



A REVIEW ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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ABSTRACT:

India's tribal communities, which account for around 8% of the country's population, confront a variety of socioeconomic issues; include poverty, illiteracy, poor health, and a lack of infrastructure. The Indian government has put in place a number of programs to enhance the welfare of tribal people, encourage their empowerment, and protect their cultural heritage in recognition of the need for targeted interventions. These programs cover a wide range of topics, including as social welfare, infrastructure, work, healthcare, and education. The Forest Rights Act (FRA), which protects land and resource rights for tribes that depend on forests, the Van Dhan Yojana, which aims to improve the livelihoods of tribal communities through value-added forest-based products, and the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), which offer tribal students high-quality education, are important initiatives.

Welfare programs like the National Fellowship and Post-Matric Scholarships also give tribal students financial aid for their further education, while healthcare initiatives like mobile health units and nutritional assistance cater to the particular medical requirements of tribal communities. Even with great advancements, there are still issues with effective implementation, raising awareness, and guaranteeing fair access in all tribal areas. The goals, successes, and failures of these programs are examined in this study along with recommendations for boosting local involvement, expanding financing and incorporating indigenous communities into mainstream socioeconomic development in order to increase their efficacy. The government may promote a more sustainable and inclusive development model for India's tribal populations by stepping up these initiatives.

INTRODUCTION:

The Indian government has created a number of laws and implemented a number of programs to address these issues and advance the welfare of tribal groups. These

initiatives aim to preserve their distinct cultural identity while also enhancing their social, economic, and educational circumstances. Although India's tribal development has advanced significantly, there are still numerous obstacles to

overcome. Even though the government has put in place a number of programs and regulations to help tribal groups' social and economic circumstances, more attention has to be paid to matters like sustainable livelihoods, healthcare, education, and land rights. Tribal views must be heard during the policy-making process and development projects must be planned with their involvement in order to achieve inclusive development.

Additionally, the government must make sure that the most disadvantaged populations benefit from tribal development, particularly in isolated and difficult-to-reach locations. The only way for India's tribal population to overcome decades of marginalization and attain real social and economic empowerment is through an all-encompassing, community-driven strategy.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the status of Tribal development in India.
2. To study the status of tribal community in Maharashtra.
3. To analyze the various schemes run by central & state government for tribal community development.

4. To suggest the various suggestions to develop tribal people of India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The current research is based on the secondary data. The data is collected from different researcher's research studies, research reports and data publication reports of various government agencies, statistics of government departments, articles and news of newspapers, magazines and websites. The collected data is analyzed for research and to suggest suggestions to different government bodies to uplift the tribal people.

DEMOGRAPHY OF TRIBAL POPULATION:

Tribal communities in India are highly diverse, and they are dispersed throughout the country's states and union territories. Tribals, sometimes referred to as Adivasis, comprise around 104 million people, or 8.6% of India's total population, according to figures from the 2011 Census. The tribal population is dispersed unevenly among the states, with certain states—such as Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and Gujarat—having the largest concentration.

Tribal Population of India by State (as per Census 2011)

Sr. No.	State	Tribal Population (in millions)	Percentage of State Population
1.	Madhya Pradesh	15.6 million	21.10%
2.	Maharashtra	10.5 million	9.40%
3.	Odisha	9.6 million	22.90%
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.6 million	31.80%
5.	Rajasthan	9.5 million	14.70%
6.	Jharkhand	8.0 million	26.20%
7.	Gujarat	7.2 million	14.80%
8.	West Bengal	5.1 million	5.60%
9.	Uttarakhand	1.1 million	3.60%
10.	Bihar	1.2 million	1.30%
11.	Andhra Pradesh	4.1 million	6.60%
12.	Karnataka	4.4 million	7.10%
13.	Tamil Nadu	1.2 million	1.70%
14.	Kerala	0.3 million	1.00%
15.	Assam	3.0 million	12.40%
16.	Tripura	0.9 million	31.00%
17.	Meghalaya	1.2 million	86.10%
18.	Nagaland	1.1 million	89.10%
19.	Mizoram	0.9 million	94.00%
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.4 million	68.80%
21.	Sikkim	0.1 million	34.20%
22.	Himachal Pradesh	0.1 million	0.80%
23.	Lakshadweep	0.02 million	94.30%

(Source:- Official Website <http://censusindia.gov.in/>)

Madhya Pradesh is the largest tribal population in India with over 15.6 million tribal people, forming around **21.1%** of the state's total population. **Maharashtra** is the Second in terms of absolute numbers, with **10.5 million** tribal people, which is about **9.4%** of

the state population. The **Odisha** approximately **22.9%** of the state's population is tribal, amounting to around **9.6 million**. **Chhattisgarh** is accounting over **31.8%** of the state's population is tribal, making it one of the highest in terms of percentage.

