Chapter II......

Review of Literature
# Chapter –II

## Review of Literature

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2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

This chapter attempts to present a brief review of many important studies relating to tribal development.

Anthropologists, sociologists, geographers and historians have made extensive studies in the field of socio-cultural varieties of tribes. A good number of studies have been undertaken on various aspects of tribal development. But very few on the evaluation of tribal problems and programmes for their development.

This part of tribal development has left more or less unexplored. An attempt is made in this chapter to review the available literature on the topic. It will help in identifying the gaps in the literature.

Various books, research studies, reports of Government of India and various State Government, articles published in leading research journals, Internet (Electronic journals), theses, conference proceedings, magazines and newspapers are reviewed.

This review covers various aspects of tribal development process. Literature chosen is not exhaustive but indispensable and most relevant. It is limited to the areas of tribal development administration, legislation and enforcement.

The purpose of the review is to draw the attention of researchers and the people working in the field of tribal development, towards the literature covering various aspects of the subject. Literature selected for the review is very recent.

The brief abstracts of the research studies and the significant writings related to the topic of the study are given here.

2.2 BOOKS:

Srinivasan Ramchandran (2012)

*Tribal Development Programmes in India*
Author has tried to study the impact of integrated tribal development programmes on tribes of Kalrayan, one of the backward hill areas of Tamilnadu. Present study has tried to evaluate the ITDPs. Illiteracy and lack of awareness are the most striking problems of this area. Author suggests that government should create awareness of the development programmes among the people. This would save them from the exploitation of the officials, middlemen and traders. The government officials who monitor the implementation of programmes should stay in the area to find out the worthy beneficiaries. Infrastructural facilities should be developed by the government. Follow up action should be taken after the implementation of schemes, which will be useful for the beneficiaries.

N. K. Panda (2006)

_Policies Programmes and Strategies for Tribal Development_

Author discussed the Tribal problems of Orissa state. The study is exploratory. Present study assesses the impact of the tribal development programmes, accordingly, the hypothesis should be tested are suffering from poverty, illiteracy and diseases. He points out that instead of sufficient financial investments the tribes of the state remained backward both economically and socially. Corruption by the government officials and contractors distorts the tribal development. These schemes often fail because of inefficiency and leakages. He suggests to set up industries, power projects and irrigation facilities, to remove unemployment and poverty in this tribal areas. Exploitative relations of tribal people with moneylenders, contractors, middleman who engage them in work are to be revealed.

Jose George and S. S. Sreekumar (1994)

_Tribal Development Legislation and Enforcement_

Jose George and S. S. Sreekumar, explains the tribal development process in the Kerala. Present study reveals the problems of tribes in Kerala through Survey method. According to the authors, land alienation and bonded labor are crucial in the state. Alienation of land took place among tribes in Kerala basically due to clearing debts. Poor economic condition and unemployment creates the indebtedness among them. Expected results are not achieved because of non-tribes
interference in the development process. Also enforcement machinery is not effective. It should be reconstructed with the new body. Illiteracy and school dropout ratio is the nagging problem of this area. Education will bring the awareness among the tribes regarding the development schemes meant for their socio-economical welfare.

Ranveer Singh Lamba (1994)

*Management of Tribal Development (A Case Study of Rajasthan)*

Present study evaluates the management of tribal development schemes in Rajasthan. It reveals the implementation process and usefulness of these policies and programmes of tribal development in the state. The study is based on the VIIth Five Year Plan. This plan focused on the individual beneficiary programmes to raise the income of tribes. Isolation is the reason behind the exploitation of the tribes. Tribal development schemes have resulted to remove the backwardness according to Ranveer Singh Lamba. He suggests Tribes Advisory Councils and Tribes Advisory Boards should be made active and suitable dedicated officers should be posted in tribal areas. It is very important for implementation of development programme.

P. V. Rao (1988)

*Institutional Framework for Tribal Development*

In this book Dr. P. V. Rao presents in depth study of the institutional framework and implementation of tribal development programmes. This study is based on fieldwork conducted in Vishakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. Author attempted to throw the light on loopholes and weak points in the effective implementation of development programmes. This study also reveals the goals of the tribal development programmes and policies in India after independence.

Anil Kumar Singh (1994)

*Approaches To Tribal Development*
Author Anil Kumar Singh in the present book tried to conceptualize the term ‘development’. In the present study author has tried to pinpoint the lacunae’s and defects in the tribal development schemes. Also recommended the proper ways and methods for achieving the desired goals of tribal development programmes in India. Further he suggests, there is a need of concrete efforts in mechanism of tribal development planning and implementation.

