



“IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA”

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ABSTRACT :

India has the largest concentration of tribal people. 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. For the developing and up-liftment of tribal communities the tribal development planners and administrators have made efforts by launching the various tribal development schemes/programme. The research paper represents that conceptual view point, development and progress, literacy point-view and it is also support with some



of valuable recommendations which are support from the government for the development of tribal in India. Develop a comprehensive policy on tribal development, which derives inputs from people at the grassroot level to ensure sustainable development that is ecologically sound, people oriented, decentralised and culturally accepted. Ensure the collection and collation of disaggregated data to enable benchmarking and monitoring. Conducting a rapid survey of the health status of the tribals and prepare region-specific and tribe-specific health plans. Encourage nutrition security by promoting kitchen garders. Focus on genetic diseases. Ensure greater access to education through convergence of the services of several departments. Include tribal culture, traditional knowledge systems, tribal history and vocational skills training in the school curriculum. Empower tribals at village level to participate effectively in Gram Sabhas, by promoting community based organisation.

KEYWORDS : Tribal, India, Gram Sabhas, Eco-system.

INTRODUCTION

Karnataka state has achieved commendable progress in all walks of life in the post-independence era. The Government of Karnataka has launched series of development programmes for the empowerment of women and weaker sections. Tribal development is a multi-directional process which demands active mobilization of tribes and participation of various stakeholders of tribal development in the process of development. Public-Private Partnership is essential to achieve the goal of tribal development in the new millennium. Karnataka state has witnessed several tribal development initiatives over a period of time.

For the developing and upliftment of tribal communities the tribal development planners and administrators have made efforts by launching the various tribal development schemes/programme. The problems of communication, government assistance and the communities cooperation have, to a more in number, has been overcome and there is no reason why the all-out efforts could not succeed to upgrade the tribal mass in the overall development of programme of the state. In its endeavor towards ensuring faster,

sustainable and more inclusive growth, the Government of Karnataka has committed itself to improving capabilities and productive endowments among the economically disadvantaged and socially marginalized sections of the State.

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.

Research Scholar	Year	Outcome
Sharma	1992	Advocates non-interference in tribal life but welcomes spontaneous integration. This view allows Tribal to decide the pace and nature of integration and development.
Jain	1999	has discussed about planned development among tribal's and has dwelt upon the urgent need to redefine development of different tribal groups in order to rearrange priorities in development benefits.
Dwarika Nath Padhy	2002	Has analyzed the role of co-operatives for Tribal Development which deals with a pioneering and comprehensive work evaluating the working and prospects of tribal co-operatives in India with a special focus on tribal districts of Orissa.
Vaid, N.K.	2004	Has explained about who cares for Tribal Development, which deals with the big question of tribal development from new perspectives. A lot has been said about the issues by planners, social scientists, economists, and social workers.
Tripathi	2007	Has dealt with the tribal development as well as the issues and policy options. He has explored the works in the field of social sciences, on the multidimensional aspects of tribal development in the state of Orissa. He has further explored the pros and cons of tribal development in a broad way.
IWGIA	2009	Analyses a comprehensive update on the current situation of indigenous peoples and their human rights and provides an overview of the most important developments in international and regional processes, during 2008, through the region and country reports covering most of the indigenous world and also the updated information on international and regional processes relating to indigenous rights.
Shinde	2012	Their literacy rate is the lowest for all social groups and female literacy, which is a low 36.6 per cent when compared with the state average of 56.9, places ST women far behind a population that is, itself, disadvantaged to start with. There are disparities between ST students and others at every level and along all indicators of educational attainment: enrolment and retention in primary education and subsequent participation in secondary and tertiary education.
Mahantesh and Sedan	2014	Examined the role of self-help groups in the process of tribal development and stated that these groups had radically changed

		the micro-credit systems in rural areas. Tribals, who form a large percentage of rural agricultural labor, and subsistence farmers find it difficult to source credit from financial institutions and are likely to benefit from the SHG philosophy. Self-help groups promote savings and microfinance among members, but they also have other objectives such as social empowerment and gender equity.
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.
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.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Achievement of tribal mainly depends upon tribal are more participation in the development programme. Mostly it has been observed that due to hazard of participation, the programme, and enactment by the tribal area become only government schemes/programme without tribal people participation. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the progress and success of scheme or programme. Hence, the present research paper has been undertaken.

