



"Tribal development–welfare schemes"-An overview in the post independent India

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Abstract

Except for Africa, India has the highest concentration of tribal people anywhere on the planet. The tribes are natural offspring, and their way of existence is influenced by the ecology. India's diverse ecosystems result in a diverse tribal population across its length and breadth. The tribal-inhabited areas make up a substantial portion of the country's underdeveloped areas. The tribal population is largely concentrated in small villages or hamlets. In addition to towns and cities, a smaller section of their people has now resided in permanent villages. According to approximate estimations, the significant tribal territories account for around 15% of the country's entire geographical area. Tribal groups the weakest segment of India's population is made up of castes and de-notified tribes. Tribal tribes interacted with non-tribal Hindu caste communities, but remained essentially distinct from the social framework. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a number of development schemes aimed at achieving holistic development for tribals, with an emphasis on convergence of multiple development programs.

Keywords: community development program (CDP), national extension service (NES), education, poverty, Income, living standards, development

Introduction

Soon after independence, the Indian government concentrated on the country's total development, including industries, large dams, mining, and other developmental projects, in order to strengthen the economy through five-year plans. Apart from that, the government was also concerned with tribal issues, and as a result, several policies and programs for the development of the tribal population as a whole were developed. The framers of the constitution recognized the necessity for special treatment for the scheduled tribes and drafted the constitution accordingly, allowing for the creation of a developmental framework for India's poor.

According to the 1991 census, 67.76 percent of people in various states and union territories, except Assam, Jammu, and Kashmir, are members of the Scheduled Tribe (ST). This equates to 8.08 percent of the entire population. The percentage of people who belong to a Scheduled Tribe has grown slightly from 7.83 percent in 1981 to 7.95 percent in 1991.' During the decade of 1981 to 1991, the population of Scheduled Tribes rose by 25.67 percent. In compared to the country's overall population, the growth rate is considerable (23.79 percent). This chapter provides an overview of India's tribal development policies, strategies, and projects.

Out of the overall Scheduled Tribe population of 67.76 million, about 49 percent dwell in three states: Madhya Pradesh (27.73 percent), Maharashtra (1 0.80 percent), and Orissa (1 0.38%), whereas Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Pondicherry have no Scheduled Tribe population.

Approximately 93 percent of Scheduled Tribes live in rural areas. Only three states, namely Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, have more than 10% of their Scheduled Tribe population living in rural regions, with percentages of 14.94, 12.47, and 12.01 respectively. Andhra Pradesh (7.6%), Assam (3.4%), Bihar (7.0%), Gujarat (8.1%), Kerala (3.5%), Madhya Pradesh (4.8%), Orissa (5.1%), Rajasthan (4.6%), Uttar Pradesh (5.9%), and West Bengal (5.9%) are the states with the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the overall population (5.2 percent).

The tribals are generally found in the sparsely inhabited areas of the sub-Himalayan hills and forests, in the north-eastern region, in the central Indian mountain belt between the Narmada and Godavari rivers, and in the southern sections of the Western Ghats ranging from Wayanad to Kanyakumari. Even now, there is a significant divide between tribals and non-tribals.

The Indian constitution established tribal welfare programs by include essential measures. These clauses not only put a stop to the pre-independence policy of apathy, but also testified to tribal welfare programs, making them a constitutional requirement for future administrations of the country.

Provisions by the Indian Constitution

It applies to all tribal people and all locations in the United States having a tribal population.

Scheduled Tribes: Social Security and Social Insurance Tribal Welfare: Planning, project formulation, research, evaluation, statistics, and training Promotion and development of voluntary tribal welfare efforts Development of

Scheduled Tribes Scheduled Areas Monitoring of ST Welfare Grants, based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Ayog.

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is tasked with reporting on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, as well as issuing directives for the development and implementation of vital programs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in any state.

Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989, omitting criminal justice administration in cases involving Scheduled Tribes.

Note: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs will serve as the umbrella organization for the STs' general growth and well-being. However, the development of these communities' sectoral programs and schemes, as well as their coordination, will fall under the purview of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments, and/or Union Territory Administrations, with each Ministry/Department responsible for its own sector.

The Ministry's programs and schemes are intended to support and supplement, primarily through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, State Governments, and, to a lesser extent, voluntary organizations, in filling critical gaps within institutions and programs, while taking into account the situation of STs. All Central Ministries have major responsibility for supporting the interests of Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry adds to their efforts by implementing a variety of developmental initiatives in key areas through specially designed plans. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs oversees these programs, which promote economic, educational, and social development via the establishment of institutions. They are mostly implemented by state governments and union territory administrations.

