REVIEW OF EARLIER STUDIES

An attempt has been made in this chapter to review the existing literature on the different dimensions of social, economic and living conditions of the tribals in India. Economic and descriptive monographs are very important in order to know the life pattern of tribals. The present chapter is broadly divided into two different sections. The studies relating to living conditions of different tribes in different parts of India are presented in the section-I. Similarly, Review of Earlier studies pertaining to tribal institutions, planning, and management developmental programmes are presented in section-II.

Section – 1

2.1 Social, Economic and Living Conditions of Different Tribes in India

Many sociologists, anthropologists, political theoreticians and economists have conducted lot of empirical research on the different dimensions of social, economic and living conditions of tribes living in different parts of the India. To examine the insights of the evolutionary changes in the living conditions of the tribes, the research studies are classified and presented in the chronological order.

2.2 Studies Conducted During 1940s

Prof. Chistoph Von Furor Haimondorf is a pioneer in tribal development in Andhra Pradesh. He is a distinguished Austrian Anthropologist appointed as advisor on tribal matters to Naizam Government. Haimondorf..41) described some of the measures taken by the provincial Government to control the crime rate among the chenchu tribes and the schemes implemented for their well-being. He also described various changes taking place in the chenchu tribal society due to
the operating up of chenchu areas and the intrusion of the contractors into chenchu forests. He suggested for the removal of contractors from forests and for employing tribals in the forest department. In another study, Haimondorf Furor (1945) listed our various charges that have come in the Reddy economic due to the entry of traders. He listed out certain recommendations and gave them to the local rulers for modifying the administrative structure in the interest of tribals.

In another study Prof Himondorf (1948) discussed tribals in contract with more advanced and politically powerful ethnic groups leading to pressures on land resources and the triggering moments among the tribal’s who are usually the losers and deprived of their ancestral land. He highlighted in this process through his analysis of the prevailing situation in Andhra Pradesh. Aiyappam.A (1948) dealt with various problems faced by the tribal’s due to forced labor, land alienation and forest regulation. The report discussed the true problems of exploitation and land alienation by Shahukars and recommended for restricting their activities. The report suggested for separate tribal welfare authority and for taking up various welfare measures in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

2.3 Studies Conducted in 1950s

Elwin varrier’s Bondo High Lander (1950) is a study of the Bondo Character. The study is more on ethnographic Study of Bondo. Varrier has planned to present one aspect of each tribe of Orissa. The economic position of the Kuttia Konds and the relation of the hill savaras are examined. The characters of Bondo are separately presented. Tribal mythic of Orissa explained the common practices of all tribes of Orissa. Chatopadhya K.P. (1953) explained that substantial portion of the tribals in India remained at a primitive level. The study
identified the need for effective planning for tribal development. Also the study identified education promotion programme as essential for tribal development. The scientific study of tribal economy in India was first undertaken by two scholars Nag, D.S and Saxena, R.P, Nag (1953) who made an extensive tour of different areas like mandalaBilaspur, Durg and Bhagat in Madhya Pradesh and studied the Baiga economy in the context of the general economic theories, laid emphasis on the sources of the economy of BaigasRao, P.V., (1955) presents his comprehensive study of the functioning of institutional framework in the implementation of tribal development programmes, based on field work conducted in the Visakhapatnam Districts of Andhra Pradesh. This study is one of the few works about tribal areas published from this state. This study includes an extensive review on the history of tribal development programmes in India and Andhra Pradesh.

2.4 Studies Conducted in 1960s

Raghavaiah (1962) in his study on yanadhis stressed the need for analysis of problems faced by the tribal’s and followed a caution approach in dealing with them. The monograph on Mandagada Village in Araku Valley published in 1968 by the Tribal Culture Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad dealt with various aspects of development programmes. Bose N.K., (1964) cautioned against the over enthusiasm in implementing protective legislation and pointed and that it may lead to separatist tendencies.

