



## **A STUDY ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

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### **Introduction**

The tribal individuals of India form a vital part of the Indian populace and stand for a genuine amalgamation of Indian culture (Narayan 2002: 11). The present section depends on data identifying various advancement programs designated for the financial improvement of scheduled tribes, specifically Primitive Tribal Groups in India. The investigation uncovers that various advancement projects, arrangements and activities have been acquainted by the government to improving the prosperity of tribal folks.

### **The Constitutional Provisions**

Conceiving reasonably available resources to secure the more fragile segments of the general public from a wide range of abuses was the long distance race task looked by the designers of The Indian Constitution. They were stood up to with the issue of guaranteeing adjusted advancement of these networks so they could assume their genuine position in the general existence of the nation without jeopardizing their own particular manner of life. Albeit numerous arrangements in the Constitution apply to every one of the residents, they obtain a unique essentialness on account of the tribal networks and other in reverse classes since they experience the ill effects of numerous incapacities. Also, a few Articles are only expected for the improvement and assurance of these portions of the general public.

The preface of the Constitution ensures social, financial and political equity; the balance of status and opportunity, freedom of thought, express, conviction, confidence and love. It endeavours to advance organization among masses so as to guarantee the pride of the person alongside the solidarity of the nation. Part III of the Constitution manages the major Right and certifications to every one of the residents' balances under the steady gaze of the law on the grounds of religion, race, rank, sex or spot of birth (Article 15).

This is huge in the tribal setting since these networks have been victimized on practically every one of these grounds previously. Equity of chance in the matter of work with the Government has been guaranteed under Article 16, while Article 17 annuls unapproachability. Much individual flexibility life that of discourse, articulation, living arrangement, and so on., have been ensured under Article 19. While Article 25 concedes the privilege of the opportunity of religion, Article 29 secures the social and instructive privileges of the minorities of whom the tribal networks form a critical part. It is, be that as it may, Part IV, Article 46, which epitomizes resurgent India's new Policy towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. "The State will advance with unique consideration, training and financial enthusiasm of the flimsier areas of the general population, and specifically, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and will shield them from social unfairness and all types of abuse." Part VI, Article 164, makes the arrangement for the arrangement of a different Minister for Tribal Welfare in the conditions of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. Part X, Article 244, engages the President of India to pronounce any territory, where there is a generous populace of the clan, as a Scheduled Area under the Fifth Schedule. A similar arrangement has been made by the clans of Assam under the Sixth Schedule. Under the Fifth Schedule, the official forces of a state reach out to the Scheduled Areas, however, the convenor is approved to alter the State and the Central laws for their tranquillity and great Government". In every one of the States having such Scheduled Areas, a Tribal Advisory Council must be set up and the Governor is relied upon to submit periodical reports to the President of India. Part XII, Article 275, accommodates exceptional focal help from the Union Government to the States for advancing the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. "These will be paid out of the solidified store of India as awards in-help of the income of a state such capital and repeating entireties as may important to empower that state to meet the expenses of such plans of improvements as might be embraced by the State with the endorsement of Government of India to promote the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that state or raising the dimension of organization of the Scheduled Areas in that to that of the organization of the remainder of that State'.

Tribal Areas have additionally been kept outside the domain of the Finance Commission since it was felt that the Constitutional arrangements were so wide in the degree that any plan considered vital for the advancement of the Tribal Communities was entitled to program money related assent once it was affirmed. Part XVI, Articles 330, 332 and 334 accommodate the booking of seats for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha, and in the State Legislatures

for a specific period. Reservation in the Government administrations has been given under Article 335. Article 338, makes the arrangement for the arrangement of an exceptional officer assigned as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the President of India.

Article 339 sets out that "the official intensity of the Union reaches out to the giving of bearings to a State with regards to the illustration up and execution of the plans determined in the ways to be basic for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State."

