CHAPTER – II

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:
Policies AND PROGRAMMES

Planned Development of Tribals, Tribal Development in the Pre Independence Period, Tribal Development in the Independence Era, Tribal Development During the planned Era, First Fire Year Plan, Second Five Year Plan, Third Five Year Plan. Three Annual Plans, Fourth Five Year Plan, Fifth Five Year Plan, Sixth Five Year Plan, Seventh Five Year Plan, Eight Five Year Plan, Ninth Fire Year Plan. Tenth Five Year Plan.
INTRODUCTION

India has made admirable strides in various sectors in last 60 years of its independence. It is equally true that the pace of tribal development has not been as much and as evenly spread as has been visualized by the planners. Hence there is a need to review the development process, evaluating the existing approaches and to decide the priorities considering the needs of the target areas and the tribal people. (Singh, 2003, 191)

The Constitution of India envisages that the state shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people specially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and their exploitation (Vidyarthi, 1985). Initially a period of 10 years was set to achieve the goal however considering the multidimensional nature of issues the period was gradually extended to ensure the overall development of the tribal people. That is how since Independence concerted efforts in a planned manner have been made for the upliftment of the tribal people and their respective areas.

Former Prime Minister, late Jawaharlal Nehru, sought the tribes to develop along the lines of their own genius and he (Nehru, 1958) further assured that in no case should there be any imposition in the name of their development. He had great love for the tribals even before becoming the first Prime Minster of free India and had all appreciation for their culture. In his own words: "I am not at all sure
which way of living is better, ours or theirs. But in some ways, I am quite certain theirs is better. A great deal of things could be learnt from their culture especially in the frontier areas. They are the people who sing and dance and try to enjoy life; not like people who sit in stock exchanges and shout at each other and call that civilization (Nehru, 1952). At another place, he expressed his disapproval of our false idea "to call some people primitive and to think of ourselves as highly civilized" (Nehru, 1954).

Addressing an All India Conference of the tribals held at Jagdalpur (Bastar district) in March, 1955, he advised his tribal brethren in the following words:

"Wherever you live, you should live in your own way. This is what I want you to decide yourselves. How would you like to live? Your old customs and habits are good. We want that they should be educated and should do your part in the welfare of our country."

(Nehru- 1955).

Another line of thought emphasized the rapid integration of the tribal people with general population and the pioneer in this regard is the **Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribe Commission** (S. A. & S. T. Commission). A study team on tribal development programmes (1969) felt that the target set by the S. A. & S. T. Commission, that the goal of total assimilation should be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan, and the pace of social and economic advancement should be accelerated.
The study team, therefore, suggested that the aim of the tribal welfare policy should be defined as progressive advancement, social and economic upliftment of the tribal with an accent on their integration with the rest of the community on the footing of equality within a reasonable time frame. The period should necessarily vary from one tribe to the other. While it may be 5 to 10 years in the case of certain tribes, more particularly the general population by living in the plains, it may be two decades or more in the case of tribals who are still in the primitive food-gathering stage (Report, S.A. & S.T. Commission 1969:6), (Elwin, 1939), in the monumental study of the Baiga tribe, reported about the devastating effect of overhasty and unregulated process of uplift and civilization. As a remedy, he suggested the establishment of National Park in which Baiga and other tribes could take refuge. His tone appeared stronger later (1941).

Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi, too has very rightly emphasized the need for the quicker implementation of various proposals being made. The Fifth Five Year Plan incorporates different sub-plans for different area for their total development. (Report, S.A. & S.T. Commission 1976, 3).

The pattern of tribe livelihood India and levels of development in India presents a marked variations. While among the traditionally food gathering Baigas of study-region majority of the tribal groups have agriculture as their main occupation. The tribal population of India is 1,22,33,474 as per 2001 Census i.e., 20.27 per cent of the total
population 6,03,48,023. The tribal population in India belonging to about 400 tribal groups and are living in plain areas, hilly and forest tracts stretching from the foot hills of Himalayas to the hill tracts of Kerala. The heterogeneous ethno-linguistic and economic pattern of the tribes of India does not easily lend themselves to macro-development strategies.

The 46 Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh constitute about 20.3 percent of the State's population, their total population being 1,22,33,474 as per census 2001.

The social system in the tribes of study-region also varies from clan less social organization of Baigas concentrating in Dindori district (Baiga-Chhak) to four-fold phratri organization of Gonds of Mandla-Dindori region. Marriage through negotiations, capture, mutual love and elopement are socially approved. Levirate, sororate and widow remarriage are socially accepted among all the tribes. While polygamy is permitted, polyandry is strictly prohibited. Social control institutions like village tribal council and individual tribal council are still active institutions.

Exploitation through money lending and land alienation, low agriculture productivity due to poor soil, use of primitive implements and illiteracy and ignorance has been the main problems need to be tackled. To prevent exploitation and protect their interests in land and forest many protective legislations and regulations have been from time to time. To promote their welfare and to improve the quality of
life, series of development programmes have been initiated. Consequently, in the present study an attempt has been made to study the various programmes being implemented to ensure the welfare of the tribal people, and the region under study is not an exception to this.

**PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS**

The planning process for tribal development in the study region can broadly be divided into pre-independence and post-independence periods. In both the periods, the approach adopted and schemes implemented have been based on certain events happening in various tribal areas of the country and the consequent approach enunciated from time to time on an all India basis. The two approaches in the above two periods can broadly be characterized as ameliorative and development oriented taking the basic objective and nature of measures introduced.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD**

In the pre-independence era, the British policy of isolation of tribals from the normal purview of administration was the product of a series of tribal uprisings against outside exploitation over a period of time spreading all over India including the study region. As a consequence, ameliorative measures were initiated in the shape of protective regulations to mitigate the sufferings of the tribal people some them living in very hostile conditions.
The policy of isolation by the British Government was largely affected by their deliberate efforts not to develop communication in the tribal areas, which, as a result remained cut off from the rest of the population. Some of the roads which were constructed for security reasons and to enable the contractors to exploit the forest produce. Communication with the other groups of people living in the plains too was discouraged, as the tribal areas were made secluded by the then administration. For example the northeastern himalayan tribes were not having any communication with the rest of India. Consequently a sense of separatism was developed among them. Similarly in some of the areas the British rulers also created "excluded and partially excluded" areas and gave them separate political representation. At the national level it felt that this was a wicked conspiracy to create a feeling of separatist among the minority. And Ultimately this precipitated in form of demand for the creation of Nagaland a new separate state.

In fact the area-wise isolation began with the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1870 and a few tracts were specified as, **Scheduled tracts.** And number of Acts were enforced from time to time till 1919 when certain territories were declared **Backward Tracts** as per the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919. Slowly the tribals were drawn into National Freedom Movement launched by **Mahatma Gandhi** creating further problems for the rulers and the consequent creation of “Excluded area” and partially excluded areas incorporated in 1935 Act as per the recommendations of the Simon
Commission (1928). This became the first landmark in granting political reservation to tribals as well as to few other sections of Indian population. Further, for the first time it was declared that no act of the then Federal Legislature or the provincial legislatures would apply to these secluded areas. The Government of India (Excluded and partially excluded areas) Order, 1936 had the list of these areas.

The salient features of Excluded and Partially Excluded areas were:

- While the Governor was empowered to take independent decision in regard to *Excluded Areas*, on the advice of the Ministers in partially Excluded Areas;

- The expenditure in regard to the former was non-votable and in the case of the latter the demand was to be invariably voted by the Legislature and

- No matter pertaining to the Excluded Areas could be raised in the legislature without the Governor's prior permission.

In 1939 Elwin advocated (1939: 511-519) for the establishment of a sort of National Park of the tribals and advised that their contact with the outside world should be reduced to the minimum. Again in 1941 he (Elwin: 1941) supported the idea of *isolationism* to great extent.
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDEPENDENCE ERA

In the early period of Independence, the Government of India too adopted the policy of isolation of course in a slightly modified form. The partial exclusion of large tribal areas was followed by special welfare measures.

For the first time in world history, democratic planning based on the cardinal principles of people's participation and self-help was adopted as an effective instrument for rooting out the rural poverty and ushering in progressive transformation of rural India. Prof. Toynbee rightly distinguished the Indian experiment from that of China and Russia. While observing Russia, China and India alike, energetic attempts are being made to modernize the peasantry however the experiment in India remained uniquely important and interesting. India has chosen the harder and slower way of trying to persuade the peasantry's conservative mind voluntarily opt for modernization, as a result of being rationally convinced of its advantages.

The new approach of the post-independence era envisaged declaring certain groups as Scheduled Tribes thus adding to new dimension of scheduling on the basis of ethnic groups. This resulted in providing new political, economic and administrative frame work which led to a dynamic approach involving creation of new institutions of political, social and economic nature, e.g., reservation of certain positions in policy making elected bodies right from village panchayat
to Lok Sabha (Political), seats in educational institutions (social), posts in services (administrative) besides introducing special development institutions such as Tribal Development Blocks, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, Girijan Co-operative Corporation, Madhya Pradesh. Scheduled Tribes Finance Corporation, etc. (economic) Ashram Schools and Hostels for helping tribals to take their rightful place in the society.

