CHAPTER -II

Review of Literature.

Part- A.

Research is a continuous process, which requires knowledge in previous studies and as it is not easy to assess and analyze any subject especially of social sciences. Hence, the researcher has reviewed some of the Books, Journals, Articles, Research studies related to Tribal Development to acquire a comprehensive understanding. For convenience this chapter is divided into two parts. Part A, presents the Reviews of literature and Part B, discusses the constitutional safeguards provided for the welfare and development of tribals and recent policy initiates for tribal development.

In a different study, he analyses the process of culture change in the Kondareddy Tribe of East Godavari District; (1945). The report of the all India educational survey (1960) a study of the distribution and size of all rural examines the conditions of the schedule tribes especially in Mysore.2

Prasad Rao’s (1970) study on the Jalapa tribe of Srikakulam throws light on the economic life of these people by the outside merchants and money lenders3. The Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulation Act (1917) was tightened up by regulation 1 of 1970 to identify and restore to tribals the lands occupied by non-tribals.

2. The Report of All India Educational Survey (1960)
There are also few studies in the area of Tribal development administration in the district of Visakhapatnam where the present study is also conducted. The Agro economic Research centre, Waltair conducted a study on the land colonization scheme implemented in certain tribal areas of this district 4.

In 1979 the government of Andhra Pradesh issued executive order not to evict non-tribals if their land holding did not exceed 5 acres of wet or 10 acres of dry land 5. In another study, Raghavaiah (1971) traces the causes and exposes consequences of various tribal revolts occurred in Andhra Pradesh during the pre and post independent periods 6. The social, cultural and economic life of the tribals has become a subject of great interest to the scholars, researchers and other academicians belonging to sociology and anthropology. A number of eminent anthropologists and sociologists like S.C Dube, L.P Vidyarthi, Haimen-dorff, Bhowmick and others have produced a good number of works on tribal life. These studies mainly deal with the socio-cultural aspects of tribals. Besides these anthropological and sociological works, there are also vast sizes of works on the various facets of development process in the tribal areas.

4. Agro Economic Research centre, land colonization scheme in Chintapalli area, Waltair Andhra University, 1970 (mimeographed)
5. Tribal welfare department (1970), Government of Andhra Pradesh
Apart from analyzing the dynamics of socio-economic development in the tribal conditions these studies also focus on the role of administration in bringing about the development in the tribal areas. These works are mostly evaluative studies conducted by the Government agencies like planning commission, tribal welfare departments Research institutions both public and private and other agencies. The effect of change process on the socio-economic life of Konda Dora Tribe of East Godavari is the main focus of the study conducted by Raghava Rao (1975) Along with these evaluative studies there are also a few worthwhile research studies conducted by the scholars of different disciplines in the area of tribal development.

There are quite few studies conducted on the different aspects of tribal societies and their conditions in Andhra Pradesh.

Subba Reddy (1977) in his study on naxalite movement in Andhra Pradesh exposes how the non tribal exploitation and the failure of the governmental measures to curb this exploitation has led to the outbreak of Naxalite movement in certain tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh during the early seventies. Prakash Reddy (1977) makes an in-depth analysis of the non tribal exploitation that caused serious unrests among the Gonds of Adilabad which was manifested in the Outbreak of a revolt at Indravelli during the early 80s. Yeenhoven (1977) case studies on human rights and fundamental freedoms studied about adivasis and harijans in India. He says that schedule tribes do not have any distinct physical or rational identity. Sastry brings out in his study the nature and consequences of culture contact between the tribals and outsiders in the areas of Adilabad District.

Michael York (1979) deals with the organizational aspects of Raj Gonds. He discusses the status of unmarried boy and girl, clan and tribe, the pharatry as division of gond society, marriage - primary and secondary - marriage regulations and preferences and rituals, and the analysis of relationship created by marriage-husband-wife relationship, the husband-wife’s parents relationship created by marriage - husband-wife relationship, the husband-wife’s parents relationship and the parent-child relationship. Haimen-dorf’s work on the Gonds of Adilabad is a cogent analysis on the process of modernization in this particular Tribe. L.P Vidyarthi (1986) edited volume consists of a number of articles on different aspects of tribal development administration. Shanthudu makes an assessment of the role of different financial institutions like the cooperative societies banks; T.D. blocks are the GCC in the tribal economy in the selected tribal areas of the state. Similarly K.P Singh’s volume also carries a wide range of articles on the same subject.