Jharkhand is having **26.2%** of its population is tribal, with around **8 million** people belonging to various tribal communities.

The States like **Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Meghalaya** have large tribal populations, often forming a significant majority in their respective states. For example, **Nagaland** has around **89.1%** tribal population, and **Mizoram** has a tribal population of **94%**. **Sikkim** is having **34.2%** of the population in Sikkim is tribal. **Tripura** is nearly **31.0%** of the population is tribal, primarily belonging to the Tripuri and other indigenous communities.

The major caste and communities of tribal people in India are **Bhil, Santhal, Gond, Munda, Oraon, Warli, Naga, Mizo and Kuki**.

KEY GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND POLICIES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

The government has formed various schemes to develop the tribal communities these are as follows

1. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

- The Tribal Sub-Plan is a strategy developed by the government to channelize resources for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs). It ensures that a percentage of the total annual budget is specifically allocated for tribal development. The goal is to reduce the gap between tribals and other

communities in terms of access to basic amenities and services.

- Under TSP, funds are provided for education, health, infrastructure, skill development, and employment generation.

2. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA):

- The Forest Rights Act seeks to address historical injustices faced by tribal communities and other forest dwellers. It recognizes their rights over forests and land, including the right to community forest resources, habitat, and individual land titles.
- The Act also empowers tribals to have a say in the management of forest resources, ensuring their participation in conservation and development activities.

3. Pradhan Mantri Van DhanYojana (PMVDY):

- This scheme aims to empower tribal communities by promoting the sustainable collection, processing, and marketing of forest produce.
- It focuses on providing livelihood support and skill development, while ensuring that tribals gain economically from forest-based resources in a sustainable manner. The scheme includes setting up Van DhanVikasKendras (Forest-Based

Development Centres) for value addition and market linkages.

4. Tribal Development Block (TDB)**Program:**

- This program is focused on ensuring the socio-economic development of tribal blocks through targeted interventions. It provides funds for infrastructure development, agricultural support, and livelihood enhancement in tribal areas.

5. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC):

- The NSTFDC provides financial assistance for the economic development of tribals through various schemes such as low-interest loans for education, self-employment, and entrepreneurship.
- The corporation also helps with providing training and skill development programs to enhance employability among tribals.

6. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students:

- This scheme provides financial assistance to tribal students pursuing post-matriculation education. It covers the costs of tuition, boarding, and other education-related expenses to help tribal students access higher education and improve their employment prospects.

- The scheme is implemented by state governments with funding from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

7. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students:

- This program supports tribal students who want to pursue higher education in professional courses and postgraduate studies. Scholarships are provided to ensure they have access to quality education at reputed institutions.

8. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKVY):

- VKVY aims to improve the standard of living of tribals by providing them with better access to education, healthcare, housing, drinking water, and employment opportunities. The focus is on ensuring tribals benefit from the socio-economic and developmental programs of the government.

9. Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP):

- This is a comprehensive approach to tribal development, focusing on the creation of economic and social infrastructure in tribal regions. It includes schemes for health, education, sanitation, housing, employment, and skill development to uplift tribals.

10. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS):

- These schools are established with the aim to provide quality education to tribal children, especially in remote areas. The emphasis is on providing an all-round education, including sports and vocational training, to empower tribal youth and help them compete in mainstream society.
- The government has been expanding the number of EMRSs across India to ensure better educational facilities for tribal children.

11. Scheme for Construction of Hostels for ST Boys and Girls:

- This scheme supports the construction of hostels in tribal areas to provide safe and accessible accommodation to ST students, particularly for those pursuing education outside their native areas.

12. Skill Development Programs:

- Various skill development initiatives have been launched to enhance the employability of tribal youth, such as the **Skill Development Training for STs** under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. These programs offer vocational training in sectors such as manufacturing, construction, hospitality, and agriculture, enabling tribals to secure stable employment or start their own businesses.

13. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

- MGNREGA is an important social security scheme that guarantees 100 days of employment in a year to rural households, including tribal households, for public works such as road construction, water conservation, and afforestation.
- The scheme helps to create local infrastructure while providing income to tribal families, thereby improving their livelihoods.

14. Adivasi Uthan Yojana (Tribal Upliftment Scheme):

- The Adivasi Uthan Yojana is aimed at the overall development of the tribal population through efforts to reduce poverty, improve literacy rates, and provide basic amenities such as water, sanitation, and electricity. The scheme also works to empower tribals through awareness programs and capacity building.

15. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):

- The government has implemented the DBT system to ensure that welfare benefits reach tribal communities directly into their bank accounts, eliminating intermediaries and reducing corruption.

16. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Programs:

- The government has launched various skill training programs to

enhance the employability and entrepreneurial skills of tribal youth. These programs are aligned with national skill development

missions and are aimed at creating opportunities in sectors like construction, IT, hospitality, and agriculture.

Budgetary Provision for Tribal Community Development

Sr. No.	Scheme	Budget Allocation (Year 2023-24)*
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS)	3,500 Crore
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	1,200 Crore
3.	National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students	500 Crore
4.	Tribal Health Care Scheme	150 Crore
5.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	1,000 Crore
6.	Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006	250 Crore
7.	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)	500 Crore
8.	Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs	100 Crore
9.	STs Development Fund	600 Crore
10.	Van Dhan Vikas Yojana	150 Crore
11.	Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PM-AAGY)	200 Crore

(Source:-Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA))

CONCLUSION:

In order to address the particular difficulties that the nation's tribal communities face, the Indian government and state governments have implemented a number of programs. The living conditions and opportunities for tribal people have been greatly improved by these programs, which are dispersed throughout areas like social welfare, healthcare, work, education, infrastructure, and legal rights.

Nonetheless, a number of areas still require concentrated attention to guarantee their thorough and efficient development.

The Programs like Tribal Skill Development Programs, Post-Matric Scholarships, and Eklavya Model Residential Schools are attempting to close the educational gap. Tribal communities are being empowered to create sustainable livelihoods through the Van Dhan Yojana, Tribal Finance Corporations, and Self-Employment

Programs. These programs have helped tribal entrepreneurs expand their enterprises by offering them access to markets, financial support, and opportunities for capacity-building. To address the health issues that tribal communities face, the government has started a number of programs, including nutritional programs, mobile health clinics, and tribal health camps. Ayushman Bharat and the National Health Mission programs, if completely combined with healthcare plans tailored to the needs of particular tribes. Recognizing and defending tribal communities' rights over their land, forests, and natural resources has been made possible in large part by the Forest Rights Act (FRA) and other welfare programs.

Additionally, anti-exploitation policies and legal aid initiatives have been implemented to shield tribal members from marginalization and displacement. The infrastructure deficit in tribal areas is being filled in part by government programs centered on housing, sanitation, water supply, and connectivity. Notwithstanding the abundance of programs for tribal development, there are still certain problems that need to be resolved, such as implementation gaps, ignorance, red tape, and fund disbursement delays. Telemedicine, digital education platforms, mobile service units, remote and challenging-to-reach locations, and cultural and geographic barriers can all

be used to get services to tribes at their doorsteps.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. Improving Access to Education and quality education with effective and practical teaching learning methods, higher education through financial assistance.
2. To establish the tribal skill development centres and vocational training programmes to get Employment. The government can create eco-tourism, organic agriculture products and handcrafts hubs in these areas to make them employable.
3. The government should ensure the healthcare infrastructure to provide healthy and nutritional life. The government should provide access of medical facilities nearby to their places while considering maternity and snake bite cases.
4. Infrastructure Development through enhancing rail and road network to these remote places through various government schemes. The government should provide the electricity and network connectivity facility to every remotely situated person with clean and safe drinking water along with sanitation facilities.

5. To accelerate the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) to ensure that tribal's have legal access to forest resources, land, and natural resources that they have traditionally depended on. Enhance tribal participation in policy formulation at both the state and national levels by setting up tribal advisory councils.
6. To establish tribal cultural centres to promote and preserve tribal art, music, and languages. Governments should also support tribal festivals and heritage sites. To strengthen social protection schemes for tribes to ensure that they are not exploited, especially in the informal

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