The method devised for achieving this democratic process of development has been popularly known as Community Development. Though Community Development was not a new concept, but it assumed uniqueness in the Indian context. As democratic institutions are the instrumentality of Community development in contrast to the bureaucratic and authoritarian approach. Consequently, the programme was conceived as a people's programmes; to be planned and implemented by the villages themselves with government offering technical and financial assistance.

The twin approach of respect for the cultural values of tribals and raising their level of living through the instrumentality of community development which was enunciated in the First Five Year Plan took a concrete shape in the Second Five Year Plan by the starting of the Multipurpose Projects ensuring the rapid and integrated development of the major areas of tribal concentration across the country on a pilot basis. These were the collaborative projects of the Ministries of Community Development and Home Affairs.
The project was intended to tackle the tribal problems on various fronts, i.e. agriculture, animal-husbandry, public health, education, cooperation, irrigation and communication etc; so that the overall development of the tribal people is ensured. Though the general schemes and pattern were based on Community Development, these projects had the additive and special programmes like settling shifting cultivators on sedentary agriculture, encouraging tribal arts and crafts and opening of the tribal areas with the introduction of communication facilities, organizing special institutions like Ashram Schools for educating tribal children, medical and health facilities at the door step of the tribal people besides fighting endemic diseases like yaws, Malaria and black water fever, etc. and also encouraging the cooperative movement by starting Forest Labour cooperative Societies, Grain Goals, etc.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DURING THE PLANNED ERA

The Tribal India presents a distinct picture of the country. The tribal people are, in fact, the original inhabitants of the soil. But due to ignorance and poverty, they not aware of their rights and privileges. After independence, the Constitution of India has provided safeguards for the tribal people. Special schemes were designed and implemented from the First Five Year Plan, and with needful modifications are still continuing.

Since fifth five-year plan many approaches were adopted by the government of India like tribal sub-plan approach and MADA, whose
main aim was to bring about the socio-economic development among the scheduled tribes and to ensure protection of tribals against exploitation. Despite the efforts being made during the last 20 years through Sub-plan approach, the overall tribal situation has remained unchanged. Neither the prevailing disparities in the level of development between the tribals and non-tribals have minimized, nor the quality of the life of tribal people has improved. Unfortunately tribals have the feeling that most of the state policies are anti tribal and are exploitative in nature.

Behra, (1988) has rightly expressed that, the goals of our socio-economic development are not achievable, unless most of the citizens are the actively involved in the preparation, implementation, monitoring of the development plans and programmes. Though this basic philosophy is highly accepted from the initial days of planning, however till today, the spirit of participation has not been realized at the grass root level. During the last two decades several new approaches like ‘top-down planning’, ‘planning from below’, ‘bottom up planning’, ‘micro level planning’ ‘resource based planning’ and ‘multi level planning’ have been thought of in the context of involving people in every phase of development. Participation in decision-making has also received increased attention.

Some of the tribal groups have very limited population. According to the census of 2001 there were about 1.2 crore tribals in India. They constituted 20.27 per cent of the total population of the country.
Madhya Pradesh has the largest concentration of the tribal population as compared any state of the country, according to census 2001 has 1.2 crores tribals.

This is how massive efforts have been made for the socio-economic development of the tribal people by the government through systematic planning.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-56)**

The first five year plan recommended that a positive policy of assisting the tribe should be formulated in order to develop their natural resources and evolve a productive life which can prevent exploitation by more organized economic forces.

The first five year plan was initiated with a resolution to reconstruct the country economically and socially. The immediate and the ultimate objective of the planned development programmes were to provide for a production and to initiate a process of integrated change, including the change in the outlook of the tribal masses. Thus increasing production and reducing the existing inequalities were the two main objectives of the plan (Table 2.1).

The three main features of tribal agriculture planning in the First Plan were:

(i) The objective of the plan was not to increase agricultural production alone, but to bring about all-round development in tribal life;
(ii) The main emphasis was on the long-term projects; the full advantage of this planning was to be realized after a period of fifteen to twenty years;

(iii) Formation and implementation of various schemes related to agriculture, irrigation and power were assigned to the state government. While the central government was to co-ordinate and to provide general assistance.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community Development As method of National Extension services as The agency</td>
<td>Grants to Tribal Research Institute</td>
<td>1951</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Community Development Programme</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SMTB Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voluntary Organization Working for the Welfare and Tribal Development</td>
<td>1st Plan</td>
</tr>
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Source: Tabulation by the author.

Grants to Tribal Research Institute

Research and training are the most important components of tribal Development and administration. These components are of vital significance from the stage of planning to implementation because the feedback mechanism is always needed for a correct evaluation and assessment.

Thus research into the social organization, value system and other segments of culture assumes important dimensions. Such research has several aspects. First, the collection of basic information
regarding social organization and economy of a tribe, its livelihood pattern, arts and handicrafts practices, its language, condition of its health, dieletics, etc. This will give not only the first hand factual and statistical information also help in the formation of schemes with a tribal bias. At present the research in tribal welfare and ethnography is being conducted in one form or the other by the following agencies:

(i) Government agencies

(a) Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes,

(b) Ministry of Home, Central Government

(ii) Other agencies

(a) Universities,

(b) Non-governmental organizations.

These Institutes are being encouraged by the States and Central Governments for research and evaluation as well as the collection of data, training, seminar/workshop, professional inputs in the preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan, publication of literature, codification of tribal customary laws etc.

The scheme of research and training has three components, namely:

(i) grants to the state Government Tribal Research Institutes on 50:50 basis;

(ii) award of fellowships to scholars who are doing their doctoral and post doctoral studies on cent percent basis
(iii) grants for research and evaluation projects on cent percent basis.

During the year 1999-2000 the entire budgeted amount of Rs.400 lakhs has been released.

**Tribal Research Institute, Madhya Pradesh**

The conduct of socio-economic surveys provide orientation training to personnel engaged in tribal welfare and also undertake the task of evaluation of schemes.

Other agencies engaged in tribal research are the Anthropological Survey of India (ASI), the Handicrafts and Social Studies Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, Tribal Education unit of the National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT) and Universities, like the Universities of Lucknow, Udaipur, Raipur, Baroda, Ranchi and Jabalpur, etc.

There are also several non-official agencies, which are also conducting surveys and researches in the field of tribal welfare. They are recipients of modest grants-in-aid. Prominent among such organizations are the Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, and the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi- (NCAER). The former has prepared and has conducted cultural survey of some the tribes groups concentrating the Vindhya-Pradesh and Mahakosal regions of Madhya Pradesh. The Mandal has completed a report o the cultural survey of twelve tribes in Madhya Pradesh. The Government has provided some grants-in-aid for the completion of these works.
The National Council of Applied Economic Research has also been doing commendable work. Besides making studies in non-tribal sectors, it has conducted a socio-economic survey of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (SAST) in Madhya-Pradesh, covering Balaghat, Betul, Chindwara, Durg, Bastar, Mandla-Dindori, Raigarh, Dhar, and Raisen Districts.

It must be realized that the tribal research institutes to be effective, cannot work in isolation and that in order to get the best out of them the tribal welfare departments should feed them with problems as and when they arise and profit by the findings of professional Anthropologists, Sociologists, Planners, Geographers, Economists, and Social scientists engaged in the specialised field of Tribal Development.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Community Development is the method of Rural Tribal Extension agency through which the Five Year Plans seek to initiate a process of transforming the social and economic life of the tribals and their villages. The community development programmes was to induce people to participate in development activities aimed at utilizing the locally available resources for their betterment. It was thought, at that time that efforts should be made to energize and enlist the participation of rural/Tribal people. Village roads, school buildings, Panchayat ghars and wells for drinking water were constructed with
people's participation (sharamdan) and the organization of rural co-operatives were given special emphasis.

With the launching of the Community Development Programme in 1952 throughout the country an attempt has been made to initiate a systematic integrated rural/Tribal development programmes.

The basic intention of the Community Development Programme was to serve the tribal people and to reach as large number of the people as possible. The concept of making single multipurpose functionary responsible for all rural/tribal development activities at the grass-root level, particularly in the field of agricultural development, was conceived and put into operation in order to meet the requirement of reaching the rural/Tribal households, specially agriculture households, with an integrated package of services.

Thus, for the first time the idea of the village level workers supported at the block level by team of specialists in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, social education, public health, programme for women and children etc; was implemented.

Initially the programme was started with approximately rural/tribal development project located in the areas of various states in the country. To a certain extent flexibility was allowed in the actual allotment of projects.

Thus while many are complete projects of about 300 villages each, some are also independent development blocks of about 100
villages each, 100 villages each, depending upon the needs and conditions of the particular areas chosen for development.

