Chapter 2

Review of Literature
Review of Literature in India

Anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, historians, economists and large number of other researchers have made extensive studies on various aspects of scheduled tribes. In the context of Indian tribes, Hudson (1922) in his book entitled “The Primitive Culture of India” traced the complex historical evaluation of various tribes of India and Hulton (1941) examined their socio-cultural condition.

Ghurye (1943) argued that the tribals were backward caste Hindus. He at that time also held that they should be given equal status like the other Hindus. Majumdar (1944) following Ghurye’s argument suggested that the cultural identity of tribals should be secured for which he stressed that there should be ‘selected integration’ of the tribals. Explaining it in detail he further held that only those people should be permitted to enter in this community who have relevance with tribal life. Such a policy he further added would protect tribals against exploitation.

Nag and Saxena (1958) undertook the first scientific study of tribal economy through field survey in various areas of Madhya Pradesh wherein they studied the Baiga
economy. They laid emphasis on the source of Baiga’s economy in the perspective of general economic theories. Shah (1969) studied the tribal economy of Gujarat and based his studies on All India Rural Development and Investment Survey of the RBI (1961-62). He stated that agriculture is the main occupation of the tribals and that very little however is spent to modernise it. He further held that people mostly depend upon traditional agencies for their credit requirements.

In an attempt to examine the impact of urbanisation on tribal culture Vidyarthi (1970) studied the impact of the emergence of a heavy engineering complex in a tribal belt of Chotanagpur by analysing the pattern of socio-economic changes that occurred in this region. Dubey (1972) carried out studies on education, social change and political consciousness among tribes of north east of India and concluded that they are illiterate and backward, and that there is a need of creating political awareness among them. Joros (1973) observed a relationship between political socialisation of the tribals and the effect of tribal welfare programmes on their political socialisation. He disclosed that analysis of political socialisation process of tribals can help ensure evaluation of tribal welfare programmes. Mathur (1976) stated that human resource policies and practices have failed to inspire the best people in tribal areas. He suggested that the existing policies and practices need to be modified to reflect greater concern for the tribal development programmes. Mathur (1977) observed that without political socialisation it is impossible to make tribal integration into the national social life. He further argued that motivation and objective underlying the tribal welfare programmes and political socialisation need to be attractive and tribal friendly.

An insight into the tribe’s social life has been discussed in detail by Bose (1977). According to him the tribes marry within their local group and that every tribe has its own distinct culture, ritual, custom and tradition. He also stated that government should chalk out measures to uplift them so as to bring them into mainstream of political and economic life of India.

The tribal integration was studied by Burman (1979) wherein he concluded that for their integration into the mainstream (tribals) there is a need to have independent thinking and to develop democratic and planned life. Sharma (1980) applied quantitative
approach to study the position of tribals in India during the pre-historic times. He opined that the Aryans and at a later period the higher castes Hindus were dominant over the tribals. His studies were based on the postulation that the ways of production involves the theory of surplus.

A study was conducted in three villages of Orissa by Panday (1981) wherein he analysed the mode of production operating in their economy. He concluded that there were feudal relationships in the villages showing signs of capitalistic development in agriculture.

Christoph (1982) stated that tribals were living an isolated life before British period but were provided safeguards during British period. After independence, he further added, the Indian government also started the safeguard measures for tribal people but it did not show fruitful results for their development. Sharma and Prasad (1982) analysed the policies and programmes adopted post independence for tribal development during the various plan periods. They opined that in spite of constant efforts, these programmes could not bring about meaningful change in the lives of tribal people. They further proposed that administration needs to be technology oriented so that these tribals are able to absorb and take advantage of the development programmes. Singh (1983) studied the reasons for deprivations of scheduled caste and tribe section of the society. Based on his studies he suggested various measures viz., redistribution of possessions and flow of benefits from natural resources, institutional framework aimed at removal of unfair exchange in trade transactions that can yield immediate and tangible returns.

Narayan, et. al, (1983) stated that strategies for tribal development adopted in India seems to be the chief indicator of backwardness and the stagnation of social structure and emphasized that there is the lack of awareness about social structure. They further argued that the tribal plans though graceful and democratic but actually their approach is narrow and underdeveloped. Singh (1983) held that in spite of serious efforts made by the government through five year plans for the tribal development the desired results could not be achieved in 5th plan. This, he stated, is because out of total share of states just only 5 % of investment was being used for tribal oriented programmes.
The impact of institutional support on rural industrialization provided by the Khadi Village Industries Board (KVIB) was studied using econometric analysis by Somayajulu, et. al, in year 1983. They analyzed changes in the structure of Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) by way of comparative analysis of growth indicators in Andhra Pradesh during 1956-80.

Singla, et. al, (1983) assessed the impact of the effort of state government in the development and growth of village industries with special reference to Punjab Khadi and Village Industries (PKVI) Board. Their study was based on seven industries approved by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC). They observed that the growth rates were significant for all of the industries & concluded that PKVIB has significantly helped the development and growth of these industries in the state.