15. Prakash Reddy G. The politics of Tribal Exploitation New Delhi Mittal publishers 1987

16. Singh K.P (Ed) Tribal Development in India, New Delhi, Uppal publishing House, 1988
Apart from these works, scholars like B.D Sharma, Jagannath Pathy, S.N Dubey, M.L. Patel, Bhupinder Singh, Roy Burman, S.N. Rath, S.P. Sinha, K.suresh Singh and other scholars have written extensively on the different aspects of tribal welfare. J.P Singh (1988) in his edited volume Tribal women and Development edited various articles written by various authorizes covering the areas such as tribal women and anthropological perspective, Tribal women and economic, empowerment of rural tribal women and strategy of development women. P. V. Rao’s study examines the impact Of schemes and programmes of different development institutions such as the ITDA Girijan cooperative corporation (GCC) Tribal Development blocks working in the tribal areas of this district. The Census of India 1991 provides information and the distribution of households by ownership among STs in 1991 and their access to facilities such as electricity, safe drinking water, toilet facility etc.

17. J.P. Singh (1988), Tribal Women and Development, Jaipur, Ravath Publications


The NSS 38 (1983) and 50 (1993) rounds provide information and per capita monthly consumer expenditure spent by ST population.

The DES (1992) provided a Profile of educational progression of SC and ST children. National Family Health Survey (1992), Andhra Pradesh Provides information on median age at marriage and of first birth of females by their current age among STs and others. Varghese, N.V. (1993) examined the crucial issues about the involvement of the private sector in school education. NSS 50th round provides information on proportion of household with literate adult member and literate adult female member (1993-94) among STs in A.P. and India.

In his recent study Bapuji (1993) evaluates progress of the tribal development agencies working in the same district in the achievement of their main goal of tribal development.

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20. The DES (1992) Profile of Educational of SC and ST children


Bashir, Sajitha (1994) examined Public versus Private in primary education: Comparison of school effectiveness. A study deals with the role of private sector in school education. Sujatha, K. (1994) in her book on educational development among tribes a Study of Sub-plan areas in Andhra Pradesh felt that in order to introduce permanent cultivation among shifting cultivators the government initiated orange and coffee plantation under the horticulture scheme in Andhra Pradesh. They were given two acres of forest land along with Rs. 100 per month in the form of rice and other things for taking care of the plants. The saplings were supplied free of cost. But accepting a new scheme in addition to their traditional cultivation means demand for more labor, which in turn brings change in the structure in the family labor. The situation comes into conflict with the children’s participation in education as their help in household work or in cultivation becomes essential. Kingdon, Geeta, G. (1994) observed that 8 out of 10 PA upper primary and secondary schools in a survey of Lucknow city ran unorganized UPA primary sections in 1991. Mehrotra, Nidhi (1995) surveyed some villages in U.P, H.P. and Kerala and examined why poor children do not attend school in rural India. The study revealed that inadequate infrastructure and lack of teacher accountability in government schools is a biggest problem of schooling.

24. Sujatha
Rajalaxmi Rath (1995) in her book on reservation and social transformation among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes dealt with glimpses of socio-economic life of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Bihar. The book also deals with rational of the policy compensatory discrimination, historical constitutional background, profile of the respondent’s advantages due to reservation, and role of beneficiaries in social transformation. The book presents various case studies, their main findings social implications of reservation. The study reveals that the beneficiaries of reservation have not only broken away from their traditional occupation. Induction in to the government services has given fillip to these communities to contribute actively to the development process. There are three studies in Tamilnadu on schooling which have examined valuable inputs on cost effectiveness and achievement come from these studies.

Many studies focus on schooling in different districts of the UP state, where privatization is very high according to macro level data\textsuperscript{31, 32}.

Mahendra Mohan Verma (1996), in his article Tribal Development in India: programs and perspectives felt that tribals in India as elsewhere in the world have known for their unique ways of living and distinct culture which provide them at distinct identity on the national scene. However, their peculiar life style, crude and primitive technologies and their tendency to inhabit the secluded and isolated areas have led them to economic mystery under development and seclusion from the mainstream of national life. After independence special policy initiatives were taken towards the improvement of their socio economic conditions. The study also analyses in detail the program outlays and expenditure since independence with special reference to schedule tribes of UP. The study indicates towards serious lacuna in planning and implementation and utilization of available resources for tribal development\textsuperscript{33}.

