Chapter No.II

**Review of Literature.**

2.1. Introduction.

2.2. Review of Books.

2.3. Review of Journals and magazines.
Chapter No –II
Review of Literature.

2.1. Introduction:

This chapter is most important for understanding any aspect and to know the gaps in Tribal research area, it is very essential to have a brief review of the earlier studies in that specific area. History records the past and guides the future. The existence of the present always rests on the findings of the past. History always ascertains the firmness of our policy prescriptions to deal with the present situations. Hence a summary of the findings of the recognized authorities provides evidence that the research is familiar with what is already known and what is yet to be known and tested. Review of related literature helps to eliminate duplications and provides useful directions and helpful suggestion for significant investigation.

There are two types of research process. One has to see past research conclusion and compare with present situation for changes of researchers research work and second is to follow the research work with help of past research. Researcher had got the information from history records that which literature should be read, which tools should be used for collection of data, and researcher knows which areas are covered by the other researcher for research work, which topics had been selected for the research and which topics are essential for future research, this valuable information/guidelines received through review of literature.

Therefore researcher attempts the following books, journals, magazines and newspapers for review.
2.2. Review of Books:

**Social Change of Indian Tribes** (Impact of Planning and Economic Development), P. K. Khare, (1991), this book studies the impact of economic development on socio-economic condition of tribes delineating not only the influence of economic planning on their life-style, but also dealing with important measures for improvement in their socio-economic conditions.

The tribes being the original inhabitants of the land constitute a significant part of India, not only in demographic sense but for the variety and richness of their culture too. There are about more than 600 tribes in India differing greatly in their social organizations, institutions, customs and traditions including socio-economic conditions. In the post-independence India a lot of plans and programmes have been devised under special provisions of the constitution for socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes. The impact of economic planning on their life cannot be avoided. This book includes – Introduction, Munda Tribes in the Context of Integrated Tribal Life in India, Socio-economic future of Munda Tribe, Economic Development Plans and its Impact on social change in the context of Munda Tribes, Case study, Changing Munda Tribal from Tradition to Modernity: Change in the way of Living, Summary, Conclusion and future trend of socio-economic change, these concepts.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in India** - A Socio-Economic Profile, H. C. Upadhyay (1991), This collection of research papers and articles in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are multidisciplinary investigation into various aspects of presenting socio-
economic problems facing by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in India. The contributors also suggest ways not only for removing the socio-economic inequality affecting them but also accelerating the involvement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the development process of the country.

The scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes live in poverty and they are concentrated in low paying manual occupation. There socio-economic status do not permit them to reach better standards in life through change of occupations. The new order based on democracy and economic development has spurred them on to expect their due and more but has done very little to satisfy their raised hopes and aspirations. In the general democratic set-up of the modern Indian society, with its emphasis on political modernization along with the stress on educational and economic mobility of the masses, special provisions for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes have got deeper, significance. The Indian Constitution provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the political and economic field. After independence the Government for development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduld Tribes people implements several schemes.

Constitutional Protection to Scheduled Tribes in India – Retrospects and Prospect, P.L. Mehta (1991). In this book an attempt has been made to study in depth the working of constitutional safeguards which have been designed intentionally by our founding fathers of the Constitution to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the down-trodden tribals who did not only need
protection from the State for amelioration their miserable lot so that they could also enjoy the fruits of independent India on equal footing with their fortunate brethren of the country.

An attempt has been made to explain the term in the light of intention that our founding fathers of the Constitution had at the time framing of the Constitution. Efforts have been made to evolve a new approach based on economic backwardness for the identification of tribes so that intended constitutional benefits reaped by the tribals of the country.

**Birhor Tribe**, (Dimensions of Development), Chaturbhuj Sahu (1995), The present book is the out come of the author’s extensive and intensive field work on the Birhor. The author has proposed a model of the perspective plan for their development on the basis of their, eco-system, felt needs, core problem and cultural values, the present plan may be a guide line for the development of many such communities who are still eagerly waiting to have a sympathetic hands on their head who can help them to get freed from the brutal clutches of poverty and exploiters.

The Birhor is one of the most primitive and vanishing tribes of Bihar. They are nomadic, Semi-nomadic, hunters food –gatherers, rope –makers, isolators and a group of half – fed and half – naked people. They live in huts and holvels. The contents are considered in this study are, - Introduction, Land and the People, Some Cultural Background of the Birhor, Attempt for the Development Works taken by the Different Agencices, Innovation Acceptance and change in their Socio-economic Life, Barriers of Development, Perspective Plan for
the Development, Methodology for Implementation, Summary and Conclusion, etc.