(SMTR) SPECIAL MULTIPURPOSE TRIBAL BLOCKS

The advent of independence saw a plethora of governmental programmes launched by various official and non-official agencies for the welfare and development of the tribal people.

As the first systematic effort for the development of tribal areas, **Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks** was initiated in 1954-1955. Forty three such blocks were opened in different states for the first time in 1956 to speed up the process of development in the areas of the largest tribal concentrations. These blocks were jointly sponsored by the **Ministries of Home Affairs and Community Development**. The state governments were given charge of implementation of this programme. These blocks differed basically from the normal blocks on the following points:-

(i) Development programmes to be implemented were more intensive in character.

(ii) The population and area coverage was to be much less than normal blocks.

(iii) People's contribution had to be kept limited only to the supply of unskilled labor at a lower rate.

(iv) Loan funds were to be diverted as subsidies.

(v) Personnel appointed for these areas had to be suitably trained.
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Various Centrally-sponsored and state-sponsored schemes, as mentioned earlier, were taken up in these **Special Multipurpose Blocks**. However, after some time it was realized that the programmes being taken under these blocks were not yielding desired results. In order to pinpoint the lacunae and to suggest a better alternative, a committee was constituted under **Verrir Elwin** to go into various aspects of the programme. The main observations of the **Elwin Committee** were:

(a) Though the programme suffered from the defects of all tension.

(b) In the tribal areas; top priority should be given to agriculture and allied subjects, like irrigation, reclamation and soil conservation.

(c) There should be really a serious attempt to relate the programme and the way of doing things to the tribal background, etc.

Now a modified version of this programme was taken up on a larger scale during the second Five Year Plan when the Tribal Development Blocks were started.

**Voluntary Organizations-Working for Tribal Development and Welfare**

Voluntary organization working in Tribal areas or having centers of activity in such areas can be of good help in furthering tribal development programmes (TDP) in these areas. Such organizations are being financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Social Welfare, besides State Government.

India has an old tradition of selfless social work and voluntary social organization. As early as 1871 Bhil Seva-Mandal was formed in
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Gujrat and an ashram at Miraknedi in Panchmahal district was established to work among the Bhil and Rani Parej. A.V. Thakkar, popularly known as Thakkar Bapa, was the moving spirit behind this organization. Later on, he emerged as the greatest worker in tribal welfare in modern times. Before India attained independence, he had established twenty-one such institutions in the various parts of the country. The history of three decades of dogged endeavour on the part of this singularly quiet and dedicated yet principled personality is a romance of social work in India. In 1948, he along with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our First President, found the Bhartiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh (BASS). Its objective was "the development of the tribal communities in socially, economically, culturally and educationally, backward area with a view to enable them to take their legitimate place in the national life of the country as equal citizens". As the Dhebar-Commission's Report puts it, it has played no small part in helping government shape its tribal welfare policy at the stage of preparation of the constitution and therefore plans and development.

Voluntary organization (VO) working for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes are given grant-in-aid by the Government of India for various Projects/Schemes. The criteria for assistance which was generally restricted to 90 per cent of the cost of the proposal is that the scheme should be of direct benefit of the tribals. In the area of education, Ashram Schools and Hostels are covered whereas for skilled development Vocational Training Centres have been assisted. Health schemes assisted through Mobile Medical Units (MMU) or
dispensaries. Mandla-Dindori region are also covered except in the area where ICDS in operation.

Most of the organisations depend upon government mental assistance to a substantial degree for implementation of schemes taken up by them in the tribal areas, their own contribution being generally limited to 20 per cent. Organizations like Ramakrishna Mission have been doing good work in several interior tribal areas. The other all India level voluntary organizations (organization having activity in or relating to more than one state) who have been assisted in good measure by the Ministry of Home Affairs include, among others the Nikhil Bhart Banbasi Panchayat, the Servants of India Society, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Bapa Banvasi, Kalyan Shangh At located Mandla-Dindori region.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61)**

The objectives of first five-year plan also continued in second five-year plan.

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) was launched in an atmosphere of economic stability with acceptance of the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society as the goal of economic policy. This necessitated the orientation of the economic policy to conform to the national goal of socialist economy. The Second Five Year Plan therefore formulated the objective of rapid increase in national income to raise the standard of living in the country, industrialization with
2.1 River Bridge on Narmada: Important Role in Facilitating Transport Linkages

2.2 Hathitara Sample village: Development programmes by Government Functionaries

2.3 Mohti Sample village: Construction of Road development programmes
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particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries
a large-scale expansion of opportunities and reduction of inequalities.

It was really the second five-year plan, which was a systematic
effort for tribal development, while the states were making their only
endeavour for the development of tribal regions. But it was realized
that this effort by itself may not be adequate. Therefore, as the tempo
of development increased, the supplementation of the State effort also
went on increasing.

Table No. 2.2

Tribal Development Policy and Programmes
Second Five Year Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<td>Co-operative farming; later, local participation.</td>
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<td>1957</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Village Housing Projects Scheme</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Special Multi-purpose Tribal Development Blocks Programme (SMTB)</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<td>- Panchayti Raj</td>
<td>1959</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Package Programme</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Intensive Agricultural District Programme</td>
<td>1960</td>
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Source: Tabulated by the author.

Khadi and Village Industries Programme

The development of village and khadi industries programme
provided opportunities for work, albeit part-time, in certain cases and
mitigates the severity of rural/tribal unemployment and under-
employment. In view of this realization the khadi & village industries
commission was established in April 1957, under the Khadi and
Importance of developing khadi and village industries for the purpose of augmenting, producing and creating additional jobs has been stressed practically in every five year plan. Rs. 1,780 crores were provided for this programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan includes: (3)

(i) Important in the levels of production and earnings particularly of the artisans, through measures like upgradation of skills and technologies and producer oriented marketing;

(ii) Creation of additional employment opportunities on a disposed and decentralized basis;

(iii) Creation of viable structure of village and small industries sector so as to progressively reduce the role of subsidies and

(iv) Expended efforts in export promotion.

**Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks Programme (SMTB)**

As the first systematic effort for the development of tribal areas, Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks were initiated in 1955. Forty-three such blocks were opened in different states for the first time in 1956 to speed up the process of development in the areas of the largest tribal concentrations. These blocks were jointly sponsored by the Ministries of Home Affairs and Community Development. The state government were given charge of implementation of this programme. H-346 later as it was observed that the Tribal Development Block was too small a unit for planning, co-ordination and implementation of
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long term development programmes, a new strategy was evolved for tribal development in pursuance of which pibt project viz; Tribal Development Agencies were launched towards the end of the fourth plan. The distribution of this Tribal Development Block (TDP) was as follows:

- Madhya - Pradesh - 10 Blocks
- Bihar - 8 Blocks
- Assam - 7 Blocks
- Andhra-Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa - 4 Blocks
- Rajasthan, Mainpur and Tripura - 01 Blocks
- Gujaraj - 03 Blocks

Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj was first introduced in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in 1959. Out of 21 states the three systems of Panchayati Raj, i.e. Zila Prishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat was existing only in nine states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujrat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil nadu and Uttar Pradesh. Both Bihar and Madhya and Madhya-Pradesh by this time did not constitute the third tier i.e. Zila Prishad.

Village Panchayat has been an age old institution in rural tribal India deriving its power from the customary laws and local conditions.
The set up of Panchayati Raj institutions as statutory organisation however, is of recent region.

This system was conceived as a process of democratic decentralisation by the Balwant Rai Mehta study team and made its recommendation in the year 1957.

**Package Programme**

A Package Programme was worked out in 1960 for improving the agricultural practices in selected Tribal districts through the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements etc; and the package of agro-services with the provision for competent technical advise, provision for credit and production supplies storages and to a limited extent village roads.

**Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)**

The IADP, popularly known as the package programme represents a significant departure in an approach from the Community Development Programme (CDP). Its basic premise was that India needed to organize its agricultural production with enough resources to make it effective. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) experienced rough weather and hard going during the first five year, 1960-65. Its basic premise of concentration of resources in better agricultural areas continued to be challenged. As its immediate goal the IADP sought to achieve rapid increases in agricultural production through a concentration of financial, technical, extension, and administrative resources.
In the long term its aim was to achieve a self-generating 'Breakthrough' in productivity and to raise the production potential by stimulating the human and physical processes of change. The programme was also intended to provide lessons for extending such intensified agricultural production programmes to other areas.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-66)**

In the third plan, it was accepted in principle that in facilitating the development of agriculture, communication, health and education services, the tribal people should be enabled to develop along the lines of their own traditional wits and culture and without pressure or imposition from outside.

In the Third Plan period it was realized that Tribal constituted a special group whose assimilation into the larger community presented peculiar difficulties, but was nonetheless a matter of great urgency.

