



## TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

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### ABSTRACT:

*The roots of tribal development are in the five year plan and it is play a crucial role in their development.*

### INTRODUCTION:

For the better upliftment of tribal life we have to focus on the tribal development. And to bring the tribes in to the mainstream of the society, development is must. The tribe is a general term to the today's world. In the India tribes are called as *Adivasi* and the Indian constitution categorized them under the "Scheduled Tribe". For the development of tribe, central and state government running lots of welfare schemes for their development.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

For the nature of present paper descriptive and analytical methods has been used. And the secondary sources of data are used.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. To focus on the tribal development.

2. Role of central and state government in the tribal development.
3. To focus on the verious schemes for tribal development.

### HISTORY:

When we look towards the tribes and tribal development, there are two phases of these studies. First is pre-independence study and independence study.

#### 1. Pre-independence Study:

During the British period of India developed this approach. They prevent the exploitation of the tribal from the money lenders and traders. During this period they focus on tribal land for the development purpose but not the tribal development. And no any program was implemented for the tribal development. During this period

some of the Christian missionary was independently worked on the tribes and introduced the literacy and development among some of the tribes.

## 2. Independence Study:

After the independence of the India we think about the tribe and their development and we declare their habitat area as a 'Scheduled Area' where their population is more than 50%. And the actual planned was developed for their development.

## FIVE YEAR PLANS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

The roots of tribal development are in the five year plan and it is play a crucial role in their development.

I Five Year Plans (1951-56). In the, I five year plan *Community Development Programm* were introduce in which focuses on the active participation of the people.

In the II Five Year Plans (1956-61) *Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Blocks* (43) (SMPTB) was introduces and this is the first program in India in which well focused on the development of the tribe.

In the III Five Year Plans (1961-66) focused on the food of tribal areas. And for this purpose Farm-Crop Production Plan (FCPP) was introduced. This introduce by Verrier Elwin. Later revived of SMPTB and modification the

name was changed as *Tribal Development Blocks-* (TDB).

In the IV Five Year Plan (1969-74), *Crash Special Nutrition Programme* and *Crash Employment Programme* were introduced a supplementary diet program for the infants. And to create employment in tribal *Small Farmers Development Agencies, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers Development Agencies* were developed.

In the V Five Year Plan (1974-1980), the integrated area development approach was given in which the tribal culture, geographical location, population was focused. And important *Tribal Sub-Plan* approach was introduced for the tribal development. Through this approach prepare a particular plan for the tribal economy specifically in the large concentration region of the 16 States and two union territories. Also the growth centers were selected for the investment and to create balanced and uniform growth. These programs were founded by the provisions of center and state government assistance.

In the VI Five Year Plan (1980-85) has the main objective is to improve the socio-economic condition of the tribes. And a various program plan was planned to uplift the ST and SC families to bring them above poverty line and try to bring them in to the mainstream of the society. The development program such as in education fields, health field,

sanitation field and employment generation program such as horticulture and poultry farm are plan and initiated. And in this five year plan a *Modified Area Development Approach* is bring to cover the small population in the tribal region. This is some important phases of planning and development to the tribal and how these play a crucial role to bring the tribe in to the mainstream society.

Now a day we have been adopted many welfare schemes for the tribal. And we achieve lots of but still a lot of part is not fully cover or did not bring in to the mainstream because of the geographical region.

**FIVE PRINCIPAL OF PRIME MINISTER PANDIT J. NEHARU:**

The first prime minister of the India Pandit Jawaharlal Neharu gave five fundamental principles for tribal development and specifically focused on the North-East state. These principles are:

1. Motivate tribal individuals for development and appreciate their culture without any external imposition of authority.
2. Right of tribal land and forest should be respected.
3. Develop tribal in a way that in future they will become their own community leaders and administrators.

4. Over administration on their area should be avoided through any scheme.
5. We should focus on tribal life improvement without judging result by expenditure and time.