Devendra Thakur and D. N. Thakur (1995)

*Tribal Development and Planning*

Author studies in depth, the massive efforts that have been made for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes in India. Also presents the scenario of the organized planning right from the First Five Year Plan. Accordingly Indian Constitution which safeguards the rights of Scheduled Tribes. He also suggests the new fresh outlook in planning and enforcement of development programmes meant for the tribal’s social and economical progress.

2.3 GOVERNMENT REPORTS:

*Functional Review of Tribal DevelopmentDepartment, Govt. of Maharashtra (2006)*

This Report is prepared by Dr. Robin Tribhuvan, for Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration(YASHADA).

According to this detailed report- 3 of Tribal Development Department, march 2006, There are 750 tribes in India, out of which 75 groups have been classified as primitive tribal groups. Present report is the review of the functioning of the tribal development department, Gov. of Maharashtra. Report accords that several schemes like consumption loan (Khavati Karj), public address system, musical instrument purchase schemes etc, have not had a major impact on the lives of the beneficiaries. These schemes are more charity oriented than development oriented.
The report reveals that over 95% of the tribes are largely unaware of major schemes of the department except schemes like Ashram schools, Hostels and Consumption loan. Also tribes who know about few schemes, are not aware of the significance. And review has been found to be weakest link in implementation of tribal development schemes in Maharashtra. The report suggests to recruit qualified personnel to formulate, monitor and evaluate tribal development schemes. Awareness generation about development schemes would certainly fetch positive results.

**Govt. of Maharashtra, Tribal Development Plan: (2003)**

The tribal sub plan (TSP) was formulated to address the problem of inadequate funds from the general annual and Five Year Plans for the development of Scheduled tribes population. TSP is meant to ensure a separate financial provision for the integrated tribal development. To prevent money lending in tribal areas, it is necessary to provide credit facilities for their development and needs through different schemes.

According to this draft Kinwat taluka in Nanded district is one of the inaccessible tribal areas in Maharashtra under which more than 40 villages falls. These Scheduled tribes are facing the problems isolation and inaccessible habitation, poverty, illiteracy, low health status etc. (Table-6, page-17). It is mentioned in this draft that even after five decades of development efforts tribal’s continue to be the most backward sections of Maharashtra in comparison to mainstream societies.

**Govt. of India, Planning Commission Report-(Tenth Five Year Plan: 2002-2007)**

According to the Report of Planning Commission, Government of India, majority of tribes live in abject poverty. The Ministry of Rural Development plays a vital role in raising their status above the poverty line through implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes and providing them with financial and other support for taking up self-employment and income-generations activities. Report reveals that the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships(PMS) continued to be an important centrally sponsored scheme to promote
higher education among Scheduled Tribes. Under the Indira Awas Yojana, about 60 per cent of the total allocation was earmarked for STs and SCs.

**Govt. of India, Yojana - (2013)**

The Government of India has announced the direct benefits transfer initiative with the aim of ensuring better and more timely delivery of benefits to the people by the welfare schemes.

According to Jairam Ramesh, Union Minister of Rural Development, and Varad Pandey, consulted with the same Ministry, Post-matric Scholarship for Scheduled tribe students is one of the popular Direct Benefits Transfer Schemes in India.

Under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme the government provides grants to the households below the poverty line in rural areas. The targeted beneficiaries include scheduled during the year 2010-11 was 19,52,914 the value of financial assistance given for this was Rs 8,788 Crore. Says a study conducted by national institute of public finance and policy, NIPFP, New Delhi.

Pravakar Sahoo, discusses about Some reports highlight that there is corruption in Indira Awas Yojana scheme, leading to leakage of IAY funds. This leakage can be reduced by using Aadhar enabled documents. Direct Beneficiary Transfer (DBT) is meant to reduce leakages and to reach the targeted beneficiary DBT is a game changer and expected to change millions of lives in India. DBT scheme need proper infrastructure and monitoring mechanism

Prof. Karma Oraon and Rachel Thomas (2006)

**The Seminar Report: Indigenous Rights and Social Justice: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on India Tribes.**

This Report is an attempt to document the recommendations and suggestion that emerged in the proceeding of two day seminar on Indigenous rights and Social Justice: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives on Indian tribes hosted by Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University in collaboration with Indian Anthropological Association, Delhi
Both of the authors in this article points out that the government policies meant for the tribal’s welfare not been proved helpful for them. The lack of attention, role playing by the policy-makers, and mindsets of responsible officials have led to the sad state of tribal communities. They have been exploited from so many years. There is a need to protect the indigenous rights and provide them justice.

