Chapter-I
INTRODUCTION

1.0.0 INTRODUCTION

The tribal and indigenous peoples of India constitute an important segment of the Indian population. They are duly listed in the Constitution, which also accords them special rights and privileges. Both the Government and the Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) have been engaged in their socio-economic development ever since Independence. But the question is whether the tribals have benefited from the various development interventions and been empowered in the country’s federal structure in terms of governance and political participation.

1.0.1 Tribal Development

One way to examine the tribal development situation is to browse through the Report of the Working Group for Empowering the STs during the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007), under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ram Dayal Munda.\(^1\) The report makes an appraisal of tribal development in the light of the basic features of the socialist pattern of society (summed up in the Third Five-Year Plan document), which also reflects the philosophy behind the framework of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution. But the report finds a reversal of this philosophy on three grounds.

\(^1\) Government of India (GOI), Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, July 2001.
The New Economic Policy and Scheduled Areas: There has been a clear shift from the strong protective role of the state towards the disadvantaged communities like tribals, to one of justification for their exploitation in the name of economic development.2

Alienation of Tribal Lands to Non-Tribals: The case of Samatha against the State of Andhra Pradesh is a classic example of how the state has been violating its own constitutional duty in the Fifth Schedule Areas. In the name of economic development through industrialisation, the state has been alienating tribal lands to private industries and development projects like mining, hydro-electric projects, industries and tourism.3 Between 1951 and 1995 about 35 million people have been displaced on account of various development projects, 40% of them tribals. And only one-fourth of the displaced persons have been rehabilitated.4

Law and Order in the Scheduled Areas: Extremism, terrorism and political disturbances in the tribal areas are a result of exploitation or neglect, which is used by militant groups. Hence, it is the duty of the state to address the actual socio-economic problems of the tribal people and not to deal with the situation as law and order problem. Administering the areas with armed forces or police battalions cannot solve the problem of violence or unrest.5 Similarly, the misuse of POTA by the police shows the state’s high-handedness in containing naxalism in tribal areas.

2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Walter Fernandes, in Walter Fernandes and Vijay Paranjpye (eds.), Rehabilitation Policy and Law in India..., New Delhi, Indian Social Institute (ISI), Pune, Econet, p. 6
5 Ibid, p.16.
1.0.2 Tribal situation is distressing to say the least

About one-third of the Indian tribals still subsist through hunting and gathering or slash and burn cultivation, and there are tribal bonded labourers in the coffee plantations of Tamil Nadu and in the villages of Daltonganj and Giridih in Jharkhand, not to mention those who work in the stone quarries in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Considerable disparities also persist, although they are narrowing, in literacy and educational development. As against the national average of 74.04%, the literacy rate of the Scheduled Tribes (STs) was around 59.0% in 2011. More than three quarters of the ST women were illiterate. These disparities are compounded by higher dropout rates in formal education, resulting in the ST representation in higher education being disproportionately low. Not surprisingly, the cumulative effect has been that the proportion of the STs below the poverty line is substantially higher than the national average. As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission released on 12th March, 2012, 47.40% of the rural and 30.04% of the urban ST population was still living below the poverty line in 2009-10, compared to 33.8% and 20.9% respectively of the total population.

1.0.3 Assessment of Government’s Interventions

The interventions of the government in tribal development have both positive and negative results. Yet, a serious critical appraisal, which

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7 Ibid., p.2.
requires a holistic perspective, shows that the tribal policies and programmes contain more anti-people elements than welfare and protective measures.

1.0.3.1 Constitutional Privileges for Tribals

The Constitution of India has provided many safeguards for the welfare and development of the tribals. The relevant Articles can be classified under four major heads: (A) protective provisions (Arts. 15, 16, 19, 46, 146, 342, etc.); (B) developmental provisions (Arts. 46, 275, etc.); (C) administrative provisions (Arts. 244 & 275) and (D) reservational provisions (Arts. 330, 332, 334, 335, 340, etc.) The protective provisions safeguard tribal people from social injustices and all forms of exploitation, while the developmental provisions promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections like the STs and SCs. The administrative provisions under the Fifth and Sixth Schedules give special powers to the state for the protection and governance of tribal areas and the reservation provisions ensure due representation of the STs and SCs in legislative bodies and government jobs.

1.0.3.2 Role of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The programmes and schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and Voluntary Organisations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the situation of
the STs. These comprise schemes for social, economic and educational development, including the protective measures under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the policies of positive discrimination in public employment and education. Most of these schemes are administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and are implemented through the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and Voluntary Organisations as Centrally-sponsored schemes. Here are some of the main schemes:

1. Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan. This is basically meant for family-oriented income-generating schemes in sectors like agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest, education, cooperatives, fisheries, village and small industries, and infrastructure development. The pattern of assistance is 100%.

2. Grants under Article 275 (1). Under this provision funds are released to the State Govts. to meet the cost of welfare schemes like Girls and Boys Hostels for ST Students, Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Research and Training.

3. Investment in TRIFED. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) was set up in 1987 with the objective of providing remunerative prices for the minor forest produce (MFP) of the STs, besides eliminating their exploitation by private traders and middlemen.

scheme is being implemented through NGOs, educational institutions and other local bodies with the support of State Governments. It covers 136 districts in 11 States where the literacy rate among the ST women was less. It also covers the girl children of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The Ministry provides the finances to set up the Educational Complexes and the State Government land. (5) Other Schemes and Programmes for the STs include vocational training, village grain banks, overall welfare and development of PTGs, book banks, promotion/upgradation of meritorious students, provision of coaching in competitive exams, financial assistance through scholarships, establishment of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and poverty alleviation programmes.

Looking at the rural scenario in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa where there is a substantial tribal population, one is dismayed to find that, even after more than 50 years of government’s interventions, the majority of the people still live in stark poverty, malnutrition and illiteracy, prone to hunger, sickness, high morbidity and mortality, and exploitation. The buildings for schools, health centers and Panchayat Bhawans and the infrastructure like roads, bridges, wells and handpumps are either dilapidated, poorly maintained or simply non-existent. The key problem is not a dearth of money, but the lack of political will and implementation capacity by the various departments and officials. The
lack of responsibility, accountability and transparency has also led to the misuse of funds by government officials and ministers. Clearly, government inefficiency, bureaucratic lethargy and political apathy have all but kept the tribal people undeveloped and open to all sorts of exploitation.

1.0.4 Tribal Empowerment

A process of tribal empowerment was initiated in India through the landmark 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1993. The reasons for this amendment were the largely ineffective Panchayati Raj system in the country and the need for adapting to the tribal system of local self-governance. The Provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas Act), 1996 (PESA) was thus legislated and the States having Fifth Schedule Areas were required to enact conformity laws within a year. The distinguishing feature of these legal instruments is to recognise the traditional structures of self-governance in the tribal areas and to transform them into units of local self-government, particularly through the Gram Sabha.

**Salient features of PESA Act.** (1) The state legislation on the Panchayats has to be in consonance with the customary laws, social and religious practices and the traditional management practices of community resources and dispute resolution. (2) The community is the centre of the Gram Sabha. (3) The Gram Sabha has wide-ranging powers and functions: approval of the plans, programmes and projects for social
and economic development; selection of beneficiaries for poverty alleviation; (4) being consulted for land acquisition for projects; control over minor water bodies, minerals and forest produce; enforcing prohibition; management of local markets and check on moneylenders, etc.

