Tribal Promoter and signature/thumb impression of the participants obtained against their names.
- 6.10 The Oorukoottams would have a semi-structured schedule. There would be a plenary session in which the elected Village Panchayat member/Municipal Councillor of that Ward or in his absence the Tribal Promoter would read out a notice explaining the purpose of the meeting and the planning process. The draft of this notice would be circulated by Government. In these Oorukoottams where the participants number more than 25 they would be broken up into groups of not less than 10 people so as to facilitate intense group discussion. The Tribal Promoters would be trained as facilitators for conducting the discussions which would be on the basis of data relating to the hamlet.
- 6.11 Group discussions would be followed by a plenary session and different suggestions for development would be prioritised following the participatory methodology. The prioritised suggestions would be recorded and read out. Copies would be made and at least two copies would be given to the hamlet. Each Oorukoottam would identify two representatives from the hamlet – one male and one female through a transparent process where volunteers would be identified for the plan formulation exercise of the local government, and representatives selected by drawing lots in the presence of everyone. In addition the Ooru Mooppan would be automatically nominated.
- 6.12 To facilitate the successful conduct of the meeting of the Oorukoottam the local government would provide sufficient stationery to the Tribal Promoter.

***Step 6 : Draft Plan Formulation***

- 6.13 For Village Panchayats having more than 25 Oorus, sub-Village Panchayat joint meetings of representatives of Oorukoottam (3 each), President of the Village Panchayat, Chairman of the Standing Committee concerned, elected Ward members, Tribal Promoters of the area and selected members of the Working Group would be held so as to cover about 25 Oorus falling adjoining Wards. This meeting would discuss the prioritized suggestions which would be presented in writing by the representatives of the Oorukoottam concerned.

- 6.14 The meeting would discuss suggestions from different Oorus. The methodology of this meeting would be the same as that of Oorukoottams. Before prioritising, norms for prioritisation would be drawn up after discussions. And using the norms, each suggestion may be prioritised.
- 6.15 The sub-panchayat level Plan formulation meetings would send at least 20 representatives from among the Oorukoottams consisting of 10 men and 10 women to be drawn from among volunteers by lot subject to the condition that one Ooru shall not have more than one representative. These people will hold a Plan formulation meeting at the Village Panchayat level, which shall be presided over by the President and in which all Panchayat members attend. In case the Village Panchayat has only 25 Oorus or less, only one meeting is required for the whole Panchayat. The Members of the Working Group will also attend. This meeting will repeat the process outlined earlier, and come out with a clear action plan.
- 6.16 The DPC may send its representatives both official and non-official to the Plan formulation meetings at the Village Panchayat level. The Block Panchayat and District Panchayat members of the area should also participate as observers.
- 6.17 At the Village Panchayat level Plan formulation meeting, four categories of schemes would be identified, each category giving a prioritized list. They are:
- (i) Schemes to be taken up by the Village Panchayat
  - (ii) Schemes to be taken up by the Block Panchayat
  - (iii) Schemes to be taken up by the District Panchayat
  - (iv) Schemes to be taken up by the Tribal Development Department. This may include schemes for sectors not allowed under TSP of local governments. This list would have to be submitted by the Village Panchayat to the other tiers.
- 6.18 Only schemes which cannot be done at the local level should be assigned to the higher level.
- 6.19 The District Panchayat and Block Panchayat may take up individual beneficiary oriented schemes under the TSP. They may do so directly or preferably through the Village Panchayat.
- 6.20 Municipalities will follow the same procedure as Village Panchayats.

### ***Step 7 : Projectisation***

6.21 The schemes finalised at the Plan formulation meeting at the Village Panchayat level will be written up as proper projects by the Working Groups at the Village, Block and District levels respectively. PERT charts are to be given for each scheme. In the case of schemes targeted at individuals or groups, the eligibility criteria and prioritization criteria among eligible applicants need to be clearly spelt out in the case of prioritization criteria, marks assigned for each criterion has to be noted with the total being 100.

6.22 The subsidy norms would be the same as indicated in GO (MS) No. 20/2002/Plg. dated 06-06-2002 and as modified from time to time. The negative list in the GO would be applicable to the TSP also.

### ***Step 8 : Draft Plan finalisation by Local Governments***

6.23 The Block and District Panchayats should finalise their Tribal Sub Plans as per their allocation under TSP in accordance with the priorities fixed by the plan formulation meetings at the Village Panchayat level. The priorities fixed by the Plan formulation meeting shall not be changed except with the prior concurrence of Oorukoottams or joint meeting of the Oorukoottams, as the case may be. As regards Village Panchayats and Municipal bodies, the Tribal Sub Plan would be the same as the one finalised in the Plan formulation meeting.

### ***Step 9 : Development Seminar***

6.24 DPC shall organise a single development seminar for the Tribal Sub Plans of all local governments in the district. The following members would be invited to the development seminar.

- (i) All DPC members.
- (ii) President/Vice President/Chairperson of Standing Committees of all local governments having TSP allocation.
- (iii) Three representatives from each of the plan formulation group at the Village Panchayat/Municipality level.
- (iv) All tribal elected members of the local governments in the district.
- (v) Key members of the Working Group on TSP.
- (vi) Officers of Scheduled Tribal Development Department not below the rank of Tribal Extension Officers.
- (vii) Representatives of selected NGOs.
- (viii) Selected individuals having expertise in tribal development.

6.25 All local governments having TSP allocation will submit their plan proposals to the development seminar for discussion. The Development Seminar will give special focus to Block and District level plans. If the development seminar suggests any modification, the plan formulation meeting at the Village Panchayat level has to be reconvened and consider the suggestions of the development seminar.