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 theoretical background of Tribal in India context.
2. To know the Evaluation of Tribal Development Planning and Programme in India, particularly in Karnataka.
3. To analyses tribal development 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. The secondary source of data were obtained from the several government office like integrated tribal development office, block development office, agriculture department, gram panchayat and reports and also some relevant research based on books, articles, Annual Reports and some relevant website have been visited for the appreciation of the conceptual issues involved.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The study has the following limitations:

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

THE STUDY:

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 tribals 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.

SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA: 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: 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.

Table No. 1: Major Schemes of Tribal Programmes in India.

Major Schemes	Tribal Programmes
Anganwadi Scheme	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
ZillaParishad Schools	Villagers Talk AIDS
Ashram School	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Benefit from electric/oil Engines	Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme
Tribal Hostels	Family Health Awareness Campaign
Scholarship	Schools AIDS Education Programme
Consumption Finance Scheme	Campaign for Youth
Scheme under 275 (1) of constitution of India	University Talk AIDS Project
Monopoly Procurement Scheme	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Bullock Cart	Villagers Talk AIDS
Ration Shops	-----
Adult Education	-----
Chicken Rearing Scheme	-----
Coverage of Immunization	-----
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.

THE ANALYSES:

The researchers have analysis and interpretation of the secondary data pertaining to tribal development in Karnataka is carried out and present in below tables and charts respectively. The progress of the scheme for compensation to SC/ST.

Table 2: Progress of the Scheme for Compensation to SC/ST (Rs. In Lakhs)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	% of Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
2012-13	400	400	100	1968
2013-14	400	400	100	2277
2014-15	1000	1000	100	1719
2015-16	1000	750	75	884

Source: Information accessed from Economic Survey of Karnataka 2015-16.

The above mentioned table no-2 and chart 2 show the indicated a study on the progress of the scheme for compensation to tribunals during 2012-13 to 2015-16 respectively. The highest and huge budget allocation in 2015-16 is Rs. 1000 and lowest amount of budget allocation during the year 2012-13 it is about 400 lakhs. It shows that maximum amount of budget allocation is granted for the development of tribunals in Karnataka state. The table also depicted that expenditure for the development of tribunals during the year 2012-13 it is 400 lakhs and in 2015-16 it is about Rs. 750, output results that more amount spent for the study period. It has been also shown in chart no.2.

Chart 2: Progress of the Scheme for Compensation to SC/ST (Rs. In Lakhs)

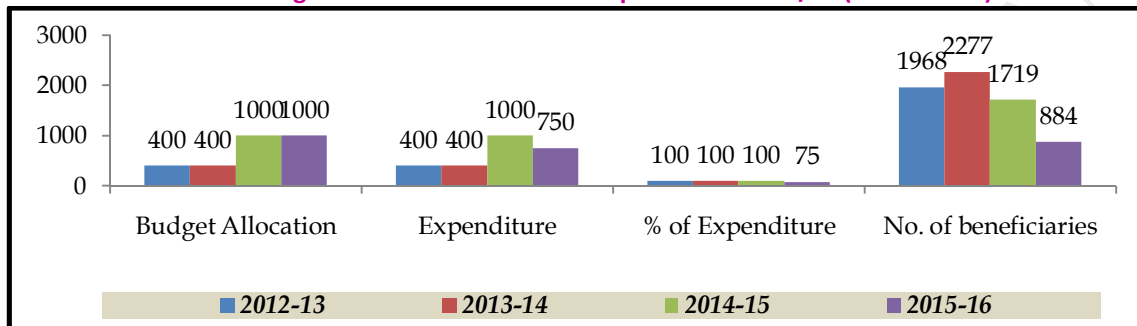


Table 3: Total Households during the 2011

Particulars	Total	SC	ST	Gen.
Total	247	44	23	179
Rural	168	33	20	115
Urban	79	11	3	64

Source: Compiled from Office of the Registrar General, India.

