



INDIAN TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

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India has the largest concentration of tribal people anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa. The tribal's are children of nature and their lifestyle is conditioned by the eco-system. India with a variety of eco-systems presents a varied tribal population throughout its length and breadth. Moreover the tribal development schemes have not brought any changes in the life of majority of the tribal people. Inclusive growth is not making the fruits of development available and accessible to the tribal population of India.

The present research paper is confined to the origin and theoretical background of Tribal Welfare and to evaluate the tribal development planning, and important eyesight to tribal development in India, particularly in Karnataka. The paper also highlights development of Tribal in India during five year planning period. The Government of India as provide more number of schemes, Welfare facilities and Programmes for the motive to development of Tribal people in India.

KEYWORDS: *Tribal Welfare, Karnataka, Government of India, Schemes*

INTRODUCTION

The tribal communities are small-scale, simple in character, with contiguous populations and socio-cultural homogeneity. There is less complex division of labour, apart from those necessitated by age and sex factors. Tribal societies are kin-based and segmentary in composition. The socio-economic and cultural life of the tribal groups of India varies from tribe to tribe and region to region. They belong to various ethnic stocks, have distinct pattern of economy, technology, and religious behaviour and speak a large number of languages and dialects. The problems of tribals have attracted special attention of social reformers and political leaders since the attainment of independence of India. Therefore, planned efforts have been made and series of innovative plans, programmes, structures and

institutions have been created with a view to bring about change in the lives of the tribal people. Tribal people constitute a different social group in view of their socio-cultural characteristics and varied geographical setting. The tribal people having their own spirit, world view and community feeling, and their own way of life, are sometimes confused with the planned approaches of development programmes. Generally they participate in the development programmes and avail the opportunities gladly, but they strongly feel that, the programmes are against their traditional way of life. Tribal people are very much conscious about their group solidarity and always try to maintain it.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature related to the study undertaken. The purpose of this research articles is to understand the results of various studies already undertaken in the relevant field and to find out the research gap in the present study. *'Indian Tribal Welfare Schemes and Their Implementation: A Study'*.

Research Articles are as follows:

Prasasti Ghosh, (2013), the Development programmes are not only act as the accelerating force in the changing processes. Cultural diffusion and acculturation through the interaction with other non-tribal people in each spheres also bring changes in long term process. The Santals called themselves 'Hor Hopon' or sons of Man. In early days they had their traditional institution through which they made acquainted with their cultural heritage. In pre independence period Christian missionaries brought them under the impact of modern education.

Sundara Rao and Ramu (2014), in the present study an attempt is made to present the different dimensions relating to tribal development policy adopted by the Government of India during the period of economic planning. The analysis broadly presented in four different parts.

Rajneesh, (2014), the present research paper is confined to the impacts of Rural Development Schemes in the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. The concept of tribal development started with the plan period and government trying to merge the tribal with the mainstream, but after more than 6 decades of independence is still worried about tribal development.

Harishankar Banothu, (2016), in conclusion, it can be summed up that "Inclusion" should be seen as a process of including these excluded sections of the population as agents whose participation is essential in the very design of the development process and not simply welfare targets of development programmes. It is necessary that steps should be taken to make these people informed about the development schemes. At the same time procedures of sanctioning of the schemes should be made easy so that the number of total benefitted families increase.

Gandhimathi, (2016), in the present paper highlights that the total literacy rate of the tribal in India is 47.1 per cent whereas it is 64.8 per cent at the national level. And on the basis of male – female percentage, the male accounts 59.2 percent (73.3 National) and female 34.8 percent (53.7 National) For the development of a society there is need for equitable and balanced progress of all these sections of human communities and for this perspective, it is imperative to bring the weaker, deprived and discriminated sections such as Scheduled Tribes

(STs) in India to the forefront of educational revolution and mainstream of National Development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

As already mentioned that major objective of this study is to examine Indian Tribal Welfare Schemes and Their Implementation: A Study; with a view to make the study more meaningful, certain specific aspect have also been studied and they are as under:

1. To study the origin and theoretical background of Tribal Welfare in India.
2. To know the Evaluation of The Tribal Development Planning in India.
3. To examine scheduled tribal development in India, particularly in Karnataka.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is basically descriptive in nature. For the purpose of the study, secondary information has been gathered from the existing literature such as relevant research based on books, articles, Annual Reports and some relevant website have been visited for the appreciation of the conceptual issues involved.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study has the following limitations:

1. The study is based on Secondary data. So, the limitations of secondary data may also creep in and have an impact on the present study.