Strategies for tribal development with special reference to the tribes in north east states of India were studied by Goswami (1984). He argued that economic development for tribals of north eastern region demonstrated a constant rise in per capita income. Sharma (1984) described the involvement of tribals in the industrial and mineral development and stated that their contribution must be appreciated and should help in dynamic terms so as to make their socio-economic base stronger in the process of their transformation from the primitive to the modern society. He further held that planning without participation of people and their active involvement cannot be realistic and that they need to become an active member in management of the new wealth produced in their areas.

During seventh plan period Burman (1984) stressed that there is a need during the operational level to have integrated tribal development approach. This is because planning for tribals and tribal areas has become almost a gamble in ignorance. He suggested that a massive programme of inter-communication among planning and implementation agencies, academics of different discipline interested in tribals and spokesmen of the various tribal forums is directly needed. Gori (1984) studied the progress of infrastructure in tribal areas of Manipur. According to him a close scrutiny of the apportionment of funds means that increasing amount are being spent in the hill areas. He also held that the Christian missionaries have done a lot of work in modernizing the
tribal people of Manipur. **Lakshmaiah (1984)** carried studies on socio-economic development of tribals in Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh. He found that despite various efforts through planned development in the district, the major problems of the tribals remained unsolved. He stated that with improved means of communication in the district, the non-tribals by entering into the interior areas exploit them (tribals). To check this he expressed there is a need to execute strategic policies. The author also suggested that labour intensive schemes such as small scale and cottage industries and handicrafts should be extended in all such areas to shift manpower from agriculture to other occupations. **Basu (1985)** analyzed various aspects of development programmes in the tribal belt of Himachal Pradesh, especially in Bharmour and Pangi sub-divisions of Chamba district. He stated that the efforts made by the government were insufficient to solve basic problems of poverty, malnutrition and exploitation of tribals.

Tribal development plans started since independence has not been able to give adequate returns. **(Nayar, 1985)**. He held homogeneous approach of government for tribals development to be the main reason for this. He further added that there are two levels at which the new strategy of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) needs to be re-oriented. One is at the level of planning programmes for tribal development and the other at the implementation stage. **Malhotra (1985)** highlighted various reasons for the failure of development programmes in spite of constitutional and executive measures taken by Government. **Pameche (1984)** carried out studies on political aspects of the Bhil tribe and the process of the formation and selection of leaders in this society. He explained the details of traditional political system of Bhil tribe and the impact of modern system on them.

**Kumar (1986)** in his book made an effort to examine the socio-economic and cultural aspects of Mal-paharias tribe in Santhal-parganas district of Bihar based on his far reaching field work. He thoroughly studied the land use pattern, inflow outflow prototype, size of the families and its physical form. **Thakur (1986)** carried out studies on socio-economic conditions of Santhal tribe in Bihar, wherein he tried to find out to what extent these people were aware and responsive to the programmes and schemes undertaken during the different development plans. **Ansari (1986)** analysed the socio-economic development of tribals of Manipur state in light of various programmes carried
out by the government during various Five Year Plans. He observed that the new opportunities of development have largely gone to those occupying vantage positions. **Menon (1987)** stated that the loss of common property significantly effects tribal women. He further held that hardships of the tribal women have been increasing because of which they remain deprived of property resources. **Ramamani (1988)** conducted a descriptive analysis of the tribal economy and its main features. She also explained the difference between tribals and non-tribals and suggested various ways through which the development of these tribes can be achieved.

The patterns & causes of disintegration of the traditional tribal system and failure of welfare programmes on two tribes viz., Apa Tanis of Arunachal Pradesh and Gonds of Andhra Pradesh were studied by **Christoph (1988)**. He stated that these two tribes are at two extremes of the spectrum today. While Apa Tanis were clearly set on upward path, the Gonds on the other hand were threatened by an apparently irreversible decline in their fortunes. He attributed development and integration of Apa-Tani tribe of Arunachal Pradesh to the protection given by the Government of India.

**Singh (1988)** studied various issues of tribal development and stated that due to lack of exchange of ideas technological development has not been considerable and the achievement in the socio-economic fields have remained low. He compared the policy pursued by the British government and constitution provisions in independent India and stated that usually the funds allocated for tribals get diverted for non tribals in tribal development block districts, since no device has been evolved to secure tribal interests.

**Prasad (1988)** stated that the policies, programmes and constitutional provisions in India about tribal development are unmatchable with other countries. He held that participation is an important tool for eradicating rural and tribal poverty and that the administration in tribal areas will have to be flexible in view of the culture, ecology and philosophy of each tribal group. **Prasad (1988)** carried out extensive studies on the Pabhaiya tribe of Bihar and observed that there is variation within the culture of this tribe due to diverse environmental setting. He has explained various ways of their life and various problems being faced by these people **Mohanthy (1989)** stressed an urgent necessity to evaluate how far tribals have improved their economic-conditions and how
far they have been integrated into the larger Indian society. He was of viewpoint that by giving tribals full freedom to manifest their genius will help their integration.