To achieve the aims and objectives of the third plan various programmes and schemes were formulated (Table No. 2.3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panchayati Raj, three-tier model of democratic decentralization</td>
<td>Tribal Development Blocks (TDB)</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Area Development Programmes (TADP)</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hill Area Development Programmes (HADP)</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intensive Agriculture Area Programmes (IAAP)</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Intensive Area Development Scheme (IADS)</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Tabulated by the author
Tribal Development Blocks (TDB)

For an overall development of the tribes the Community Development Programme (CDP) in general was introduced. For a programme to be know as CD in the real sense of the term, there must be active participation of the people themselves depending, as far as possible on their own initiative. This was also the of the late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, that the tribals be allowed to “develop along lines of their own genius.” Through these TDB monetary help was injected and many kinds of assistance were given. Efforts were made from time to time to improve the tribal life.

Tribal Area Development Programmes (TADP)

Tribal Area Development Programmes (TADP) commenced in 1962. The TADP aims at an integrated development programme (TDP) for the administrative unit areas with 50 percent or more of tribal concentration. The programmes were specially designed to suit the communities living in these areas and to incorporate special problems issues like the problems of shifting cultivation, land alienation, bonded labour, credit and marketing schemes, for estry and road transportation. By taking several socio-economic and socio-cultural issues like land tenure system and the scientific distribution of the different services in the areas various schemes were prepared.

Hill Area Development Programmes (HADP)

It was recognised in the late sixties that the strategies of development adopted in the past had led to an uneven distribution of
the benefits of development between geographical areas and also between socio-economic groups. In response to that realisation certain area-specific programmes were initiated during the (1962) third plan. After reviewing the programmes for Drought prone- Areas and Desert Development Programme, a third area specific programme was launched as a central sector scheme in the fourth plan was HADP. Two central sector hill areas development projects- One for Pauri Garwal in Uttar-Pradesh and one for Nungba subdivision of Mainpur were sanctioned during the fourth plan period and were continued in the fifth plan. Since the fifth plan, the concept of a sub-plan has been introduced to ensure complimentary and linkages among the schemes formulated under the various sectors of the state plans and out of the central additive.

The HADP was continued during the sixth plan. The major emphasis of these projects has been on reducing the intra-and inter-regional differences in the distribution of benefits from agricultural Development. Each project was administered by an agency needed by district or divisional level officers.

The special HADP has been implemented in 21 hill district and eight districts alone from Uttar Pradesh. The programme started with the basis objective of effectively utilising the indigenous resources of the hill areas and generating some employment through specially designed programmes for the utilisation of the rugged land farms through the development of horticulture, plantations, agriculture,
animal husbandry, poultry, bee keeping, forestry, in conversation and rain shadow area utilisation were some of the other purpose of this programmes. Special programmes too have been designed to replace the jhum-traditional form of cultivation also know as shifting cultivation to settled cultivation and also to rehabilitate the tribal people.

**Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP)**

In view of the encouraging results of the result of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and the growing need of more food grains, the government decided to extend this programme to “areas where a high agricultural production potential exists” under the name of Intensive Agricultural Area Programme. The IAAP was launched in 1964-65 to ensure the intensive development of important crop like wheat, paddy, millets, pulses, and cotton etc; in 114 selected districts. The selection of district for the IAAP was more or less based on the same criteria adopted in the selection of districts for Intensive Agricultural District Programme.

The aim of IAAP was to bring about a progressive increase in the production of main crops in selected areas by intensive “Package Approach” It was hoped that substantial increase in agricultural production could be brought about within a short period through IAAP in certain favourable regions. It may be said that both the Intensive Agricultural District Programme and the Intensive Agricultural Area Programme are based on “Minimum Effort and Big Push” development theories. If higher level of productivity is achieved in selected areas, by
using package approach of modern practices, it will have wider effects on the neighboring areas also, heading to higher levels of productivity in different areas. Number of districts and blocks selected for IAAP was quite large, accounting for a sizeable cultivated area. The limited supplies of inputs had been an important limiting factor in the progress of IAAP. On the other hand inadequacy of technical staff adversely effected the implementation of the scheme.

**Intensive Area Development Scheme (IADS)**

During 1965 the Intensive Area Development Scheme was started with a team sponsored by the Ford-Foundation, recommended the selection of certain areas for more intensive efforts. District irrigational facilities with assured rainfall and were selected Intensive Agricultural Development Programme to boost their agricultural production. A district from every state was selected for intensive technical help, and to ensure the regular supply of chemical fertilisers, improved credit system and other supplies to the farmers through village panchayats and co-operatives. As a result of these measures, it was expected that the production of major crops would go up.


During the Third Plan period, several difficulties seriously disturbed the Indian economy. The aggression by China in 1962 and the hostilities with Pakistan in 1965 resulted in heavy commitment of defiance. This was coupled with the drought of 1965-65, which
necessitated heavy imports of food grains to meet the threat of a famine. The failure of crops also led to the fall in the production of those industries, which depended, for raw materials on agriculture. As a result of these factors, to meet the twin requirements of deviance and development, it was considered imperative to reform the Fourth Five Year Plan which was to be introduced in April 1966. To avoid delay, it was considered proper to prepare the Annual Plan for 1966-67. The Annual Plan continued for three years, i.e., 1966-69.

The financial needs of tribal areas have been specially provided in the Constitution. The ad hoc provision which was used to be made in the early fifties under these obligatory provisions are made under three broad categories, viz, (a) Economic Development (b) Education and (c) Health, housing, etc. These provisions are designed as being supplemental to the investments in general programmes which cover the entire population and all areas.

Table No. 2.4
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND PROGRAMMES
Three Annual Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer's Training and Education Programme</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well Construction Programme</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Work Programme</td>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Development Block</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Manpower Programme</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite Programme for Women and Pre-School Children</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for the Development of Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tabulated by the author.
Rural Work Programme (RWP)

Rural Work Programme would play a vital role in mobilising the growing rural labour and providing them with employment in an organised manner on quasi-permanent basis. The long term objective of this programme ought to be the generate employment opportunities within the rural sector capable of transforming the rural unskilled labour into a dynamic input for capital formation and social change.

For rural unemployment and poverty, there is no remedy other than a massive programme of investment in development by applying science & technology to step up farm incomes and employment which in turn intensify the non-agricultural fields. It is estimated that through a carefully prepared blueprint, one million jobs during the decade- 1970-80 could be provide through rural works programme each year.

Rural Manpower Programme (RMP)

Mobilisation of human resources for rural development makes the people aware of improved technology, enhancing productivity and improving the levels of living, involves people in programmes and contributes to the social, economic and political progress. It will also involve good judgment in the application of financial resources. Proper utilisation of human resources for creating socio-economic infrastructure makes the small town very attractive for industries.
In the Indian context, rural manpower has to be use for the creation of five important assists, viz; irrigation, rural roads, rural housing, rural water supply and social forestry.

Rural Manpower Programme aims to create opportunities for continuing employment to all able bodied and willing persons; to harness the unutilised rural man-manpower to the fullest possible extent.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)**

The Fourth Five Year Plan set up before itself two principal objectives, viz. **growth with stability** and progressive achievement of self broad social objectives aimed an attack on several fronts. The primary goal of the Fourth Plan was to attain a 5.5 percent annual growth of national income. Raising agricultural production more especially food production, was the key note of the policy. The plan aimed at acceleration of the tempo of development in conditions of stability and reduced uncertainty. To attain self-reliance it was planned to do away with PL 480 imports of food grains in 1971. The new Fourth Plan did not consider fiscal measures as adequate for bringing about reduction in equality of incomes. It therefore, intended to attain this social objective through more rapid growth of economy.

In the background of the pronouncements of the two study terms of 1959 and 1969 and SC & ST Commission 1961 in the Fourth Five Year Plan document for 1969-74, the problems of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have in addition some special features.
The problem of Scheduled Tribes living in compact area is essentially that of economic development of their areas and of integrating their economy with that of the rest of the country. The individual welfare approach or that of a schematic Block is inappropriate in this case. Development plans must be formulated to suit the specific potentialities and levels of development of separate regions of areas.

The provisions in the Fourth Plan were made under three broad categories like previous Plans, viz., (a) Education, (b) Economic Development, and (c) Health, Housing, etc.

Under the Centrally sponsored Programme, a provision is made for two educational schemes, viz., post-metric scholarships and girl's hostels. Under the state sector the main educational schemes are for pre-metric stipends, reimbursement of tuition fees, hostels, ashram schools, etc.

Under the head 'Economic uplift' various developmental schemes relating to agriculture, co-operation, irrigation, small industries, etc. are covered. For promoting agricultural practices Scheduled-Tribes are encouraged to take improved methods of agriculture.

Under the programme of cottage industries, financial aid was given to Scheduled Tribes artisans for setting up or improving their own trade or business and providing them marketing facilities and giving practical guidance etc. Training-cum-production centers were also started. In many States, the trainees were given stipends in the
course of their training and after its completion; they were eligible for interest free loans on liberal terms.