As far as the praxis of tribal self-rule is concerned, many state laws, particularly in Jharkhand, are not in conformity with the Central PESA Act. As revealed in a study in the States of Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, most people are not aware of the powers and functions of the Gram Sabha and its place in the new Panchayat system. It is also debated whether there should be Panchayat elections in the Fifth Schedule Areas, where the traditional system of self-governance is to prevail. There also needs to be proper coordination between the officials and non-officials in the entire structure of the new Panchayat system.

There are a few success stories of the Gram Sabha, for example at the Mendha-Lekha village in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. Taking a clue from the movement against development-induced displacement in the region, the Jungle Bachao Manaao Bachao Andolan (Save the Forest, Save Humanity Movement) was started in the area. One Devaji Topa of Mendha Lekha and Mohan Hirabai (from the anti-dam movement) encouraged the people to take decisions for the activities

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affecting their lives, culture and livelihood. After many discussions it was realised that a demand for self-rule could not be validated until the people had the capacity to take on the responsibility. Soon a series of serious efforts were made to remove alcoholism from their midst and the Gram Sabha was set up.

Till now the Gram Sabha meetings are held frequently and various responsibilities are carried out by different committees like the village development committee, the Mahila Mandal, the Study Circle and the Forest Protection Committee. The Gram Sabha has control over the forest and other resources in the area. It organizes its own welfare and development programmes and generates funds for different schemes. Women also have a rightful place in the Gram Sabha. The Mendha-Lekha experiment is replicable but some charismatic leaders like Devaji Topa and Mohan Hirabai are required to take a lead in the process. The whole village has also to feel the need of a Gram Sabha as the villagers of Mendha-Lekha did.

1.0.4.1 The Sixth Schedule

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution [Articles 244(2) and 275 (1)] contains the provisions with regard to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The Sixth Schedule provides for the creation of autonomous districts and regions in the specified states. The Governors of these states, like in the Fifth Schedule areas, have considerable power with regard to
administration of these regions and their approval is required for framing rules and regulations by the District Councils and Regional Councils.

District Councils and the Regional Councils constituted for the districts and regions are also empowered to make laws with regard to:

- allotment, occupation or use, or setting apart of land (other than Reserved Forest land) for the purpose of agriculture / grazing / residential/non-agricultural purposes or for any purpose that will help promote the interests of the inhabitants of the village/town. (However, nothing in such laws can prevent acquisition of occupied or unoccupied land for public purposes by the state government in accordance with the prevailing law on acquisitions.)
- management of forest (other than Reserved Forests)
- use of canal or watercourse for the purpose of agriculture
- regulation of practice of shifting agriculture (known here as jhum)
- establishment of village/town committee/councils and their powers
- matters relating to village or town administration including police, public health and sanitation
- appointment of succession Chiefs or Headmen
- inheritance of property (marriage and divorce)
- social customs
The District Councils and Regional Councils can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of cases between parties all of whom belong to the same tribe in the area for the administration of justice and frame relevant rules in this regard. The District Council is also empowered to establish, construct and manage infrastructure like schools (even prescribe the language and manner in which the education is to be imparted), dispensaries, markets, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and waterways. The Governor can also entrust to the District Council, conditionally or unconditionally, functions with regard to agriculture, animal husbandry, community projects, cooperative societies, social welfare, village planning or any other matters. The Councils are allocated funds to undertake their tasks. They have the power to assess and collect land revenue, levy and collect taxes on buildings and land, tolls on people residing in the area. The District Council in addition can levy and collect taxes on (i) trades, professions, callings and employment; (ii) vehicles, animals and boats; (iii) entry and sale of goods in a market; (iv) toll on passengers and goods carried in ferries; and (v) taxes for maintenance of roads, transport and schools.

The District Council can also receive royalty for licenses or leases issued for the purpose of prospecting or extraction of minerals and also make regulations for control of money lending and trading by non-tribals that include allowing money lending only by licensed persons and prescribing maximum rate of interest that can be charged or recovered by the money lender.
The Sixth Schedule also lays down state specific rules and the powers of the Governors in these areas with regard to repealing any laws that are detrimental to the interests of the people.

1.0.5 Impact of NGOs

NGO means Non-Government Organisation. Some consider this term improper because of its negative nomenclature. Therefore, they use other names such as Voluntary Organisations (VOs), Voluntary Action (VA) and Voluntary Agencies (VAs). These initiatives in development are neither from the state nor the market, but from the civil society; they belong to the voluntary sector. The Planning Commission recognised long ago the importance of the NGOs in tribal development.

Broadly speaking, they are five types of NGOs and VOs. (1) Relief Work. In the event of natural calamities like earthquakes, droughts, floods or epidemics, or human tragedies like communal riots and industrial accidents, humanitarian aids like food, clothing, shelter and medicines are reached to the victims. Relief work is a temporary measure to alleviate human suffering. (2) Works of Charity. There are people like the old, infirm, sick and abandoned or orphaned children who need works of mercy. Hospitals, health clinics, shishu bhawans, homes for the aged, orphanages, hospices, etc., are examples of works of charity. (3) Welfare Works. In order to remedy social evils and restore human dignity and fairness, certain works of welfare are necessary. Thus, working against sati, advocating widow remarriage, rehabilitating prostitutes,
taking care of delinquents or street children and providing scholarships to the weaker sections can be called welfare activities. (4) Development Work. This means involvement in socio-economic progress and the enhancement of the quality of life. The NGOs may opt to do development work among the poor and the marginalised through education, health care, agricultural extension, self-employment, self-help groups, etc. Engaging in study projects is also part of the development approach. (5) Social Action. There is yet another category of intervention called social action, which aims at bringing about a radical change in society. Usually such groups are called People’s Organisations or People’s Movements. Those who engage in social action are called social activists or change agents. They work among the poor, exploited and oppressed and mobilize people to struggle against unjust structures and for justice, equality and human dignity. Some examples of such organizations are: the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Medha Patkar), the Samatha in Andhra Pradesh, the Kshetkari Sangathan of Worli tribals in Maharashtra and the Jan Sangharha Samiti of the Netarhat movement in Jharkhand. Social action involves people’s awakening, education, organisation, power and action – though not necessarily in this sequence.

It is important to note the specific emphasis of each of these approaches. Very often they are all put under the general heading of development work. But in fact each approach is different and indispensable. Most of the NGOs/VOs are however busy with one or some of the first four types of work. Very few groups and organisations are
engaged in social action interventions for the transformation of society. This approach deals with unjust structures and mobilises people to get their rights. It empowers them to gain control over their resources and lives. In this general context, the NGOs can make an option to work with and for the tribals, in tribal development. The same can be said of tribal empowerment and interventions for tribal human rights.

The tribal development and empowerment as carried out in India by both the Government and the NGOs presents a mixed scenario. The Government gives constitutional guarantees to the tribals, but fails to implement them adequately. Over the years it has also made various policies which are against the poor and the marginalised like the tribals.