**Institutional Finance for Development of Tribal Economy,**
Dr. S. Mahalingam (1995), This study highlights the operational and procedural defects of institutional credit delivery system and its quality of loan assistance to the tribal community. A separate section throws light on the implementation of certain innovative policy measures with a view to fill up the special and functional gaps in the flow of institutional credit to the tribal community and also improve the quality of lending for smooth socio-economic transformation in the tribal society. Since the book offers most up-to-date comprehensive coverage on institutional finance for development of tribal economy.

This book concerns itself with critical analysis of operational performance of financing institutions, borrowing pattern and repaying capacity of tribals followed by their unique role in toning up the tribal economy as also to evolve a simple organized credit structure in tribal areas which is a pre-requisite in the gamut of socio-economic measures for the promotion of tribal economy. Further, the book explores the operational and procedural defects of institutional credit, which are the basis for growth of overdue syndrome along with their quality of loan assistance, diversification of loan portfolios as well as level of utilization of institutional credit by the tribal communities. In the new exploitation especially in the field of credit is indicated as the first step for raising the economic condition of the tribals. The policy measures, which have been emphasized in the book, will improve the
tribal economy through expansion and diversification in the operations of institutional credit delivery system.

**Primitive Tribes of India,** Chaturbhuj Sahu (1998), this book is unique of its kind. This is the comprehensive account of the socio-cultural profile and failure of the development programme of about one-third primitive tribes of India. The book covers all primitive tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur. Besides these, 3 tribes from Madhya Pradesh, 2 each from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, one each from West Bengal and Kerala have also been incorporated.

India is a land of diversity with about 90 crores of its people at various level of development. One of the similar groups is those of the primitive tribes. On the basis of three major norms- (i) Pre-agricultural level of technology, (ii) low level of literacy and (iii) A stagnant or diminishing population, 75 communities have been identified as primitive tribal groups. They are comparatively small in number, economically extremely backward, scattered and isolated but culturally they are in no way inferior to any one possessing high traditions, honesty, solidarity and selflessness. They are leading precarious life, a few of them threatened to extention even. If proper attention is not given to them the day is not far away when many of them may vanish from the world. Hence, they are steel eagerly waiting to have a sympathetic hands on their hand who can help them to get freed from the brutal clutches of poverty and exploiters.

**Problems of Ageing Among the Indian Tribes,** Chaturbhuj Sahu (1998), In this book an attempt has been made to identify and
understand the problems of the Santhal aged of Giridih District based on empirical field data. The present work reveals authentic information pertaining to health, physical, economic, socio-psychological etc. problems of the aged Sabthal. This study should draw the due attention of the wider sector towards the difference between the tribe and non-tribe aged people and there upon will throw some wholesome pencils of light upon the problems in the perspective. This work may fructify in getting the tribes have recognized their own high humanitarian values and traditions. The present work will be highly useful for action oriented programmes for the cause and care of the elderly population in tribal areas in general and Santhal tribe in particular.

Ageing is a natural and universal phenomenon. One cannot escape from his phenomenon. The word ageing for tribals means not a neglected body as in the non-tribal sector. An aged person in a tribal group means a super mostly regarded person, as a source of vast treasure of experience, skill, mystical power, dominating social education, social service and social cohesion. The Santhal is one of the most populated tribes of India mostly found in the states of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa, Assam and in the vicinity of India such as Bangladesh. They are honest sincere and painstaking people and they rarely practice deceit. They are easily identified by their name Manjhi. They have still kept their tribal virility, culture, language and identity even after undergoing through various struggles and many adverse situations. But the saviors of their culture and also those who have fought for the sake of the entire country have not been included in the available “Standard” history. In the present changing situation the
aged of tribals and Santhal too have been facing so many problems such as health, physical, economic, socio-psychological etc.

**Antiquity of Indian Tribes**, S.K. Tiwari (1998), This book is an attempt to trace the relationship between the most known tribes described in ancient Indian literature and the modern tribes. By discovering many more tribal communities, Britishers gave many new names to these forest living people. In most cases such names were never accepted by the communities. For instance our largest tribe never accepted by the name ‘Gond’ as they called themselves ‘Koitur’. In the Nineteenth Century it has been forcible attempt to give new names to the forest living people.