Under the head 'Health, Housing and other Schemes', the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were given assistance for housing, electrification of their village, drinking water facilities, nutrition's programme, legal aid, etc; in the State sector Schemes. Special nutrition programme was started for the children of age group of 2 to 3 years.

The programme of TDB which was initiated in the Central Sector in 1956 was considered as one of the most important programmes undertaken for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (Table 2.5).

Table No. 2.5

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
POLICY AND PROGRAMMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special clientele-based and area-based Programmes</td>
<td>-Tribal Area Development Programme</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Pilot Projects for Tribal Development</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Employment Guarantee Scheme</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Tribal Development Block</td>
<td>IV Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tabulated by the author.

Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP)

As already mentioned, the tribal area development programme was initiated in 1970-71. Under the programme, six pilot project for tribal development in (a) Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh (b)
Sighbhum district of Bihar, (c) Dantewada (d) Kanta tahsil of Bastar district (e) Ganjam and (f) Koraput district of Orissa, were sanctioned by the government of India for the economic development of these areas. During the fifth plan two more projects were sanctioned for Keonjhar and Phulbani in Orissa, in the of continuation of the same programme. During the fifth plan, for the first time a strategy of earmarking of funds for the development of Scheduled tribes was evolved. Because of the concentration of Scheduled tribe population in specific areas, the instrument of Tribal Sub-Plan was developed to ensure the in-flow of benefits from all sectors and to provide integrated delivery of services in the tribal areas.

The objectives were to minimize the gaps between the level of development among the tribal and non-tribal areas and also to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities.

**Pilot Projects for Tribal Development (PPTD)**

Under the Fourth Five Year Plan six Pilot Projects for tribal development known as Tribal Development Agencies were taken up in the Central Sector. A detail of these Projects which were started by the Union Ministry of Agriculture already submitted in the previous report.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan it was decided to set up a few pilot projects with an aim to develop tribal areas by integrating various programmes implemented under general sectors and tribal welfare and pulling together all resources for the project area and put under
central sector with a provision of 12 Crores. Thus six Pilot Projects in
districts were started in 1971-72. These were: 1. Andhra Pradesh (1,
in Shrikakulam), 2. Bihar (1 in Singhbhum), 3. Madhya Pradesh (2 in
Bastar), 4. Orissa (2, One in Koraput and the other in Ganjam).

**Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project**

The programme was started in November-1972 for a period of 3
years and the project was extended over in blocks. The scheme has
been considered as an experiment in full employment. It aimed to
provide gainful employment on such work projects not requiring skills
of a high order in selected compact areas for creating durable assets
that will have continuing multiple effect of creating new jobs and will
form part of the area development plan; to impart new skills for
selected workers to find out continuous employment in the secondary
and tertiary sector either in rural/Tribal area; and finally to face the
employment of the unemployed by one third in every year so as to
have full employment in the block within three years.

Later on it was not possible to provide the funds of the order
envisaged, i.e. Rs 450 per employee, due to financial constraints. In
some cases all the persons registered did not turn up. While in other
cases the demand for work was adhoc and works had to be adjusted
according to the availability of labour. In many cases there was
inadequate planning and little in way of integration with the district
plan programmes. There were administrative and organizational
bottlenecks. Material component was also found to be inadequate to
provide for durable assets.
Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS)

In 1972-73 the government of Maharashtra initiated an Employment Guarantee Scheme to provide gainful employment in approved works practically to all unskilled persons in the state who needed work and were ready to do manual work in rural areas. Productive works of a labour intensive nature (60 percent of cost as wages), leading to the creation of durable assets, were taken up. These programmes were to be executed by the available development personnel.

The aim of the Employment Guarantee Schemes (EGS) was to provide gainful and productive employment not only to the individual who are productive to the economy on approved works but to all unskilled persons in the rural/Tribal areas- who needed work and were ready to do manual labour but were unable to find this on their own. The guarantee of work was restricted to unskilled manual work, persons selected under the scheme did not have a choice of work or the place of work. Though the guarantee is given at the district level, but operationally work is provided at the panchayat samiti level.

Fundamental objective of the scheme was that the works taken up should give proper results in the out come in the form of durable community assets and the ways paid to the ensure better result and workers involvements.

Tribal Development Block (TDB)

The programme of Tribal Development Blocks which was initiated in the Central Sector in 1956 was considered as one of the
most important programmes undertaken for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. These Blocks were based on the pattern of community development blocks and were designed to bring about a rapid improvement in the economic and social standards of the tribal people by selecting especially under-developed compact areas for multi-faced development. During the second Five Year Plan, 43 such Blocks were started as Pilot Projects. It was then called special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks. With the success of this programme, more tribal development blocks were started during the Third Five Year Plan, and Fourth Five Plan and by the end of the Fourth Plan, there were 504 such Blocks in the country including 20 sub-Blocks. Besides these, there were 16 sub-Blocks in West Bengal, 6 ad hoc Block in Karnataka, 2 Areas Projects in Uttar Pradesh and 4 Tribal Development Blocks, started as a special case in 1970-71, in Nagaland.

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-79)**

The Draft of the Fifth Plan states at the very outset 'Removal of Poverty and attainment of self-reliance' are the two major objectives that country has set out to accomplish in the fifth plan. As necessary corollaries, they require higher growth, better distribution of income and a very significant step in the domestic rate of saving.

Experience in the First-four Five Year Plans indicated that efforts for a general rise in standard did not concomitantly ensue in equations distributions of the national income among the various sections. Hence,
as a matter of deliberate policy, greater efforts were directed towards advancement of weaker and poorer sections of the society.

In this context, during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, a new strategy was launched for tribal development. Areas of tribal concentration in the country, i.e., with more than 50 percent of tribal population, were located and with the help of larger investments and physical effort the aim was to bridge the gap of tribal and non-tribal economic disparities. Quite often, the ultimate objective was to spell out as bringing the tribals to the national mainstream.

The social welfare programmes proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan period are contained in a document prepared by the Department of Social Welfare (1973) in the light of the recommendations of the Task Force on the Development of Tribal Areas of the Planning Commission headed by Professor L.P. Vidyarthi. The document suggests the integrated development of the weaker sections of the society during the Plan period. The task force suggested a three-tier development structure at micro, meso and macro levels. Further it was suggested to intermesh the area development and tribal development programmes (Report, 1976, 214). The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who from one-fifth of the population of the country are being provided with a package of programme and services to accelerate the pace of their development.

In the field of tribal welfare, the document adds that a new strategy to tackle the problem has to be worked out. An integrated development project is envisaged to be extended to all the tribal areas
in the country. The programmes include protective measures, development of agricultural, animal husbandry, communications and education, etc. (Table No. 2.6).

Thus the nature of tribal development in hand and the amount of money that is being spent on tribal uplift reveal the magnitude of the efforts and the development. In this connection (Das, 1968:169) opines that India has launched the biggest experiment ever made of changing the life of millions of tribal people. By citing works and examples from various parts of the U.S.S.R. and Africa he advocates that we should properly utilize the social anthropologists knowledge and experience to the fullest extent.

**Table No. 2.6**  
**Tribal Development Policy & Programmes**  
**Fifth Five Year Plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduces the concept of 'Basic minimum' needs.</td>
<td>Tribal Sub Plan &amp; Integrated Tribal Development Project</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Development project</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twenty Point Programme Antyodaya</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Antyodaya</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comprehensive Area Development Programme</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Rural Development Programme</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training of Rural Youth for self Employment</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Tabulated by the author.*

**Tribal sub-Plan and Integrated Tribal Development Project**

The Five Year Plan period (1974-79) saw the emergence of the tribal sub-Plan strategy in the country amid at massive development of tribal areas and Scheduled Tribe people. The concept of tribal sub-
Plan envisaged pooling of all available fiscal and personal resources and making use of them for a total, integrated effort. In the states having substantial areas of tribal concentration unit was identified for each effort each comprised of a few Community Development Blocks. These were called Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP). An ITDP became a focal point in the planning and implementation process.

The tribal sub-Plan (TSP) has been envisaged as a representing total development effort in the identified areas with the aim of resources pooled from: (a) outlays from State Plans, (b) institutional finance. The finalisation of the State's Tribal sub-Plans stretched over a couple of years.

As per the guidelines, adequate financial provision was made form the State's Five Year Plans for tribal areas keeping in view: (a) the total population of the sub-Plan area, (b) the geographical area (c) the comparative level of development and the state of social services. The state Plan outlays may be regarded as comprised of 'divisible' and non-divisible components. Benefits from investment of non-divisible sectors do not flow to any specific region or a particular target group. Form the divisible pool of State Plan, due share should flow to the Scheduled Tribes Communities adding some weightage for backwardness, accrual of due share of benefit to tribal regions from the non-divisible component was also ensured. In other words, sectorals falling within the divisible group benefit the tribal families directly, while the sectors of the non-
divisible group help growth of infrastructure from which, with the present socio-economic level, the Scheduled Tribes Communities might not be able to receive benefit immediately.