The above mentioned table no -5 show the indicated a study on total households during 2011 in Karnataka state. The table shows that modifications in SC, ST and Gen households in rural and urban areas in Karnataka for the study during 2011 in consideration. Number it is 247 which is classified in rural areas in Karnataka SC it is 44, ST it is 23 and Gen. it is 179 and table also reveals that households in urban areas in Karnataka during the study year SC it is 33, ST it is 20 and Gen. it is 115 respectively. The outcome of above table it is depicted that overall it is 247 which is divided in rural and urban in Karnataka SC it is 44, ST it is 23 and Gen, it is 179. It has been increased and reached up-to the mark of soundness. It has been also shown in chart no -5.

Chart 3: Total Households during the 2011

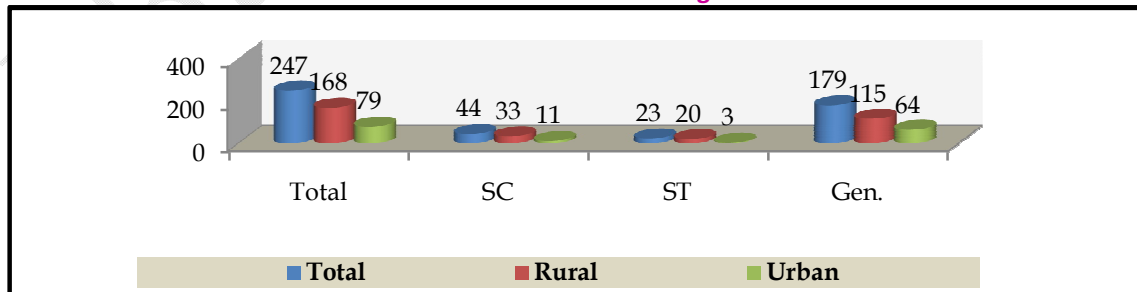


Table 4: Literacy Rates among STs

Year	Literacy Rates among STs		
	Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females
1961	8.53	13.83	3.16
1971	11.30	17.63	4.85
1981	16.35	24.52	8.04
1991	29.60	40.65	18.19
2001	47.10	59.17	34.76
2011	59.00	68.50	49.40

Source: Compiled from Office of the Registrar General, India.

It is seen in above mentioned table no-3 show the indicated a study on the literacy rates among STs Population in Karnataka state during 1961 to 2011 respectively. The highest amount of literacy rates persons in 1961 it 8.53 which is classified in gender-wise of male it is 13.83 and female it is 3.16. It indicates the results of more number of genders are well educated and more number of educational programmes and scheme are properly utilized in span of ten years.

Table 5: Population of Scheduled Tribes in India [From 1961 – 2011]

Census Year	Population		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1961	2,93,57,790	7,72,394	3,01,30,184
1971	3,67,20,681	12,94,481	3,80,15,162
1981	4,84,27,604	32,01,034	5,16,28,638
1991	6,27,51,026	50,07,354	6,77,58,380
2001	7,73,39,335	69,87,643	8,43,26,978
2011	9,38,19,162	1,04,61,872	10,42,81,034

Source: Compiled from Office of the Registrar General, India.

It is seen table no – 4 show the indicated a study on population of scheduled tribes in India from 1961 to 2011 respectively. The population can be classified in three tires in rural it is 2,93,57,790, Urban it is 7,72,394 and overall combination of rural and urban it is 3,01,30,184 which is in beginning stage and it is huge development during 2011 in all three tires in rural it is 9,38,19,162, in Urban it is 1,04,61,872 and huge combination of rural and urban it is 10,42,81,034 respectively.

CONCLUSION:

India has the largest concentration of tribal people. 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. The tribal people having their own spirit, world view and community feeling, and their own way of life. The research paper represents that conceptual view point, development and progress, literacy point-view and it is also support with some of valuable recommendations which are support from the government for the development of tribal in India. Develop a comprehensive policy on tribal development, which derives inputs from people at the grassroot level to ensure sustainable development that is ecologically sound, people oriented, decentralised and culturally accepted. Ensure the collection and collation of disaggregated data to enable benchmarking and monitoring. Conducting a rapid survey of the health status of the tribals and prepare region-specific and tribe-specific health plans. Encourage nutrition security by promoting kitchen gardeners. Focus on genetic diseases. Ensure

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