6.26 The priorities fixed in the Plan Formulation meeting shall not be changed except with the prior concurrence of the Oorukoottam or joint meeting of the Oorukoottams as the case may be.

***Step 10 : Plan finalisation by local governments***

6.27 Local Governments should thereafter formally approve their Tribal Sub-Plan and send them to the TAC direct for vetting. Only changes cleared by Oorukoottam or joint meetings of Oorukoottam as the case may be, can be incorporated in the Tribal Sub-Plan. The plan document should include the following:

- (i) Development scenario of the Scheduled Tribes
- (ii) Efforts on Tribal Development during the Ninth Five Year Plan
- (iii) Success and failures
- (iv) Physical and Financial achievements
- (v) Thrust areas identified in the District Plan
- (vi) Description of schemes sector-wise and in each sector giving the existing scenario, the intended scenario, size of the gap and the phased filling up of the gaps with monitorable targets.
- (vii) Credit linkages
- (viii) Efforts at integration & suggestion for higher tiers
- (ix) Monitoring arrangements.

***Step 11 : Vetting of Plans***

6.28 A single special TAC would be set up at the District level under the District Collector for all TSP projects consisting of experts from Government, academic institutions and NGOs. All existing members of the District level Working Group on TSP (State Sector) would be members of the Technical Advisory Committee. DPO would be the Convener of this TAC. They can constitute the required sub-groups for detailed analysis of projects in different sectors. But the full TAC has to clear the plan of a local government as a whole. For all infrastructure projects social maps would be insisted on by the TAC. Wherever the TAC feels that a scheme may not be beneficial to the tribal people, they may refer it to the Panchayat or

Municipality concerned with suggestions. Wherever required the Panchayat or Municipality would discuss this with the joint meeting of Oorukoottams before giving a response.

***Step 12 : Approval by DPC***

6.29 The vetted Plans would be formally approved by the DPC.

***Step 13 : Plan Publicity***

6.30 There would be a Plan Publicity meeting at the Oorukoottam level where all the approved Plans within the Oru as well as within the Village Panchayat/Municipal area by any local governments including Block and District Panchayats would be intimated to the members. In this meeting all the Tribal NGOs, Tribal Youth Clubs and Tribal Promoters would participate. The Ward Member also would attend these meetings. The Working Group will prepare the details for this purpose.

6.31 Each scheme would be explained in detail showing the amount earmarked, the mode of implementation, the benefits expected. Summary of the Schemes would be given in writing to each Oorukoottam in the local language.

***Step 14 : Plan Implementation***

6.32 In order to avoid benami contractors who have played the most destructive role in tribal development the following procedure is prescribed.

- (i) Construction of houses, repair of houses, construction of buildings, setting up of water supply systems and construction of irrigation schemes would be through approved agencies. These approved agencies would train local tribal youth – male and female - in construction technologies and use these groups for the construction. A training component may be built in to the schemes for this purpose.
- (ii) All self-employment programmes including those for male members would be taken up through the tribal NHG network.
- (iii) All integrated schemes for the poorest tribals would be implemented through tribal NHG network with the technical support of the Kudumbashree District Mission.
- (iv) All Schemes of agriculture development would be taken up through farmers' self-help groups or by NHGs of tribal women who would be given sufficient training for this purpose.

**6.33** Technical Sanction would be given by the respective Technical Committees.

***Special Provisions for Attappady***

6.34 In the Attappady ITDP area, the tribal volunteers, Ooru Vikasana Samithies and Thaikula Sangoms organised by AHADS would be fully utilised by the Panchayats in all the stages. For the Plan Formulation team at the Sub-Panchayat and Panchayat levels, one male and female representative may be chosen from the top functionaries of Ooru Vikasana Samithy.

6.35 After plan formulation, AHADS may be consulted and asked to specify those schemes which they would take up. Only the remaining schemes need be taken up by local governments.

***Special provisions for scattered population or low tribal population.***

6.36 Where there is scattered tribal population such families would be called to the meeting of the nearest Oorukootam. In local governments with low and mostly scattered population, group meetings may be held of suitable number of families (from 25 to 75 as decided by the local government) and these meetings shall be deemed as Oorukootam meetings. In local governments with 100 or less of tribal families, the joint meetings of all families will function both as Oorukootam as well as Plan formulation groups.

**7. MONITORING**

7.1 The following monitoring systems would be put in place:

- (i) Quarterly meetings of Oorukootams where social audit would be done as per the procedure to be prescribed separately for the purpose.
- (ii) Quarterly meeting of the Plan formulation Team including representatives of the Oorukootam would be held to review the Plan progress and conduct a general social audit.
- (iii) Independent agencies would be nominated by the State Planning Board to conduct online monitoring.
- (iv) Community based monitoring through tribal NHGs particularly for individual beneficiary programmes would be put in place.
- (v) DPC would set up monitoring Teams who would visit the field and report regularly.

## **8. CONTROL OF MALFEASANCE**

8.1 In order to control malfeasance the following measures are put in place.

- (i) All records of development programmes would be public documents available for scrutiny by any individual or organization.
- (ii) Capacity building of tribal organizations like NHGs, Youth Clubs and NGOs as well as Oorukoottams to conduct social audit. This would be done by KILA and KIRTADS.
- (iii) If TSP funds are diverted or misused the person(s) would be proceeded against for recovery of the amount.
- (iv) A Grievance Redress Cell would function with the District Collector as Chairman consisting of representatives of the Tribal Development, Planning and Local Self Government Departments. This Committee would monitor grievances regarding plan formulation and implementation, conduct enquiries and send the report to Government for referring to Ombudsman in case there is a prima facie case of malfeasance.
- (v) Wherever applicable the provision of Protection of Civil Rights Act and Prevention of Atrocities Act would be invoked against those guilty of misusing funds meant for tribal development.

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