R.P Saxena (1964) followed the model of Nag and studied the tribal’s of western hills in Madhya Pradesh and presented the economic position of few tribes prior to these studies a number of aspects were given about tribal economy
in different stenographic monographs. Vidhyarthi L.P., (1963) gave a good account of the molar economy, which revolves round hill cultivation. In (1967) Rai studied the tribal’s in the context of their economy, which is based on forest irrespective of their economic types. The studies of Vidhyarthi and Rai pointed out mainly the problem of getting the basic facts of the economic life in a small, non-monetary or partially monitory economy of the tribal people of a specific nature.

Also they stated that a comparative insight into the nature and functioning of the economic system or organization of the tribals will present a true picture of their economic life which has a system of mutual dependence and shows the influence of social forces on their economic behavior. Chandramouli, (1969) discussed in detail various social economic changes that are taking place in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh over the years. He suggested various administrative measures for the upliftment of the tribal communities on par with the other people.

A study of Tribal economy of Gujarat undertaken by Shah (1967) was based on the Indian Rural Debt and Investment Survey of R.B.I (1961-62) and the study undertaken by Gujarat State. Shah from both studies selected a sample of 1120 rural households selected from 28 villages. The survey very effectively brought out that tribal economy in Gujarat continues to be stagnant from all points of view. There is very little diversification in occupations.

Agriculture continues to be dependent on the rain for the tribal population, very little investment is taking place to modernize it, very few inputs are made to increase the productivity of land and many people mostly depend upon traditional agencies for their credit requirements, which are mainly for meeting their household expenditure.
All these are analyzed as the obvious characteristics of a subsistence economy. Cyrils, Belsha (1969) studies through comparative method about several kinds of economics from primitive to the modern, similarities and differences and indicated the principles of modernization that advanced countries are attempting. According to him, all social relation involves exchange transactions.

2.5 Studies Conducted in 1970s

PrasadaRao, (1970) in his study on Jatapus of Srikakulam district analyzed various aspects of tribal economy and the changes caused in the community due to the entry of merchants and moneylenders into the tribal inhabitants. In another study PrasadaRao, (1971) described various exploitative practices adopted by basis for naxalite movement in Srikakulam District. RaghavaRao D.V (1971) further, analyzed exploitative money lending activities of Shahukars in the tribal villages of Araku valley and discussed the causes and extent of indebtedness. He also examined the factors involved in the ineffective functioning of credit services rendered either by the banks or the financial institutions. M.L Patel (1972) studied the district mandal in Madhya Pradesh about tribals. Further, he analyzed the subsistence sector in agriculture validity of productivity, theory of interest in tribal economy, interrelationship of economic tool and economic soundness, for co-operatives and tribal development in tribal areas are highlighted by him as important factors.

Murthy D.K (1972) discussed the malpractices of moneylenders, problems of shifting cultivation and functioning of muttadar system and reviewed various measures to be taken for the amelioration of tribal conditions in South India. The
study of Nayyer D.P (1974) , examined the tribal development under different Five-year plans. It is pointed out that in the Fifth plan, education is considered as an important tool to improve and integrate the tribals with national life, while retaining their own individuality and identity and will be used in a significant manner for tribal development. Harris, B., (1974) , the facility of rural market studies in south Asia, Barbara Harris wonders.

Patel, M.L. (1977), was mainly concerned with the land problems of the tribals. According to him during 17th and 18th centuries, there were many tribal kingdoms in India. Gradually the expansion of the more advanced groups forced the tribals to retreat into the nearest hills and less fertile areas. During the British period, dispossession of tribal land continued. A large number of tribals were reduced to agriculture labour. This had made their economic condition deplorable; Patel also stated that for generations’s tribals have continued to live on their subsistence agriculture and earned their living as serfs for bonded labour.

Pratap and Bose (1975) presented the implications, of techniques followed in the identification of “Growth centers” in tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district and Andhra Pradesh respectively. In this context, he suggested for the integration of the tribal areas planning for tribal development. RaghavaRao D.V (1975), examined various changes that have taken place in the Konda Dora society due to the contact with the non-tribal money lenders and shahukars and the introduction of modern technology by the developmental agencies.

Subba Reddy, N., (1977) traced the origin of naxalite and armed rebellion of the tribals in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh to the exploitative and oppressive practices of the non-tribals. He attributed that the prevalence of
explanation of protective legislation and failure of developmental schemes. Ratnaiah, E.V., (1977), studies the educational development process among the tribals of Adilabad district and analysed various factors involved in the process of tribal development in Adilabad district. The study of GopalRao N (1978) examined the process of transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals and various factors influencing such transfer in Mondomkhal, a mixed village of tribes and non-tribes in agency areas of Parvathipuram taluk of former Srikakulam district.

The study identified that land has been alienated by some people to finance agricultural operations. It is clear from the case studies of the said study that giving and taking of credit on lands, leads to land alienation. Sukla, B., DebabrathaLahiri., (1978), problem of transportation of paddy. Sastry, VNVK., (1979), dealt with the working of development agencies and a study on the cultural contact between tribals and non-tribals in the utnoortaluk of Adilabad District.

2.6. Studies Conducted in 1980s

Sharma B.K. (1980), tried to focus attention on the existing weak socio cultural and economic linkages and also a solution thereto, through a general settlement and linkages-plan, keeping in view of different economic spheres, particularly in the recruitment and trading activities. The study states that the Government of India has not only failed to encourage the development of tribals but has actively maintained their under development.

Pradeepkumar Bose (1981) questioned the validity of observing stratification pattern among Indian tribes on the basis of caste hierarchy or sacred hierarchy and instead recommends secular hierarchy or division on class basis. He
justified class as a valid principle for studying Indian tribes. Data were collected from seven districts of Gujarat through survey method and random sampling. Bose identified four district classes, rich peasant, middle peasant, poor peasant and agricultural labour.

Jaganath Pathy (1981), analyzed classes and class relations in three villages of Orissa and considered the particular models of production methods of them. Finally he concluded that economically constituted class does not lead automatically to the self-conscious class.

Ramaiah P (1981) analyzed the economy of 408 Koya tribal families from 51 villages in Andhra Pradesh. He studied the problems of agriculture forestry and indebtedness of tribals. The author critically discussed several approaches to the multi-dimensional development of Indian tribes. The study suggested that planners should not forget the basic characteristics of the tribal economy and the Government policies should not create a feeling of isolation among the tribals. Makhan Jha (1982) studied the socio-economic and cultural dimensions of the Ollar tribes of Orissa. The study examined the inter relationship among the economic organization, social structure, the life cycles, the religious beliefs and practices of the Ollar tribes residing in the area of Koraput, Jeypore, Pottangi, Lamatput, Nandpur, Machkumd etc., it is more an anthropological study which largely concentrated on cultural change.

Pachuri S.K (1983), examined about tribal development administration. Though this study is significant about the tribal development of the entire country, it makes a special study of Srikakulam district which created a serious law and order situation leading to the outbreak. After a month the government tried to
rectify and ameliorate the living conditions of the Girijan of the area. The various developmental programmes introduced and the voluntary agencies in service are analyzed. Bhagaht L.N (1983), attempted to quantify some of the socio-economic factors determining the difference in the adoption of improved agricultural practices in tribal Bihar. Based on primary data, the multiple regression models have been used for examining the relative contribution of different socio-economic factors in explaining the variation, farm size, economic status, education of the household; value orientation and family size are considered as important as variables.

The study ultimately revealed that the economic factors are more important than the socio cultural in the case of tribal farms. Lal, B.K. BhalaRao MM and Gupta SBL (1984) , identified that there is a considerable need for employment for the simple family members and for this, possibilities of integrated development should include, along with agricultural enterprise, other subsidiary and cottage industries.

They also pointed out the inability of tribal agriculture to provide full time employment and adequate income. Hence the tribal farmers have to undertake other part time enterprises. Kathari K.L (1985), conducted enquiry about the tribal social change among the Bhills of Sough Rajasthan. The enquiry is concerned with the problems of the social change. The tribals have shown their incorporation or integration in the national main stream.