The Tribal sub-Plan (TSP) 1974-79 spelt the broad strategy and priority in each state. Elimination of exploitation was given the highest priority followed by programmes for agricultural and allied sectors including minor irrigation cooperation credit and marketing and social services.

The long-term objectives of the sub-Plan are: (i) to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribal and other areas; (ii) to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal area was divided into 180 ITDPs for operational purpose. A list of State-wise ITDPs can be seen in the table no. 2.7, 129 ITDP report were prepared.

The system is that a tribal sub-Plan (TSP) is co-terminus with the Five Year Plan. Forty-two (42) ITDPs were constituted. Though the tribal sub-Plan was to be comprehensive, there was greater emphasis on improving medical and educational facilities, saving the tribals from land alienation and clutches of money-lenders, strengthening their market economy, having an appropriate policy for excise (their own liquor brewing) and forest use, improving transport net-work and ending the bonded labor status of the tribals, wherever, it existed.
Table No. 2.7

Integrated Tribal Development Project - Fifth Five Year Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>ITDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra - Pradesh</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Madhya - Pradesh</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Tamil nadu</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Uttar - Pradesh</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Andaman and Nicobar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Goa, Island Damand and Diu</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development in sixth Plan, 1979 P. 15

The salient feature of the project of ITDPs was to establish functional interlinkages between the multi-level planning units. By this dependent villages will be lined with central villages which in turn will be linked with service centers. Similarly, the service centers will be linked with the growth centers which in turn will be linked with higher centers at the a divisional and state levels.
Twenty Point Programme (TPP)

The programme was initiated by the Prime Minister on July 1st, 1975, with a view to ushering in a new era for the poor and the down trodden, and was refurnished on January 14th, 1982. The announcement of the new 20-Point Programme announced in 1975. According to the Prime Minister "The agenda for the nation has been detailed into the overall Plan of development. It pinpoints the areas of special thrust which will show immediate tangible results for various segments."

The basic objectives of the programme include (i) to provide gainful employment in rural areas; (ii) to help the rural people to acquire the basic skills which would enable them to be gainful employed in rural vocations; (iii) to expose them for adopting a new technology to boost the production, both in agriculture and rural industries; (iv) to arrest the tendency on their part to migrate from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment and livelihood to continue to live in object poverty as well as expose themselves to the hazards of the urban environment and (v) to help the rural families to emerge from poverty within a short period to time.

Antyodaya

The were many schemes to help the weaker sections in our country. The schemes were either sponsored by the central government or were initiated by the state governments. The basic object common to all the schemes was to bring about improvement in the income position of the weaker sections. An attempt was made here
to discuss critically the approach or concept of 'Antyodaya'. The scheme was included in the budget of Rajasthan government in the year 1977. It would have been too early to pass any verdict on the efficiency of the scheme to improve the economic conditions of the poorest in the villages. Instead of undertaking an exercise of this type, it became desirable to critically analyse the concept of Antyodaya.

**Comprehensive Area Development Programme (CADP)**

The West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Act of 1974 was, "to provide for the development of the state of West Bengal through area base development programme with a view to increasing agricultural and allied production and ensuring maximum benefits of such production to the cultivators." "Agriculture, pisciculture, forestry, sericulture, bee keeping, dairy farming, piggery and poultry farming and also includes such other types of production as are ancillary or incidental thereof."

The guiding principle of the Comprehensive Area Development was formulated by the State Planning Board to take up the over housing of the existing equitable and anti-productive socio-economic structure was an essential condition for the full utilisation of the technologically possible maximum rate of growth of production.

**Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was conceived as an integrated approach to improve the economic condition of the different occupational groups, including the landless labourers. The scheme was first introduced in March, 1976 and was extended to
cover the whole country with effect from 2nd October, 1980. Thus, 1981-82 was the first year when the IRD programmes effectively covered all the 633 full blocks and 280 part blocks lying in the TSP area.

IRDP envisaged assisting 600 poor families in each block in the country every year. A total of poor rural families per year aggregating to 1.5 crore such families in a Plan period were to be assisted.

The main objective of the IRDP is to improve the economic and social. It aims at raising their levels of living and bringing them above the poverty line on a lasting basis by giving them income generating assets, credit facilities and other inputs.

Thus, with a view to improve the economic and social life of the 'Poorest of the poor' living in the rural/tribal areas, a new development strategy was designed as IRDP. Though the idea was conceived in March 1976 the IRDP could be launched in 1978-79 in 2,300 blocks and was extended to cover all the 5,011 blocks the country with effect from October 1980.

The Integrated Rural Development Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Center and the States of Fifty percent basis.

**Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)**

A national scheme for Training of Rural/Tribal Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSM) was launched by the Central Government in August 1979. TRYSEM is an integral part of IRDP. It aims at providing technical know how to rural youth (18 to 35 age group) coming from
target group families. Youth should be trained for self employment in
the broad field of Agriculture and allied activities, industries and
business with the three conditions (i) A minimum of 30% should be
from SC/ST families (ii) A minimum of 33.3% out of should trained be
women. (iii) At least 50% of youth should be trained for self-
employment either from secondary, and tertiary sector activities.

The self-employment opportunities after imparting training and
education in different trades viz. black-smithy, carpentry, poultry,
shoe making, cloth dyeing, printing and tailoring etc. Under this
scheme, persons in the age group of small and marginal farmers,
agricultural labourer, rural artisans and other below the poverty line
are considered eligible for training. TRYSEM, as a part of IRDP, aims
at training for two lakhs youth every year at an average rate of 40
youth per block. Besides imparting training, the scheme envisages
organizational and operational linkage, with other institutions etc.,
may also be provided to the trainee at the appropriate time.

Under the scheme trainees are paid Rs.130 per month as
stipend for six months. Besides this, training centers are to get Rs. 50
per month per trainee toward training expenditure.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

The basic objective in the sixth Plan was to bridge the gulf
between the tribal areas and communities and the remaining areas and
communities in the span of twelve years. With this target in view, the
programme already taken up for the sub-Plan areas was consolidated.
Attention was also given to the dispersed tribals who comprise about
35.0 per cent of the total tribal population in the country.
In the tribal sub-Plan areas, a triple strategy of consolidating the gains of protective measures, highest priority to education by the end of the Sixth Plan was presented.

Different views were expressed about the priorities suggested for the Sixth Plan. One view was that while education has to be given the highest priority, yet economic development programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry etc., cannot be neglected to a second position. Another view was that in many areas building of infrastructure will have to be given a high priority since provision of extension and other services depended on existence of infrastructure.

In tribal sub-Plan strategy, areas of tribal concentration (i.e., 59% or above tribal population) were identified so that special attention may be given to it not only in choosing the economic and social development programme but also in funding the resources from various sources such as inflow of funds, from state plan sector, special Central Assistance from central sectors, Centrally sponsored programmes and other financial institutions. Mandla-Dindori region has 65.0 per cent tribal population, therefore, it has been identified as fully tribal district. At present all the four districts of Madhya Pradesh fall in the category which include (1) Mandla (2) Baster (3) Jhabua (4) Surguja. Rest of 31 districts are partly covered under the tribal sub-Plan.
Table No. 2.8
Tribal Development Policy and Programmes
Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emphasis on strengthening the infrastructure in Tribal area;</td>
<td>National Rural Employment Programme</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliminating rural/Tribal poverty:</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s New 20-point Programme</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and reducing regional disparities through</td>
<td>Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA)</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated rural/Tribal</td>
<td>Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme</td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Programme.</td>
<td>Programme for Depressed Areas</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special Programmes for Women and Children</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Development Agency</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Tabulated by the author.

**National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)**

The National Rural Employment Programme owes its origin to the earlier **Food for Work Programme**, which was started during the fifth plan as a non-plan scheme to augment the resources of the state government for the maintenance of public works on which large investments has been made. Based on the experience gained in the implementation of the Food for Work Programme for three years and also taking into account the constraints pointed out by the programme evaluation organisation of the planning commission, the programme was revamped, re-structured and renamed as National Rural Employment Programme from October 1980. Up to March, 1981, it was fully financed by the Central Government. However, from April, 1981 it became an integral part of the sixth five year plan and is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the center and the states.
The programme has three objectives: (i) to generate additional gainful employment to the extent of 300-400 million man days per year during the sixth plan for the unemployed and under-employed from the rural/tribal areas; (ii) to create durable community assets for strengthening rural/tribal infrastructure and (iii) to improve the nutritional standards of the rural/Tribal poor. The progress achieved during the sixth plan shows that its employment targets were fully achieved.