The communities were divided and sub-divided arbitrarily. In the process, old names were lost. Gradually it became immaterial what these communities called themselves or how they had been named in the Indian literature. It has to be remembered that in the long Indian History of 5000 years or more communities have changed, transformed, vanished, degenerated and reemerged, many times with new names, often their so called isolation was periodic in the long historical span.

It is not true that they had been separate wandering communities of the forests. In fact there are references of relationships between forest dwelling communities with those of urban and rural communities as well with the regional kings. In many cases there were socially degenerate groups comprising the warriors who lost the war and forcibly driven in the forests. With the passage of time their identity changed. This is the reason that the tribal community like
‘Gond’ gets the name is referred in Aine Akbari and also in the poetic works of poet Tulsidas. Their land is called Gondwana. But it should be noted that it was neither the beginning of the tribe, nor it meant that this tribe or their homeland was identified for the first time. Earlier historical records term the land as Dakshin Kosala and then Dahala, of course, the geographic boundaries differed slightly. The archaeological records narrate other names like ‘Kharpar’ etc. for the tribes, which inhabited the region.

But the real picture is blurred by the arbitrary classifications, with no scientific basis and thus Hindus were divided in a number of castes and tribes. There are innumerable instances when one community is kept as caste and then latter it had been turned to a tribe. For other political reasons the process of attrition continues.

**Educating Tribals,** G. Ananda (2000), the author has studied the aspect of tribal education (An Ashram School Approach). An attempt has been made to take an integrated view of the educational programmes of Scheduled Tribes and both sweeping and specific empirical studies have been conducted through the length and breadth of the tribal areas of the country in order to isolate factors responsible for the poor educational progress of Scheduled Tribes in the larger context of development situations obtaining in the tribal India and suggest corrective measures so as to give the necessary fillip to the educational Programmes in tribal areas. Several committees and commissions have gone into the question of improving the pattern of education in Scheduled areas and suggested Ashram Schools as an improvement over the existing pattern of education. The role of
stressed by the Tribals particularly socio-economic conditions. This book deals how best we can educate Tribals through Ashram Schools.

**Tribal life in India**, Dr. Yaqub Ali Khan (2000), Through this book an attempt has been made to discover the social structure and culture of the Sahariya tribe in particular South-East Rajasthan. The study is a probe into the social system and their rituals, solemnization of marriage practices and their social taboos. In this treatise the community life, their economy, education and their active role in the function of punchayat is also the focus of study.

The fast changing socio-economic scene of the country is engulfing the traditional, social, cultural and economic life of Saharyas, which needs an alternative strategy for their safeguard. This is an important point of enquiry in this study. Social and cultural crisis of Sahariyas tribe has also been discussed widely as how they are suffering and facing the crisis. Some important suggestions have also been made in this study and their execution will certainly help the policy planners to a large extent. This study include the contents like – Introduction, Demographic Structure, Social Life, Social and Cultural Activities, Social Contacts with other Castes and Tribes, Economic Condition of Tribes and Plan Development.

**Tribal Development Policy and Practice**, P.Venkata Rao (2001), The author studied tribal development policy and practice. He explained that, the policy of government of India towards scheduled tribes is that of protecting them and integrating them with the rest of the population of India by bringing about all round development among these communities. Special provisions have been incorporated
in the constitution of India for the protection of these vulnerable communities. In the last 50 years many development projects have been launched by various agencies for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes. After more than five decades of planned development, the scheduled tribes in India continue to lag behind the general population of India with regard to various development indicators. Liberalization, Privatization, Commercialization forms a major threat to the economic survival of many tribal growths. A Varity of factors are responsible for the present state of affairs in tribal areas. In this volume an attempt is made to analyze various dimensions of tribal development the author pooled up the insights gained from various studies in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh for the last two decades. The collection of essays a presented in the book explores the dynamics of tribal development process and the emerging scenario. They throw light on the problems related to forest, education, co-operatives, panchayat raj, communication, womens, structural and organizational constrains and the ongoing programmes of empowerment and participatory development.