Organization: The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is led by the Union Minister of Tribal Affairs, with two Ministers of State assisting him. The Secretary, who is aided by three Joint Secretaries, one Deputy Director General, and one Economic Advisor, is the Ministry's administrative leader. The Ministry's Financial Advisor aids with internal finance and budget issues, while the Chief Controller of Accounts assists with budget and spending management. Divisions/Branches and Sections/Units make up the Ministry. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has a sanctioned staff of 139 personnel, with 110 officials on the job. There are 45 Group A postings, 59 Group B (Gazetted/non-Gazetted) posts, and 45 Group C posts. 35 Group C jobs, including 16 formerly Group D posts that have been reclassified as Group C posts in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission.

Vigilance Activities: The Ministry's Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) assists the Secretary of the Ministry in all vigilance matters and serves as a liaison between the Ministry and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). In addition to his regular duties as Joint Secretary (Administration) in the Ministry, the CVO is in charge of monitoring. The CVO is assisted by one Deputy Secretary in carrying out his duties. The Ministry commemorates "Vigilance Awareness Week" every year.

Public Grievance Redressal Mechanism: The Director of Grievances in the Ministry is the Joint Secretary. The Director of Grievances also meets with officers and staff on a regular basis to hear concerns and grievances in person. The public's complaints are also being tracked online (CPGRAMS). Online public concerns sent through DARPG, the President's Secretariat, and other channels are also attended to and monitored.

□ **Parliamentary Committees and the Ministry:** Every year, the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment hears testimony from Ministry representatives in connection with the evaluation of the Ministry's Demands for Grants. In addition, this Ministry has another Standing Committee, the Standing Committee for the Welfare of SCs and STs. In addition, once every quarter, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Tribal Affairs, Consultative Committee Meetings on various topics are held. The contact information for the Director of Grievances, such as room number, phone number, and so on, has been extensively disseminated.

- a. Tribal communities must be recognized by law.
- b. The establishment of designated zones for the tribals' comprehensive development.
- c. Special representatives in the legislature, legislative assemblies, and municipal governments.
- d. Special benefits, such as the reserve of a specific number of government jobs and places
- e. in educational institutions.
- f. The right to use the local language for administration and other reasons, as well as the right to
- g. express one's beliefs.

In addition to the foregoing, three constitutional clauses demand special attention. The Union Executive is granted the right to direct the States in matters pertaining to the administration of scheduled areas under the fifth schedule. The 6th schedule designates tribal areas in Assam and Meghalaya where autonomous district councils and regional councils have been established with the power to make laws governing land management, forests, shifting of cultivation, appointment or succession of chief and headman, inheritance of property and divorce, social customs, and village or town administration. Article 275 (1) of the Constitution authorizes the Union to provide grant-in-aid to states for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes or improving the administration of Scheduled Areas.

The constitution also calls for the formation of a commission to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes. Thus, tribal development in the genuine sense and in the current context of India is a post-independence notion that takes its inspiration from the constitution. Sri Silverman's national committee on backward area development has advocated the "Sub-plan method" with appropriate adaptations for other backward regions for better planning and development. The Indian government established a number of committees, each chaired by a

notable politician or government figure. These committees were mentioned in the Fourth Plan working group report from 1980 to 1985. Under the presidency of Sri. U.N., the Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes was established.

"The challenge is not to upset the tranquility of tribal life but concurrently strive for their advancement," Dhebar wrote in 1961, "not to push anything onto the tribals but work for their integration as members and part of the Indian family."

"The goal of tribal welfare policy should be defined as the progressive advancement, social and economic betterment of tribals with a view to their integration with the rest of the community on a footing of equality within a reasonable distance of time," according to a study team appointed by the Planning Commission and led by P. Shilu A.O. The time duration must vary from tribe to tribe, and in the case of some tribes, it may be five or 10 years.

The Debar Commission (1961) emphasized the importance of a holistic approach. "The problem of economic growth for the vast majority of tribals cannot be solved until land, forests, cattle riches, cottage and village businesses are all mobilized on an integrated basis," they claim. An Expert Committee was established in 1972 under the head of S. C. Dube to advise on the design of a new strategy during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Schemes for Tribal development

The tribal majority areas in the country are broadly divided into three categories, viz., (i) predominantly tribal states union territories (ii) Scheduled area, and (iii) Non-Scheduled areas in the states. All the tribal-majority States and Union Territories are placed in a special category for availing funds. The development and administration of tribal areas is accepted as a special responsibility of the central government even though they are integral parts of the concerned states. Financial provisions for their development were considered in detail by the constituent assembly itself.

The schemes are classified into two categories: (i) central sector programs, which are wholly funded by the central government; and (ii) private sector programs, which are partially funded by the private sector. (ii) centrally supported programs, which are partially funded by the federal government and the remainder by the state governments involved.

The use of state finances may be divided into two major groups. There are two types of plans: planned and unplanned. Technically, the plan covers all of the items covered by the State or Central plans. The non-plan accounts for general management as well as the upkeep of development initiatives.

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) for tribal sub-plans is distributed among states based on the following three criteria.

1. The tribal population of the Sub-Plan region;
2. The Sub-geographical Plan's area; and
3. The state's per capita gross production.