Sengupta (1990) revealed that the problems of tribals have increased after independence due to rapid industrialisation of habitats of tribals which were very rich in resources. The establishment of resource based industries in their areas resulted their displacement because of which they were forced to live under severe miserable conditions. Souza (1990) stated that tribals are more backward than all other sections of the society and also held that the efforts of planned developmental intervention on the tribals from 1961 to 1981 did not make any significant impact on the conditions of the tribals.

Trivedi (1991) carried a case study on entrepreneurship among Bhil tribe of Rajasthan and stated that it is one of the best way through which the development of the tribals can be achieved. He also held that in order to develop tribals there is a need to go far commercialisation and mechanisation in their agricultural practices. Chaudhaudi (1992) edited a book on tribal transformation in India in five volumes, wherein he has focused on issues connected to tribal economy, politics, civilization, ecology, education, technology transfer, socio-political activities, religious faiths and rituals with both problem solving and curative models. In this book author has thrown light on micro and macro level dynamics of tribal situations in India besides the tools in anthropology and associated disciplines.

Bhapuji (1992) stated that tribal development strategy in the successive plans failed to minimise the complexity of the tribal situation and planners and policy makers were not able to reasons out the failures. Stressing on significance of tribal community he suggested that their participation should be promoted by replacing the existing ‘top-down’ with ‘bottom-up’ approach which essentially means a reduced change in the attitude of policy makers and administrators. Papola (1992) in his studies on “Rural Non Farm Employment: An Assessment of Recent Trends” proposed that manufacturing activities comprised the second largest sector after agriculture and accounts for over seven percent of total and one third of non agricultural employment in rural areas. Chalam (1993) while studying educational policy for human resource development
concluded that there is a need for educational reforms for the development of scheduled tribes. **Daswani (1993)** gave a report on tribal study system and a summary of significant findings.

**Department of Education (1993)** under ministry of human resource development in its report analysed the status of scheduled tribes & scheduled castes. Department has proposed certain support schemes for the development of education of scheduled castes and tribes.

**Mathur, et. al, (1993)** conducted studies on the character of rural industrialization and its impact in India and stated that the growth and development of rural industrial activities should be properly monitored & maintained. **Singh and Ohri (1993)** highlighting the significance of education among tribals stated that though due to modernization, education and social change among tribals have improved to some extent but held that further improvement could be made. This, they held, can be achieved by identifying tribal groups for initiating innovative educational programmes at the micro level, conducting state wise and district wise surveys of causes of non-enrolment, drop-outs and other related issues of girl child in tribal communities in order to achieve the goal of universalization of elementary education. The role of mass media he further opined also needs to be examined in the educational development of tribals.

**Deogaonkar (1994)** in his article on origin and growth of the efforts for the expansion of the tribal inhabitants in India has thrown light on the administrative structure and organisational strategies followed during the preceding years of planning along with various approaches to tribal development. The expenditure on tribal development during the plans and priorities adopted has also been mentioned. **Panda (1996)** made an earnest effort to study the personality, adjustment, mental health, attitude and academic achievements of Saora tribes through a comprehensive analysis. He has come out with some good suggestions for teachers, and policy makers. **Sahay (1997)** pointed out that though constant efforts have been made for the welfare & development of tribals in post-independence period, but the results does not match with the funds spent and efforts made. He opined that for the effective implementation of a tribal scheme, Pt. Nehru’s approach to the problem must form the basis. He also stated that if the socio-
cultural and economic aspects are not properly studied, analyzed, and exploited for tribal development, the programmes are bound to fail to achieve the desired objectives. Ansari (1997) in his book on “Manipur: Tribal Demography and Socio-Economic Development” stated that in spite of all developmental efforts by the government for improvement of economic conditions of the tribal communities they still continue to be the weaker section with poor standard of living. He also pointed out that there is wide disparity in the level of development between different areas inhabited by the tribals.

Sanjenbam (1998) stated that in Manipur the execution of economic development programmes has not been evenly carried out & has therefore resulted in inequality between different regions and sections of the society, besides decline in employment in traditional crafts and industries. She observed that in the tribal areas there is still popularity of shifting of agricultural economy marked by absence of industries and low urbanization. She further held that the hill districts of Manipur present a scene of poverty, unemployment, economic exploitation, social deprivation, poor health, illiteracy and lack of infrastructure.

Pushpalata (1999) conducted an empirical study on the role of Khadi & Village Industry Commission (KVIC) in rural industrialization with special reference to promotion, employment generation, and income earned during the plan periods (first five year plan to eight five year plan). In her study she identified various problems faced by the KVIC in promoting rural development. Tripathy (1999) in his book has highlighted eleven selected contributions of eminent authors relating to various issues and problems of tribals along with policy options. The role of financial institutions and co-operatives in mitigating the tribal economic problems, the impact of development plans and poverty amelioration schemes, etc., have been discussed at length. Based on secondary as well as field data collected through survey he stated that this work portrays the evaluation as well as analysis of tribal problems besides policy paradigms in tribal regions.