**Indian Tribal Life**, Chaturbhuj Sahu (2001), The Editor has tried to present in this volume the life and culture of Indian Tribes. The tribal of India constitutes 8.08 percent of the total population of India. They generally inhabit in different ecological and geoclimatic conditions mostly inaccessible to other people. So such tribal group is distinct from the other in ethnic affinity and social practices. They are having some salient features, which make them unique. The cultural identification or way of living is still strong among them.
The government since independence is trying to develop and improve the socio-economic condition of the tribal people. A huge amount has already been spent over the tribes in the name of tribal upliftment, but the tribals still join mainstream of national development. The pathetic situation of the tribal life has attached the attention of academicians to present diagnostic studies afresh. This volume has been prepared with the same objective.

The volume encompasses a wide range of papers covering so many important aspects of tribal life. The planners and implementers must have the ethnographic knowledge of the Indian tribes for the proper implementation of development programmes.

**Medical Geography of Indian Tribes**, S.K.Tiwari, (2001), Medical Geography of Indian Tribes is an attempt to convey to the readers that the poor tribals, even if they live nearer to the nature suffer from all sorts of diseases, the other people suffer. The tribal communities suffer two groups of diseases. The first groups includes those diseases which have their origin in the poverty and backwardness other groups of diseases include those diseases which they have contracted from Modern Civilization. Often some dreaded diseases know endemic to the tribal areas. It is a social necessity that there should be known fresh review about the food habits, living conditions and state of awareness of the tribal communities, as all these are basically responsible for the ill health of our countryman who lives in the forests. In this book he covered following concepts-1. Introduction- The tribal communities of central India, health problems of tribals, classification of disease, Disease prevalent in India and their control
programmes, Government records of disease, Morbidity pattern of a tribe, Decline of tribal population. 2. Medical Geography and other Related Sciences,- Medical Geography, the conceptual framework, medical geography in India, medical literature on tribal health, researches from other social sciences. 3.- Social aspects of Tribal Health,-traditions of Livelihood, traditional views, traditional practices, traditional knowledge medicines, 4.- Prevalence of some diseases in tribal belt of central India,-tuberculosis in tribal areas of central India, shigellosis in tribal areas of central India, filariasis in tribal areas of central India, fluorosis in tribal areas of central India. 5.- Malaria in tribal population epidemiology of Malaria, 6-Primitive tribes of Madhya Pradesh, 7. Primitive tribes of Chhattisgarh Abujhmaria and conclusion.

**Tribal Life in India,** Nirmal Kumar Bose (2002), This book, looks at from close quarters of various aspects of social, economic and cultural life of around 68 millions of our fellowmen who are considered to belong to the Scheduled Tribes. It also enlightens the readers on the varied means of their livelihood and also their social organization, religion, art and music. Several observations made in the book are the outcome of the personal experiences of the author. The present volume had been supplemented by an exhaustive list of Scheduled Tribes in India and their geographical locations.

It is a description of how the Scheduled Tribes live, how they regulate their social life, and also how they try to beautify their life in a hundred different ways. Nowhere does man live by bread alone; no community is tied up with it does not find time to reach out into a
world of imagination and of spiritual adventure. The dead are remembered and honored through memorials and rituals for they are supposed to take an interest in the affairs of the living and thus, a continuity is established between the present and the past.

Tribal Development in India, A. Kumar, (2002), The author explained that, A major hurdle of defining a tribe is that relates with the problem of distinguishing them from peasantry. Earlier anthropologists had not paid sufficient attention to the definition of tribal society, but tacitly assumed that what they were studying in Australia, Melanesia, and Africa were various forms of tribal society. Further, unlike Bailey, the majority of Indian anthropologists do not have nor given much serious thought to the problem of creating a definition of tribal society which will be appropriate to the Indian context.

In this book author explains the following contents.- Tribes : Origin and Historical Perspective, Problems with the concept definition of Tribe, History of Tribal Administration, Constitution and Scheduled Tribes, Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes, Recent changes in Tribal way of Life, Tribal Demography: A Preliminary appraisal, Tribal Welfare and Development: Some Policy Issues, Strategy of Tribal Development, Planning for Tribal Development, Tribal India: A Profile of Social Trilogy, Tribal development: A Rennovative Appraisal, Tribal: An Assimilationist Society and National Institute, Environmental Changes affecting Tribal Woman, Tribal Development in India : A Critique, National Forest Policy and Tribal Development, Folk Culture of Jharkhand Region, Approach to

**Tribal Welfare and Development - Emerging Role of Anthropological Explorations, N. Sharma (2002),** This book is based on the proceeding of a nation seminar entitled ‘Emerging Roles of Anthropological Knowledge in Promoting Tribal Welfare and Development,’ sponsored by University Grants Commission, New Delhi. It contains twenty-five papers from various disciplines. The papers based on applied in nature and contents directly or indirectly are useful for the betterment or uplift of any aspect of tribal life.