**Prime Minister's New 20-Point Programme**

The new 20-point programme is conceived as a process aimed at uplifting the rural/tribal people, their economy and institutions from a state of stagnation of low productivity equilibrium in to a more dynamic state of change towards a higher level of living and a better quality life. Gandhiji conceived the idea that process would culminate in village self-sufficiency and he attached much importance to traditional values and contentment based on a simple way of life. As poverty and unemployment are the principal phenomena of the rural/tribal scene, the main objectives of the rural/tribal development programme include:

(i) To provide gainful employment in rural/tribal areas;

(ii) To help the rural people to acquire the basic skills which would enable them to be gainfully employed in rural vocations;

(iii) To expose them to the adoption of a new technology in production, both in agriculture and rural industries;
(iv) To arrest the tendency on their part to migrate from rural/tribal areas to urban areas in search of employment and livelihood and continue to live in poverty as well as expose themselves to the hazards of the urban environment;

(v) To help the rural families to emerge from poverty within a short period of time.

The Prime Minister's 20point programme is essentially rural/tribal oriented. The main thrust of the programme is on integrated rural development. The successful implementation of the programme solely depends upon the rural people. In this direction the new 20-point programme is an effective tool of rural/tribal development.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA)

The programme was launched as sub-scheme of Integrated Development Programme and is being implemented on a pilot basis in 50 selected districts spreading in 22 states of the country. The thrust of the programme has been to cover the women from the families below the poverty line residing in rural/tribal areas by organising them into group and enabling them to take up activities which would help them to increase their income and make them aware of problems they face and services they are to make use of.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Several programmes and schemes to provide employment and to eliminate poverty were taken up in the rural/tribal areas. Accordingly, a
new programme called the 'Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme' was formulated and launched in August 1983. The basic objectives of the programme include: (i) to improve and expend employment for at least one member of every landless labour household up to 100 days in a year, and (ii) for creating durable assets for strengthening the rural/tribal infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural/tribal economy. Among the landless persons those belonging to the scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes were given priority.

**Special Programme for Women and Children (SPWC)**

Special programme had been introduced by the Central Social Welfare Board and Mahila Mandals. During the fourth plan, social welfare activities included the provisions of integrated services to children from the tribal/rural village, specially tope-school children and the provision of basic training to women in home-craft, mother-craft, health education and child-care. During the fifth plan child welfare was accorded the highest priority in the social welfare sectors. To ensure the healthy growth and development of children, especially those in the age group of 0-6 years. A scheme of Integrated Child Care Services, with emphasis on supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up referral services and nutrition education, was launched on a fairly wide scale. The scheme was to cover pregnant and nursing mothers, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of society, with a view to check the infant and maternal mortality rates. A programme of functional literacy which, would
endow women with the necessary knowledge and skills to perform such functions of a housewife as child useful for women in the age group of 15-15 years.

**Programmes for Depressed Areas (PDA)**

The development of the depressed areas was mainly the responsibility of the states; but Central Government actively participated in it by: (i) providing the technical support of planning as well as programme development; (ii) by channelising institutional resources on a priority basis; (iii) by continuing and further extending the liberal patterns of its assistance and (iv) by providing special incentives for the flow of private investment in to identified backward areas.

**Tribal Development Agency (TDA)**

The objective of this programme has been to foster the economic development of the tribal population so as to bring them within the mainstream of developmental effort of the country and to make an impact on the agricultural development of these areas in particular. The core economic programmes pursued by these projects comprise of agricultural development including horticulture, land reclamation, land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, control of shifting cultivation and cattle development. Naturally, for its successful implementation the development of infrastructure physical and institutional is essential. The co-operative societies serve as vehicles of such changes. Each of these projects are intended to cover 10,000 tribal families and 50,000 tribal populations who are the weaker sections even amongst the tribals.
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1985-90)

The seventh Plan has been in operation since April 1985. Its Central Thrust has been to accelerate the growth of rural/tribal areas. During the Seventh Plan period all tribals were to be covered. ST persons having contiguous territories were brought under MADA pockets. Every department of the Central Government which prepares a plan, prepares a sub-plan also for the tribals. The three stage of tribal sub-planning are (i) blocks, (ii) ITDPs, and (iii) the State. The sub-plan is claimed to be formulated from the grass-roots level.

There are the non-divisible and divisible sectors of the sub-plans. The non-divisible sectors are power, major and medium irrigation projects and heavy industries etc. They divisible sectors are agriculture, minor irrigation, horticulture animal husbandry and forestry etc. The allocation for the divisible sectors has been kept higher.

The objectives and thrust of the seventh plan have therefore, been formulated as part of the long term strategy to be achieved by the year 2000 AD, to virtually eliminate poverty and illiteracy; to achieve almost full employment, to secure the satisfaction of the basic needs i.e., food, clothing and shelter and to provide health services to everyone. The plan thus seeks to assist in the establishment of an economy and policy which is modern, efficient, progressive, human and is informed by equity and social justice.
Community Development Programme (CDP)

For the purpose of the seventh plan Community Development and Panchayati Raj would have to be viewed in this context and to break the conventional methodology of including a large number of small schemes with minimal budget provisions. What goes by the name of Community Development in the documents would be viewed now more in the nature of a scheme for village development, which would imply residual activities at the village level which do not get covered in the normal sectoral plans and special programme e.g; village paths, drainage and sanitation. Gone above the poverty line following implementation of the programme. As a part of the strategy for the Seventh Plan for this important programme, we would specifically recommend the following in the tribal context:

(1) The Ministry of Rural Development should lay it down as a part of their guidelines to the States, that at least 15 per cent of the total outlay under IRDP should be specially earmarked for tribal families. To ensure this monitoring of the programme should not only be in terms of number of beneficiaries but also in financial terms.

(2) A similar earmarking of at least 15 percent of beneficiaries from amongst the STs should be done. In order to enable keeping track of ST families who are brought above the poverty-line on account of such assistance, the nodal officers entrusted with maintenance of family cards in tribal areas with assistance from
MHA's Special Central Assistance should be supplied the relevant data.

(3) The IRDP beneficiaries should be categorised as: (a) those assisted under "Poverty eradication programme", and (b) those coming under "Economic assistance" as indicated in the Chapter under "Family-oriented programmes and a special note of ST Families under the two categories should be kept by the State Governments.

(4) To improve the quality of implementation as whole and that of the subsidies under the programme in particular, it is necessary to associate the ST beneficiaries in review and implementation committees to be formed at the block level as reiterated by us elsewhere.

(5) The programme under IRDP should be subsumed under over all tribal sub-plan programmes in the ITDPs covering whole districts and blocks.

(6) An attempt to rationalise the number of beneficiaries per block should be made. Instead of allotting a certain specified number of beneficiaries per block irrespective of its size and population, the specified number should be applied to a standard block in terms of average population in the country for computational purpose only. In a particular block, weightage may be given for: (a) additional population and (b) tribal and other backward population.
Chapter-II  
Tribal Development Policies & Programmes

Table No. 2.9
Tribal Development Policy and Programmes
Seventh Five Year Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NA.</td>
<td>Community Development Programme</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Integrated Rural Development Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawahar Rozgar Yojana</td>
<td></td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Tabulated by the author.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was conceived as an integrated approach to improve the Economic Condition of the different categories of poor in the country and in different occupational groups, including the landless laborers.

In the above circumstances, there is a case for increased coverage of ST families under the IRD programme during the Seventh Plan. Actual implementation in the field shows that there is considerable scope for improving the administration of subsidy under the programme as also identifying families, which have really.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

In 1983, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced to provide employment to a member of landless family for 100 days in a year. Due to faulty planning we have not integrated Rural Development Programme to provide employment to be target group even under this programme. It looks strange that we added
another programme but there was not much difference in National Rural Employment Programme. It was not possible for various development departments at the district level to implement such a complex programme, which required a completion of a series of exercises such as identification of landless families and formulation of scheme so as to provide employment to persons for 100 days.

**Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREP)**

On the basis of experience of the pilot IREP programme during the sixth plan in the selected states, the programme would be fully activated in all the states, union territories during the seventh plan. Effort would also be made to develop the institutional mechanism in all the states, union territories for the planning and implementation of the integrated projects in selected blocks from each state.

The IREP Programme in the seventh plan would consist of the following components-

- Development of institutional mechanism in the States, union territories;
- Training;
- Projects preparation
- Projects implementation
- Provisions of financial incentives;
- Monitoring.

These components would be funded from central and State financial outlays for IREP. The central financial component would be
utilised to set up an institutional mechanism for staff support and their training, and the monitoring of the programme. The State financial component would be utilised for projects preparation; project implementation, which would include demonstration and industries; and for the provision of financial incentives to users and manufacturers for IREP projects.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

The critical problems of Indian economy include poverty and employment prevalent particularly in rural/tribal areas of the country needed some effective solution on a sustained basis. As such a progressive scheme, called Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was introduced in April-1989, which is now being implemented all over the country.