Ghosh (2000) assessed the SGSY programme from the perspectives of the current progress in implementation & impact with reference to subsidy components of SGSY on the development of sustainable micro-finance initiatives in India. In this study he has attempted to explore the factors influencing the effectiveness of the SGSY programme.
He suggested that the subsidies available under SGSY should best be utilized to support the growth of needed business development services to ensure the viability and success of an enterprise. This aspect he disclosed usually remained neglected in the SGSY programme.

Horam (2000) attempted to assess the social values, economic condition and traditional values and their longings and frustrations. Besides this constitutional and administrative issues too have been very minutely examined with special reference to 73rd amendment and the sixth schedule of the constitution. Mehta (2000) gave an overview of the tribal development measures adopted during the 20th century. He stated that the government has failed to provide basic minimum needs to the tribal people for their subsistence. He further held that during first half of the century tribals were administered by the British government and the local rulers. Bakshi & Bala (2000) studied the socio-economic status of several scheduled tribes inhabiting various regions of our sub-continent. They, based on their studies, stated that their life-style, customs and traditions are quite different from that of our rural and urban areas. He further held that tribals rather live in their own world.

Kattakayam (2001) in his book entitled “Social structure and change among the tribals” examined the social structure of the Uralies tribal community to recognise the social processes that have contributed to their modernization. In his study he has discussed their history, progress, present conditions of their life and the impact of various welfare measures. Mehta (2002) conducted studies on non farm economy and development and found that to overcome the problem of poverty and unemployment it is important to commercialize the production of farm and nonfarm activities. He however further held that the diversification of economic activity is limited in the hilly states due to rigid topography, inaccessibility to markets and modern inputs & technology, insufficient infrastructure & less energy and high transportation costs leading to non competitiveness of products. Bano (2002) analysed the status of tribal women in her study entitled “Tribal Women: The Gender Issues” and held that tribal women are facing a lot of problems pertaining to gender inequality. She further observed that their status is miserable and that there is a need to focus on their empowerment. Kundu (2003) stated that Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in Bankura district of West
Bengal has helped the rural poor to great extent to reduce their poverty. Sharma (2003) evaluated the changes in socio-economic condition of Thakur Gond tribal society. He argued that the change in this tribal society has occurred at a faster rate though it has not become completely modern yet.

Jayaswal, et. al, (2003) studied the role of parents of high achievers as well as those of low achiever students. Their studies revealed that parents of high achiever appear to have exercised considerably additional support in their children’s studies than those of low achiever students. The parents of high achievers were also reported to show better work commitment and inclination to learn lessons from others, more interest in children’s educational success and were liberal. On the other hand the parents of low achievers were not ambitious of children’s upward mobility and rather were more fatalistic and have low self confidence and lacked initiative for guiding their children.

Vijaylakshmi (2003) conducted a study to identify the problems of tribal students in secondary schools and observed that they had problems with regard to their parents and family besides their personal, infrastructural facilities, academic and teacher related problems. She also noted that the problems faced by the students included low social status and illiteracy of parents, cultural backwardness of the family and low educational level of nomadic tribal parents. The other problems faced by them are lack of academic help from the teachers, non-availability and absence of teachers in the school.

Gautam (2003) conducted studies on education of tribal children in India and the issues of medium of instruction through a joint programme “Janshala” for the universalisation of primary education among educationally undeserved communities. Records collected in schools in the Janshala Programme areas reflected continuing high dropout rates among tribal children. Major reason for this, he stated, was that in most states the medium of instruction was regional language because of which tribal children usually do not understand the text books of other regional languages. The appointment of non tribal teacher in tribal children school was another problem as the teacher themselves also could not understand the language which the children speak and vice a versa. Sikligar (2004) carried a case study on employment opportunities for tribals under SGSY and observed that some of the beneficiaries did improve their incomes under SGSY but
the impact of income could not be seen in terms of family development. He further observed that SGSY only cannot sort out problems of the rural poor but they need active support of other programmes also to overcome their problems. **Chaudhuri (2004)** evaluated various tribal development schemes implemented for the primitive tribes of West Bengal and concluded that inspite of improvement of tribal development policies in consecutive five years plans during the post independence period but they still are facing various constraints for their development. **Hooja (2004)** studied policies and strategies for tribal development regarding changes in approaches, strategies and schemes in India for various five year plan periods. She mainly focused on the problems and achievements of tribal development programmes and the administrative arrangement for the scheduled tribes.

**Rao (2005)** analysed the status of primary education among scheduled tribes in Andhra Pradesh. His studies revealed that females generally lag behind in literacy rate. She further stresses that government initiatives aimed at motivating the tribals to enrol their children in increasing numbers were bearing fruits especially in respect of enrolment of boys. Studies also revealed that cultural taboos seemed to constrain tribals from enrolling girls in schools. Studies also revealed that the drop-out rate among ST girls was much higher than ST boys and between all children and ST children, being much higher for STs. **Padhi (2005)** while describing tribal development in India observed that tribals are at different stages of social and economic development and that their problems vary from area to area within their own group. She also stated that intensive strategy needs to be developed for tribals.