The Indian Sub-contient has the largest concentration of tribal population in the world. After independence various measures have been devised and implemented for the uplift of the tribals, but tribal welfare and steady. The main objective of the book is to give momentum to slow and steady growth of tribal welfare and development. The delegators contributed their scientific views on various concepts such as,- Millennium Anthropology to the call of Tribal Development, Culture, Development and Anthropologists in Tribal Development with Reference to Kanwar and Birhor Tribes of the State of Chhatisgarh, Anthropological Knowledge and Sustainable Tribal Development, A Short Profile of Human Resource on Scheduled Tribe Population in West Bengal, The Vanishing Medicinal Expertise
Rural Development and Political Participation among Tribals, Pranab Mangaraj (2003), The present work assumes that the tribe is a ‘class’ configuration since a large segment of its population is an integral part of the peasant society and as such, participates in the process of change. The process of change has affected the social and economic structure, through in relatively small degrees, by introducing some sort of division of labour. As a corollary of economic differentiation, the traditional economic structure has weakened; no doubt but new political avenues have opened before the tribals. The book makes an attempt to study the pattern of tribal political behavior especially their political participation in the context of changing economic scenario in an in-depth manner.

Tribal identity has long since been an issue of much controversy and speculation. The classification colonial ethnographer’s depiction of tribes as small, self contained, self-sufficient, homogeneous has been subjected to severe test both by the sociologist and the political economist. This book contains seven topics –Tribal development: Issues and Challenges, The Study Area, Development Planning, Development Interventions, The Process of Development, Political Participation, and Summary and Conclusion.

Primitive Tribal Women Health Status, M S R Murthy, (2003), in this book author states that primitive tribes are numerous
located in remote forest areas of India. Primitive tribes constitute a sizable number among tribal populations. These people live in remote and hilly regions with a little contact with people from plains. They venerate every aspect of life. Shifting Agriculture is the main stay of the population. They depend on minor millets as staple food. They are very hardworking people, sincere, and trustworthy. Due to small amount produced from agriculture they have remained poor. Consequently they are anemic, and suffer from diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and infertility. Personal and menstrual hygiene of women is in a bad state and suffer from white discharge and several menstrual problems. Many women and men have been widowed due to deaths resulting out of malaria. They lack electricity, proper health care and transportation. Primitive tribes are highly receptive and amenable for discussions on several of their problems. Usual surveys may not help in identifying their problems. Informal discussions and interviews will reveal their cultural life. They need continuous interaction with people from plains to develop their life.

Marketing of Tribal Products, Dr. Rabi N. Misra and Dr. Narayana Panda, (2004), This book throws adequate light on various aspects of marketing of products in the tribal sector and steps should be taken to help the tribal people for improving the standard of living of these people in the context of India’s ensuing rural development. The tribals were exploited by the non-tribals. The sell forest and agriculture products to local traders at abnormally lower prices. In order to save the tribals and weaker sections of the society from the exploitation of the private traders, moneylenders and others agency marketing co-operative society was established in 1947. This society had a number
of procurement centers were the tribals sell their products at reasonable prices.

**Development of Primitive Tribes In Maharashtra: Status, Continuity and Change,** Y.P.S. Tomar and Dr. Robin D. Tribhuwan (2004), in this book the authors have an attempt to focus on the status of Development of three Primitive Tribal groups in the state of Maharashtra, namely Karkaris, Kolans, and Madias. Efforts have been made to provide a Prospective Development Plan for these three groups. We hope this little piece of empirical work includes the following contents,- Primitive Tribal Groups in India and Maharashtra, Socio-Economic Status of the Katkaris, Socio-Economic Status of the Kolams, Socio-Economic Status of Madia, Development Status of P. T. G. in Maharashtra : Macro Level Analysis, Perspective Development Plan for Katkaris, Perspective Development Plan for Kolams of Maharashtra, Perspective Development Plan for Madias of Maharashtra.

**Eco-conservation for Tribal Development,** Ram Prasad Panda (2005), state in his book that, in our country the tribal constitutes 8% of the total population who are marginalized and poverty stricken. We cannot neglect the aboriginals, tribals and Adivasis and therefore we have to adopt suitable strategy for their socio-economic upliftment.

