



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA: IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES: A CRITICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The problems of tribes 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. The Karnataka State promotes with special cares the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46). The main objective of this paper is to critically analysis the Karnataka state government's tribal development programmes.

KEYWORDS: tribal people , Scheduled Castes , socio-cultural characteristics and varied geographical setting.

INTRODUCTION

After Independence, the Constituent Assembly appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of A.V.Thakkar for dealing with tribal problems. The recommendations of this sub-committee were accepted by the Constituent Assembly. Consequently, adequate provisions were made in the Constitution for the Scheduled Tribes (STs) to provide them special safeguards for advancement and protection from exploitation by advanced or more developed non-tribal sections. Apart from the Directive Principles of the State Policy which put a moral responsibility on the State to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, there are several provisions in the Constitution which ensure equality to tribal's and protect them from exploitation.

The Karnataka state has a sizeable chunk of tribal population. According to the 2011 Census Report, a majority of the tribes in Karnataka constitutes the workforce in agriculture, cottage industry and other unorganized sectors. The Department of Tribal Welfare was formed specifically to address the needs of STs in Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka has launched series of development programmes for the empowerment of women and weaker sections.

Karnataka state has witnessed several tribal development initiatives over a period of time. The Department of Tribal Welfare earmarks three per cent of their plan budget for expenditure on tribal development in the state. The objectives of the Tribal Sub Plan are poverty alleviation, protection of tribal culture, education, healthcare and providing basic minimum infrastructure. Most of the tribal areas of Karnataka state are deprived of basic needs, infrastructural facilities, sustainable livelihood opportunities

and developmental resources. The percentage of permanent houses for tribes is less than 40.0% according to the latest data. The poor sanitary condition of ST households is highlighted by the 2011 Census data, which shows that 76.8 per cent of households do not have latrines and 62.0 per cent do not have any kind of drainage facilities. It is a well-accepted fact that access to knowledge is crucial to improving the human development status of people in the tribal areas.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is completely based on secondary data, the data and broad information has been collected from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, scheduled tribes welfare department of Karnataka and various articles, journals magazines are bases of preparing this paper

OBJECTIVES

- To critically analysis educational programmes
- To study the economical welfare programme by the Karnataka state government

Tribal Area Plan:

The expenditure towards salary and office maintenance of the ITDP offices at Mysuru, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Chikkamagaluru Districts are met out of this fund.

a. Tribal Sub Plan:

Tribal Sub Plan is a significant step in the direction of all round development of Scheduled Tribes. Tribal Sub Plan is being implemented in the state from 1976-77. Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects are functioning in the Districts of viable economic benefits.

1) To lay down policies which will protect Tribal culture and tradition. 2) To provide the Tribal habitat with the basic minimum infrastructure required. 3) To accelerate social and economic progress and to remove the obstacles in the way of development. Besides economic development, educational programmes are also taken up for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. Various infrastructure facilities like housing, drinking water, electricity, roads, health centres, drainage facility etc., are provided under Tribal Sub Plan. In 45 Departments/Boards/Corporations are implementing the Tribal sub plan schemes.

Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd:

The scheduled tribes' development corporation was established in 20-11-2009 and sanctioned 174 posts of officers and staff for implementing the schemes of Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. At District level KSTDC has been opened offices in Mysuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Tumakuru, Hassan and Chikkaballapura districts. In the remaining districts the District Manager and Staff of DR.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation are looking after the implementation of schemes of Karnataka Scheduled Tribes

Development Corporation. The Govt. has released an amount of Rs, 10,500 lakhs from April 2012 to March 2013 and the Corporation has spent Rs.11,895.08 lakhs(which includes backlog funds) from April 2012 to March 2013.

Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs):

The First Five Year Plan emphasized the provision of additional financial resources through a community development approach to address the problems of tribal people rather than evolving a clear-cut tribal development strategy. Towards the end of the plan (1954), 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs) were created. These MTDPs could not fully serve the interests of the tribal people since the schemes were numerous and of a general nature. This approach continued during the Second Five Year Plan.

Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs):

In the Third Plan, a different strategy for tribal development was evolved by converting those Community Development Blocks where the concentration of tribal population was 66Percent and above into Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of TDBs in the country rose to 504. The strategy of development through TDBs had its limitations as well, as it failed to address the cause of the tribal population of the country living outside the TDBs, which comprised more than 60Percent of the total tribal population.

Employment Schemes:**i. Self-Employment Scheme:**

- a. Self-Employment Scheme for Unemployed Youths** – Unemployed Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries are assisted up to Rs.1.00 lakh to start small business activities like petty shop, vegetable vending, cycle shop, dairy, etc., through their service area bank. The Corporation is releasing 50% of the unit cost or maximum of Rs.35,000 whichever is less, as subsidy and the remaining portion will be the bank loan. Bellow table discussed the issues.