Status of tribal people in India in term of their demography, health, education and employment besides discrimination faced by tribal women, the national policies & programmes for tribal development have been discussed by **Thomas (2005)** in his book. He stated on the basis of his studies that in spite of concerted efforts still there is very slow pace of tribal development. He suggested that awareness need to be created among tribals regarding development programmes & schemes and that efforts should be made to make these accessible to the targeted group.
Kumar (2005) identified and compared factors facilitating retention of tribal children of ashram and other schools. His findings revealed that the government do provide various facilities for increased retention of tribal children in Ashram Tribal School (ATS) and Non Residential Schools (NRS). He also stated that ATS had better retention rate due to hostel and mess facilities. Free textbook supply and scholarship distribution emerged as prominent factor of student for retention in NRS. Meshram, et.al, (2006) assessed factors associated with attitude of the beneficiaries under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). Their studies revealed that SGSY has changed the attitude of the vulnerable groups among the rural people particularly SC/STs and held it to be because of increased income and employment of more days in a year in dairy and farming.

Saxena (2007) explored the extent to which the anti poverty programmes are reaching to the target groups effectively. He identified some reasons responsible for under performance of the programmes and also came out with certain recommendations for policy makers and programme implementers. This, he held would definitely help to improve the outcome of the schemes. Bhasin (2007) studied the status of tribal women in India and concluded that they are socially, educationally & economically backward. She stressed a need to focus on empowerment and development of tribal women.

Wagh, et. al,(2008) examined the socio-economic impact of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) development programme on its beneficiaries in Maharashtra. Their studies revealed low impact on socio-economic status of 10.50% of the respondent beneficiaries and medium impact in case of 44.50% sample beneficiaries. They also suggested that the loan amount should be increased to take up the trade or enterprise on a large scale and that transport facilities should also be provided for beneficiaries. Awais, et. al, (2009) reviewed the prospects of social- economic empowerment of tribal women. They found that role of tribal women is important in various fields of development but their socio- economic development is poor and stated that a lot need to be done for them. Dubey (2009) stated that scheduled tribes are facing problems of poverty and under nutrition and there is a need to pay attention on them. Maurya & Sahu (2009) conducted studies on development efforts for tribal women and revealed that various steps aimed to improve their quality of life does not appear to have reached to them. Based on their
studies they concluded that though women have an intention to change and adopt new style of living but the basic principles of welfare activities are not being followed and hence do not yield desired results.

Catherine (2009) in his research article on tribal development in India with special reference to Manipur remarked that in spite of various efforts tribal are still the poorest section of the society. He attributed this to poor planning and slow implementation. Tribal cultural research and training Institute, AP. (2009) evaluated the scheme of post-matric scholarship for the scheduled tribe students and found that 99% students are not satisfied with the present rate of scholarship amount. Report also suggested that post- matric scholarship amount may be increased for all the categories of the tribal students and that special grant should be given to the scheduled tribe engineering students also for carrying out their project work. Akram (2009) studied the Impact of industrialization on tribal economy and found that industrialization, which is increasing day by day in tribal areas, has resulted in both fruitful as well as harmful impact on their life. Industrialization, he further added do fascinate people towards wage jobs as it has brought new source of employment directly in the factories. Kumar and Sahu (2009) in their studies on tribal development in India stated that in spite of various developmental efforts the results are not encouraging. They suggested that while preparing these schemes, the beneficiaries concerned should be allowed to propose their own choice of scheme which can be useful to them.

Kundu (2010) conducted studies on SGSY and stated that micro finance programme under this scheme has been able to reduce vulnerability of the participating rural households. He also observed that financial services provided by the micro credit programmes do help poor households and that they are now spending more on their children’s education and send their children, mainly the girl children, to school for longer period. With the increase in income earned from the financial services, he asserted that the poor households are now able to get better nutrition and living conditions.

Sujatha (2010) studied the inequality in education among the different tribal groups and within the tribes between male & female in the state of Andhra Pradesh and revealed that the state has lowest literacy rate (7.86% in the country). The researcher
further found that almost all the major tribes have literacy rate below the state average tribal literacy.

Studies on tribal development in Maharashtra were conducted by Kakote & Solunke (2011) which revealed that inspite of the fact that a number of programmes have been introduced to improve the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribes in the state of Maharashtra, but there is no significant change in the life of the most of the tribal people. They suggested that tribal people should have more access to these schemes and that the integrated tribal development office should be within their reach for effective implementation of their programme. Saha (2011) conducted a study on impact of Self Help Groups (SHGs) on changing socio-economic status of people of Bolpur-Srinketan block of Birbhum district in West Bengal. His studies revealed that SHGs have the potential to fight against the poverty as is indicated by an increase in income and expenditure over the years. The Studies further highlighted that (i) empowerment of poor women has increased due to participation in the SHGs programme and (ii) Scheduled castes and tribes are also actively participating in the programme. The researcher held that there is a positive impact of SHGs on eradication of poverty.