\textsuperscript{31} Dreze, Jean and Haris Gazdar (1996) “Uttar Pradesh: The Burden of Inertial, New Delhi, Oxford University Press

\textsuperscript{32} Srivastava, Ravi (1997), “Access to Basic Education in Uttar Pradesh: Results from Field Survey

Krishnaji, N. (1996) in his study on Poverty, Gender and Schooling: A study of Mahaboobnagar and Adilabad Districts, observed that privatization of schools is very high in these districts. The National Sample Survey Organizations (NSSO) 42nd round found a massive surge in parentary demand and a large scale decline in government schooling system. Noronha, Claire (1996) reports a mushrooming of private schools in the contest of a fall in government school quality in a low income area of Delhi. Nirmal Malhotra and Nalma Rizvi (1997) in their book on annotated bibliography of educational scheduled tribes in India provide general idea about the developmental policy at different stages of time. The volume is useful resource to scholars and planners. The book provides research studies, which are arranged in alphabetical according to the order. This is a pioneering work the first of its kind on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

35. Noronha, Claire (1996) Reports on a mushrooming of private schools in the context of a fall in government school quality in a low income area of Delhi. Probe background papers
36. Nirmal Malhotra and Nalma Rizvi (1997), Annotated Bibliography of Educational Scheduled Tribes in India
K.S Singh (1997) in his book on People of India, National series volume III examined the details of a project on the people of India and provided brief descriptive anthropological profile of all communities of India, the impact of changed development processes on these communities and highlights the linkages that bring them together37.

Eileen Luna (1998) in his article on growth and development of tribal police: challenges and Issues for Tribal Sovereignty, observed that growth and development of tribal population challenge and issues for tribal sovereignty in the country38. Hanumantha Rao, V. (1998) provides a brief discussion of the development of the ST population in last five decades in Andhra pradesh39. The National Council of Educational Research and Training 1998 in their sixth all India educational survey examined the government and private schools at primary and upper primary level with pupil characteristics, social characteristics and teacher characteristics40.

40The National Council of Educational Research and Training (1998) Sixth All India educational survey
The PROBE survey (1999) looked at all schooling facilities available within a village and made a detailed study of facilities for primary level education including schools under private management. There was also a household survey of about 1200 households, where at least 193 families were encountered, who had at least one child studying in private schools either within the village or outside.

Michael Rabinder James (1999) in his article on Tribal Sovereignty and the Intercultural Public Sphere observed that cultural pluralism have generally supported tribal sovereignty to protect threatened nativity.

Harish Chandra Upadhyay (1999) in his edited a book on status of scheduled tribes in India. The book deals with sociopolitical implications of economic change with an egalitarian orientation. The author observed deforestation in the lesser Himalayan Humayun and its impact on the peasant women and the Van Raji tribe. One article covered the criteria for the preservation of Yanadi folk media through mass media.

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S.K. Chaube (1999) in his article on Scheduled Tribes and Christianity in India felt that the movements for tribals started becoming powerful, the blame for unrest was laid mainly at the door step of the Christian missions in India. As a result of such movement the host of hill states was born in the north east India by 1972. Chaube argued that Christianity had played a progressive, in fact integrative role in north-east India within the framework of regional autonomy.

Mahi Pal (2000) in his article Panchyats in fifth scheduled areas says that the constitution 73rd amendment act of 1992 generated a fervor towards establishing panchayats in the countryside that some exempted territories were also brought under its fold. Even though the parliament has not enacted any law in this regard states like Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, and Rajasthan have extended the central act to the scheduled areas. As this was an unconstitutional act on the part of these states tribal leaders protested the attempt of the states to erode the autonomy of the tribal people in their affairs. They mobilized the tribal people around the issue. E. Karuppaiyan (2000) in his article on Alienation of Tamilnadu Panel Data Analysis reviews the results of the two studies conducted in 1989 and 1998 and tribal and alienation. Despite government action and legislation, alienation has not been checked but has increased.

44. S.K. Chaube (1999), scheduled Tribes and Christianity in India, Economic and Political Weekly, February 27-May 5.
Transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals has happened largely through sale driven by consumption needs and also through indebtedness. As development makes land more attractive, tribals will need protection - and urgently\(^\text{46}\).

Divya Shrivastava (2000) in her book The Development of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh deals with the scheduled tribes of MP, the demographic characteristics, and problems faced by them. The book reveals that tribals are away from the mainstream of progress. They were relegated to the basic amenities for minimum standard of living. In the time of Britishers an effort, though half hearted was made to bring them into the mainstream of the society. However it was after independence the central and state government adopted certain measures to identify their problems and uplift their living conditions. The introduction of developmental scheme helped to a certain extent to bridge the gap between general population and tribals. Thus the present work is a chronological account of the various governmental measures undertaken for achieving the targets. The findings of the book are quite useful to the planners, development administrators and those related to tribal in particular\(^\text{47}\).


