ABSTRACT

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. They are most vulnerable section of our society living in natural and unpolluted surrounding far away from civilization with their traditional values, customs and beliefs. Sahariyas of Lalitpur in Uttar Pradesh were designated as an ST group in 2003 only and till that time, they were in the category of SCs. Wherever the tribal population is negligible, the government also has not taken any special interest to implement any separate initiative for them. Tribal development plan is not available for them; they have to compete with other categories of the people. Hence this study aims to understand the problems of Sahariya tribal in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh where there was no special initiative for the tribal community and analyse the potential interventions implemented by Government and various promotional agencies for the betterment of them.

The major objectives of the study were to analyse the existing socio-economic and demographic profile of Sahariya tribal, identify the various problems of Sahariya tribal, evaluate the potential interventions of the various promotional agencies and prepare a viable action plan for Sahariya tribal.

The nature of study is descriptive one based on survey method covering both primary and secondary data and adopted convenience sampling of Non-probability method in selecting two Gram panchayats. Simple random sampling technique used to select the respondents. The statistical applications were used Percentage, Scaling technique, Pearson’s Coefficient Correlation analysis and Chi-square test.

The potential interventions have been identified by the opinion of Sahariya beneficiaries and other respondents. Solar light distribution, Cycle distribution, well construction, land bunding, land reclamation program, plantation, goatery, hand pump installation and engine & pipe distribution are the suitable and identified potential interventions which are having positive impact in the life of beneficiaries of the study area.
It is emphasised that wage employment programs (MNREGA) to be catered to create permanent assets for Sahariya livelihood options. Rain water harvesting structures like farm pond, check dam, land bunding interventions to be carried out with full rigor. Community well may be constructed to increase the irrigation facilities for supporting of cultivation and plantation activities. Drought fitted fruit saplings to be provided by agricultural department to use the uncultivable land of Sahariya tribal. Artificial insemination can be given to their cows so that local breed of cows will be productive more. All vaccination may be available in the village level for free of cost. Goatery program can be scaled up in this area to increase the livestock and their income level.

High school and higher secondary school is to be established in field level, so that child drop out ratio will be minimized. And also incentives and transport facilities availed for Sahariya children. More number of tribal residential schools may be provided to avoid child drop out, so that the children of migrant parents be benefitted.

T.B./Silicosis patient to be reviewed and follow up advice may be provided in PHC itself by medical camps to avoid the negligence of Sahariya patient in completing the full course of medicine. Need to ensure the anganwadi centre be opened on all the working days.

Provision of village based measuring units and weighing scales will empower the Sahariya household in many ways. They can weigh or measure the unit before selling the minor forest produces, weigh and check the PDS provisions and other purchased items. It will ensure to avoid the exploitation from the local vendors.

Proper coordination should be maintained and network meetings to be conducted for best practices sharing and avoid the overlapping of activities for effective implementation.

Similar kind of research can be conducted in their respective areas for the benefit of tribal population. Sahariya’s participation and cooperation are vital in the development process. Above all, the government bureaucrats, NGO representatives and other stakeholders should have humanity and like-mindedness in this huge task of Sahariya development.