Kannongo (2011) in her book on development programmes and social changes among the tribals has made an effort to focus on various issues and threats the scheduled tribes are facing and the identity crisis they have landed into. Contents of the book highlights various schemes and programmes provided by the Government of India from time to time especially in the areas of education, agriculture and various educative leverages in the form of scholarship programmes to ensure the steady growth of the ST’s. During her studies she also found that there is a huge threat to the existence of the ST’s. As the non–tribal population is shifting to the tribal forested areas putting thereby conservation of the ecosystem at the stake.

Rajam and Malarvizhi (2011) analysed the educational status of tribal children in Nilgiri district and found that opportunities offered are not being utilised fully by the respondents. They stated that education of a women definitely bring change in the entire family and stressed that scheduled caste and scheduled tribe girls education should be taken up on war footing. Satpathy (2011) studied the socio-economic conditions of
tribals in the district of Orissa where scheduled tribes are socially and educationally backward. He stated on the basis of his studies that both central and state government are putting sincere efforts in the district by implementing different poverty eradicating schemes.

**Vaid., Kumar & Kumar (2011)** carried research studies on policies and programmes for tribal development in Himachal Pradesh and found that though the tribal areas of state are sparsely populated but government is paying proper attention for their development. Studies further reveal that government’s Tribal Sub Plan launched in the year 1974-75 by 1987-88 brought the whole scheduled tribes population under the scope of this plan. Author further stressed that the State government is working hard to step up socio-economic development of these areas by providing adequate funds in the annual plans.

**Ajit and Aswale (2012)** conducted studies on operational performance of the village industries in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra with the main focus on various schemes implemented by the government and other agencies for the development of the village industries in the district. Their studies revealed that the village industries in this district though showing good performance but it has yet not reached upto the mark and hence concluded that there is a need to increase the schemes and facilities to develop the village industries here. **Mohapatra & Sahu (2012)** examined socio-economic and entrepreneurship characteristics of tribals in Sabal enterprise of Mayor Bhanj district. He stated that there is an urgent need to carry out exhaustive training programmes by government and non-govt agencies to create awareness about entrepreneurship opportunities. This they revealed would enable the tribal entrepreneurs to efficiently by utilising their potential.

**Thakire and Sharma (2012)** evaluated the tribal development programmes in Himachal Pradesh by focussing on Giddis tribe of Chamba. They found that though numbers of development programmes, policies and project have been introduced to improve the well being of tribal people, but the issue of tribal people is still alive. They suggested that there is a need to further reinforce and consolidate the efforts to bring the tribals at par with the main stream of the society. **Mete & Mondal (2012)** observed that
the problems related to education of STs are varied, complex and interconnected. They suggested that in order to educate the tribals there is a need to undertake combined efforts at the level of developmental agencies, sincerity and dedication of teachers, awareness among tribals and their participation.

The Impact of SGSY on poverty alleviation in state of Madhya Pradesh was studied by Bododiya, et. al, (2012). They found that the inclusion of respondents under SGSY programme has helped them to utilize the credit for economic development and that this has resulted in an increase in their annual income in a significant way. Their analysis also revealed that education exhibited highest positive and direct effect on the annual income of the respondents. They, however, stated that complicated processes in getting credit and the benefits of programmes appears to be the major constraint faced by the beneficiaries.

In an attempt to analyse the performance of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme in Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu Dineshshanker and Mayilvaganan (2012) revealed that Tamil Nadu has disbursed margin money remarkably higher than the national average. They further held that Nagapattinam district has outperformed the state’s average by a huge margin. They also suggested that District Industries Centre (DIC) should focus on renewable energy products which according to them is the need of hour.

Deka & Hazarika (2013) assessed the average annual income of beneficiaries under SGSY in Assam state separately before joining the SHGs and those who have completed three years in SHGs. They found that the average annual income of the beneficiaries has significantly changed. Ananth and Periakaruppan (2013) analysed the effectiveness of the SGSY scheme and stated that inspite of numerous laudable characteristics of the programmes and huge investments the fact remains that rural poors are still in clutches of poverty. They also stated that there is a continuous distress migration to the cities, most of the villages lack basic facilities and that the programmes too often exceed the time and financial allocations.

Rani & Devi (2013) evaluated the performance of SGSY in rural areas of Haryana. It was found by them that SGSY is successful in uplifting the economic status
of the rural poors and further held that factors like educational status and land significantly affect the probability of increase in household income after joining the SGSY. They also made some suggestions to improve the SGSY programme.

Surendran (2013) explained the origin, silent features, funding pattern, organisational structure and physical & financial progress of NRLM. He concluded that as the implementation of NRLM is a mission it has resulted a shift from the existing allocation based strategy to a demand driven strategy thereby enabling the states to evolve their own livelihood based poverty reduction action plans, besides focusing on targets, outcomes & time based delivery.