Terminology of Tribal

The "tribe" means a group of human beings have a defined of life with definite rules, customs, morality, tradition, language way and worships. They traditionally live in forest and mountains. They derived their food and fodder from animal and plants.

ORIGIN OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

Evolution of Tribal Development Programmes Development is a process with several dimensions and numerous inter linkages for the betterment of the people. It is essential to bring about more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting social justice and efficiency of production, to provide a greater variety of facilities like education, health services, nutrition, housing etc (Mehta; 1994). The pace of development also differs from tribe to tribe and from region to region. Government speaks about preserving the socio-cultural identity of the tribal's on the one hand while on the other pledges to bring the tribals into the mainstream of economic development through special efforts. The development of tribal women all over India is a burning issue. There are numbers of voluntary organizations, government departments, research institutions which are continuously engaged in the

development of tribal women. India is one of the nation-states of the world to have elaborated preferential arrangements for the hundreds of ethnic

minorities in general and tribal communities in particular.

Table No. 1: Development of Women's Welfare through Five Year Plans

SL. No	Year	Five Year Plans	Women's Welfare Measures
1.	1951-56	First Five Year Plan	Central Social Welfare Board
2.	1956-61	Second Five Year Plan	Mahila Mandals were organized
3.	1961-66	Third Five Year Plan	Woman Education
4.	1969-74	Fourth Five Year Plan	Family planning immunization and supplementary nutrition for children.
5.	1974-79	Fifth Five Year Plan	Training of Women and Functional Literacy
6.	1989-85	Sixth Five Year Plan	Adopted a multi-disciplinary approach with trust on health, education and employment.
7.	1985-90	Seventh Five Year Plan	Establish a separate department for women and children under the human resource ministry
8.	1992-97	Eighth Five Year Plan	Empowerment of Women
9.	1997-02	Ninth Five Year Plan	National Policy on Empowerment women was adopted in April 2001 self-help groups were more active for creating awareness and confidence and giving training for women.
10.	2002-07	Tenth Five Year Plan	The plan has focused on the welfare and development of all the vulnerable section of society especially women.
11.	2007-12	Eleventh Five Year Plan	The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGP).

Source: Compiled from Indian Five Year Plans.

EVALUATION OF THE TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Tribal development issues as brought out are so distinguished that it rightly called for the distinguished approach in development planning. Jawaharlal Nehru, the chief architect of the Indian Planning and development, was very much in favour of the integration of tribals with the mainstream of the nation. Though the foundation and basic approach of the tribal development of scheduled tribes are in the line of the constitutional framework as laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru (1961), it was further evolved by the Dhebar Commission (1961). This commission recommended an integrated approach based on the minimum basic items like food, drinking water, employment, education, health and village roads. The task force on the development of the tribal area which was constituted in 1972 suggested that ecological, occupational and social parameters of development of the tribal population should be properly assessed for the formulation of a policy and implementation so that a steady flow of benefits could be assured to the tribal people. The Dube committee in 1972 tried to design a unique approach for the tribal development and suggested that the problems of tribal development should be defined at the national level. It also suggested area development approach with due respect to sentiments and aspiration of the tribal prospects.

Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka: A Study

The total population of Karnataka, as per 2001 Census is 52,850,562. Of this, 3,463,986 are Scheduled Tribes (STs). The ST population constitutes 6.6 per cent of the state population and 4.1 per cent of the country's ST population. Forty-nine STs have been notified in Karnataka by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 and by the Act 39 of 1991. This is the second highest number, next to Orissa (64) if compared with the number of STs notified in any other states/UTs of the Country. Five STs namely, Kammara, Kaniyan, Kuruba, Maratha and Marati have been notified with area restriction. Kuruba and Maratha have been notified only in Kodagu district, where as Marati in Dakshina Kannada, Kaniyan in Kollegal taluk of Chamarajanagar and Kammara in Dakshina Kannada and Kollegal taluk of Chamarajanagar districts of Karnataka. Of the STs, two namely, Jenu Kuruba and Koraga are among the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) of India having population of 29,828 and 16,071 respectively in 2001 Census. Jenu Kuruba are mainly distributed in Mysore, Kodagu and Bangalore districts, and Koraga in Dakshina Kannada and Dharward districts. In the present census, a low growth rate of 1.6 per cent and a negative growth rate of 1.5 per cent have been reported for the Jenu Kuruba and Koraga respectively. The growth rate

of ST population in the decade 1991-2001 at 80.8 per cent is considerably higher in comparison to the overall 17.5 per cent of state population. The steep growth of ST population is due to addition of Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki as subgroups of Naikda. The sub groups have been enumerated for the first time at the 2001 Census. Naikda, the largest ST have registered a higher growth rate 113.0 per cent, compared to 8.8 per cent during the decade (1981-1991).