The study pointed out that the Bhills who lived in a happy isolation with their own mythology, customs, rituals and life styles for centuries are confronted with the problem of massive social change resulting from the opening of their
isolated country through the introduction of development plans, education, new technology and modernization. Maurya R.D (1985), identified that, education can play a crucial role in inculcating awareness among the tribals about their legislative rights and thus help them to cope up with the challenges of modern life. He suggested that there is absolute need for an integrated approach for rapid expansion of education among tribals.

Srivastava LRN (1987) also focused on the education of tribals and stated that objectives of education in the tribal areas lead to production orientation, economic growth and value orientation. Ramanujmajumadar, (culcutta 1987), rural market is an area that has been neglected badly, and very few systematic studies having been done in this area., Sujatha. K, (1988), viewed that for the fast development of tribal areas, integrate development approach is highly essential.

Also the study suggested for further strengthening of the integrated approach towards education programmes in a more effective manner. The study of Rama Rao. V, (1988), also pointed out the need for integrated approach for tribal education development. Prasad R.R, (1988), emphasized the different dimension of tribals development during British rule and in free India. The study observed that the planned programmes in India have uplifted the tribal people in so many areas.

Ramaiah.P (1988), conducted study on Konda Reddy in relation with their shift from traditional crops to commercial crops. The Konda Reddies are originally shifting cultivators. The introduction of cotton crop brought about fundamental change in the tribal economy. He stated that the crop fetched cash and economically they achieved better position and livelihood. The study of Rama
Mani.V.S (1988), examined the tribal economy of Donubainchayat in Srikakulam district and stated, the gap between tribal and non-tribals not with the fact of introducing protective measures, creation of new agencies and extension of credit by the institutional financing agencies. The study stated that tribal society is hierarchically organized. Ratnam.T.V (1988) examined different causes for naxulbury movement in Srikakulam District.

Mahalingam, N. (1989), has advocated that tribals in India form the very segment of the weaker sections of the country with their traditional skills and resources. He also explained the importance of different tribal groups and their marketable products, the salient features of tribal marketing structure and institutions building for the development of tribal market. ObraiR.C.,Murthy TV and Sharma RK (1989), conducted enquiry about agricultural development on tribal farms in Himachal Pradesh.

The study mainly concentrated upon identification of constraints, which hinder agricultural growth and attempts to examine the problems in the adoption of modern technology on tribal farms and to analyze the constraints in the agricultural development of the study area. The study revealed that the farmers were found to differ significantly among themselves for the constraints in the development of agriculture.

2.7 Studies Conducted in 1990s

Shah B. (1990), observed that the tribals in India differ from one another in many respects. She emphasized the different problems associated with the tribal education promotion programmes. She examined the difficulties and disparities in educational attainment of tribes, which are having the features of socio-cultural,
religious, economic and ecological. Varma R.C. (1990), examined the different
examined the impact of economic development and socio economic conditions of
the mundatirbe of Bihar and Jharkhand states.

The study identified a gap between the tribal welfare plans and their
implementation. It is suggested that there should be the formation of autonomous
body from tribal development. The original structure of the tribal society should
be kept in view. Surya kumari (1990), studied about the impact of financial
institutions and the development of Tribals in the Visakhapatnam District. The
findings of the study reveal that a large portion of the institutional credit is used
for financing productive expenditure, while relatively higher percentage is used
for unproductive purposes in the tribal areas of Visakhapatnam District. The farm
borrowings are influenced by the factors like amount of loan outstanding, fertilizer
expenditure, fixed capital expenditure, expenditure on consumption and other
non-farm activities. Siva Ramaiah.C (1991) examined the tribal development
programmes in Adilabad district whose endeavor is to improve the socio-
economic conditions of tribes duly protecting their cultural heritage and identity.