Table-1
Progress of Self Employment Scheme (Rs. Lakhs)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy	Bank loan	Total
2009-10	2854	245	517.28	762.28
2010-11	2413	257.99	505.01	763
2011-12	1250	164.4	348.64	513.04
2012-13	3661	765.54	1094.93	1860.47
2013-14	6085	1420.2	293.58	3433.78
2014-15	3371	1004.89	1499.16	2504.05

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

A. Industries, Service and Business (ISB) – Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the projects having unit cost ranging from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.10.00 lakhs to start small scale industry/to purchase passenger or goods transport vehicles, tractor etc.,. The corporation releases 33% of the unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 lakh as subsidy and the remaining portion of the unit cost is bank Loan. Progress of the scheme is provided in Table.

Table- 2
Progress of Self-Employment Scheme for Industries Service and Business
(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy	Margin Money	Bank loan	Total
2009-10	290	16.78	137.25	554.68	708.71
2010-11	300	29.48	162.46	616.12	808.06
2011-12	139	6.79	74.23	296.7	377.67
2012-13	230	134.3	61.32	628.93	824.55
2013-14	556	463.25	0	1529.99	1993.24
2014-15	326	300.03	0	1012.17	1312.2

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

B. Direct Loan:

This scheme is implemented with the Term Loan assistance from the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC). The Project cost ranges from Rs.58,500 to Rs.10 lakh. Rs.25,000/- subsidy will be released to projects with unit cost up to Rs.1 lakh. The Project cost comprises of

5% promoter's contribution, 20% Margin Money subject to Maximum of Rs.1 lakh and remaining portion will be the Term Loan from NSTFDC, New Delhi. The progress of the scheme is furnished in table.

Table 3
Progress of Direct Loan Scheme (Rs. Lakhs)

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Promoter Contribution	Subsidy	Margin Money	Term Loan	Total
2009-10	849	28.18	37.2	116.6	390.11	572.09
2010-11	153	0.75	7.5	8.4	28.44	45.09
2011-12	331	6.13	16.85	25.41	91.68	139.72
2012-13	206	8.82	7.7	40.92	147.95	113.41
2012-13	112	8.82	7.7	40.92	147.95	113.41
2013-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014-15	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

C. Micro Credit Small Loan Scheme:

In order to enable the unemployed ST women beneficiaries in Urban and Rural areas to undertake self-employment activities in a small scale, financial assistance of Rs.5000 per beneficiary will be extended through SHGs. Under this scheme, Rs.2500 will be sanctioned as subsidy and Rs.2500 will be sanctioned as margin money with the interest rate of 4% per annum. The detailed progress of these self-employment schemes described above is provided in table.

Table 4
Progress of Micro Credit Scheme (Rs. lakhs)

Year	No of Beneficiaries	Subsidy	Subsidy money	Margin	Total
2009-10	880	44	44		88
2010-11	2248	56.2	56.2		112.4
2011-12	1000	50	50		100
2012-13	11365	568.25	568.25		113.65
2013-14	7498	401.2	401.2		802.4
2014-15	6214	719.1	310.7		1029.8

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

D. Land Purchase Scheme:

Under this Scheme, the landless agricultural women labourers belonging to Scheduled Tribes will be made them as land owners by providing agricultural lands purchased from the non-SC/ST land owners. Under this scheme, either 2-00 acres of dry land or 1-00 acre of wet land / ½ acre of garden land will be provided to each selected beneficiary. The value of the land to be purchased under this scheme will be determined and fixed by the Scheme Implementation Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Progress of the Scheme is furnished in Table.

Table 5
Progress of Land Purchase Scheme (Rs. Lakhs)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy	Term loan	Total
2009-10	199	99	99	198
2010-11	189	140	140	280
2011-12	123	121.28	121.28	242.56
2012-13	218	243.74	243.74	487.48
2012-13	218	243.74	243.74	487.48
2013-14	276	622.93	622.93	1245.86
2014-15	75	182.55	182.55	365.1

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

ii. Ganga Kalyana Scheme:

A. Lift Irrigation Scheme- Beneficiaries having dry land of 8 to 15 acres near river or perennial water sources are provided irrigation facility by laying pipe line, installation and energisation of pump sets. An amount of Rs.4 lakh is fixed for 8 acres and Rs.6 lakh fixed for 15 acres of land. The progress of the scheme is furnished in Table.