i. Population: Size and Distribution:

Naikda alone constitute 84.3 per cent of the ST population of the state. Gond 136,700 (3.9per cent), Koli Dhor 80,627 (2.3 per cent) and Marati 63,549 (1.8per cent) are of the second, third and fourth positions. The ST population of Karnataka are primarily rural (84.7per cent). Among major STs, Koli Dhor have the highest (92.2per cent) rural population, followed by Gond (91.7per cent), Marati (90.8per cent) and Naikda (85.1per cent). District-wise distribution of ST population shows that they have been returned in all 27 districts of the state. But they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Bellary, Raichur, Mysore, Chitradurga, Belgaum, Davanagere and Kolar. The seven districts account for 54 per cent of the ST population of the state. The remaining 46 per cent ST populations are distributed in 20 districts.

ii. Sex ratio:

The overall sex ratio of the ST population of Karnataka is 972, which is marginally higher than 965 reported for state population in 2001. The sex ratio of ST population has improved from 961 reported in 1991 Census. The statement showing comparative sex ratio at the national level and state level for ST population as a whole and the numerically largest four STs is given below: Age Groups All STs (India) All STs (Karnataka) Naikda Gond Koli Dhor Marati All Ages 978 972 973 949 944 1013 0-6 973 961 961 937 946 962. As shown in the statement above, the overall sex ratio as well as child sex ratio (0- 6) of ST population of Karnataka is lower than the corresponding national figures for ST population. At individual tribe level, Gond and Koli Dhor have lower sex ratio in total and 0-6 age group populations, in comparison to the state ST population as well as other major STs.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS

The special programmes for Tribal development have been implemented in our country to benefit the tribal population under backward classes sector from First Five Year Plan.

First Five Year Plan: First Five Year Plan did not play any specific and special attention towards the development of tribal areas, because only certain piecemeal attempts such as educational

schemes, welfare schemes etc. were introduced. These schemes left the concrete impact on tribal community in the country.

Second Five Year Plan: During the second Five Years Plan, recognizing the Socio-economic conditions, prevailing in the tribal areas, concrete developmental schemes were planned. A novel administration system was introduced, with creation of "Multi-purpose Tribal Projects in certain selected Tribal Areas".

Third Five Year Plan: On the recommendation of the Verrier Elevelin Committee, Tribal Development Block System had been implemented under Third Five Year Plan. This system was evolved not only to improve the conditions in the tribal areas, but also to involve the tribal "people in the process of development with the aid of Panchayat Institutions. These schemes and sector plans, which were adopted as the institutions of planned development, resulting in tanning up of tribal economy and improvement of social-service to a certain extent, but it was found that certain regions and groups in tribal areas still remained very backward while others recorded a slow rate of progress.

Fourth Five Year Plan: On the eve of the commencement of Fourth Five Year Plan 489 Tribal Development Blocks had come in to existence for the economic betterment of the scheduled tribes and intensive development areas with large concentration of tribal populations. In this connection the fourth plan envisaged extension of these blocks from 10 to 15 Years and introduction of stage III with an allotment of Rs.10 lakhs per Blocks for Five Year period. About Rs.75 crores were spent by the Union Govt. for the implementation of Tribal Development programmes during the fourth Five Year Plan period. A number of new programmes were also introduced, besides intensifying programmes, which were already popular. Land colonization schemes were started and several Tribal colonies were established. Co-operative. Farming Societies had been introduced and a number of concessions were offered to the tribal people by Forest excises. Revenue Departments and other departments in their respective field though District Level Planning were envisaged during this plan, but they could not take concrete shape, as actual planning was not done at the grass root level. Sectoral planning with schematic budget was also introduced during this planned period.

Fifth Five Year Plan: In view of the weaknesses of the earlier area based programme viz. Tribal development Blocks and Tribal Development Agencies a new strategy was evolved in the fifth five year plan for the foundation of sub plan for the areas of tribal concentration. This is intended to achieve an intensity of attention to the tribal areas and devise

measures to suite their local ethos. About 2/3 of tribal population in the country is estimated to be covered by the sub-plans as were in operation in the Fifth plan.