T.R. Navali (2001) in his book on Law of Prevention of Atrocities on the scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes explores the history of practice of untouchables and commission of atrocities on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. He analyses the origin of the caste disabilities, problems of atrocities faced by them over countries causes and factors responsible for atrocities. It also contains existing enactment on subject to counter the atrocities as also protection against various acts of atrocities of and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes\textsuperscript{48}.

A. Kumar (2002) in his, Tribal Development in India examined the origin and historical perspective, history of tribal administration and recent changes in tribal way of life and suggested a strategy of welfare development for tribals\textsuperscript{49}.

V.Verma (2002) in his book on Kanauras of Kinnaur: A schedule tribe in Himachal Pradesh observed that Kinnaur is the border district of Himachal Pradesh adjoining Western Tribe in the country. The book deals with the nature and climate of the Himalayas demographic spectrum of the tribe, social panorama, faith and religious beliefs, infrastructure and economic development of Kanawar tribe\textsuperscript{50}.

\textsuperscript{49} A. Kumar (2002), Tribal development Indian, Sarup and Son’s Publications, New Delhi
Govinda, R. (2002) in his edited volume, India Education Report: A profile of basic education ‘examined various aspects of basic education in India. He says that India began its endeavor to establish a system of mass education more than 50 years ago. Nevertheless the field of reality amply demonstrates that the task is not yet complete. He has presented an abridged version of selected review papers on education.\textsuperscript{51}

Venita Kaul (2002) in her Early Childhood Care and Education’ dealt with the initiatives needed at the primary level the goal of education for all is, in sincerity, to be attained. She felt that early childcare and education could play a crucial role in the development of the child. He also examines the impact of existing early childcare and education programs and concludes by rising issues that demand urgent attention.\textsuperscript{52}

Geeta, B. Nambissan and Mona Sedwal (2002) in their article on Education for All: The situation of Dalit children in India felt that among the educationally most deprived sections in India are the Dalits (SCs and STs). He traced the roots of educational deprivation of Dalit communities in the caste structure of traditional Hindu Society. Caste dynamics continue to underlie social and economic relations especially in rural India where dalits still occupy the lowest position in the village hierarchy in terms of social and ritual status.\textsuperscript{53}

\textsuperscript{51} Govinda, R. (2002), (Ed.), India Education Report; A profile of basic education, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.


Sujatha, K. (2002), in her Article Education among Schedule Tribes says that education of tribals cannot be left to short-term plan strategies. It is important that planners take a long-term view, which is embedded in a meaningful policy framework covering quality and equity. In order to make education effective and sustainable, building partnership between community and the government is important. Environment building is of immense importance in the context of educational development among tribal communities. She also felt that skill development, competency building, and teacher's motivation also need to be strengthened for sustaining educational development. The teacher should be made the centre of educational transformation, and therefore must remain the primary facilitator.\textsuperscript{54}

Anuradha De, Manabi Majumdar, Meera Samson and Claire Noronha (2002) in their article Private Schools and Universal Elementary Education examined private sector involvement in school education with particular focus on universal elementary education and with special reference to the education of disadvantaged sections of the population. Paucity of research on the private sector in school education as a whole is a major problem.

\textsuperscript{54} Sujatha, K. (2002), Education among Schedule Tribes. it.
Although micro studies cover varying areas and concentrate on different themes, it appears that certain factors dominate the current education seen: A raising demand for schooling and decline in government school quality, a growing number of private schools - even in rural areas. They observed that in a society as diverse\textsuperscript{55}, inequitable as ours important socio-economic differences are washed out in aggregate measures. When people divided into distinct subgroups, widely divergent realities are discovered to be co-existing with in the same educational system. The national Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER, 1994) examined ever enrolment rates and the proportion of enrolled children in private unaided schools at elementary level during among the under privileged in selected states\textsuperscript{56}.

Yogesh Snehi (2002), in his article focus on the tribal situation observed that Indian tribals are the indigenous population of land. Yet they are the most neglected ones - economically, socially and politically. After independence significant changes have taken place and tribals are look into the cities for education and employment. But the fact is that till today these communities have not been able to identify with the main stream\textsuperscript{57}.

\textsuperscript{57} Yogesh Snehi (2002), K. Suresh Singh (Ed), The Tribal Situation in India, IIAS Publishers, Shimla
James Ortiz (2002) in his article on Tribal Governance and Public Administration examined tribal relationship with tribal culture, history and social values.58

Bakshi and Kiran Bala (2002), in their book dealt with the socio economic status of several scheduled tribes inhabitating in various regions of our subcontinent. It is observed that their life styles, customs and tradition are quite different from the general population. They live in their own world. The social backwardness has been assessed at various levels and schemes have been launched for their education of the children, to provide them health facilities as well jobs for their daily needs. The book covered major areas of scheduled tribes and the raj scheduled tribes and British parliament, their socio-economic status, life styles and conflicts etc.59 The DES reports on quinquennial world agricultural census of holdings provide information on land holdings and access to irrigation by ST community.60

P.C.Sikligar (2002) in his book on Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention and Implementation examined the SC and ST Act, 1999 felt that SC and ST situation remain vulnerable despite various measures taken to improve their socio economic conditions.