The President of India is engaged under Article 340 to choose a Commission to explore the states of the regressive classes and recommend reasonable measures. The commission imagined by this Article presented its report in 1961. It made some helpful suggestions relating to the assurance of the tribal' advantages in land and backwoods, anticipation of infringement on cultivable land having a place with the clans; the checking of the abuse of the tribes by the moneylenders, and undertaking advancement measures to improve the heaps of the tribals living in the non-planned zones. It additionally suggested that more assets ought to be made accessible for the welfare plans of the Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 341 and 342, the President is to determine by the open notice, after discussion with the Governor or the Rajpramukh of a State, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of that State. As needs be, in 1950-51 arrangements of such Scheduled Tribes were advised by the President and are contained in the Schedules affixed to the accompanying requests:

1. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.
2. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C) States) Order, 1951.
3. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Order, 1959.
4. The Constitution (Dadra and Najer Haveli) (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1962.
5. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (UP) Order 1967.
6. The Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1968.

Under Constitution arrangements, the above requests once issued could be changed just by a law of Parliament. The requirement for such variety emerged first when The Andhra Pradesh made in 1953 and from there on the production of Himachal Pradesh in 1954. Certain suggestions were later made by Backward Classes Commission delegated by the Government of India in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar, whereupon these requests were again reexamined by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act,

1956 (Gisbert, 1978). On the rearrangement of States by the States Reorganization Act, 1956 and on the institution of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, the Orders were additionally altered by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. These were changed by and by with the production of Maharashtra and Gujarat by the Bombay revamping Act 1960.

The Punjab revamping Act, 1966 likewise brought about the exchange of arrangements of the Scheduled Tribes from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh. In this manner, the Constitutional protections give an expansive structure, however, subtleties of an arrangement of remaking may shift from State to State since every one of them has its own regular issues emerging from altogether different causes.

The arrangements in the Constitution were the primary positive exertion to acquire the tribal networks the standard of the national existence with sufficient shields. Despite the fact that the essential structure of the Constitution can't be viewed as lacking, it creates the impression that the more extensive casing imagined in that has remained to a great extent unused, a portion of the Constitutional shields, Protective enactment and implementation hardware. Compatible with of Directive Principles of State Policy as cherished in Article 46 of the Constitution, the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the exercise of the forces under para-5(2) of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution made the accompanying Protective Regulation.

AP Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959. AP Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960. AP Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1960. AP Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1970. As land comprises the important wellsprings of work to a greater part of clans in the State, the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 was made to defend the interests of clans ashore in the Scheduled Areas of the State. The Regulation has been altered by the Amending Regulation of 1970, 1971 and 1978 so as to evacuate the lacunae and to render its execution progressively successful. Exceptional Deputy Collectors (Tribal Welfare) posts have been made at Elwinpeta in Vizianagaram locale (whose purview stretches out over Scheduled Areas of Vizianagaram and Srikakulam regions), Paderu in Visakhapatnam region, Rampa chodavaram in East Godavari region, K.P. Puram in West Godavari area, Utnoor in Adilabad locale and Nellore solely for Yanadi people group in Nellore region.

The Special Deputy Collectors (Tribal Welfare), the Agency Divisional Officers of the Agency Revenue, Division concerned exercise simultaneous locale to actualize this Regulation. Andhra

Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation 1960 has been proclaimed to manage different cash loaning in the Scheduled Areas and A.P. Booked Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1960 and 1970 have been made to give help from the remarkable obligations to the individuals from Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Areas. In any case, there is no exceptional staff authorized solely for the execution of these guidelines. The Agency Divisional officer and other Revenue Officers are approved to implement the arrangements of these guidelines.