The NGOs have fared a little better, but need to address the tribal problems and issues more consistently and adequately. Except for a few NGOs/VOs known for their wider mass base and capacity to bring about socio-economic change, many or most of them are complacent and just do the routine work, primarily serving their own interests.

These institutions of the Government and the NGOs can play complementary roles in tribal development and empowerment. While the Government has constitutional provisions and resources, its delivery mechanism needs to be strengthened in collaboration with the NGOs. But it is ultimately the people who must demand their rights and privileges.
The NGOs can only facilitate this overall process of development and empowerment of the tribals in the country.

In view of the above, the researcher concentrated his study mainly on the role of non-governmental organizations for the development of tribal community of Andhra Pradesh in general and especially in Adilabad district as it one of the under development district in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh state.

1.0.6 National Policy on Tribals

For the first time after the country became Independent, the Government of India is proposing the formulation of a National Policy on Scheduled Tribes. The policy seeks to bring Scheduled Tribes into the mainstream of society through a multi-pronged approach for their all-round development without disturbing their distinct culture.

There are 10,42,81,034 Scheduled Tribe people, constituting 8.60 per cent of India’s population. There are 698 Scheduled Tribes spread all over the country barring States and Union Territories like Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Pondicherry and Punjab. Orissa has the largest number – 68--of Scheduled Tribes.

Scheduled Tribes are those, which are notified as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The first notification was issued in 1950. The President considers characteristics
like the tribes’ primitive traits, distinctive culture, shyness with the public at large, geographical isolation and social and economic backwardness before notifying them as a Scheduled Tribe. Seventy-five of the 698 Scheduled Tribes are identified as Primitive Tribal Groups considering they are more backward than Scheduled Tribes.

The Constitution through several Articles has provided for the socio-economic development and empowerment of Scheduled Tribes. (You may list the provisions here, if necessary). But there has been no national policy, which could have helped translate the constitutional provisions into a reality. Five principles spelt out in 1952, known as Nehruvian Panchasheel, have been guiding the administration of tribal affairs. They are:

1. Tribals should be allowed to develop according to their own genius
2. Tribals’ rights in land and forest should be respected
3. Tribal teams should be trained to undertake administration and development without too many outsiders being inducted
4. Tribal development should be undertaken without disturbing tribal social and cultural institutions
5. The index of tribal development should be the quality of their life and not the money spent

The National Policy recognises that a majority of Scheduled Tribes continue to live below the poverty line, have poor literacy rates, suffer
from malnutrition and disease and are vulnerable to displacement. It also acknowledges that Scheduled Tribes in general are repositories of indigenous knowledge and wisdom in certain aspects.

The National Policy aims at addressing each of these problems in a concrete way. It also lists out measures to be taken to preserve and promote tribals' cultural heritage.

1.0.6.1 Formal education

Formal education is the key to all-round human development. Despite several campaigns to promote formal education ever since Independence, the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes is only 59.0 per cent compared to 74.04 per cent for the country as a whole (2011 Census). The female literacy rate is only 49.4 per cent compared to the national female literacy rate of 64.6 per cent. Alienation from the society, lack of adequate infrastructure like schools, hostels and teachers, abject poverty and apathy towards irrelevant curriculum have stood in the way of tribals getting formal education.

To achieve the objective of reaching the benefit of education to tribals, the National Policy will ensure that:

- Tribals are included in the national programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- Schools and hostels are opened in areas where no such facilities exist.
• At least one model residential school is located in each tribal concentration area
• Education is linked with provision of supplementary nutrition.
• Special incentives like financial assistance, pocket allowance, free distribution of textbooks and school uniforms are provided
• Teaching is imparted in tribals’ mother tongue at least up to the primary level. Educated tribal youth are given employment as teachers, wherever possible. (This will obviate the need to employ teachers belonging to far-off places who find commuting is as difficult as staying in a village with no basic amenities.
• Pedagogy is made relevant so that tribals do not find it alien.
• Curriculum and cocurriculum include aspects of meta skill upgradation of tribal children.
• Curricula for meta skill upgradation are to include aspects of tribal games and sports, archery, identification of plants of medicinal value, crafts art and culture, folk dance and folk songs, folk paintings etc.
• Emphasis is laid on vocational/professional education. Polytechnics are set up for studies in subjects like forestry, horticulture, dairying, veterinary sciences, and polytechnics.

1.0.6.2 Traditional wisdom

Dwelling amidst hills, forests, coastal areas, deserts, tribals over the centuries have gained precious and vast experience in combating environmental hardships and leading sustainable livelihoods. Their
wisdom is reflected in their water harvesting techniques, indigenously developed irrigation channels, construction of cane bridges in hills, adaptation to desert life, utilisation of forest species like herbs, shrubs for medicinal purposes, meteorological assessment etc. Such invaluable knowledge of theirs needs to be properly documented and preserved lest it should get lost in the wake of modernisation and passage of time.

The National Policy seeks to:

- Preserve and promote such traditional knowledge and wisdom and document it
- Establish a centre to train tribal youth in areas of traditional wisdom
- Disseminate such through models and exhibits at appropriate places
- Transfer such knowledge to non-tribal areas

1.0.6.3 Health

Although tribal people live usually close to nature, a majority of them need health care on account of malnutrition, lack of safe drinking water, poor hygiene and environmental sanitation and above all poverty. Lack of awareness and apathy to utilise the available health services also affect their health status. In wake of the opening of tribal areas with highways industrialization, and communication facilities, diseases have spread to tribal areas. Endemics like malaria, deficiency diseases, venereal diseases including AIDS are not uncommon among tribal
populations. However, lack of safe drinking water and malnutrition are well-recognised major health hazards. Tribals suffer from a deficiency of calcium, vitamin A, vitamin C, riboflavin and animal protein in their diets. Malnutrition and under-nutrition are common among Primitive Tribal Groups who largely depend upon food they either gather or raise by using simple methods. The poor nutritional status of tribal women directly influences their reproductive performance and their infants’ survival, growth and development.

Tribal people, who are self reliant and self-sufficient, have over the centuries developed their own medicine system based on herbs and other items collected from the nature and processed locally. They have also their own system of diagnosis and cure of diseases. They believe in taboos, spiritual powers and faith healing. There are wide variations among tribals in their health status and willingness to access and utilise health services, depending on their culture, level of contact with other cultures and degree of adaptability.

Against this background, the National Policy seeks to promote the modern health care system and also a synthesis of the Indian systems of medicine like ayurveda and siddha with the tribal system.
The National Policy seeks to:

- Strengthen the allopathy system of medicine in tribal areas with the extension of the three-tier system of village health workers, auxiliary nurse mid-wife and primary health centres.
- Expand the number of hospitals in tune with tribal population
- Validate identified tribal remedies (folk claims) used in different tribal areas
- Encourage, document and patent tribals’ traditional medicines
- Promote cultivation of medicinal plants related value addition strategies through imparting training to youth
- Encourage qualified doctors from tribal communities to serve tribal areas
- Promote the formation of a strong force of tribal village health guides through regular training-cum-orientation courses
- Formulate area-specific strategies to improve access to and utilisation of health services
- Strengthen research into diseases affecting tribals and initiate action programmes
- Eradicate endemic diseases on a war footing

1.0.6.4 Displacement and Resettlement

Displacement of people from traditional habitations causes much trauma to the affected people. Compulsory acquisition of land for construction of dams and roads, quarrying and mining operations, location of industries and reservation of forests for National Parks and
environmental reasons forces tribal people to leave their traditional abodes and land – their chief means of livelihood.

Displacement of Tribal Rehabilitation of the Displaced Tribal is a serious problem which is yet to receive due attention. As per the information readily available, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa alone, a total population of 21.3 million have been displaced during 1951-90. Of whom, 8.54 million (40%) are tribal and of those only 2.12 million (24.8%) tribal could be resettled so far. A recent Report of the Working Group on Development and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, appointed during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-1995) on the Rehabilitation of Tribal, based on a comprehensive study of 110 projects concludes that, of the 16.94 lakh people displaced by these projects, almost 50 per cent (8.14 lakhs) were tribal. By conservative estimates of Walter Fernandas and other social researchers, 185 Lakh persons were displaced by development projects since 1950, more than 74 lakhs of them were tribal.10

Displacement of tribals from their land amounts to violation of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution as it deprives them of control and ownership of natural resources and land essential for their way of life.

The National Policy for Tribals, therefore, stipulates that displacement of tribal people is kept to the minimum and undertaken only after possibilities of non-displacement and least displacement have been exhausted. When it becomes absolutely necessary to displace Scheduled Tribe people in the larger interest, the displaced should be provided a better standard of living.

The National Policy, therefore, mandates that the following guidelines be followed when tribals are resettled:

- When displacement becomes inevitable, each scheduled tribe family having land in the earlier settlement shall be given land against land. A minimum of two hectares of cultivable land is considered necessary and viable for a family (comprising man, his wife and unmarried children).
- Tribal families having fishing rights in their original habitat shall be granted fishing rights in the new reservoir or at any other alternative place.
- Reservation benefits enjoyed at the original settlement shall be continued at the resettlement area.
- Additional financial assistance equivalent to nearly one and a half year’s minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights and usufructory rights of forest produce shall be given.
- Tribals are to be resettled close to their natural habitat by treating all the people so displaced as one group to let them
retain their ethnic, linguistic and socio-cultural identity and the network of kinship and mutual obligations

- Free land is to be provided for social and religious congregations.
- If resettlement is possible only away from the district/taluka, then substantively higher benefits in monetary terms shall be given.
- When tribal families are resettled en masse, all basic minimum amenities shall be provided at the new sites. They include roads and passages, electricity, drainage and sanitation, safe drinking water, educational and health care facilities, fair price shops, a community hall and a panchayat office.

1.0.6.5 Forest villages

Tribal’s age-old symbiotic relationship with forests is well known. Recognising this fact, even the National Forest Policy committed itself to the close association of tribals with the protection, preservation and development of forests and envisaged their customary rights in forests. It is, however, a matter of serious concern that about 5000 forest villages do not have minimum basic living conditions and face a constant threat of eviction.

The National Policy suggests that any forceful displacement should be avoided. Human beings move on their own to places with better opportunities. The forest villages may be converted into revenue villages.
or forest villages may be developed on par with revenue villages to enable the forest villagers enjoy at least the minimum amenities and services that are available in revenue villages.

The National Policy, therefore, mandates that

- Educational and medical facilities, electricity and communication, approach roads and such other basic amenities be provided to forest villagers.
- Public Distribution System (PDS) and Grain Banks be established to prevent food problems.
- Advanced agriculture and animal husbandry technologies be introduced so that forest villagers raise their production, incomes and economic standards.
- Bank and other institutional loans be made available for entrepreneurs with viable projects of income generation
- Tribals be given opportunities to partake in joint forest management and encouraged to form cooperatives and corporations for major forest related operations
- Integrated area development programmes be taken up in and around forest areas
- Tribals' rights in protection, regeneration and collection of minor forest produce (MFP) be recognised and institutional arrangements made for marketing such produce
- Efforts be made to eliminate exploitation by middlemen in cooperatives like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
(TDCCs), Large Sized Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) and Forest Development Cooperatives by introducing minimum support prices for non agricultural produce on the lines of minimum support prices for agricultural produce.

1.0.6.6 Shifting Cultivation

In the evolution of human civilisation, shifting cultivation preceded agriculture as we know it today. In shifting cultivation, tribals do not use any mechanized tools or undertake even ploughing. A digging stick and a sickle are the usual tools. It is widely practised in whole of North-Eastern region besides the States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and to some extent in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Though the practice is hazardous to environment, it forms basis of life for tribals. Traditionally, shifting cultivation has been in vogue in hilly terrains where tribals have had the right on land either individually or on community basis. Because of poor yields, crops do not meet their food requirement for more than four months or so in a year.

The tribals involved in shifting cultivation do not seem to have any emotional attachment to the land as an asset or property needing care and attention as in non-tribal areas. In shifting cultivation lands, no attention is paid to the replenishment of soil fertility. Tribals merely believe in harvesting crops without putting in efforts or investments. Land is just left to nature to recoup on its own.
To handle the problem of shifting cultivation, the National Policy will focus on the following aspects:

- Land tenure system will be rationalised giving tribals right to land ownership so that they will invest their energy and resources in checking soil erosion and fertility - which have hitherto been neglected as land belonged to no one but was subject to exploitation by every one.

- Agricultural scientists will be asked to focus on shifting cultivation and evolve suitable technologies to improve production.

- The shifting cultivators will be ensured sufficient food supply through the public distribution system and grain banks. Tribals will be encouraged to raise cash crops and horticultural plantations.

- Training and extension programmes will be organised to sensitise tribals about alternative economic strategies so that they can come out of shifting cultivation.

1.0.6.7 Land Alienation

Scheduled Tribes being simple folk are often exploited to forgo their foremost important resource - land - to non-tribals. Although States have protective laws to check the trend, dispossessed tribals are yet to get back their lands. Yet, another form of land alienation takes place when States promote development projects like hydro-electric power stations and mining and industries. These developmental activities, which do not confer any benefit on tribals directly, render them landless.
The National Policy for Tribals seeks to tackle tribal land alienation by stipulating that

- Tribals have access to village land records
- Land records be displayed at the panchayat
- Oral evidence be considered in the absence of records in the disposal of tribals’ land disputes
- States prohibit transfer of lands from tribals to non-tribals
- Tribals and their representatives be associated with land surveys
- Forest tribal villagers be assigned pattas for the land under their tillage since ages
- States launching development projects take adequate care to keep tribal lands intact and when not possible, allot land even before a project takes off.

1.0.6.8 Intellectual Property Rights

Scheduled Tribes are known for their knowledge and wisdom of ethnic origin. There is, however, no legal and/or institutional framework to safeguard their intellectual property rights.

The National Policy, therefore, will aim at making legal and institutional arrangements to protect their intellectual property rights and curtailing the rights of corporate and other agencies to access and exploit their resource base.
1.0.6.9 Tribal Languages

The languages spoken by tribals - tribal languages - are treated as unscheduled languages. In the wake of changing educational scenario, many of the tribal languages are facing the threat of extinction. The loss of language may adversely affect tribal culture, especially their folklore.

The National Policy aims at preserving and documenting tribal languages. Education in the mother tongue at the primary level needs be encouraged. Books and other publications in tribal languages will be promoted.

1.0.6.10 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are Scheduled Tribes known for their declining or stagnant population, low levels of literacy, pre-agricultural technology, primarily belonging to the hunting and gathering stage, and extreme backwardness. They were considered as a special category for support for the first time in 1979. There are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups spread over 15 States and Union Territories. The 25 lakh PTG population constitutes nearly 3.6 per cent of the tribal population and 0.3 per cent of the country’s population.

PTGs have not benefited from developmental activities. They face continuous threats of eviction from their homes and lands. They live with food insecurity and a host of diseases like sickle cell anaemia and malaria.
The National Policy envisages the following steps to tackle PTGs’ problems:

- To boost PTGs’ social image, their being stigmatized as ‘primitive’ shall be halted.
- Efforts shall be made to bring them on par with other Scheduled Tribes in a definite time frame. Developmental efforts should be tribe-specific and suit the local environment.
- Effective preventive and curative health systems shall be introduced.
- PTGs’ traditional methods of prevention and cure shall be examined and validated.
- To combat the low level of literacy among PTGs, area and need specific education coupled with skill upgradation shall be given priority.
- Formal schooling shall be strengthened by taking advantage of ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’. Trained tribal youth shall be inducted as teachers.
- Teaching shall be in tribals’ mother tongue/dialect
- Considering PTGs’ poverty, school-going children shall be provided incentives.
- Emphasis shall be on laid on vocational education and training.
- PTGs shall enjoy the ‘right to land’. Any form of land alienation shall be prevented and landless PTGs given priority in land assignment.
• Public distribution system (PDS) shall be introduced to ensure regular food supply. Grain banks shall be established to ensure food availability during crises.

• PTGs’ participation in managing forests shall be ensured to meet their economic needs and nourish their emotional attachment to forests.

1.0.6.11 Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas

Although the Constitution is clear about the concept and strategy adopted for defining Scheduled Areas and tribal areas in terms of Fifth and Sixth Schedule under Articles as 244(1) and 244(2), there is some confusion among those concerned with implementing them.

The National Policy, therefore, envisages the following steps:

• The regulation making powers of State Governors to maintain good governance, peace and harmony in tribal areas will be further strengthened. It will be ensured that Tribal Advisory Councils meet regularly and focus on speedy developmental works and prohibition of land transfers. Money lending menace shall be curbed through implementation of money lending laws.

• Tribal Advisory Councils will be established in States which have Scheduled Areas and even in States where a substantial number of tribal people live although Scheduled Areas have not been declared.
• The Autonomous District/Regional Councils in North-Eastern States will be further strengthened. The Councils are elected bodies having powers of legislation and execution and administration of justice.

1.0.6.12 Administration

The existing administrative machinery in States and districts comprising Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) and Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) have not been up in terms of the quality of performance and development indicators.

The National Policy seeks to revitalise the administration by proposing the following:

• Skill upgradation-cum-orientation programmes shall be conducted for tribal administration officials.

• Infrastructure development shall be given priority to so that officials will function from their places of posting.

• Only officials who have adequate knowledge, experience and a sense of appreciation for tribal problems shall be posted for tribal administration.

• As the schemes meant for improving tribals’ condition take time, a tenure that is commensurate with their implementation shall be fixed for officials.
The National Policy acknowledges the importance of a good database to deal with Scheduled Tribes’ affairs. Research on tribals’ ethnic profiles, spectrum of problems and prospects and developmental constraints and monitoring and evaluation of schemes and projects needs priority attention.

The National Policy for Tribals proposes that the existing Tribal Research Institutes located in different States shall be further strengthened for carrying out purposeful research and evaluation studies and work towards the preservation of the rich tribal cultural heritage. It also envisages the establishment of a national-level research institution.

1.0.6.13 Participatory Approach

The National Policy recognises the importance of participatory approach to development. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Agencies (VAs) act as catalysts in reaching benefits of Government programmes and policies to the grass-root level and thus optimise the desired accomplishment. Such organisations have direct linkages with people and are conversant with their problems. NGOs can undertake and promote family and community based programmes and mobilise resources in tribal areas. Some well-established NGOs are eager to take part in the development of Scheduled Tribes in general and Primitive Tribal Groups in particular.
The National Policy, therefore, seeks to enlist and encourage NGOs in tribal development activities. They can play an important role in the opening of residential and non-residential schools, hostels, dispensaries, hospitals and vocational training centres, promotion of awareness programmes and capacity building.

**Assimilation:** To bring the tribals into country's mainstream, the National Policy envisages the following

- Identification of tribal groups with ‘primitive traits’ shall be done away with on a priority basis.
- The ‘distinct culture’ of the tribes reflected in their folk art, folk literature, traditional crafts and ethos shall be preserved. Their oral traditions shall be documented and art promoted.
- Opportunities shall be provided for tribals to interact with outside cultures.
- Their geographical isolation shall be minimised through development of roads, transport and means of communication and provision of concessional travel facility

**1.0.7 About Adilabad district**

**History:** Adilabad district has long drawn historical past ruled at different periods by dynasties namely, the Mauryas, Satavahanas, Vakatakas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Mughals, Bhosle Rajes of Nagpur and Asaf Jahis, besides the Gond Rajas of Sirpur and Chanda for long. Originally this was a sub-district named
Sirpur-Tandur which was created in A.D. 182 with Edlabad (Adilabad), Rajura and Sirpur as its constituent talukas. In 1905, an independent district with headquarters at Adilabad was formed.

The Adilabad district is the second largest in the Telangana region and fifth largest district in the State of Andhra Pradesh with geographical area of 16,203 sq.km. The district is located in the northern most part of the State and forms border with the States of Maharashtra and Chhatisgarh. The district lies in between North Latitudes 18° 40’ & 19° 50’ and East longitudes 77° 46’ and 80° 00’. (Fig.1).

![Fig.1: Adilabad district](image)

**Climate:** It is too hot in summer. Adilabad District summer highest day temperature is in between 33° C to 45° C. Average temperatures of
January is 25° C, February is 27° C, March is 31° C, April is 35° C, May is 38° C.

**Demographics:** Telugu is the Local Language here. Also People speak Urdu. Adilabad District is divided into 52 Mandals, 898 Panchayats and 3276 Villages. Vemanpally Mandal is the smallest Mandal by population with 18,233 population. Mancherial Mandal is the biggest Mandal by population with 1,82,846 population.

**Population:** An official Census 2011 detail of Adilabad, a district of Andhra Pradesh has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Andhra Pradesh. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh. In 2011, Adilabad had population of 27,41,239 of which male and female were 13,69,597 and 13,71,642 respectively. In 2001 census, Adilabad had a population of 241,88,003 of which males were 12,50,958 and remaining 12,37,045 were females. Adilabad District population constituted 3.24 percent of total Maharashtra population. In 2001 census, this figure for Adilabad District was at 3.26 percent of Maharashtra population.

**Culture:** The Saraswathi temple at Basar, attracts thousands of pilgrims everyday for "Akshrabhyasa" of their children. There is a Nagoba temple at Keslapur. Every year lakhs of tribals gather at Keslapur for the Jatra. There is a Satyanarayana temple at Gudem, Luxettipet and CSI Church at Luxettipet town. At both these places annual fares will be held.
**Handicrafts and artisans:** Toy making crafts, Dhokra casting crafts are very popular in Adilabad District. Nirmal toys are highly renowned and Dhokra craft is practiced in Ushagaon, Jamgaon and Keslaguda villages of Jainoor and Kerameri mandal. The artisans at Nirmal produce articles of artistic content and features reflecting the local life and environment. The present day trend is on making animals, birds, fruits and vegetables which is appearance look as real as the natural pieces. The Dhokra casting artisans are living in this district since last 100 years and producing tribal ornaments, zoomorphic figures particularly horses, elephants either with or without rider, birds, animals, bells and lamps.

**Rivers:** The main rivers that drain the district are the Godavari, Pranhita, Wardha, Kadam and Peddavagu. Godavari River forms southern boundary of the district. The river Pranahita in the east flows in southerly direction forming the eastern boundary of the district and joined the river Godavari near south east corner of the district. The Penganga flows along north western and northern boundary of the district. The river Wardha flowing north-north east of the border of the district joins the Pranhita river east of Veeradandi. The Kadem and Peddavegi flowing in southern part of the district and tributaries of Godavari. Besides these there are riverlets like the Santala the Swarnavagu and the Suddervagu, which drain the district.

**Forest Cover:** The forest cover in the Division based on the interpretation of IRS P6 2LISS III 2011 data (Oct & Dec 2011) is 1314.81 Km which is 29.82% of the Geographical area. In terms of the forest
canopy density classes the Division has 52.31 Km of Very Dense Forests, 925.01 Km of Moderately Dense Forests and 337.49 Km of Open Forests. The area of the Scrub is 382.15 Km, Non-Forest 194.62 Km and Water Bodies 7.37 Km.

**Transport: Road Transport:** District Headquarters Adilabad is well connected by road. Nirmal, Bellampalle, Bhainsa, Adilabad, Kagaznagar, Mancherial, Mandamarri are the Cities in this district having road connectivity to major towns and remote villages. Adilabad is about 298 KM by road to Hyderabad (Capital of Andhra Pradesh).

**Rail Transport:** Some of the railway stations in district are Sirpur Kagazngrr, Mancheral, Belampalli, Adilabad, Karkheli, Sirpur Town, Mandamari, Ravindrakhani .... which connects most of the towns and villages in the District.

**Bus Transport:** Andhra Pradesh State Transport Corporation (APSRTC) runs Busses from Major cities to Towns and Villages in this District. Adilabad APSRTC Bus Station, Gudihatnur APSRTC Bus Station, Indrevalli APSRTC Bus Station are the Bus Stations in Adilabad District. APSRTC runs Number of busses from major cities to here.

1.1.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Aamir Jamal (2014) examined of development discourse, focusing on the process by which identities are constructed in the interactions

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between NGO workers and communities. Through an examination of gender and development (GAD) programs in South Asia, The author explored some of the challenges and contradictions that arise in participatory development. He also argued that sustainable practice can be achieved only through self-reflective, inclusive and respectful relationships. Review of GAD initiatives in the Pashtun region of Pakistan and Afghanistan leads to the realization that there is urgent need to constructively engage men in gender-related programs.

Planning is generally accepted in many developing countries as an indispensable means to promote development. The preference for it arose out of the inability of the poor and traditional societies to imitate and promote development process on the one hand and the desire of the state to put an immediate end to human sufferings on the other, the preparation and implementation of the plans of development in these countries respect the acceptance of the responsibility of development on the part of the states. During the process of planning for development in these countries some new problems have emerged and the existing ones have assumed new dimensions leading to significant changes in the concept and strategies of planning and development. In India, planning processes are being implemented for over six decades. Tribes encounter socio-economic, cultural and political problems. They are considered as a weaker section of the society. The tribal development planning is being implemented along with five-year plans under the control of Government of India. But, Indian tribes are facing some unsolved problems.
Devath Suresh (2014)\textsuperscript{12} made a new attempt to focus on the efforts of five year plans and unsolved problems and their status after the 66 years independence of India.

Ramakrishna H. (2013)\textsuperscript{13} attempt has been made to analyze the working of NGOs for the rural poor in his paper entitled “The Emerging Role of NGOs in Rural Development of India: an Assessment”. The NGO sector effectively works towards uplifting the socio-economic status of the poor. However, for a significant impact in the present era of liberalisation and globalisation wherein market forces adopt a key role, it becomes essential for the NGO sector to take a lead in helping poor fight the challenges posed by the system. NGOs can help the poor by providing access to the system, information on market opportunities, training facilities, information on sources of credit, etc. in order to meet the aspirations of rural poor, a unique set of training programmes are expected to extend for the officials of for better management of the organization and developmental initiatives. NGOs are playing a very critical role in the process of managing development initiatives of various kinds at the rural level. Even the Government of India has recognized the critical role of the NGOs in the Five - Year Plans, as they have commitment, credibility with the masses and professional approach to the people's issues unlike the charitable organizations of earlier days. However, despite their good intentions, a large number of NGOs find it


difficult to sustain in the long run i.e. sustainability of organizations as well as sustainability of projects.

*Vijay Oraon (2012)* described the livelihoods of tribals in Sundargarh District of Odisha. Agriculture and allied activities that support the livelihoods of nearly 70 percent of India’s rural population, has lost its importance. In recent years, land based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable. As their land has failed to support their family’s food requirements they are forced to look at alternative means for supplementing their livelihoods. The rapid changes at the macro level that India witnessed since the early nineties has contributed to the instability of the livelihood systems of the poorer section of both rural and tribal households. The emergence of industry and market economy has disturbed the age old tribal and nature relation. Taking the anthropological methodology into account the present study tried to explore the traditional pattern of livelihoods and their changing scenario in a tribal dominated village of Sundargarh district, Odisha. If we look into the changing contest of livelihood of the study village it will be found that it has changed a lot in course of time. During the British period the villagers were mostly depending on forest resources for their livelihoods. They used to collect various forest based products and fuel woods from nearby forest. The villagers were managing the forest. Apart from forest resources they used to do some cultivation

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in forest land. Mostly it was a system of mono cropping. Their economy was subsistence in nature. They were struggling to feed them. In course of time slowly this forest got degraded because of lots of reasons. The rise of industrialization, intervention of outsiders and rise of population became major threat for these communities. The degraded resources failed to suffice the needs of the villagers. It compelled the tribal inhabitants to look for other alternatives. In the initial days it was only agriculture, which gave them an alternative source of livelihoods. But the small land holding size and traditional technology failed to meet the rising needs of villagers. Due to increase the population and requirement of industrial needs the forest depletion rate is very fast in study area. Peoples are now travelling long distance to collect the firewood. They have engaged themselves in various small industries in their locality. Most of the young children in the study area have engaged themselves in non-agriculture sector.

Yahaya M.S. and Babayo S.A. (2012) conducted to explore Bauchi State Secondary School Students' performance at NECO and WAEC, in relationship to their reading behaviours and participation of the stakeholders in readership promotion. The Study was based on observations and interactions of Young Readers Society (YRS) in Bauchi with stakeholders. Data concerning WAEC and NECO, result of Senior School Certificate Examination were directly obtained from their web site.

on the Internet, written information obtained from directors of school services and examinations respectively of Bauchi State Ministry of Education, and correspondences between the YRS and officials of the concerned Government and non Governmental ministries and parastatals as well as individuals. The data were analysed using simple percentage. The findings revealed that reading materials are scarce in the primary/secondary schools, while in majority of them, libraries were either not functional or do not even exist. Beside, the students’ reading attitude was generally poor. Hence, it was considered necessary for government at all levels to set aside a reasonable amount of money out of the budget to enable them assist literary associations form and sustain, editors club in schools and execution of other readership promotion campaign.

**Bhabani Shankar Nayak** (2012)<sup>16</sup> attempted to study tribal development in India where the tribals are not only marginalized but also dispossessed in the process of economic reforms in India. A massive transformation is taking place in the tribal societies in India where a need based self-sufficient society is being transformed into a desired based consumer society. The process is accelerated by the neoliberal public policies in India that promotes the idea of ‘desired development’. In a way, this article is trying to document the nature of change in the tribal society which has traveled from ‘need’ based development to ‘desired’

development in the planning for tribal development. In this process of transition, we are trying to locate the Freudian idea in tribal development planning in India that is putting tribals under durable poverty, underdevelopment and marginalization. Hence, this paper seeks to contextualise the transformation in the ‘logic’ of public and corporate socio-economic development programmes implemented amongst tribal groups in India within the broader changes that have characterised the gradual and sometimes fraught transitions in capitalist social relations.

Baiju K.C. (2011) attempted an analysis of the development and welfare programmes addressing poverty, land alienation, exploitation, education, health care, employment, social development and in their reach out to these target groups and discussion of policy implications and the strengthening of service delivery. Tribal population is the aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on the natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The Concerted efforts for the development of these groups by the Central and State Governments have had only marginal impacts on their socio-economic conditions in spite of the various welfare measures and constitutional protection.

NGO are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of like minded people, committed for the uplift of the

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poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy and they are closer and accessible to the target groups. NGOs are flexible in administration, quicker in decision making, timely in action and facilitating the people towards self-reliance ensuring their fullest participation in the whole process of development.

The achievements and success of NGOs in various fields and the excellent work done by them in specific areas is no doubt a tremendous task that has helped to meet the changing needs of the social system. However, inspite of its achievements in various fields, NGOs are facing different problems which differ from organization to organization, region to region. In this context, an attempt is made by Kakumani Lavanya Lathaa and Kotte Prabhakarb (2011) in this paper to discuss some of the common problems faced by the NGOs and to give some remedies to overcome these problems.

Andrew A Mushi (2011) investigate the politics of NGOs engaging the Government in Tanzania. The aim of the study is to get an understanding of the context, ways and means in which NGOs in Tanzania engage (with) the government to influence its policies and decisions. The thesis also analyses the implications and role of NGOs in bringing about social change in Tanzania. The thesis shows the

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relationship of subordination that is constituted through the operation of NGOs within the social, economic and political institutions of Tanzanian civil society. It offers an insight into the neo-liberal views that informs the distribution of aid to developing nations, and the affect this has had on state-civil society relationships within the Tanzanian nation state. Theoretically, the thesis uses Gramsci’s notion of hegemony which applies both at national level and international level. The counter hegemony which Gramsci expounds in terms of war of manoeuvre and war of position has been highlighted in relations to works of NGOs and civil society development. The thesis examines the engagement of Tanzanian NGOs to influence the process of NGO Policy and Act making; and monitoring the poverty strategies through the Campaign against Poverty Tanzania (GCAP-T). The thesis posits the future of NGOs on how they could side and work with people to create a society based on people needs, vision and aspiration.

The tribal population in the State of Andhra Pradesh, and in the country as a whole, is the most deprive and vulnerable community that faces severe economic exclusion. Although certain constitutional safeguards are provided, no significant economic, social and political mobility has taken place across this community. Contrary to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Castes who witnessed certain degrees of progress because of protective discrimination policies of the government, the Scheduled Tribes remain abysmally backward and socially excluded, still living in harsh environs. Our paper on "Political Economy of Tribal
Development: A Case Study of Andhra Pradesh", delineates the situation of the Scheduled Tribes in the background of various policies of the state during the successive plan periods and its impact on their socio-economic mobility. Politically, this community is the most voiceless in the state. Their unsecured livelihood position in terms of lack of legal entitlements of the resources they use, both land and non-timber forest produce, push them into deep economic vulnerability. Gopinath Reddy M. and K. Anil Kumar (2010) discussed the implications of the new act - Forest Right Act, 2006, on the livelihood security of the tribal communities and whether this act will finally lead to the inclusion of these people into the mainstream.

Kasi Eswarappa (2009) examined the drawbacks of the developmental interventions of the agency or civil society in this paper. Role of Non-government Organisations (NGOs) in the development process in the third world countries like India is very crucial, especially in the 21st Century. They have a greater role to play in the lives and livelihoods of the tribal and backward communities of India today. An attempt has been made in this paper to see the role of an NGO in the development of a Sugali settlement. It is also attempted to understand how the information and support from the agency (NGO) helped the community to become self-reliant. The present paper is an

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outcome of fieldwork among Sugalis settlement in the Adadakulapalle as part of PhD work. An NGO by name Social Education Development Society (SEDS) is working for the development of Sugalis, a dominant tribe (economically, socially, politically and numerically in Andhra Pradesh), inhabited in Adadakulapalle settlement of Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh.

Kris M.Y. Law (2009) in his paper investigated the key factors affecting the sustainability development strategies adoption and implementation in non government organizations. Research framework linking the key factors affecting company's adoption of sustainability development strategies, the willingness and the current situation of applying sustainable strategies is proposed. Results have suggested the significant correlation between motivating factors from the four key dimensions, the willingness of NGOs’ adoption of sustainable development strategies, and the impacts on the practices of companies to integrate sustainability strategies in business operations. This paper focuses on a study undertaken among a number of non-government organizations in Hong Kong. The study reveals a significant influence from the management on the willingness of adoption and sustainable development performance. This further confirms the importance on promoting the sustainability development at the operational level, with top management to provide clear strategic direction and supportive resources and environment.

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F.A Kuponiyi and A.A. Ladele (2007) explored that NGOs are very reliable in effective adaptation and transfer of technology to farmers, delivery of agricultural support services and effective vehicles for alleviating rural poverty. His study investigated the performance of two agricultural based NGOs in their effort to improve the lots of small scale resource – poor farmers in Southwestern Nigeria Farmers Development Union (FADU), an enterprise building organization and Diocesan Agricultural Development Programmes (DADP), a capacity building organization were studied. The unique features of their strategies were organization of farmers into cooperative groups, attention to supply of inputs, firm arrangement for the provision of farm credit, and clientele participation in decision making. Achievement of the beneficiaries lagged behind in the case of DADP where input supply was largely left in the hands of the farmers because of its capacity-building ideology. He conducted the NGOs needed more donor assistance to enable them expand the scope of their operations.

Laurence Jarvik (2007) discussed about the non-governmental organizations in his research paper entitled “NGOs: A ‘New Class’ in International Relations. Non-governmental organizations have attempted to take control of civil society, displacing traditional governing institutions. This serves the interests of the terrorists, warlords, and

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mafia dons, who benefit from weak central government, and hinders the
West's ability to mobilize allies to participate in the war on terror. NGO
leaders who are hostile to the nation state itself seek to transform a
voluntary system of participation in international organizations by
sovereign member-states via a “power shift” to an unholy alliance of
multinational corporations and NGOs. Since they do not possess the
traditional sources of legitimacy enjoyed by nation-states, they seek to
impose their will by financial or forceful means — for example,
“sanctions” or “humanitarian intervention.” A new class of NGOs has
thus emerged that is essentially opposed to the diplomatic, legal, and
military measures required for dealing with civilizational conflict.

Pamela MacKenzie (2003) looks at the development of a
multilingual education project in the tribal region of Andhra Pradesh,
India, where a complex linguistic situation exists. The tribal community
crosses five state borders. Four majority languages exert an influence on
the minority languages and there are various scripts which could be used
to create orthographies for the unwritten languages. The paper discusses
the networks of relationships and expertise required to support such an
initiative and on the need for constructive relationships between local
and international NGOs, academic institutions and local, national and
international government agencies. It looks in particular at government
support, without which such an initiative is likely to be effective, and at

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multilingual education project in Andhra Pradesh, India”, International Network for
Development, United Kingdom
the delicate balance between government demands and the needs of local communities.

**Indu Bhaskar and P.S. Geethakutty (2001)** conducted and analysed a case study on two NGOs in Thrissur District of Kerala State with regard to role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rural development. Major rural development programmes of the NGOs were agricultural programmes, health programmes, human resource development programmes, community development and industrial and trade programmes. Majority of the beneficiaries, non beneficiaries, workers of NGOs and workers of other development agencies considered rural development works of the NGOs as effective for rural development.

**Mohanan S. (2000)** points out that NGOs have been playing a very important role in the country over the last quarter of the century in the sphere of social development. He opines that NGOs are a powerful tool in poverty alleviation and development. He considers that “The role of NGOs is more significant and pronounced in the sphere of micro credit. The rich experience of NGOs in the sphere of credit union and their grass root level involvement with the poor and their problems are potential factor that affirms their elevated role in the sphere of micro credit”. He believes that “NGOs will have a more elevated role in micro credit and through it the empowerment of women in days to come”.

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1.2.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present research topic was conducted on “Tribal Development and Non-Governmental Organizations – A Study of Andhra Pradesh” to know the perceptions of the beneficiaries on role of NGOs for tribal development programmes in the state of Andhra Pradesh and with special reference to Adilabad district.

1.3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know the role of NGO's in tribal development - (i) health, (ii) education, (iii) women empowerment, (iv) child welfare.
2. To study the funding for tribal welfare by NGOs.
3. To analyse the amount spent on various developmental programs in tribal areas.
4. To examine the participation of NGOs in tribal sector.

1.4.0 HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses have been formulated for the present study:

1. The programmes or activities undertaken by NGOs are satisfactory and impressed.
2. NGOs activities brought awareness among tribal people for their development.
3. NGO programmes or activities contribute capacity building and empowerment of tribal people.
4. NGOs have played a fruitful role in the welfare of the tribal communities, where the government was not effective.

5. There is a change after involvement of Non Governmental Organizations.

1.5.0 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is limited to the NGOs programmes, covering five mandals in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh due to time constraint. The implementation of the programme was simultaneously started in all the mandals. Data relates to the period from 2012 to 2013. The findings of the study and general conclusions emerged, may be made applicable to other mandals of the district to yield better results.

1.6.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The present study was taken up to study the role of NGOs in tribal development in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh. It is also one of the backward districts in Telangana Region. The district has considerable strength of Scheduled Tribes. The district also experienced large scale unemployment in agriculture due to constant crop failures, natural calamities. The complexity is widened with the mass migration, starvation, farmer suicides, etc.

1.7.0 SAMPLE DESIGN

The aim of NGO is to provide good health, education and awareness on employment, training programmes to be conducted in agricultural
activities. Hence, Adilabad district is taken to analyse the role of non-governmental organizations working for tribal development in Adilabad district. At purposeful random sampling method was followed. For a through the collection of respondents’ views and ideas on the role of NGOs, one mandal from each revenue division is selected by taking into account the financial, caste, demographic factors of the beneficiaries. From each selected village 25 beneficiaries were selected by random sampling technique. The total sample size is 250.

1.8.0 METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

The present study aimed to understand the role of NGOs for the care of tribal development by objectively probing the primary and secondary source material.

(i) Primary Data: The study aims at interviewing the selected representatives, beneficiaries and officials involved in the implementation tribal welfare projects under the supervision of NGOs. A structured questionnaire was administered to 250 tribal people from five mandals of Adilabad District. For the identification of beneficiaries, stratified random sampling technique was followed. While selecting the mandals adequate care was taken to observe the role of NGOs in tribal development of Adilabad district in the selected mandals. Official opinion was also taken into consideration.

(ii) Secondary Data: The secondary data was collected from books, official records, reports and journals, published and unpublished matter.
Apart from above, formal and informal interviews were also conducted through primary and secondary sources has been analyzed, interpreted, tabulated and presented in the thesis. Adilabad district has been selected for this study because of the progress it has recorded in the implementation NGO programmes. The data was obtained from several research institutions such as National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) Centre for Social and Economic Research (CSER), CESS Library, SERP, APARD, State Central Library, State Institute of Rural Development, Central Library, Arts College Seminar Library and Osmania University library and internet through related web sites, etc.

1.10.0 ORGANIZATION OF STUDY

The present study is entitled as “Tribal Government and Non-Governmental Organizations – A Study of Andhra Pradesh” has been divided into six chapters.

Chapter-I: The Introductory chapter focused on the tribal development and tribal empowerment, role of NGOs and Profile of Adilabad district has been discussed in this chapter. Review of literature is also presented and the reason for the selection of the topic has been presented in the importance of the study. This chapter also contains the objectives of the study, hypotheses, methodology, scope and limitation of the study.
Chapter-II : Tribal Welfare and Development in Andhra Pradesh - This chapter focused introduction of tribals and its meaning, tribal development in India, role of the state in development of scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh, national tribal policy, land alleviation, Profile of Andhra Pradesh, Development of welfare measures, have been discussed in this chapter.

Chapter-III: NGOs Roe in Tribal Development - This chapter contained role of NGOs in tribal development, issues of tribal development, Introduction to NGOs, type of NGOs, NGOs classification, History of NGs, India and NGO.

Chapter-IV: Socio-Economic Profile of Tribals - An overview of selected Mandals with respect to socio-economic profile of tribals in Adilabad district.

Chapter-V: Perceptions of Respondents on NGOs Role - In this chapter the research scholar presented the perceptions of respondents’ role on non-governmental organizations in tribal development.

Chapter-VI: Findings, Conclusions & Suggestions - This chapter includes of Findings, conclusions and Suggestions.