The act is expected to provide necessary legal protection to them against the atrocities. If the act is implemented strictly a dream of social justice and human rights can be fulfilled in real terms\textsuperscript{61}.

The Hindu reporter (2002) says that the report title ‘Along the Narmada’ is based on public hearings where the villagers expressed their anger and anxiety about issue of rehabilitation. The government has no concern for us and has increased the height of the dam without even asking or rehabilitating the people\textsuperscript{62}.

Economic Survey 2002-03 and Approach for 10\textsuperscript{th} Plan and annual Plan 2002-03 which aims at resolving the unresolved issues and solving the persisting problems. The strategy adopted in the annual plan 2002-03 included: (i) Protecting the tribals from land alienation and the related problems of indebtedness and exploitation (ii) Expediting the final pronouncement of the national policy for rehabilitation of the displaced persons with special focus on the displaced tribals (iii) Protect the tribal participation in forest centered activities (iv) For protecting the precarious primitive tribal groups and (v) Ensure tribal participation in the developmental process\textsuperscript{63}.

\textsuperscript{63} Economic Survey 2002-03.
Sudhakara Rao’s study (2003) revealed that 80 per cent of the Savaras and 73 per cent of the Sugalis and 70 per cent of the Erukulas are living in nuclear family system. As per his study, the average family size among STs is 4.9 as against 4.8 in the general population\textsuperscript{64}.

B. Goswami (2003) in his book on Constitutional safeguards for schedule castes and scheduled tribes shows that schedule tribes have suffered immense humiliation at the hands of the three varnas namely Brahmins, Kshtriyas, Vysyas and relegated to the lowest rung of the ladder. The constitution makers realized this and bestowed certain extra benefits and facilities such as reservation government jobs, and seats in legislature, abolition of untouchability, prevention of atrocities, grant of land tenures and forest rights, admission to educational institutions etc. the book has scanned all these measures - legal executive and judicial with a view to examine how far the benefits and facilities intended to be conferred on SCs/STs have actually been maid available to them. The author has also given certain suggestions with a view to ensure unity and integrity of the country and protect the interests of the downtrodden people\textsuperscript{65}.

\textsuperscript{64} N. Sudhakra Rao (2003) \textit{A Demographic Study of Schedule Tribe Population in Prakasham District, A.P. Porject Report, Mimeographed.}

\textsuperscript{65} B. Goswami (2003) \textit{Constitutional Safeguards for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Rawat Publishers, New Delhi}
K.G. Kumar (2003) observes that tribes and fisher folk are the outliers in the Kerala model of development. The tribals of Waynand, who are the forest dwellers, food gatherers share the flight of the other occupational group that has been left out of Kerala’s developmental progress. Tribes and fisher folks are thus outliers in the Kerala developmental model66.

Prakash Louis (2003) in his article on Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes: the Reservation Debate observed that the persistency of constitutionally sanctioned privileges to the SCs and STs by way of job reservation and preferential treatment in educational institutes beyond the period originally specified by the constitution has divided Indians into diverse camps - pro and anti reservationists. The later argue that merit has often taken a second place as a result of such policies that any way benefit only a certain section already privileged among the disadvantaged. However, as data collated from various sources revealed that the SCs and STs continued to be poorly represented in government services and they score far lower than most other sections in several development indicators, chiefly literacy67.

S.N. Chaudhary (2004), in his book on Dalit and Tribal leadership in Panchayats examined the history of panchayat raj in the country. The book analyzes the status of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in panchayats particularly in the light of 73rd constitutional amendment taking a close look at the interface between panchayat and the S.C. S.T. leadership

66. The Hindu (2003), Tribals as Outliers, Feb 22.
67. Prakash Louis (2003), Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes: The Reservation Debate, Economic and Political Weekly, June 21
It evaluates the socio economic and political implications. It also provides socio-economic profile of dalit leaders in panchayats, level of their awareness, their achievements and expectations68.

The Hindu daily newspaper reported that A.P. Tribal village gets paid for pioneer green project for World Bank. Powerguda, a little village in Adilabad district of A.P., has become an environmental pioneer the selling the equivalent of 147 tones of carbon dioxide in verified emission reduction to the world bank69.

