



Launch of Tribal Welfare Projects Under DAJGUA, EMRS and PM-JANMAN

[Source: PIB](#)

Why in News?

Recently, the **Prime Minister inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for projects** worth over Rs 80,000 crore in Jharkhand, including the launch of **Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)**.

- He also inaugurated **40 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)** and **laid the foundation stone for 25 more**, along with several projects under [the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan \(PM-JANMAN\)](#).

What is Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan?

- Originally named the **PM Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan (PM-JUGA)**, is an umbrella scheme to implement existing schemes across 63,000 Scheduled Tribe-majority villages.
 - Dharti Aaba refers to **Birsa Munda, a 19th-century tribal leader and anti-colonial icon** from Jharkhand.
- The initiative aims to **address critical gaps in social infrastructure, health, education, and livelihood** through 25 interventions implemented by various 17 Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

What are Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)?

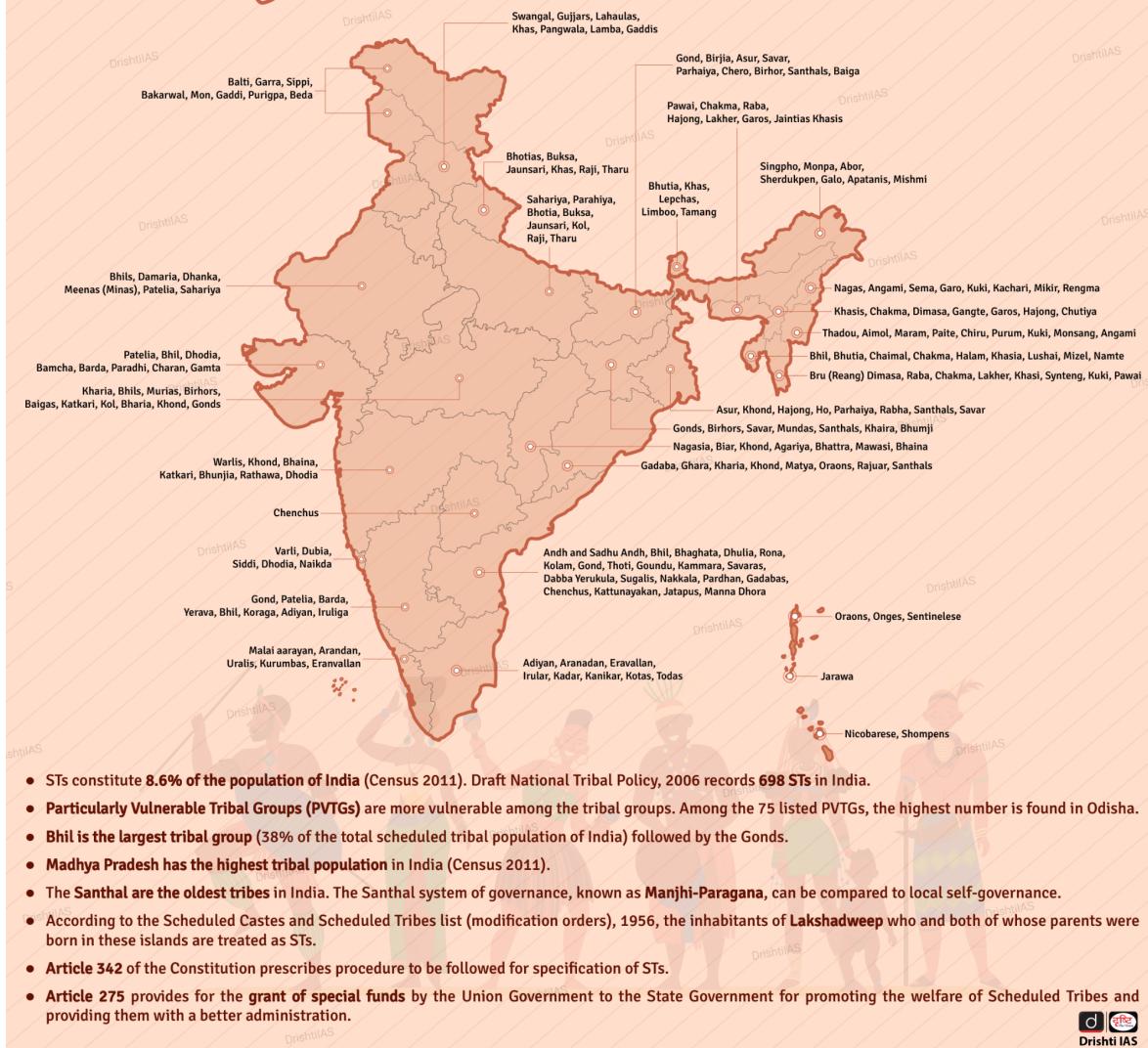
- EMRS is a scheme for making **model residential schools for Scheduled Tribes (STs) across India**. It **started in** the year **1997-98**. Its **nodal ministry** is the **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**.
 - These schools are being developed to **provide quality education to tribal students**, focusing on academic as well as overall development.
 - The EMR Schools generally follow the **CBSE curriculum**.
- The scheme aims to **build schools similar to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas**, with a **focus on state-of-the-art facilities for preserving local art and culture**, as well as providing training in sports and skill development.

What is Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)?

- PM-JANMAN was launched on **15th November 2023**, on [Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas](#), to improve the socio-economic welfare of PVTGs.
- It is **implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs**, in collaboration with the State governments and the **PVTGs communities**.
 - It encompasses various sectors, including safe housing under the [PM-Awas Scheme](#), access to **clean drinking water**, improved **healthcare, education, nutrition**, road and telecommunications connectivity, as well as opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.
- The plan also includes the establishment of [Van Dhan Vikas Kendras](#) for **trading in forest produce**, off-grid solar power systems for 1 lakh households, and solar street lights.

- The scheme is expected to **enhance the quality of life and well-being of the PVTGs**, by addressing their multiple and intersecting forms of **discrimination and exclusion**, and by recognizing and valuing their unique and valuable contribution to national and global development.

Major Tribes in India



- STs constitute **8.6%** of the population of India (Census 2011). Draft National Tribal Policy, 2006 records **698 STs** in India.
- **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. Among the 75 listed PVTGs, the highest number is found in Odisha.
- **Bhil** is the largest tribal group (38% of the total scheduled tribal population of India) followed by the Gonds.
- **Madhya Pradesh** has the highest tribal population in India (Census 2011).
- The **Santhal** are the oldest tribes in India. The Santhal system of governance, known as **Manjhi-Paragana**, can be compared to local self-governance.
- According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list (modification orders), 1956, the inhabitants of **Lakshadweep** who and both of whose parents were born in these islands are treated as STs.
- **Article 342** of the Constitution prescribes procedure to be followed for specification of STs.
- **Article 275** provides for the **grant of special funds** by the Union Government to the State Government for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and providing them with a better administration.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India: (2019)

1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.
2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.
4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 1, 3 and 4

Ans: C

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