Table 6
Progress of Lift Irrigation Scheme (Rs. Lakhs)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy
2009-10	68	48.83
2010-11	426	356.53
2011-12	1033	678.96
2012-13	0	66.03
2013-14*	0	0

Note: *up to Sep-2013

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

B. Individual Irrigation Bore well Scheme:

Irrigation facility will be provided to the agricultural lands of the small and marginal farmers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes by drilling bore wells, installing pumpset and accessories and energization. As per the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances headed by the late Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa, funds are being released to ESCOMS for energizing the borewells drilled in the backward taluks, utilizing the funds released by the State Government out of pooled funds. The unit cost under the Scheme is Rs.2.00 lakh, out of which Rs.1.50 lakhs is subsidy and the remaining Rs.50,000/- will be the NSTFDC term loan. The progress of the scheme is furnished in Table.

Table 7
Progress of Individual Irrigation Borewell Scheme (Rs. Lakh)

Year	No of beneficiaries	Subsidy	Term loan	Total
2009-10	3120	3066.4	366.87	3433.27
2010-11	4694	3446.16	277.12	3723.28
2011-12	3585	3880.18	168.24	4048.42
2012-13	3756	5047.77	973.49	6021.26

2013-14	1485	1839.42	309	2148.42
2014-15	2914	1147.39	90.92	1238.31

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2014-15

In order to improve the productive assets and generate sustained employment and income for the ST community, the Corporation has been implementing the Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyan Yojana and Special Development Programmes as innovative and challenging schemes as they raise income of the ST community in a sustained manner and their economic status in the society. The Special Development Programmes (as per the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances headed by the late Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa) has been implemented by the Development Corporation for faster development of the backward taluks on par with the relatively developed ones in the state and thereby reducing regional imbalances.

State Programmes for Promotion of Education among Tribes:

The department of Social Welfare was established during the year 1956, the very purpose of starting the department is for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes /Women and Children. Subsequently, Scheduled Tribes were started. The Administrative setup of the department has got three levels.

A. State Level: The Department of Scheduled Tribes welfare is implementing various schemes for the all-round development of scheduled tribes in the State. An IAS officer heads the Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare as the Director at State level. The Director is assisted by two Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director, one Research Officer, one Accounts Officer, one Assistant Statistical Officer and other staff in the Directorate.

B. District level: The Departmental schemes are being implemented through the District Social Welfare Officers in 16 Districts, In 5 ITDP Districts, i.e. Project coordinators are working and in 9 districts i.e. Chitradurga, Belagavi, Raichur, Chamarajanagar, Davanagere, Ballari, Tumakuru, Haveri and Chikkaballapur District Tribal Welfare Officers are functioning, they are working under the administrative control of the Chief Executive Officers of the ZillaPanchyaths of the concerned District.

C. Taluk Level: In 177 (Including newly formed kittur Taluk in Belagavi. dt.) taluks of the State, Taluk Social Welfare Officer is the head of the Taluk Social Welfare office. That officer is implementing the departmental schemes with supporting staff in taluks. They are working under the administrative control of Executive officer of the concerned taluk panchayath.

A. State Sector: The schemes of the department are

1. Centrally sponsored coaching and allied schemes: to depute the ST candidates appearing for IAS/IPS for training to Delhi, Hyderabad and Bengaluru and imparting training for other competitive examinations like UPSC, KPSC, Bank and entrance examinations for technical courses. A training centre is started at Bengaluru which is housed in Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Bhavan, Vasanthnagar. Stifund is provided to candidates who undergo training. The ST candidates who are aspiring to take up competitive examinations are benefitted by the scheme.

2. Morarji Desai Residential Schools transferred from Education Dept.: in each residential school 50 students will be admitted to each class from 6th to 10th standard. Accordingly the total sanctioned strength of each MDRS will be 250. Of this 50% is reserved for ST remaining 50% are reserved for general category students.

3. Morarji Desai Residential Schools (MRDS) transferred from Zilla Panchayath: these Residential schools were working under Zilla Panchayath and have been transferred to the Karnataka Residential Education Institution Society. The Eligibility and selection method for admission - 50 students for each class from 6th to 10th standards are admitted. The reservation is 25% for S.Ts students. Students aspiring for admission to 6th standards must have passed 5th standard and should take up an entrance examination. Students who wish

to take up the entrance examination must apply for the same to the taluk social welfare officer through concerned school head masters.

4. Construction of hostel buildings and servicing of debt: the allocation is made for construction of hostel buildings in the state. During the year 2012 upto the end of December 2012, proposal is sent to Govt. seeking administrative approval for estimates for construction of 17 hostels. Apart from this, two installments was paid to HUDCO towards the principal amount borrowed.

B. District Sector Programmes:

1. Maintenance of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Students: Generally for the children who are living in far off and remote villages and who are unable to attend schools, these hostels are started. In these hostels, the children from Vth to Xth standard are given free accommodation, boarding, food, stationery, uniform and other facilities. In these hostels admission is given to the students who are coming from villages at a distance of at least five km in priority. The maintenance expenditure of these hostels is met out of the funds provided under this programme. The students studying from I to Vth standard are being admitted in the Ashrama Schools. These are residential schools where free education, boarding, uniforms, stationery and other facilities are provided to the students. The expenditure towards maintenance of these Ashrama Schools, and salary of the staff is met out of the provision made under this programme.