Chauduri Budhadeb (1992) conducted a macro level study on Indian tribes.
The dimensions of socio, cultural, religions and economic changes are highlighted
in the study. The interrelationships among the different social dimensions are also
examined. The study also analyzed the socio-economic and ecological
development issues of Indian tribes. Heredia, Rudolf.E. (1992), has explained that
the isolation of the tribal community from the mainstream of society is a much
larger issue in which education as an agency of socialization is one important
dimension. He advocated the need for promotion of non-formal education and the promotion of education in the interior tribal areas.


Devendrathakur and Thakur. D.N, (1995), reviewed the tribal development and planning in India. They studied in depth the massive efforts that have been made for the socio economic development of the tribal people by the Government through organized economic planning. Also the study suggested so many policy implications of future planning of tribal development. Sudarson. V and Thamizoll. P, (1996), examined the bio-diversion in the tribal sustainable agriculture farms. VirginiusXana (1999), observed that sociologists and anthropologists see the end result of social change in tribal India. The transformation of any given tribe into a caste or the merger of the tribe in the peasantry is seen.

The study suggested that tribes are whole societies each with its own language, territory, culture, and customs and so on. Therefore they must be compared with other societies and not, with castes as has been the case in

The study reviewed the applied anthropological and sociological perceptiveness of the tribes in India in general and of the tribes of Andhra Pradesh in particular. Critical analysis of earlier efforts and present strategies of tribal development are highlighted in the study. The earlier studies on tribal economy studied the problems relating to hierarchical structure of the tribal society, with reference to the Indian tribal economy at macro level. The studies mainly emphasized on having an understanding and insight into the nature and functioning of economic system of tribals. Regarding structuring the tribal society into specifically demonstrated class groups is concerned; the process is going on the basis of asset ownership.

This implies that class formation is done on the basis of asset ownership, styles of living and class interests are the unifying forces of forming district groups. However, the earlier studies have not clearly revealed issues, which need serious consideration in the study of hill tribes.

2.8 Studies Conducted in 2000 onwards

Subramanian, K.S. (2001), analyzed the relationship between developmental programmes and aspiration of tribals in Tripura. The study concluded that the developmental programmes contribute very marginally to satisfy the needs of the tribals. Besides this study suggested ways and means in respect of better coverage of programmes, of beneficiaries and control of pilferages in the implementation of programmes.
The study of Bharat Dogra (2002), examines the tribal’s peaceful struggle against poverty in Chitrakut region. Moreover, the study analyzed the contributing factors for the existence of poverty among tribals. Besides this, the study also assessed the role of developmental programmes for in the alleviation of poverty over the period. Further, the study suggested remedial measures for improvement of the socio-economic and living conditions of the tribals in the Chitrakut-region.

Rao, V.M. (2002), assessed the socio-economic conditions of tribal women in Arunachal Pradesh. The study discussed the traditional systems to control the women in the society as well as their impact on day to day living conditions of the women in various categories of the tribals. Further, the study analyzed the benefits derived from the governmental programmes for the tribal women. The study has given recommendations for the effective implementation of the governmental programmes of the tribal women.

Gautam Purkayastha (2002), deeply examines the globalization impact on tribal identity in North East region. The study examines the extent to which the tribal society is prepared to accept the advantage and disadvantages of the new economic reforms. The impact of economic activities of corporate and multinational companies’ particularly industrial, irrigation, mining and plantation programmes in respect of changes in socio-economic and living conditions of the tribals is studied. Apart from this, the study gave several recommendations to mitigate adverse effects generated by the above mentioned activities in short term and long term perspectives.

Archana Sinha (2006), critically examined the economic empowerment and amelioration of tribals in India since independence. The study discussed the
changes in the living conditions of the tribals in respect of housing, food habits, and dress code, education, health and welfare aspects. The study also assessed the impact of the changes taken place in the above mentioned aspects. Further, the study recommended several preventive measures for the protection of the cultural, heritage as well as to improve economic status of the tribals.

Snehalatha Padma. (2007), in a study discussed the socio-economic profiles of the tribals such as poraja, parangiporaja and kondh which come under primitive tribal groups. The study has given the socio-economic and living conditions, particularly food habits, traditions, customs and other activities of the tribals, incomes of the tribals etc., moreover, the study indicates the role played by the government to develop tribals in optimum manner.

Section- II

2.9. Affecting to Development Planning programme in Tribal Institutions

Even though the corporation has been working for the last 52 years, the study of this dimension and objectives was not carried out so far. However, a brief account of some earlier studies is given here to arouse academic thinking. The study of tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad, dealt with the overall working of the corporation with special emphasis on the marketing aspects. It did not take into consideration the reaction of tribals about the functioning of the corporation. A part from that, the study was carried out when the corporation’s operational area was confined only to coastal Andhra region.

The study by Suryanarayan, C. (1979) covered three government agencies, namely, the Girijan Co-operative Corporation, the Integrated Tribal Development
Agency and Tribal Development blocks. It examined the working of these three agencies and the impact of various development schemes on the socio-economic upliftment of tribals. Though it covered the marketing activity of Girijan Cooperative Corporation, no references was made to financial aspects.

M.Bapuji, study on the tribal welfare administration with special reference to Girijan Corporation, touched the on administrative structure of Tribal welfare Department at the state level and the Girijan Corporation’s levels of decision making, administrative problem and need for reorganization of Girijan Corporation. The Administrative staff college of India made a study on the procurement of minor forest produce in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Mahaya Pradesh and Bihar. The focus was on procurement of various forest produce, the extent of smuggling of the same, and the role of public agencies in effective procurement of forest produce.

The study on the role of weekly markets in tribal areas by I.Murali Krishnan Rao, examined the marketing system in trial economy and the role of periodic markets in the economic development of tribal economy and the role of periodic market in the economic development of tribals. An attempt was also made to bring to light the part played by Girijan Corporation in the reorganization of marketing system for the benefit of tribals.

The study of Human Resource Management in Co-operative sectors by Miss.SreeJyothi.S (1986), covered only the personnel aspects in the Girijan co-operative Corporation. Sanjib Kumar hota (2000), discussed the role of co-operatives in rural and tribal economy. The study analyzed the services provided by co-operatives particularly disbursement of loans, selection of beneficiaries,
implementation of programmes and loan recovery aspects. Moreover, the study traced out several deficiencies in the functioning of co-operatives along with remedial measures.

Similarly, the study of Prasad. R. and Aparna das (2005), discuss the marketing problems of minor forest produces (MFP) in tribal areas of Chattisgarh. The problems identified by the study are in effective coverage of the marketing institutions, lack of minimum supportive prices, inadequate loan disbursement, lower prices etc., significantly affect the services of tribal marketing institutions. Besides this, the study suggested measures for the improvement of the overall situation in the above-mentioned aspects.

Joseph Labrinliama and Easwaran Kamagaraj (2006), analyzed the role of self-help groups in tribal development in Mizoram. The study discussed the concepts of self-help groups in tribal development, coverage of the groups, activities undertaken by self-help groups, and performance of the self-help groups. Moreover, the study traced out problems faced by self-help groups as well as giving remedial measures to effective functioning of self-help group in tribal areas.

Jaul Oram (2003), analyzed the role of the national scheduled tribals finance development corporation in uplifting the scheduled tribal over the period. The study assessed the pattern of the funds allocation to the institution over the period, distribution of funds, beneficiary organization, activities and programmes of received funds, benefits derive from the organization, problems and deficiencies existing in the organization.
Moreover the study has given several recommendations in the above mentioned aspects for the effective functioning of the organization. Regarding studies on Planning and Management, Dash Sharma (1997), discussed the concepts of tribal and forest management and also focused on joint forest management approaches. The study discussed the frame work and manages mental organization of the joint forest management programmes. Further, the study presented the benefits derived from joint forest management programmes.

Similarly, the study of Thakur, R.N. (1997), envisages need for a fresh perspective for tribal development. The study discussed the achieved tribal development over the period, variations in development among tribals, role of government organization for tribal development, problems and deficiencies existing in the tribal development programmes etc; Moreover, the study presented a fresh approach and priorities for the health growth of tribals.