Virginius Xaxa (2004) in her article women and gender the study of tribes in India examined concern for focus on women in tribal studies. She felt that it emerged out of gender interest with women issues the world over. The value system governing large Indian society has been the process of change. There has been a shift in the image tribal women who are thus invariably portrayed as enjoying a better social status than their other counterparts in the society. The tribal society the post-independence era has been witness to unprecedented change, which has seen most market and respect of culture, modes of making a living and social differentiation70.

K. Sahoo (2005), in his book on Rural Development Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the efforts made to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The book dealt with socio-economic background of the respondents development of their land housing, health and education, the attitudes and opinions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes towards government officials and elected representatives, their social participation, empowerment etc. it is an empirical study of the ST population71.

The Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy inaugurated the ‘Giripragathi’ project a new initiative for tribal development in the state. The project would be operated in eight mandals of Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam districts where tribal population was substantial72.

Bela Bhatia (2005) reviewed the recognition of forest rights bill 2005 Public supported the bills objective of correcting the historical injustice done to forest dwelling communities’ through the seizure of their lands and forests and thereby addressing the livelihood insecurity that plagues the daily lives of forest dwellers. He says that recognition of the rights of forest dwelling communities required as the present structure of forest managements is not conducive to either conservation or community rights.

72. The Hindu Bureau (2005), AP launches Tribal Development Project, December 2.
A view was also expressed that judicial interventions have rather than addressing the problem, exacerbated the situation and made it difficult to recognize rights.\(^{73}\)

Madha Sarin (2005) in his commentary article on Scheduled tribes bill 2005 says that schedule tribes have been denied their rights and access to natural resources especially whose products made up the chief source of their livelihood. Where they have not been labeled as encroachers and arbitrariness evicted adivasis, they have also contributed to the ranks of people displaced by development projects. He says that the proposed bill seeking to accord recognition to those schedule tribes that once enjoyed such customary rights, is an attempt to set right historical injustices. Unfortunately, bill itself has been a victim of misconception and misinterpretation.\(^{74}\)

Govinda Chandra Rath (2006) edited a book on Tribal development in India; the contemporary debate. The book contains seminal essays investigate the failure of the welfare tribal India, and the consequent efforts by tribes to better their lot by seeking political autonomy and the restoration of traditional rights to natural resources namely water, forest and land. The book contains case studies of little known movements such as Dalitism in Jharkhand and the Kamatpur, West Bengal.\(^{75}\)


\(^{74}\) Madha Sarin (2005), Scheduled Tribes Bill, Economic and Political Weekly, May 21

\(^{75}\) Govinda Chandra Rath (2006), Tribal Development in India: The contemporary Debate, Sage Publications, New Delhi
A.K.Vasudevachary and M.Nirmala reddy (2007) in their essay on “Educational programmes in scheduled Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh” expresses that the poor infrastructural facilities, overall backwardness of tribal areas coupled with poor literacy rate have resulted in increased hardship for tribals. They further says that the government accord high priority to the accelerated development of tribals by implementing welfare and developmental programmes such as educational, cashew development programmes etc, which helps the tribals, lead a better quality of life in terms of health, nutrition, education and employment etc\textsuperscript{76}.

N.T.K.Naik and S.Manasoor Rahiman (2007) in his essay entitled “Status and empowerment of chenchu Tribal Women in Andhra Pradesh” says that the structure of Tribal society is slowly undergoing a process of change due to increasing opportunities for education, greater geographical mobility, emergence of new economic patterns and impact of urbanization, industrialization, Westernization, politicalisation and so on. He endeavors in his paper is to understand empowerment of tribal women in Andhra Pradesh. His study is primarily based on empirical observations and experiences in Andhra Pradesh State\textsuperscript{77}.


K.E. Rajpramukh and K.S. Naidu (2008) in his article entitled, “Tribal Development in India: Problems and Prospective” says that the problems of tribals attracted a great deal of attentions of the Indian polity much before independence, concrete efforts of solving their problems were taken up only after independence. They criticize that, it has always been a top down approach from the bureaucrats sitting in for off places from the tribals which resulting failure of many tribal development programmes. They expresses that the bottom up approach envisages participation of tribals in the very designing and implementation of the projects. The tribal participation of tribals in such efforts remains at a negligible level, if at all it is there. They conclude that tribal development strategies have to be made more human centred.

Constitutional Safe guards for Scheduled Tribes

The constitution recognized the ground realities between castes and communities in India and given protection in education, government’s social welfare measures and government jobs since 1950 to Scheduled Tribes. Action plans are included in the budgets since independence. The plan expenditure on tribal welfare to total plan expenditure increased from 1.2 per cent in the first plan to 13.3 per cent in Eighth plan and about 15 per cent in Tenth plan.