To understand the challenges that are being faced by scheduled tribe children more than six decades Panda (2013) stressed on a holistic approach for achieving the overall development of the scheduled tribes. He further argued that a multi prolonged strategies should be adopted to instigate basic education in the tribal areas. He concluded that provision of ashram school is one of the many strategies to bring about the inclusive development in the tribal areas.

The performance of PMEGP in Manipur was evaluated by Meetei & Deepakkumar (2013). They, on the basis of their studies, remarked that PMEGP is playing an important role in generation of employment opportunities through rural industrialisation. They suggested that efforts should be made to utilize fully the raw material available in the state and attract the educated youth to initiate such industries to prevent migration of rural artisans to metropolitan cities for job. Gautam (2013) studied various programmes & schemes for promotion of education among scheduled tribes in India. She stated that though government has made serious efforts through various programmes and schemes for giving education to tribal people but because of various reasons the participation of STs in education remained hindered.

Rao (2013) analysed the socio-economic status of scheduled tribes in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh and found that majority of the sample population is illiterate. Agriculture/ cultivation was stated by them to be their main occupation and held that there is a need to concentrate more on educational aspects of scheduled tribes.
An analytical study of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was attempted by Badodiya, et. al, (2013). They argued that after inclusion of respondents under SGSY programme they utilized the credit/ loan in proper way for their economic development and that their annual income increased in significant way. Their studies also revealed that to get loan sanctioned is however, a very complicated process and hence the benefits of the programme usually fail to reach to the needy people. Thomas (2013) reviewed the performance of SGSY and stated that one of the main reasons behind its underperformance is the failure in the implementation of recommendations given in the guidelines. He also held that revamping of existing policies is needed to bring out desired benefits.

Menon (2013) conducted studies with the aim of having the single teacher provisions for primary education in the tribal area of state of Kerala. She stated that Govt. Of Kerala under the tribal development department appointed a local teacher for tribal children education and this had a positive impact on the enrolment of tribal children in the school. He argued that for the education of tribal children there is a need to develop an additional alternative support mechanism that will help the tribal children to enter in to formal system of education. Shanker, et. al, (2013) made an effort for economic analysis of utilization of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana in Jaipur District of Rajasthan. Their study revealed that livestock happen to be the popular activities for getting the financial assistance under SGSY. Studies also revealed that none of the beneficiaries fully utilized the loan for productive purposes because usually a part of it was being misutilized by them in meeting social obligations, consumption purposes and in repaying the old debts.

Evaluation of the Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) programme in terms of the beneficiaries of the study group was undertaken by Ajithan (2014). He found that after availing the loan under MPEGP the average monthly income of beneficiaries significantly increased. The findings also revealed that more than 90% of the beneficiaries were fully satisfied. Major problems faced by the beneficiaries while availing loan included delay in sanction of loan, high rate of interest, bureaucratic procedure, insufficient amount, political interference and repayment of loan.
Impact of SGSY programme on poverty alleviation of the rural poor with reference to Golaghat district of Assam was evaluated by Bori (2014). Her study revealed that most of the beneficiaries of the programme belonged to SC and ST group. The study also reflected that most of the members of SHGs are from rural areas. She further held that by adopting micro financing schemes they achieved wonders by improving economic conditions of such rural poors who are living in the inaccessible villages and has protected them from clutches of village money lenders. Studies highlighted that lack of basic facilities, awareness, and unnecessary delay of loan sanctioning and improper utilization of funds appears to be the major problems beneficiaries are facing in their study area. To overcome these problems author proposed that awareness and training among the beneficiaries, regular monitoring, minimization of the interest rate and motivation need to be conducted on war footing.

Khedkar and Dhakad (2014) studied the impact of SGSY scheme with reference to credit utilization for agriculture. The studies revealed that such attributes as education, land holding, size of family, social participation, personal experience of credit utilization pattern, attitude towards credit utilization, economic motivation, contact with development agencies and mass media are some of the areas to ponder upon.

Sarkar and Pandey (2014) evaluated the pre and post performance of CMJSY and PMEGP in Assam. They found that both the schemes were quite effective in promotion of rural entrepreneurship in the state of Assam. Sinha, et. al, (2014) conducted a critical analysis of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) and stated that despite misappropriation of fund at block and village level this scheme has empowered women, disabled persons, minorities, SC/ST and OB’s etc. They also held that it has provided them a means of livelihood which could sustain their stability with recognition.

The tribal studies in state of Jammu and Kashmir

The scheduled tribes in state of Jammu and Kashmir are living in different stages of social & economic development. While some are still leading a nomadic life others, keep on practising shift cultivation whereas a few are settled agriculturists. Very few tribal
studies appears to have been conducted in Jammu and Kashmir. These have been reviewed presently as under:-

**Rao and Casimir (1982)** conducted studies on mobile pastoralists (Nomads) of Jammu and Kashmir and stated that while Gujjars are semi pastoralist the Bakerwals are fully pastoralists. They also studied the pattern of special exploitation of the pastures by Gujjars and Bakerwals. **Rahi (2007)** explained the origin and history of Gujjar tribes as well as their present status. He stated that though government has launched various developmental programmes and schemes to bring Gujjars into the main stream of the development but still majority of them are socially & economically backward. He proposed that there is still a need to formulate newer strategies for their development.