_Govt.of India, Yojana. Jan-2014_

Soumya Shrivastava, in her Article “Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan And Tribal Sub-Plan” Stated the miserable and deprived condition of the scheduled tribes in India.

According to her the 12th Five Year Plan noted that the incidence of poverty is most pronounced among the SC’s and ST’s across all the social groups, Scheduled caste’s socio-economic backwardness continues despite dedicated efforts for their upliftment. She suggests that tribal sub-plan for the Scheduled Tribes should not be merely for the budget allocation by the various ministries but to identify the additional difficulties and challenges in that areas.

2.4 RESEARCH REPORTS:

Mamillapally Vijaykumar (2014)

‘A Study on the Impact of Tribal Development Programmes on Chenchu Tribes’, is the final report of the research study undertaken and carried out by Dr. Mamillapally Vijaykumar under the supervision of prof. ChandraShekhar S F. The thesis was submitted to Osmania University Hyderabad in March 2014.

It comprises of seven chapters. The researcher emphasizes the need of proper awareness, training and orientation towards developmental programmes. He further recommends to evaluate the effectiveness of these development programmes properly. This study found most of the Scheduled Tribes are not aware of these development programmes meant for their betterment.

The researcher feels that, the scheduled tribes deserve a better treatment by the Government, Non-Government Organizations and by the mainstream society.
K. Ravi (2014)

‘Tribal Development and Non-Governmental Organizations – A Study of Andhra Pradesh’, is a doctoral thesis presented to Osmania university in 2014 by Dr. K. Ravi under the guidance prof. D. Lalith Kumar.

This study is conducted to analyze the amount spent on various tribal development programmes in Andhra Pradesh. Researcher emphasizes the need of Non-Governmental Organization’s role in tribal development programmes in Andhra Pradesh. Present study examines the participation of Non-Governmental Organizations in tribal areas to aware the tribes about the welfare schemes meant for their socio-economic development.

Researcher found that, the implementation of these welfare programmes is more successful with the active involvement of NGO’s in Adilabad district.

Deepak Koturwar (2005)

“Yavatmal jihyatil Aadiwasi Jamatinchya Samasya-Upay v Shaskiy Yojananche Tyanchya Vikas Prakriyetal Yogdanache vishleshanatmak Adhyayan”, is a research work undertaken and carried out by Dr. Deepak D. Koturwar under the guidance of Dr. A.S Gade, submitted to Amravati University in the year 2005.

Dr. Deepak D. Koturwar (2005) described the livelihoods of Scheduled tribes in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra State. Researcher attempted to analyze the development programmes addressing poverty, land alienation, exploitation, education, nutrition, and employment.

According to him, illiteracy is the main reason behind the socio-economical backwardness of the Scheduled tribes. There is a need to take concrete steps for spreading literacy among the tribes. Some new policies should be made and enforced by the government for the economical upliftment of these indigenous people. Job oriented and vocational courses can change their living standards.

Varghese Thresiamma (2010)
“The Socio-economic Development of Tribals in Kerala with special reference to Wayand District”, is the research work conducted by Varghese Thresiamma, submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University in 2010.

Thresiamma Varghese (2010), in her research highlighted the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes of Kerala State. Scheduled tribes in India are facing poverty, illiteracy, exploitation, unemployment, drinking habits, malnutrition etc. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Author suggested protecting the tribal culture and traditions. She accords, the tribes deserve a better treatment by the Government, NGOs and the mainstream society.

Dinkar Eknathrao Umbarkar (2004)

“Melghat Jilhyatil Korku Aadiwasinchya Samajik Vikasat Shaskiy Kalyan Karyakramanchya Prabhavache Samajshastriya Adhyayan” is the research study carried out by Dr. Dinkar Eknathrao Umbarkar under the guidance of Dr. Meena Trivedi Submitted to Amravati University in 2004.

Researcher investigated the key factors affecting the implementation of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in Melghat Region. Melghat is the sub-division in Amravati District of Maharashtra State. Present study focuses on the social development of ‘Korku’ tribes in the region. Also discussed about the impact of govt. policies and welfare programmes meant for the socio-economical development of ‘Korku’ tribes.

2.5 ARTICLES FROM JOURNALS:

L. P. Vidyarthi (1972)

Problems and prospects of Tribal Development in India is an article written by L. P. Vidyarthi published in Indian Anthropologist in December 1972. Author highlighted the exploitation and social injustice towards the scheduled tribes of India, neglect and lack of special attention of tribal and scheduled areas in spite of constitutional provisions. According to him, the entire question of tribal development needs a fresh look. In the
light of the new policies for tribal development all the issues should be carefully investigated through the help of experts on tribal culture, tribal economy, tribal; administration. It will help to prepare a blue print of tribal development.