The constitution of India contains a number of important provisions for the protection of tribal community; these includes statutory recognition of tribal communities, their proportionate representation in legislature, right of using their own language for education, and other purposes, etc. Besides, the Directive Principles of state policies visualize the promotion of education and economic interest of schedules castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections and protection to them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Also the constitution includes an enabling article authorizing the state to make provisions for the reservations of appointment or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens, which is not satisfactorily represented in the services under the state.

In addition to the above, the fifth schedule of the constitution provides for the description of scheduled areas in respect of the administration of which, the executive power of the union shall extend, to the giving of directions to the state. The fifth schedule imposes the special responsibility on the state for peace and good governance of the tribal areas. The regulation making powers conferred by the fifth schedule on the Governor is a distinctive
device designed to help imparting flexibility to the union and state laws applicable to the scheduled areas. So far, however, the provisions of the fifth schedule have not been utilized to the full extent by the states. The sub Para - 2 of paragraph - 5 of the fifth schedule specially visualizes making regulations specifically for (a) prohibiting or restricting transfer of land by or among members of scheduled tribe; (b) regulating allotment of lands to members of such tribes; and (c) regulating carrying on of the business of money lending.

The constitution of free India is devoted to the welfare and development of tribal people in a big way. The tribal sub-area approach which came into existence in the 5th plan is a landmark in the development of Scheduled Tribes. It aims at providing health in economic and social sectors. The second important development is the special recommendations made in the National Policy on Education. The policy suggested opening of the primary schools in tribal areas, providing incentive schemes for school going children etc., The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, set up in October 1999 is the nodal ministry for the overall policy, planning and cooperation of programmes for the development of scheduled tribes, scheduled areas (5th and 6th schedules). The tribal development initiatives focus on areas such as income generation, infrastructure development in tribal areas, educational development, employment oriented training, ensuring fair price and food security, promoting voluntary efforts, development of primitive tribal groups, support to tribal development and Finance Corporation at the national and state levels and so on.

Article 46 of the constitution declares that “the state shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of
scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”.

Article 244 empowers to declare any area, where there is a substantial population of tribal people, as a scheduled area under the fifth schedule or in Assam, as a Tribal Area under the Sixth Schedule.

Article 339 lays down that “the executive power of the union government extends to the giving of directions to a state as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the state”.

Article 275 of the constitution provides for assistance to the states for the implementation of the provisions of the constitution.

Article 330, 332 and 334 provide for reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the house of the people and the state legislatures.

Article 335 provides for reservation in the services.

Article 15, 16 and 19 make it possible while legislating on any matter to take into consideration the special conditions of the tribals in the matter of enforcing the provisions relating to the equality of all citizens.

The fifth schedule of the constitution gives certain powers and lays certain duties on the Governor of every State that has scheduled areas. Part B, Para 5 of the fifth schedule says.

Paragraph 4 provides the fifth schedule, part B, for the compulsory setting up to Tribes Advisory Council in each state, having or not having scheduled areas but containing scheduled tribes.
Article 338 is one of the most important provisions in the constitution prescribing the machinery for implementing the safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes and the programs for their development.

Shilu Ao Report (1969) puts the problem in proper perspective by saying that centuries of social repression have engendered in them a feeling of inferiority and it is not surprising that they have lost all confidence in themselves. It takes time to break through the psychological barrier so created and make them feel that they are as good as the plainsmen, given the opportunity to raise themselves in the social scale.

In view of financial constraints and limited resources the task of scheduling and rescheduling of tribal communities can also not be ignored. The advanced tribal communities rubbing shoulders with general masses should be rescheduled so that the more deserving backward and primitive tribal groups should get more benefits and more impetus may be added to their social and economic development. Constitution is committed...“to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and unity of the Nations...”. There exists further need for providing additional statutory safeguard to certain ethnic groups declaring them as “Scheduled Tribe” - the status which automatically entitled them to some special privileges.

The constitutional provisions are useful for the upliftment of the tribal population in order to bring them on a par with the general mass.
A few important provisions of Article 332 are: (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and (2) Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of Every State. (3) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly Assam. (4) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative. There are three special provisions common to all the Scheduled Tribes living within the scheduled areas or outside. The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Thus at a general level, we may divide these safeguards as being of two kinds: (1) Protective and (2) Government concrete show of respect of the customary laws of the tribes concerned provisions are there not to intervene in their customary marriage and succession rules. The protection of tribal land by stopping its transfer to the non-tribal has also been a generally adopted policy in order to put an effective check on land alienation.