### **Tribal Development Programs**

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) system which was advanced amid the Fifth Five Year Plan depends on the twin targets, (1) insurance of the interests of the clans through legitimate and managerial help; and (2) advancement of improvement endeavours through arrangement plans to raise their dimension of living. In the beginning, the TSP plot propelled 1778 ITSPs covering 65.25 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes populace. There are currently 194 coordinated tribal improvement ventures (ITDPs). Amid the Sixth Plan, pockets outside ITDP zones, having an all-out populace of 10,000 with no less than 5,000 scheduled tribes were secured under the Tribal Sub-Plan under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Up until this point, 252 MADA pockets have been distinguished in the nation. Likewise, 78 bunches with an all-out populace of 5,000 of which 50 per cent are Scheduled Tribes have been distinguished (Govt, of India 2002:426).

### **Plan for Primitive Tribal Groups**

There are 75 Scheduled Tribes which have been distinguished and put in the rundown of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). These clans were recognized in 15 States/Union Territories based on stale or decreasing populace, extremely low dimension of proficiency, for example beneath two per cent and working on moving development, gathering of minor timberland items for occupation, and so forth. In the Ninth Plan time frame, a different arrangement of activity for the improvement of PTGs has been detailed and an aggregate of Rs.2 crores has been authorized under the plan over the most recent two years (Govt, of India 2002:428).

### **Extraordinary Central Assistance**

Extraordinary Central Assistance (SCA) is given to States/Union Territories as a component of a Tribal Sub-Plan technique. Amid 1996-97, the whole spending arrangement of Rs.330 crore was discharged. Awards are given to the State governments under the First Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution to fund plans to advance the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and to raise the organization of tribal regions at standard with different zones in the State. The

measure of Rs. 100.00 crore was given as gifts to States/Union Territories amid 1999-2000. (Govt, of India 2002:428).

### **Young ladies'/Boys' Hostels for Scheduled Tribes**

Young girls hostel scheme was begun in the Third five year Plan with an intend to give private offices to young tribal ladies in the quest for training. Focal help of 50 per cent of the expense of development to the States and cent per cent of the Union Territories are given under the plan. Against the spending arrangement of Rs.3.50 crore for 1996-97 Rs.2.26 crore was discharged for development of 59 inns. Amid 1999-2000 a measure of Rs.393 lakhs has been discharged for 29 inns (Govt, of India 2002:428). Young men's lodging plan was begun in 1989-90 on a similar example of young girls hostel scheme. Against the spending arrangement of Rs 3.50 crore for 1996-97, a measure of Rs.3.19 crore was discharged to States/Union Territories for the development of 68 lodgings. Amid 1999-2000 a measure of Rs.698 lakhs has been discharged for the development of 77 lodgings (Govt, of India 2002:428).

### **Ashram Schools in TSP Area**

This Centrally-supported plan was begun in 1990-91 to give Central help to the States and the Union Territories around 50 per cent sharing premise and cent per cent, individually. Amid 1996-97 against the spending arrangement of Rs.3.0 crore, a measure of Rs.3.87 crore was discharged for the development/augmentation of 15 Ashram Schools. Amid 1999-2000 a measure of Rs.532.28 lakhs has been discharged for the development of 36 Ashram Schools (Govt, of India 2002:428).

### **Professional Training in Tribal Areas**

This is a plan under the Central segment, which was begun in 1992-93, went for giving work chances to the jobless tribal youth to wean them far from troublesome exercises. The Scheme conceives setting up of Vocational Training Centers (VTCs).

Amid 1996-97, against the spending arrangement of Rs.3 crore a measure of Rs 2.98 crore was discharged for setting up of 13 VTCs. Amid 1999-2000 a measure of Rs.375 lakhs has been discharged for 19 Vocational Training Centers (Govt, of India 2002:428).

### **Instruction of ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets**

This Scheme propelled in 1993-94 went for raising the education dimension of tribal females in 48 recognized tribal regions in the eight States with a female proficiency proportion underneath two per cent. The Scheme conceives private, instructive complex up to the fifth standard. The plan is executed by willful associations. Amid 1996-97, a measure of Rs.1.20

crore against the spending arrangement of rupees two crores was discharged for setting up of five new edifices and for the improvement of 33 existing buildings. Amid 1999-2000 a measure of Rs.183.76 lakhs has been discharged for 75 edifices (Govt, of India 2002:428).