S. D. Kulkarni (1980)

S. D. Kulkarni, in his paper Problems of Tribal Development In Maharashtra, points out the main problems faced by the tribes are poverty, exploitation, illiteracy and drinking addiction. According to him a number of schemes suggested in the Sub-plan have not been implemented but he stated that the Maharashtra states researcher also explored that there development programmes did not improved the livelihood of the “Korku” tribes. Government officials and beaurocracy mentality is the main reason behind this. Effective Planning, implementation, monitoring and follow up of these development programmes by the expertise govt. officials and social workers along with the tribal leaders is thrust of tribal development.

Dipankur Gupta (1986)

This paper initiated by a field study, enquires into the functioning of the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in Birbhum district of West Bengal. Dipankar Gupta describes the origin and scope of ITDP. And also discusses the incongruities in the ITDP administrative structure, the lack of control over resources, the absence of popular initiative and failure of monitoring system. The study also underscore the fact that development programmes which have very low impact on the Scheduled Tribes socio-economic development.

B. K. Burman (1989)

Author has conceptualized the scheduled tribes in this paper, according to him the problem and prospects of tribal development may be considered along into two axes: 1) As ethnic entities 2) As status-class he discussed the constraints to Schedule Tribes development in North-East India along with the forgoing conceptualization of the tribals. The main problem of this region is migration. North-East India has a great impact of neighboring countries on its Scheduled Tribes population. Most of the tribes are migrated from these countries.
Kulmani Padhi (2005)

Author discussed about the tribal development initiatives through Five Year Plan by the Govt. of India. He emphasized the requirement of an intensive approach to the tribal problems in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration. Budget allocation should be based on geographic and demographic survey of tribes. Every tribal area has its own consequences and problems different with each other.

He has given details of a number of important commissions and committees were appointed in the recent past to look into the problems of tribal’s in India. Also given the statistical data of plan outlay and expenditure for tribal development in India right from the First Five Year Plan.

Misra Geetanjali (1982)

This article focuses on the Jaungs, tribes of India living in the South Western hills of Orissa state. They have a good gathering economy supplemented by shifting cultivation. This supports them in extreme poverty.

The government has undertaken various developmental programmes to improve their quality of life. The impact of these programmes is examined on the basis of field data collected in a village inhabited entirely by Jaungs. These development programmes have benefitted the Jaunge in Orrisa. The tribes of this area are giving a good response to the government initiatives.

Mallick, Mohammed Ayub (2011)

Tribal Development in West Bengal is directed towards ensuring an immediate boost to agricultural production in tribal areas and improve socio-economic conditions of tribals. According to authors, the tribals are in the process of transition, society to modern society at the same time they are through the process of institutional exploitation. Tribal laborers and poor tribal farmers are in miserable condition. They don’t even get the basic needs like food, shelter and clothes in seasonal changes. They are living in extreme poverty.

Jahanke, Huja Tomlin’s (2012)

This article describes an intervention strategy, initiated under the New Zealand Government’s tribal partnership scheme.
This scheme promotes a culture-based approach to education in mainstream schools and early childhood centers in one tribal region through this education children are immersed in local heritage, including language and culture, land scapes, opportunities and experiences.

R.Geetha, Dr. K. Revathi (2012)

This article examines the tribal education and tribal development policy in India. The promotion of tribal education need a fresh thinking and renowned efforts in new direction.

The new policy and administrative efforts should focus on the quality aspects for the tribal education. Illiteracy is the main cause of the socio-economical backwardness of the Scheduled Tribes in India. The government has been implementing special schemes for their upliftment.

SUMMARY:

Based on the previous studies reviewed on tribal development schemes in this chapter, we find that the studies reviewed have different objectives and methods. We highlighted the most important facts / conclusion we have reached to while reviewing this literature.

This review of literature will help in identifying the gaps, and show what makes the present study significant and different from other studies conducted in the field of tribal development. It will also act as pointers to trends in the field of tribal development.

To sum up, an attempt is made in this chapter to review the available literature on the topic. A good number of studies have been undertaken on various aspects of tribal development. But very few on the evaluation of tribal problems and policies with programmes for their development. This part of tribal development has left more or less unexplored.

The efforts have been made to reveal this unexplored part of tribal development schemes impact, enforcement and evaluation, in the present study.
REFERENCES:


