CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION
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Hopefully, the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts are helping the backward classes in becoming active and awakened. This will assume a greater problem in coming days. As to backward class tribal population figures about seven percent of the total. They have lined up remote areas for more than thousands years. True there is a gap between their values and main steam value. Recently, Gorkha National Liberation Front has banned the worship of Saraswati idols in the Darjeeling Hills during Vasanta Panchami in 2006 to preserve its tribal culture. So, to deal with this different models of assimilation's are developed to bring their development. Whether the transformation is good or bad, is a different question. But tribal development is a major issue as they are a primary player in a consumer economy. Evidently, tribal development is a buzz word of political system. Concomitantly, lack of political will, bureaucratic apathy, public indifference choked their development process. And at times, tribal public opinion, their rising make it obligatory on the part of the Government to take care of their interest. Example is the Kalinga Nagar Tribal killing in Orissa in the early part of 2006. As such the actors Government and Non-Governmental Agencies are going to take positive steps for tribal development and for reconciliation and amalgamation of tribal culture. Necessary tribal development is a collective affair. It is the work of planning commission. It is the work of Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, Political Leaders, specialists and...
administrations In one word tribal development is a dynamic process. It has national and local significance. In this present thesis attempts have been made to put forth process tribal development in detail as to Indian context and also in a particular state like Orissa with emphasis on Koraput district.

Objectives of the Study:

The main focus of the study is listed below:

(a) To define 'tribe' and explain their geographic dispersion in India.

(b) To examine the economic, political and social guarantees provided by the law of the land.

(c) To put forth the tribal development programmes across India and Orissa in general and Koraput a district of Orissa in particular.

(d) To explain the models of tribal development and approaches to tribal education.

(e) To analyse the role of International, National and local organisations in bringing all round development of marginalized tribal community.

The objective of the thesis is to achieve a sustainable economic uplift of the tribal population. Its aim is to provide welfare measures to the weaker and most disadvantaged sections of the community. The welfare programmes are related to integrated programmes of investments in agriculture production and natural resource.
development, human resource development, rural infrastructure, land survey and settlement, and implementation management support.

Tribal development exacerbated partly due to the lack of a true participatory spirit in infrastructure development activities. So the lack of ownership by the tribals, and partly due to the weak commitment on the part of the Government in the maintenance of the structures are also handicaps to the development. Other feature related to infrastructure development is the wage employment generation. Government is trying to provide work and food to the tribals. It is true that once infrastructure activities were completed, employment opportunities were provided the tribals have been able to be out from the clutches money lenders and indebtedness problem.

For livelihood of the tribals, agriculture and natural resources development is necessary and inevitable. The activities undertaken by a government has an impact not only in increasing the resource productivity of tribal area. This also transforms the eco-system of the area and living conditions of the tribal people. The agricultural development system introduced the replacement of traditional and low-yield varieties of seeds by high-yielding hybrid varieties, and constructed number of water harvesting structures for irrigation. Similarly, other achievements under this welfare programmes are vegetative cultivation, green manuring, and the construction gully control structures. True, a major problem of the tribals is the lack of marketing facilities for agro-forestry products and low irrigation.
Further, the sustainability of activities are also under threat. The various inputs such as seeds, agricultural implements provided free or at a highly subsidized cost during implementation are not available to the tribals. It is a fact that the human resource development (HRD) component performed below expectations. Community capacity building, social mobilizations are lacking so far as tribal development is concerned.

So far for tribal development, government is making plans, innovative approaches and welfare measures. To proceed in the path of tribal development, the responsibility implementation is given to bureaucracy. They are in the change of focusing a techno-economic approach the approach to tribal development. Essentially, this will bring agricultural productivity and building rural infrastructure, especially roads.

Further, tribal community as a whole ceased to protect their donger lands. Now that it has been split into pieces of privately owned land. Additionally, following the Central legislation introduced in 1996, the Gram Sabha (Village Assemblies) in tribal areas have been entrusted to protect the community rights over land and forest. Unfortunately, this power is not being exercised by the Panchayats in many tribal areas, especially in Kashipur. The Government of Orissa has notified the transfer of tribal land to the alumina project companies without consulting the local Panchayats.
Another factor is participation of tribal community in developmental process. In educational and skill development programmes, as well as training to build awareness on issues such as environmental concerns, social conditions, trading practices, and legal and land rights tribals are to participate. However, participation suffered as the target tribal groups were no longer active partners in the developmental process. Their concerns and priorities are not reflected adequately in the welfare programme.

For this, there is the need to build strong people's institutions in the villages which could take over management of the infrastructure. No doubt, it is an acknowledged fact that the people's participation is crucial to the success and sustainability of welfare initiatives of the government. Few participatory welfare measures are:

1. Water User's Society (WUS) to promote participatory irrigation management,
2. The concept of Pani Panchayat,
3. Village Committees for different welfare programmes, with the objective of playing a key role in planning and implementation of programmes,
4. Women's Committees and Self Help Groups (SHGs) for wage earning,
5. Non-formal Education Centres for adult education.

In brief, such type of grassroots capacity and institutional building, will awaken the tribal initiative for development. Another fact to be reckoned with is that new technology is not available to the tribals. It is the time to prepare tribes for the development in social development and social mobilisation.
As to this the control point is the development course of the knowledge of the tribal people. The knowledge is with regard to agricultural practices, land and water management, agro and food-processing, medicinal matters, environmental issues or about prevailing culture and ethos. True, they have their own knowledge about prevailing culture. Their know-how has been developed and refined over years. That, also has been transmitted through generations of people. Their knowledge and experiences need to be protected suitably. Further, there is need to modify mix their knowledge with modern practices. But that assimilation should be acceptable to tribal community and beneficial at large.

Second need is the degree of beneficiary participation at all stages. Tribal people were seldom involved in developing the annual programme of work and budget. This created an atmosphere of discontent and lack of confidence towards the implementing authorities. Community and people’s participation is of utmost significance.

**Role of the Co-operating Institution**

Third is the Co-operating Institutions. As much they should take advantage of local expertise. This is not only saves cost, but also to ensure adequate input of local experience. This will facilitate the understanding of the local scenario, and improve communication with tribal beneficiaries and local officers. Fourth is the tribal developmental process.
**Socio-cultural and Political Sensitivity**

Fifth relates to Tribal development programmes need to be designed with due attention to the socio-cultural and political environment. Besides techno-economic considerations, attention should also be given to the caste, class and ethnic origins of the targeted people.

Another point, sustainability is the parameter of tribal development programme's continuity. The post welfare programme's sustainability can be of major concern. The issue of participation, centrality of education, training and empowerment of beneficiaries are to meet the objective of sustainability. This process leads to the much-needed sense of responsibility and ownership of the beneficiaries towards the welfare measures. Consequently, willingness on the part of tribal community to maintain welfare activities is the vital importance. The role of the government is also of primary, not only in terms of their commitment, but also by providing for appropriate institutional support and enabling policy framework. Again, financial sustainability is equally important. Governments need to allocate more funds to sustain selected welfare activities.

**Tribal Land Rights**

Tribal people have rights to common property resources, such as water, land and forests. Fact is tribal communities derive part of their income and nutrition through the processing, consumption and sale of non-wood forest products. Obviously, these should be
safeguarded by government authorities. At times private-sector involvement in forests is promoted for economic purposes. But it examine the appropriate implications on tribal people to some rights of marginalized tribals.

Therefore, in various parts of India, there are several tribal areas, which receive little or no attention from local, state and national governments of India. These areas are quite remote so far geography, communication and transport are concerned. For ages, these tribal areas are neglected in all aspects of development, education, healthcare, basic amenities and economic development. Without development in tribal areas, India cannot achieve all round development. Governments’ central and state are taking tribal welfare projects through its NGO partners who are committed to bringing development activities to the remote corners of India.

As such the issue areas in tribal development are –

- Poverty alleviation, policy analysis and micro-level planning for tribals
- Building blocks for participation
- Capacity development and empowerment of Self-Help Groups and community organisation
- Social mobilization
- Advocacy, negotiation and leadership development
- Development of marginalized
• Development of Draught prone areas
• Community Based organisational and voluntarily agencies
• Employment Assurance Schemes
• Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed
• Technology upgradation for Tribal benefit
• Provision for drinking water
• Aforestation
• Home for Homeless
• Removal of Hunger/Food Security
• Rain water harvesting
• Typical tribal welfare projects
• One-teacher schools (education)
• Mobile medical vans (healthcare)
• Sanitation education
• Indigenous methods for economic methods
• Teaching modern farming techniques
• Adoption of remote tribal villages for all-round economic development
• Facilitating student exchange programs
Methods of Study

In pursuing the research work mainly secondary data is used here. So, in particular, library method is followed for whole of the work. However, scientific study by other organization is also referred to make the study a complete one.

Review of Literature


Tribals in India are facing a lot of problems. Food security, hunger, poverty, medical facilities, exploitation by money lenders and black marketers, illiteracy, afforestation are the major problems of tribal community. In spite of constitutional guarantees they are at cross roads and vulnerable to under development evidently for their development men folk and tribal women a number of measures have been taken at national as well as regional spheres. And this has been...

\textbf{Work Plan :}

As to work plan for the thesis, the whole work is divided into Seven chapters

The first chapter entitled as Introduction, comprising of statement of objectives, methods of study and Review of literature

The second chapter 'Tribal Development Administration An Analysis" deals with a conceptual analysis of tribal community, their locations etc

The third chapter "Tribal Development and Constitutional Provisions" is linked to constitutional provisions relating to the problems of Scheduled Tribes

The fourth chapter Koraput District Profile of Area of study In it attempt has been made to analyse the geographical and economic
setting of Koraput district which is mainly the land of tribals, next to Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar where greatest number of tribes live in

The fifth chapter "Tribal Development programmes - A wider perspective" - deals with a number of programmes dedicated to development of tribal communities. This chapter mainly deals with international and national actors for development.

In the chapter VI - 'Tribal Development Agencies and Tribal Welfare Programmes - Focus Koraput District' - care has been taken to analyses tribal development programmes for Orissa and specially Koraput, and the agencies in change of such developments. Also the researcher tries to anlyse women and tribal development in this chapter.

Utility of the Study:

Tribal community is the prime component of Indian economy. Care has been taken by political system for their development. To cater to this the scholar tries to analyse tribes, their problems, and welfare measures at national and state levels with special reference to Koraput district of Orissa, where out of 70 lakhs about 5 lakhs tribal people live in. The study will help further research in tribal sector and it will help researcher not only in Political Science and Public Administration but also in Anthropology and sociology.
Limitation:

In Orissa most populated tribal based district is Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. Koraput comes next. But due to paucity of time and other factors, only Koraput is taken for the study. Further, no scientific study is made to substantiate the theoretical aspects and to put here a perception and attitude study of beneficiaries.

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