Similarly, Bharat Dogra (2002), analyzed the relationship of villagers and tribals to the forest. Moreover the forest produce support the tribals to generate incomes. Further, the study suggested managerial measures to increase the income levels of the tribals to effective marketing system of their minor forest produces.

In respect of tribal development programmes, Jayesh Talati (2000), assessed the impact of world food programmes on tribal women over the period. The study assessed the coverage of programme as well as involvement of tribal women in various programmes like plantations, control of soil erosion, watershed programmes, road development and minor irrigation programmes. These programmes have given financial support to the tribals particularly in the non-agricultural season. However, these programmes are suffering with several
deficiencies such as lack of co-ordination, lack or priority fixations, pilferages. Further, the study suggested measures for the effective implementation of food for work programmes which particularly provide benefits to the tribal women.

Similarly, the study of Rao.V.M (2000), assessed the role of LAMPS in tribal economy in the state of Arunachal Pradesh over the period. The study analyzed the status of the programmes of LAMPS as well as to analyze the benefits derived from these programmes. Moreover, the study critically examines the conditions provided by these programmes for the mitigation of shifting cultivation and also the diversity of their activities towards the growing of the plantations of the minor forest produces.

The study of DFO, Mahanadi wild life division, Orissa (2001), discussed the concept of joint forest management and benefits derived from these programmes. Moreover, the study discussed about the framework of joint forestry management committees and their activities towards the growing of the plantations of the minor forest produces. The study of DFO, Mahanadi wild life division, Orissa (2001), discussed the concept of joint forest management and benefits derived from these programmes. Moreover, the study discussed about the framework of joint forestry management committees and their functions for the protection and development of forest.

RakeshDashora and Anushree Sharma (2003), assessed the programmes implemented by government to control dropouts as well as to improve enrollment in educational institutions particularly to the role of tribal women. The study focused the volunteer’s services to implement the education programmes successfully. VasuderRao,D.,(1980) to study 115 weekly markets functioning in 10 talukas. The data regarding, a) Locality of the weekly markets each taluka, b)
total population for each weekly market place, c) the day of occurrence of the weekly markets, d) connectivity (road links, distance from the nearest town local kms. e) Other facilities such public and telephone Hospitals etc. Ganda, S.D., (1980), in an exhaustive paper on the planning for physical layout and design of rural markets in Bihar; the role state government and finance institution in the development of rural markets.

2.10 studies conducted in 2010 onwards

Zurich Dharma Malik, CCS. (2010), the increased production and heavily arrivals of marketed surplus especially food grains forced to set up new modern markets to maintain buffer stock at national level. Further to increase in income of market committees and to incur expenditure on various development works in rural areas, there is need of incentives for producers to bring maximum production of their farm surpluses in regulated markets.

Therefore, the investigation was carried out with the objective to examine the availability of amenities in regulated markets, incentives for producers and contribution of regulated markets in rural development in Haryana state of Indian Union. Ascham’s Study, (2012), the 2011 census estimates that 83.3 crore people, about 69 percent of the country’s total population of 121 crores, continue to live in rural India. A major challenge thus arises is, how to feed India’s growing population with rising incomes with the given land and water resources.

The expansion of income opportunities in the farm sector and progressive absorption of people into non-agricultural activity have been identified as the most appropriate solutions to this challenge. For achieving rural development, the present government has been injecting resources at a massive scale to the rural
and farms sector. Presently, seven major flagship programmes are being implemented to develop rural areas. They are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NFRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (JAY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSP), Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and rural electrification, including separation of agricultural feeders and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RTGVY). All these programmes are essentially meant for creating gainful employment opportunities and to improve the quality of lives of rural masses.

The present report attempts to study the developmental impacts of government policies on rural economy. The economic development reflects in the improvements in the economic well-being of people at large. It indicates the increase in the purchasing power of the members of being of people at large. It indicates the increase in the purchasing power of the members of the society and the overall economic well-being of its people.