The existing schemes, know as National Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, have been merged into this new yojana (JRY) which is to provide employment to at least one member of each poor family for 50 to 100 days in a year in the vicinity of places of their residences. Of the total expenditure incurred, 15 percent have to be provided to the SC and ST, while the beneficiaries under the JRY, 30 percent to be given to the women.

JRY was launched with objects like -

(i) to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployment and under employment persons, both men and women from the rural/tribal areas;
(ii) to create the productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural/tribal, economic and social infrastructure that will lead to rapid growth of the rural economy along with a steady rise in the income levels of the rural poor.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

Eighth Five Year Plan started from 1st April-1992 while the Seventh Five Year Plan was over by March 1990. Due to financial constrain two annual plans i.e., 1990-91 and 1991-92 were launched and efforts to achieve the rural/tribal development continued with the existing schemes. Similarly during the Eighth Five Year Plan many important programmes like IRDP, JRY, TRYSEM, & Indira Aawas Yojana were extended throughout the country. Apart from the existing schemes some new scheme, Rural sanitation Programme and Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana etc.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

The implementation of Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was started form 2nd Oct' 1993 in the rural/tribal areas of 1,778 blocks of 261 districts in which The Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) in operation. The scheme aimed at providing assured employment of 100 days of unskilled manual work to the rural poor who are in need of employment and trying to seek it. The assurance of 100 days extends to all men and women over 18 years and below 60 years of age and normally residing in the villages of the blocks covered
by EAS. A maximum of two adults per family are to be provided employment under the scheme. Till November 1994 more than 10 million people have got themselves registered under EAS. During 1994-95 the EAS has been further extended to another 409 blocks covering new DPAP/DDP blocks and Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) blocks having larger concentration of tribals and Flood prone areas of the country.

The expenditure under EAS is to be shared between Centre and the State Government in the ratio of 80:20. The works under the scheme are to be taken up which are executed departmentally. The works which have larger labour component and contribute to the sustained employment generation and development of the area are preference under the scheme. The primary objective of EAS was to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season in the form of a manual work to all able-bodied adults in the rural/tribal areas who are in need and who are desirous to work, but cannot find it, either on farm or on other allied operations or on the normal plan/non-plan works during the lean period, as specified by the State Government of the concerned districts. The second objective was the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

**Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP)**

The importance of sanitation thus needs no emphasis, and it was in this context that Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986. Under the CRSP, it was decided to provide sanitary latrines to SC/ST families and people
living below the poverty line. The total resources required under the programme have to be shared by Centre and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

During 1992-93 the scheme was revised and 80 percent subsidy was provided to persons living below the poverty line. The balance 20 percent is to be contributed by the individual households. There is also a provision for construction of exclusive sanitary complexes for women; 30 per cent is to be provided by the panchayats and the balance 70 per cent is shared as subsidy equally by the states and central governments. For drainage, pavement of lanes, soakage/garbage pits, proportion of subsidy is limited to 50 per cent. The balance 50 percent is to be contributed by users/panchayats.

Establishment of Rural sanitary Marts (RSM) has been given priority in the 8th plan. The RSM is a retail outlet dealing with not only the materials required but also those items which are required as part of the sanitation package i.e., pit cover and pipe, pan and trap, footwear, soap etc. The Eighth Plan outlay was Rs. 380.00 crores under state sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). With this outlay about 1.68 crore rural/tribal population was proposed to be covered. During 1993-94, 34,644 units were constructed as against 20,150 units during 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 60 crores has been approved for 1994-98.

Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

Prime Minister Mr. P.V. Narsimha rao announced the “Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana” on 2nd October 1993 for assuring the
employment to educated unemployed persons. In the beginning it was mainly confined to urban areas only, but from 1994 the yojana was extended to the rural/tribal areas along with urban areas of the whole country. The main objective of this scheme is to provide self employment to educated unemployed persons in Agriculture, Village industries and Small Industries. Implementation of this scheme has been done by District Industry Centre, which finally gives permission to the selected beneficiaries. The target under the scheme has been kept to provide employment to about ten lakhs educated persons.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1997-98 – 2001-02)

The Ninth Five Year Plan, launched in the 50th year of India’s Independence. Will take the country into the new millennium. Much has happened in the fifty years since independence. The people of India have conclusively demonstrated their ability to forge a national united despite its diversity, and their commitment to pursue development within the framework of a functioning, vibrant and highly plurastistic democracy. In this process democratic institutions have down firm roots and flourished and development has also taken place on a wide front. As the millennium drawn to a close, the time has come to redouble our efforts at development, especially in the social and economic spheres, so that the country will realise its full economic potential and the poorest and the weakest will be able to shape their destiny in an unfettered manner. This will require not only
higher rates of growth of output and employment but also a special emphasis on all-round human development, with stress on social sectors and a thrust on eradication of poverty.

(i) The Approach paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan, adopted by the national Development council, had accorded priority to agriculture and rural/tribal development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty; accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices; ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society; providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time board manner; containing the growth rate of population; ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels; empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development; promoting and developing people's participatory bodies like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups; and strengthening efforts to build self-reliance. These very priorities constitute the objectives of the Ninth Plan.

(ii) Some specific areas form within the broad objectives of the plan as laid down by the NDC have been selected for special focus.
(iii) The Ninth Plan is based on a careful stock taking of the strength of our past development strategy as well as its weakness, and seeks to provide appropriate direction and balance to the socio-economic development of the country.

The Ninth Plan recognises the integral link between rapid economic growth and the quality of life of the mass of the people. It also recognises the need to combine high growth policies with the pursuit of our ultimate objective of improving policies, which are pro-poor and are aimed at the correction of historical inequalities. Thus the focus of the Ninth Plan can be described as: “Growth with Social Justice and Equity”.

The specific objectives of the Ninth Plan as approved by the National Development Council are as follows:

(i) Priority to agriculture and rural/tribal development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty;

(ii) Accelerating the growth rate of the economy with stable prices;

(iii) Ensuring food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society;

(iv) Providing the basic minimum services of safe drinking water, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, shelter, and connectivity to all in a time bound manner.

(v) Containing the growth rate of population;
(vi) Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels;

(vii) Empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and Minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development;

(viii) Promoting and developing people’s participatory institutions like Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperatives and self-help groups;

(ix) Strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(2002-03 TO 2006-07)

The vision for tenth five year plan for tribal development thought of vision of an India free of poverty, illiteracy and homelessness – free of regional, social and gender disparities, with modern physical and social infra-structure and a healthy and sustainable environment. Above all, an India which stands tall and proud in the community of nations, confident in her capability to face all possible challenges. In short, the dream was to count our country among the ranks of developed nations before the end of the second decade of 21st century. (Pant, 2002, 1)

The Tenth Five Year Plan marks the return of visionary planning for our country after a long interregnum of cautious optimism. During
the past two decades, India has no doubt been one of the ten fastest
growing economies in the world and cannot be contented with that.
The Tenth Plan aims to take the country even further ahead,
potentially to become the fastest growing country by the end of the
plan period. It calls for us to stretch beyond our immediate
capabilities and set targets which are in consonance with out needs
and the evident aspirations of our people.

The process culminated in the Approach paper to the Tenth
Plan, which was presented to the National Development Council (NDC)
for approval in September 2001. It was suggested that although the
objective of doubling the per capita income was feasible within the ten
years time frame, it may be preferable to settle for an intermediate
target of 8 per cent (annum) average growth rate for the Tenth Plan
Period, with a further acceleration during the Eleventh Plan.

The Tenth Five Year Plan, covering the period 2002-03 to 2006-
07, presents another step of the evolutionary development planning in
our country. In the 60 years that have passed since our independence,
the challenges, the imperatives and the capabilities of our country
have undergone profound changes. The planning methodologies have
attempted to keep pace with the emerging requirements and to guide
the economy through the vicissitudes of national and global events,
with greater or lesser success. The Tenth Plan carries on this tradition
in the context of the objective realities of Indian economic life as they
are manifested today.
Chapter-II

Tribal Development Policies & Programmes

The main things passed for the Tenth Five Years Plan include -

- In tenth five year plan total public expenditure Rs.15,25,639 crore whether resources Rs.15,92,300 crore in which participation of Central Govt. Rs.9,21,291 and State Governments Rs.6,71,009 crore.

- To increase 12.38 per cent export,

- To increase 17.13 per cent import,

- To check the poverty rate from 26.1 per cent to 19.3 per cent during this plan,

- To increase literacy rate upto 75.0 per cent by the year 2007.

- To ensure drinking water practically in all villages.

- To control child mortality rate upto 45.0 per cent.

- During the plan period to provide employment 5 crore persons,

- To have investment rate GDP 28.41 per cent.

- To clean the polluted areas of rivers and

- To decrease population rate by 16.2 per cent.

- In this plan special attention was given to globalization, and in the planning employment and economic equality have been selected. In this agriculture, industries based on agriculture, medium and home industries alongwith this special attention is given to activities of un-united areas. In this area resources will be availed, and all the hardcles of un-united areas.