Sixth Plan: In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was noticed that certain pockets of tribal concentration outside the tribal sub-plan area were still left out of the tribal sub-plan strategy .It was therefore decided during the Sixth Plan that pockets of centre groups villages / pockets having a minimum of 10,000 tribal population of which at least 50 percent are scheduled tribes, should be carved for intensive integrated development and Modified Area Development Approach, (MADA) under the Tribal sub-plan. A definite target of 50% of the scheduled tribal families to cross the poverty line was adopted during the Sixth Plan for the first time. By and large, the target set for the Sixth Plan have been achieved.

Against the target of 4.70 million scheduled tribal families to be brought above the poverty line, it was estimated by the end of 1984- 85,3.45 million scheduled tribal families have been assisted.

Seventh Plan: In the Seventh Plan the objective remains to be indicious mix of area-cum-family development. Simultaneously paying attention to the vulnerable section amongst the scheduled tribes it can easily be ascertained that their resources base mainly on environmental devastation. For the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), about 40 lakhs scheduled tribe families below the poverty line are targeted to be provided economic assistance. In this plan, 3 new ITDPs have been added in Sikkim, by scheduled tribe population concentration norms as a special case and by the end of 1987 -88, total of 184 ITDPs are functioning. ITDPs areas covered 313.21 lakh tribal population.

Table No. 2: Major Schemes, Tribal Welfare and Tribal Programmes in India.

Major Schemes	Tribal Welfare	Tribal Programmes
Anganwadi Scheme	Housing Scheme	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
ZillaParishad Schools	Installation of Hand pump	Villagers Talk AIDS
Ashram School	Distribution of Goats	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Benefit from electric/oil Engines	Bullock – cart	Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme
Tribal Hostels	Basketry Training programme under Nucleus Budget for Women	Family Health Awareness Campaign
Scholarship	SamajMandir	Schools AIDS Education Programme
Consumption Finance Scheme	Tree Plantation	Campaign for Youth
Major Schemes	Tribal Welfare	Tribal Programmes
Scheme under 275 (1) of constitution of India	Distribution of Threshing Machines	University Talk AIDS Project
Monopoly Procurement Scheme	Primary School	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Bullock Cart	Veterinary School	Villagers Talk AIDS
Ration Shops	Distribution of Buffaloes	-----
Adult Education	Distribution of High Yielding Variety Seeds	-----
Chicken Rearing Scheme	Immunization Camps	-----
Coverage of Immunization	Blood donation Camps	-----
Co – operative Department Schemes	-----	-----
Housing Scheme	-----	-----
Mid – day Meal Scheme	-----	-----
Examination Fee	-----	-----
KanyadanYojana	-----	-----
Economic Assistance to landless	-----	-----
Scholarship for Vth Grader Students	-----	-----
Agriculture Department Scheme	-----	-----
Dairy Development	-----	-----
Animal Husbandry	-----	-----

Source: Compiled from ‘Tribal unit of the research department of Indian Social Institute)’. New Delhi.

SUGGESTIONS

The following are the major secondary suggestions to emphasis Tribal Development in India:

- The Tribal rights in land forest should be respected; transportation and connecting should be unprovoked. Hence, Participation of voluntary agencies and NGO tribal development should be encouraged and there is a need to organized and strengthen the women self-help group can play.
- Tribal peoples are not aware with the Rural Development Schemes (RDS) and there is no proper system to educate the rural people about various schemes and their importance. Meeting and Seminars may also be organized with rural people at village level.
- The schemes were made by the government and implemented, but there was no participation of the rural people in it. Hence, it should be given on the formulation of participation of the rural people in it.
- Working Committees and vigilance Committees may be formed at village level for the monitoring of Rural Development Schemes. The Government should take an initiative the transparency in the implementation of Rural Development Schemes.
- The efforts should be made to simplify the procedure, Time period for implementation and actual disbursement of the scheme should be minimized (within 15days to 1 month).

CONCLUSION

The tribal people having their own spirit, world view and community feeling, and their own way of life, are sometimes confused with the planned approaches of development programmes. The socio-economic conditions of the tribal people of India are not appreciable. Their standards of living are still low. Moreover the tribal development schemes have not brought any changes in the life of majority of the tribal people .Inclusive growth is not making the fruits of development available and accessible to the tribal population of India. The present research paper is confined to the origin and theoretical background of Tribal Welfare and to evaluate the tribal development planning, and important eyesight to tribal development in India, particularly in Karnataka. The paper also highlights development of Tribal in India during five year planning period. The Government of India as provide more number of schemes, Welfare facilities and Programmes for the motive to developed Tribal in India.

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