In spite of the fact that several efforts were made by the government to empower schedule tribe population, the gap between the scheduled tribe population and general population has widened over years. Even though there is improvement in literacy rate and education among Scheduled Tribes after independence, but as compared to general population, the improvement is less. The women literacy among Scheduled Tribes is much lower as compared to general population. The health standards of ST population, though in general are good, but still, both mortality and morbidity is much higher among Scheduled Tribes. The poor health is associated with low income and poor sanitary and health conditions. They suffer with all kinds of chronic diseases. Their
children are not immunized against six dreaded diseases. So there is every need to improve educational as well as health standards of ST population to improve their general living and welfare. The economic conditions Scheduled Tribes are very low and they are the most under privileged sections of the society at present. They lack even the meager assets such as land and house, which are basic necessities of life for rural people for their livelihood. Majority of these people do not have electricity in their houses which is a pre’ requisite for the development of any society. There is need for further policy initiatives to improve the living standards of ST population.

1.7 Recent Policy initiatives for Tribal Development

The tenth plan’s focus is be on equitable distribution and growth with social justice, through a three pronged strategy i.e., social empowerment through removing all the persisting inequalities, disparities and other problems besides providing easy access to basic minimum services; economic empowerment through promotion of employment-cum-income generation activities and social justice through elimination of all types of discrimination with the strength of legislative support, affirmative action, awareness generation and requisite change in the mind set of people.

The tenth five year plan envisages the provision of potable drinking water to every settlement in the country on a sustainable basis and the pursuit of all possible measures for the rapid expansion and improvement of sanitation facilities in rural and urban areas. Safe drinking water and improved sanitation play a major role in the overall well being of the people, with a significant bearing on infant mortality rate, death rate, longevity and productivity. The poor both in rural and urban areas bear a disproportionately higher burden of the non-availability of the water, as well as its poor quality. Fetching of water for
domestic use, sometimes from far-flung sources, is a time consuming physical burden borne by women, particularly in the rural areas. Apart from the repercussions on the health, this also affects their overall well being. Moreover, 70-80 per cent of illness is related to water contamination and poor sanitation. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to the effects of water contamination. It is also a matter of concern that despite the progress achieved in provision of water supply, the level of water related sickness continues to be high.

The tenth plan envisages a reduction in IMR to 45/1000 by 2007 and 28 by 2012 reduction in MMR to 2/1000 live births by 2007 and 1/1000 live births by 2012 and reduction in decadal growth rate of the population between 2001-2011 to 16.2.

The strategy adopted in the annual plan 2002-03 included

1. Protecting the tribals from land alienation and related problems of indebtedness and exploitation

2. Expediting the final pronouncement of the national policy for rehabilitation of the displaced persons with a special focus on the displaced tribals.

3. Promote tribal participation in forest centered activities and thereby stimulate the tribal economy without alienating tribals from the forest.

4. For protecting the precarious primitive tribal groups, the ongoing schemes will further expanded with effective involvement of voluntary organizations.

5. Ensure tribal participation in the development process by the democratizing the decision making process by strengthening grass root democratic institutions.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, set up in October 1999 is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programs for the development of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Areas (Vth and VIth Schedules), scheduling and rescheduling of tribes, as also the promotion of voluntary efforts in tribal development. The tribal development initiatives focus on areas such as income generation, infrastructure development in tribal areas, educational development, employment oriented training, ensuring fair price and food security, promoting voluntary efforts, development of Primitive Tribal Groups, support to Tribal Development and Finance Corporations at the National and State level, and Research.

The Annual Plan (2002-03) emphasizes educational development of Scheduled Tribes (STs) through the many multiple support schemes for improving the enrolment ratio as well as retention of ST students. As food and nutrition security is of vital importance for the survival and good health of tribal especially the Primitive Tribal Groups, the Annual Plan 2002-03 has laid emphasis on expansion of the programs of Special Nutrition Program through ICDS, Mid-day Meal Scheme and Targeted Public Distribution System. Since the needs of the Scheduled Tribe
population are quite distinct due to the special characteristics. Realizing the importance and the central role played by women, especially in the tribal communities, an exclusive scheme namely, *Adivasi Mahila Sashastikaran Yojana*, has women in a more focused manner. Under the scheme, the NSTFDC provides term loan through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) for the schemes/projects costing up to Rs. 50,000 per unit at a concessional interest rate of 4 percent.

To sum up, all the reviews of literature surveyed clearly show various lapses and drawbacks stand as hindrances to the Tribal development. Further to study and assess the socio-economic status of the Tribals, it is essentially requires to study the gradual development of the tribals. Hence, the glimpses of Tribal development in India are presented in this forth coming chapter.