The weighting of these three factors has been established in a certain ratio. While the first two criteria are straightforward, the third criterion determines the amount of aid by comparing the inverse of the State's per capita gross product to the inverse of the per capita gross national product.

Central government, state governments, institutions such as commercial banks, co-operative banks, NABARD, and volunteer organizations are among the financial entities that provide services in tribal territories.

Programs for Tribal welfare

The Indian government has implemented a variety of employment-oriented and developmental programs for tribals. Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), Jawahar Rosgar Yojana (JRY), Prime Ministers Rosgar Yojana (PMRY), and Training for Self-Employment for Rural Youth are some of the important Programs (TRYSEM).

The IRDP plan is exclusively for rural individuals who are poor, whereas the others are for both rural and urban youngsters. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in conjunction with Commercial and Cooperative Banks implement all of the initiatives in the state. In October 1993, PMRY was founded to address the increasing problem of educated unemployment. PMRY is concerned with the establishment of self-employment businesses in industries and services.

Any jobless kid who is metric failed/passed or ITI passed is eligible for the scheme's benefits, provided that he is between the ages of 18 and 35 and his family's annual income does not exceed Rs 24,000 per annum. The kid must also have lived in the region for at least three years and be in good standing with any bank or financial institution. The proposal calls for a 22.5 percent reservation for Scheduled Castes and a 27 percent reservation for OBCs.

This plan offers a maximum loan of Rs 1 lakh per candidate, at an interest rate of 12.5 percent to 15.5 percent.

As margin money, the entrepreneur must provide 5% of the project cost. On such loans, no collateral security guarantee is required. After a six to eighteen-month moratorium, repayment begins and lasts for three to seven years. The government gives a subsidy of 15% of the entire loan amount disbursed, up to a maximum of Rs 7,500 per entrepreneur.

A key aspect of the plan is the provision of mandatory training for entrepreneurial growth. The Program will last one month, and learners will be paid a stipend of Rs. 500 throughout that time. The TRYSEM initiative was

launched on Independence Day in 1979 with the goal of imparting technical skills to rural youth so that they might pursue self-employment in the domains of agriculture and associated activities, industries, services, and commercial activities. The project, which is part of the Integrated Rural Development Program, intends to teach roughly 2 lakh rural youngsters each year from the country's 5,011 development blocks in order to raise them out of poverty.

Rural adolescents between the ages of 18 and 35 who have an annual timely income from all sources of not more than Rs 8,500/- are eligible to apply for this initiative. Scheduled Caste scheduled Tribes (50 percent), women (40 percent), and physically challenged people are given priority (3 percent). The beneficiaries are educated in agricultural and related occupations, as well as industrial, service, and commercial operations. During the training time, trainees are given a monthly stipend or a daily allowance. The training school receives an honorarium as well as Rs 75 per learner every month for raw material purchases.

In recent years, the major focus of development Programs has been on alleviating poverty in tribal communities. Illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment, and agricultural law production are listed as the key drivers of poverty. The fertility of the land is particularly poor in the TSP region since farmers' land holdings are largely on hill slopes. Droughts and soil degradation are also becoming more common in tribal communities. The tribals' work prospects have been curtailed as a result of this. Special Programs, primarily (a) the Asset Program and (b) the Employment Program, were developed in the 1980s to improve the economic position of tribals.

The Asset Program seeks to eliminate poverty and unemployment in rural regions, resulting in an overall integrated development of rural life. The underprivileged are provided direct access to economic assets through this initiative. The money generated by these productive assets is expected to not only repay the bank loans, but also to aid the supported families in crossing the poverty line. The Integrated Rural Development Program is the prevalent name for this initiative (IRDP).

During the difficult agricultural season, the Employment Program, on the other hand, tries to provide employment through public works. According to the employment Program, poverty endures due to a lack of job prospects. The early employment Programs were ad hoc in character, but the National Rural Employment Program (NREP), which began in October of 1980, is now considered a permanent plan Program.

The difficulties of tribal development must be fully comprehended. The Programs should be tailored to the tribal community's individual requirements. In addition, tribal development Programs should be linked with current rural development Programs aimed at alleviating poverty. A realistic and holistic approach to tribal development can provide positive benefits on its own.

Conclusion

The most significant impediment to tribal communities' long-term growth is a lack of understanding of laws and programs designed specifically for them, which must be strengthened, which can only be accomplished by increasing tribal literacy rates. According to government data, tribals have a literacy rate of 59 percent, according to the 2011 census. However, it is a cruel fact that a huge portion of these literary tribes are merely literate for the sake of being literate.

They dropped out of school at a young age, have little awareness of the policies and programs designed for them, and are uninformed of their rights. Government policy should not only focus on tribal development, but also on the long-term development of tribes with their rich culture, customs, traditions, and language, since tribal identity is rooted in their unique culture and traditions passed down from their forefathers.

In this day of globalization, the tribal group urgently requires certain special measures to defend and maintain its culture and identity. Development has no relevance if the true identity of scheduled tribes is jeopardized.

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