The popular way of studying economic developments is analyzing the change and pace of change in real income/ expenditure of people at large. This involves study of gainful employment opportunities, improvements in and sustainability of employment opportunities and associate factors. Dr. Missal S.M., (2011), Co-operative sector has played a key role in the economy of the country and always recognized as an integral part of our national economy with its network. Co-operatives have ideological base, economic objects with social outlook and approach. The Co-operative covers almost all hundred cent percent
villages in India\textsuperscript{93}. Cooperatives have emerged to be the third sector of Indian economy in addition to public and private sector.

The co-operative form of organization is the Ideal organization for economically weaker sections in the country. Hence, the success of Co-operative organization depends on the proper implementation of principles; The Revolution of Agro-Industries as well as white Revolution (cotton and milk) is the symbol of the development through the co-operative movement. Today in India Cooperatives are going to face many challenges in globalization, privatization, Liberalization and free market era.

Mahesh Devanagaon\textsuperscript{1}, Monish Jose\textsuperscript{2}, K.B. Umesh.,(2010), Rural, periodic markets developed as a result of internal demand for exchange of goods and services among local communities are centers for exchange of common goods and services, in both cities and the countryside, all over the world\textsuperscript{94}. Held at a regular time and place, these markets link villages to small towns and their surroundings to create grassroots level networking trade systems throughout the developing world. For impoverished and less-industrialized economies, periodic markets are the logical and appropriate places for peasant families to obtain goods and information.

Though the development of rural markets plays an important role in improving socio-economic status of the rural community, it received least attention in many developing countries. In this context the present study was undertaken in northern Karnataka, India in order to analyze the impact of rural market infrastructure on rural livelihood, where rural market infrastructure was developed under various government schemes.
The results indicated that the composition of the rural markets differs across the region and the participation of small farmers (60%) is high. Majority of the traders participating in rural markets were from outside (82%) and were found to move across different rural market, thus establishing strong linkage across the markets. The farmers who sold their produce in infrastructure developed markets were found to realize higher income compared to no infrastructure developed markets. The development of rural markets has also resulted in marginal change in cropping pattern in respect of fruits and vegetables. In majority of the markets, the farmers’ participation in planning of the rural markets development activity was found to be influenced by their income. Age and family size of the farmers had significant effect on farmers’ participation in rural market infrastructure development. The results indicate that development of rural markets has certainly benefited rural community in general and farming community in particular.

However, the infrastructure maintenance is very poor even though the local government authorities collect revenue from the markets. The policy makers need to focus on development of rural market and should consider the importance of stake holder’s involvement, periodicity, timing, location and maintenance of these markets.

Vikram Singh, Astha Bajaj., (2012), the Wal-Marts of the world got hot on retail; India had its own grassroots retail network, known as haats, selling as mindboggling variety of products as a Wall-Mart store. Though traditional, these Indian avatars of hypermarkets promise to drive marketing plans of companies as they eye the emerging rural market, accounting for over two-thirds of India’s population, 56% of income, 64% of expenditure and 33% of savings. The report Haats as marketing hubs, by Rural marketing Association of India (RMAI),
available exclusively with The Financial Express, says India’s 47,000-odd haats can offer immense thrust to rural marketing with their readymade distribution network.\(^{95}\)

Though the Rs50, 000-crore sales that these weekly rural bazaars collectively generate every year may just be a fraction (under 3%) of all rural private consumption expenditure (Rs20 lakh crore), their importance in rural life goes beyond sales. The total number haats in India is 43,000 and 70% established before Independence. This paper will tell us what impacts the consumer in rural sector, and how they helped for the growth of rural markets.

**Conclusion**

It is evident from the above discussion that the earlier studies are mainly focused on the socio-economic and living conditions of the different tribal in various regions. Moreover, the studies focused on marketing, aspects are very scanty. Besides this, the evaluation and performance of the studies particularly relating to the tribal institutions is said to be absent.

Keeping the above aspects under consideration, the study carried out in this study is to fill the gaps in literature about tribals. The details of the Girijan co-operative Corporation are presented in the succeeding chapters.
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