### **Tribal Research Institutes**

Fourteen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Every one of these foundations, aside from the ones in Manipur and Uttar Pradesh, have galleries, showing tribal articles. These organizations are being utilized by the States and the Central Government for research, instruction, gathering of information, preparing, classes/workshops, proficient contribution to the planning of tribal sub-plans, production of tribal writing, codification of tribal standard laws, and so forth. Amid 1996-97 the whole spending arrangement of Rs. 1.50 crore was discharged. Amid 1999-2000 a measure of Rs.105.5 lakhs has been discharged to the State governments (Govt, of India 2002:429).

### **Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India**

So as to spare clans from abuse by private brokers and to offer them profitable costs for their minor timberland produce and surplus horticultural items, the Government has set up the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) in August 1987 which is enlisted under the State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. It began working viably from April 1988. TRIFED managed 12 things in 1988-89. For practically every one of the things, the value offered to clans was reasonable. In ensuing years the Federation extended its exercises to cover various new things. It has been selected as a channelising organization for a fare of gum Karaya and Niger seeds. The approved offer capital of TRIFED is Rs.100 crore and the paid up capital has up to 99.98 Rs 70.73 crore in 99-2000. The Government's interest in the offer capital of TRIFED toward the finish of 1999-2000 remained at Rs.99.75 crore and the equalization of Rs.0.25 crore has been contributed by different investors.

### **Plan of Village Grain Banks**

As a component of the Government's endeavours to avert passings of youngsters in remote and in reverse tribal territories, unhealthiness a plan of Village Grain Banks was propelled amid 1996-97. A one-time concede towards the buy of grains, at the rate of one quintal for each group of clans or Scheduled Castes living beneath the destitution line in such territories, storerooms for the grain and buy of loads and scales will be given by the Ministry of Welfare

through TRIFED as the channelising office. The Bank will be overseen by a town board chosen by the recipients themselves, who as individuals from the bank, can acquire grain from the Grain Banks during a shortage. An arrangement of Rs.1.50 crore was made for the Scheme amid 1996-97 for 231 Grain Banks. The portion for 1997-98 was Rs.2 crore for an extra 312 Grain Banks. A measure of Rs.1 crore has been discharged amid 1999-2000, while Rs.2 crore has been reserved for 2000-01.

### **Allow In-Aid for Minor Forest Produce Operations**

This is a Central Sector Scheme with arrangements for a 100 per cent allow to the State-Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs), Forest Development Corporations (FDCs), and Minor Forest Produce (Trading and Development) Federations (MFPTDFs) for taking up the minor timberland produce MFP activity. Under this plan give can be used by the states for (1) fortifying the offer capital base of TDCCs, FDCs and MFPTDFs for expanding the MFPs by and by took care of; (2) development of logical distribution centres; (3) building up preparing modern units for esteem expansion to MFP things; and innovative work exercises by the partnerships.

Amid 1996-97, the spending arrangement of Rs four crore was dispensed to five state organizations. In the monetary year 1997-98, the spending arrangement was Rs.10 crore and in 1999-2000, Rs. 13crore (Govt, of India 2002:429). Help to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry gives concede in help to deliberate associations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes for undertakings, for example, private schools, lodgings, therapeutic units, PC preparing units, shorthand and composing preparing units, libraries and various media units. The allow is commonly 90 to 98 per cent of the endorsed all out expense of the venture and the parity of 10 per cent is borne by the assurance associations. Amid 1999-2000 measure of Rs. 14.74 crore was discharged to 137 NVOs. Thus this article focused on the policies and programmes for tribes in India and for Yanadi tribes, in particular, Andhra Pradesh. The Indian Government and Andhra government have been implementing various poverty alleviation programmes through an Integrated Tribal Development Agency.

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