The migration pattern and the pasture lands of Gujjars and Bakerwals was studied by **Misri (2011)**. He found that nomadic grazing is declining at a high rate in case of Gujjars but Bakerwals still practise it. He also stated that the herbage pastures are declining due to high stocking rate and poor management and hence argued for an extensive research and development inputs to manage the pastures for increasing their potential.

**Sofi (2011)** accessed and evaluated the impact of various development programmes on socio-economic developmental of transhumant (nomadic) tribals of Jammu and Kashmir. He found that in spite of implementation of various policies and programmes by the central and state government the tribals are still living in pitiable condition.

The socio-economic status of Gujjars and Bakerwals of Jammu and Kashmir was studied by **Gupta and Beg (2012)**. They stated the Gujjars and Bakerwals have livestock economy, lead a nomadic life and that they are economically very poor. **Manzoor, et. al, (2013)** studied the effect of modernisation on lifestyle of Gujjar tribe of Pehalgam. They observed that modernization with respect to Gujjars is taking place in various fields to a great extent but at the same time they are facing varieties of difficulties in the region viz., culture (dressing, language and way of life etc.), education and urbanization. They further stated that such schemes which can help to improve their economic status need to be extended to them. **Bhat (2013)** analysed the socio-economic condition of scheduled tribes
of Kashmir. He also studied the access & magnitude of various socio-economic parameters and concluded that schedule tribe groups are socially and economically under-privileged and do not have access to basic facilities of life.

**Suri (2014)** (a) conducted studies to understand the challenges of elementary education among scheduled tribes of Poonch district. She stated that scheduled tribes are facing many challenges to improve the literacy levels. She also argued that strategies need to be adopted, through various awareness programmes so that parents do send their children to school themselves by becoming partner in the management of education and teaching learning processes. **Suri (2014)** (b) also analysed the seasonal educational schools for nomadic populations in Jammu and Kashmir. She stated that the seasonal schools are in a bad shape and lack proper infrastructure. In this context she proposed that the government needs to strengthen the infrastructure of these schools. She also held that corruption at the ZEO level needs to be checked, failing which the schools will continue to suffer for lack of teaching-learning material. **Gupta & Butt (2014)** made a critical analysis of tribal population and developmental policies in Jammu and Kashmir state and found that the tribal people are very affluent, highly educated and have good number in white-collared jobs in the state.

**Tribal Studies in district Rajouri**

**Rashid (2012)** studied the role of Gujjars and Bakerwals of Rajouri district play in usage of different plants for curing various ailments. He stated that the Gujjars and Bakerwals have good knowledge of medicinal plants and they use these herbs for their cure.

**Ahmed (2013)** studied the spatial distribution and demographic characteristics of Gujjars and Bakerwals by focusing on their population and habitation in Rajouri and Poonch districts of Jammu and Kashmir. He found that there is a definite shift from transhumance to agricultural and non agricultural sectors among Gujjars and Bakerwals. He also proposed that there should be provision of a strong infrastructure for better improvement and socio-economic transformation of Gujjars and Bakerwals.

**Gupta and Aslam (2014)** (a) studied the socio-economic problems being faced by Gujjar & Bakerwal tribes. In their studies they observed that both these tribes are still
living a miserable life inspite of various initiatives taken by the state and central Government. They also proposed some recommendations which according to them if taken care of, might be helpful for the socio-economic transformation in their way of life for a better tomorrow.

Gupta and Aslam (2014) also studied the life style of Gujjar and Bakerwal tribes at their Dhokes (permanent migratory mud houses at higher reaches) in Budhal block of Rajouri district of J&K. They observed that Gujjar & Bakerwal tribes are living a tough life in their Dhokes. They further held that although government has launched various schemes and programmes for the development of scheduled tribes but still a lot needs to be done. They also stressed that state government should pay special attention for these Dhokes which are their permanent migratory homes, so that these tribes can lead a peaceful life.

From the above review of available literature it becomes clear that though studies on scheduled tribes have been conducted but the subject of impact assessment of support schemes in relation to scheduled tribes appears to have remained a neglected area at national front because except for one or two astray reports present author did not come across any literature on different support schemes extended by central government for upliftment of scheduled tribes.

Concerning J&K state review of literature further makes it clear that though some research studies have been conducted on SGSY and KVIB support schemes in respect of scheduled tribes but surprisingly no detailed research studies appears to have been undertaken on SC/ST/BC Corporation scheme. Further in Rajouri district of J&K state though few studies have been undertaken on different issues of scheduled tribes but present author could not even get a single article on research studies concerning different support schemes in relation to scheduled tribes. Hence to fill this gap present studies have been taken up in district Rajouri on different support schemes in relation to tribal development.