2. Hostels/Scholarships/Financial Assistance: As per the requirement of hostels at District level, new pre-matric hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys and Girls are being sanctioned. The budget earmarked will be utilized for the maintenance of these new hostels. In addition to this, the funds under this head is also being utilized for the repairs and improvements of the existing hostel buildings to encourage the parents of the children belonging to the particularly vulnerable Tribal groups an incentive of Rs.200.00 per parent per annum is given to the parent to send their children to the schools. For the Govt. recognized hostels run by the voluntary organization which are housed in the rented building, financial assistance will be given to the NGO, out of the funds earmarked in this budget head to construct own buildings for these hostels. The Universities in Karnataka including the Agriculture University, Financial Assistance is being sanctioned to the Scheduled Tribe students who have taken up research work in various subjects. The fellowship is being sanctioned for collection of material for research work. For the student studying in M.phil course the fellowship amount is Rs.8,000 and for the students studying in Ph.D. course, it is `Rs.10,000 for the entire course. Apart from this for the students who are studying in prestigious Institutions like IIM, IIT, IISC, NIT Rs.1,00,000 is sanctioned to each scheduled tribe student for the entire course as one time grant. Unemployed scheduled tribe law graduates are imparted training for a period of four years in administration of justice. During the period of training a stipend of Rs.2,000 p.m. is sanctioned under this budget head. The strength of inmates in the departmental Ashrama schools and Hostels are enhancing from time to time in accordance with requirement. To meet the demand of additional space, construction of separate rooms/dormitories and other alterations are taken up to the existing buildings out of the budget earmarked under this head of account.

3. Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe Students: this scholarship is awarded to all Scheduled Tribe students studying in Pre-metric classes so as to encourage them to continue their studies. The rate of scholarship boys is Rs.250 and 500 per annum for the students studying from 1st to 7th and 8th to 10th standard respectively. As per the revised rate of the Scholarship for girls 1st to 5th Rs.250, 6th to 7th Rs.350 and 8th to 10th Rs.700.

4. Assistance to ST Families: During 2012-13 an amount of Rs.424.90 lakhs was been provided under Tribal Sub Plan for implementation of Income Generating Programmes under sectors like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, sericulture, industries and commerce etc., to enable the ST families to improve economically and to cross the poverty line.

C. District Sector Programmes (Taluka Level):

1. Maintenance of Pre-Matric Hostels: Generally for the children who are living in far off and remote villages and who are unable to attend schools, these hostels are started. In these hostels, the children from V

to X standard are given free lodging, boarding, stationery, uniform and other facilities. In these hostels admission is given to the children who are coming from villages at a distance of at least five km.

2. Scholarships to Scheduled Tribe Students: The Post-matric Scholarship is being sanctioned to Scheduled Tribe students who are studying in post matric courses.

3. Women Welfare Centres: To inculcate the habit of school going among Scheduled Tribes children between the age group of three to five years, Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres are functioning. 1400 ST children are getting the benefit in 28 women welfare centres in the State.

4. Pre-Matric Scholarships: This scholarship is awarded to Scheduled Tribe students studying in Pre-matric classes so as to encourage them to continue their studies. The rate of scholarship boys is Rs.250 and 500 per annum for the students studying from 1st to 7th and 8th to 10th standard respectively.

5. Ashrama Schools: Ashrama Schools are functioning in the state under non-plan. The salary of the staff, expenditure on the maintenance of Ashrama Schools such as food charges, stationery, uniform and miscellaneous expenditure are borne out of the budget provided under the head of account.

6. Grant-in-Aid to Private Institutions: The voluntary Organizations who are running hostels with Govt. recognition for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe children are given grants towards maintenance. At present 26 Grant-in aid institutions are functioning for the benefit of 1375 students.

CONCLUSION:

Therefore in view of the continuation and increasing severity of the poverty underemployment and unemployment, growing landlessness, failure of tribal rehabilitation and resettlement programmes, very low level of human resource development of tribals, growing exploitation by the mainland people and officials of the State forest department and growing alcoholism. The Indian States had been seriously searching for alternative institutional mechanism to solve the tribal development/empowerment problems in India. Thus, as a way out the Third Sector Organizations (NGOs) was found appropriate to address the above problems.

Therefore, from the mid 1980's the Union and State governments together have evolved and standardized the procedures to provide financial grants in aid and the other logistic support to the NGOs which service the needs and objectives of the tribal development policy in India. This is how the dynamic and socially relevant as well as useful role of NGOs in tribal development/empowerment has been recognized in India. Thus today we find multi farious NGOs with diverse objectives functions and organizational structure in the field of tribal development/empowerment.

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