**SCHEME FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Some of the schemes are:

**1. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme:**

This scheme is specially design for the education purpose for the Post Graduate, Ph D and Post doctoral research abroad. It has a great significance in the tribal education.

**2. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Students:**

This scheme is started in the year 2005-05 to provide a financial assistance for M. Phil, Ph. D. in any university/institution recognized by the University Grant commission under section 2(f) of the UGC Act.

**3. Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy District:**

In the 1993-94 this scheme was started. This is one of the scheme in which a NGO can participate. And this is one of the gender based schemes to improve the literacy rate among the tribal woman to increase active participation of girl in the identified district/block to minimize dropout rate of girls at primary level education and to give hostel facility those who are living away from the school.

**4. Establishment of Ashram Schools for ST in TSP Area:**

This scheme is started in the 1950. This is started both

for boys and girls. It provides a residential school for the students. This is one the mile stone in the tribal education.

**5. Eklavya Model Residential Schools:**

This is a residential scheme specifically started for the remote area and aims to give middle and higher level education to the students. There are set up in the state and union territory with 480 students in each school. And this is started under the Article 275 (1) of the Indian Constitution.

**6. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas:**

This scheme is open for the government/NGO/semi government organization. The aim of this scheme is to give a skill to tribal youth depending upon their educational qualification and current market requirement to get employment.

**7. Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojna:** This scheme developed to create better environment for the tribal development.

**8. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of ST:**

Actually this scheme was launched in the 1953-54 but started in 2008-2009 to allow a participation of non-governmental organization for the upliftment of the underprivileged tribal group. This scheme is founded by the Minister of Tribal Affairs and it is cover projects like residential school, non-residential school, hostels and library, etc. the main aim of this scheme is to cover every individual of the ST tribe and remote area.

**9. Mechanism for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP:**

This scheme is started in 2013-14 by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to cover whose livelihood is depends on the forest goods and forest selling of MFP. Forest selling are like Honey, Gum, *Charoli चारोळी*, *Lakha लाख*, *Tendu Patta तेंदू पत्ता*, *Moh मोह* flowers, *Moh मोह* seeds, etc.

**10. Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce:**

This scheme was introduced in the 2014-15 for the ST to get the support of marketing for their livelihood.

**11. Research information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others:**

The aim of this scheme is to identify the socio-economic challenges of the tribal people. And preserve their culture.

**THE NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSTFDC):**

It is for the economic development among the tribal to assist economic support by giving a concessional rate of interest. Under this some the schemes are as follows.

**1. Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY):**

Under this scheme the NSTFDC provide a loan to the tribal women for their economic development. It gives upto rupees one lakh loan at interest rate four percent per annum.

**2. Term Loan Scheme:** The NSTFDC provide the loan upto the ten lakh and provide financial assist.

**3. Micro Credit Scheme:** This scheme is specially designed for the Self Help Group of ST community get a personal loan upto the Rs. 50, 000/ to the per member and Rs. 5 lakh per SHG. And the annual family income should be not more than double the poverty line, Rs. 81,000/ per annum for the rural area and Rs.1, 04000/ for the urban area.

**4. Adivasi Shiksha Rrinn Yojana:** This scheme is specially made up for the student's for educational purpose to their technical and professional courses. The educational loan is provided by the corporation upto the Rs. 5 lakh of interest rate 6 percent per annum.

**5. Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Scheme:** The NSTFDC provide financial assistance and assist in market linkage to the ST forest dwellers

and vested land lights under the Forest Rights Act 2006. Under this scheme the NSTFDC provides the one lakh loan at interest rate 6 percent per annum.

**6. Assistance to TRIFED empanelled artisans:** This is the scheme to provide a concessional finance to the tribal artisan.

**CONCLUSION:**

- Various schemes have been played a crucial role in the development of the tribes.
- Still a large population has to be cover for their development.

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