Based on secondary as well as primary sources of data in the most backward, tribal regions of our country, the study focus light on immense significance of forest resources, bio-diversity, interdependence of forests and tribals, shifting cultivation, management of forest eco-system with suitable policy implication.
**Tribal housing Issues**, Robin D. Tribhuwan, (2005), this book reminds in tribal housing projects, the need to conduct research and organize tribal community before planning, implementing, monitoring and following up tribal housing schemes/programmes. Every human society has developed certain cultural norms, customs, traditions and rituals in planning and constructing a house. It is a tendency of the owner of the house to complete these culture formalities so as find a peace (shanty) in the new ‘vastu’ or house. The Hindu society has made a provision of the science of building a house called the “vastu shastra.”

Tribals too have cultural norms, taboos, meaningful customs, traditions and rituals, associated with house construction. Every social action in the context of house building ritual in symbolic and meaningful to the tribals. Their housing designs and settlement patterns may have been evolved to suit their ecological and environment needs. There could be some scientific base behind the creation of house architecture, designs and settlement patterns. The author covered, Tribal housing issues: Emic and Etic Perspectives, Research Methodology, Traditional Tribal Housing Layout: A Symbolic analysis, Status of Tribal Housing Scheme: An Overview, Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations, these concept in this book.

**Tribal Migration**, S. N. Tripathy, (2005), This book is useful to those who are keenly interested for the development of poor tribals, landless labourers, and common men in understanding as well as formulating policy paradigms.
Migration is a complex and dynamic process. It is a process through which people move from one place of residence to another. There has been a significant change in employment, income and levels of living of people due to such migration. The present work is a comprehensive study of tribal migrants of Kalahandi and Bolangir—the most backward poverty stricken, drought ravaged districts of Orisa. The study in general and the regional analysis in particular, provides a necessary base for further research into the underline causes of migration and its socio-economic consequences. In the absence of a detailed study, the present study based on field exploration has been claimed to be the first such study ever attempted.

The present work is based on primary and secondary sources of data to portray the socio-economic condition of landless agricultural labourers and wage earners who have migrated seasonally to other parts of the country. The genesis of labour migration causes, magnitude and outcome of such migration has been analysed in the broad national perspectives. This book covered the following contents.- Labour Migration: A Historical Review, Overview of Literature, Theoretical Perspectives on Migration and Methodological Design, Socio-economic Profile of Sample Districts and Blocks, Socio-economic Future of Migrant and non Migrant Households, Impact of Migration on Rural Economy, Concluding Observations and Suggestions.

Tribal Movements in India, Jitendra Prasad (2005), This book is packed hard with very significant findings of author’s sociological investigation. The word tribe evokes different ideas in peoples mind. The fact that remains undisputed is that it represents a type of society,
which fails to catch up with the advance world. Viewed in this context the existence of tribal society in India generally believed to have its linkage with the Indian Civilization. They continue to be a dominant social formation of traditional Indian social structure.

The imperialistic design of the British colonial rule was responsible for breaking their relative isolation. The tribal movements were basically a response to challenge posed before them by the vested interests of these triumvirates, i.e., consisting of zamindars, moneylenders and merchants. The colonial rule provided an opportunity to these people to plunder the tribal economy. The tribal protest movement were noted in 18th century and continued through the 19th and 20th century is a testimony of this fact. Majority of the tribal movements were spontaneous uprising sparked by the situation of extremes exploitive structures created by struggle directed against the colonial rule. They were also the movements of indigenous people’s struggle registering protest for autonomy within the federal structure of Indian nation. Following contents are investigate in this book-

**Structure of exploitation and styles of Protest: A theoretical perspective, Sources of data and methodology, The Santhal Agarian social structure – The colonial period, Santhal response to structures of deprivation: The colonial period, State policy and rural social transformation: The case of Santhals in Independent India, The Santhal response to deprivation: The Jharkhand Movement, Conclusion, Postscripts, Survey of social movements.**

**Socio – Economic Conditions of Tribes**, A. Sailja Devi (2005), in this book an attempt is made to analyze the socio, economic,
cultural, religious and living conditions of different tribes in Srikakulam district. The contents of this book are designed to serve the needs of wide variety of readers including economists, anthropologists, sociologists, public administrators and political theoreticians. Based on both primary and secondary sources of data collected from field study, this work portrays the evaluation and analysis of tribal agriculture, employment conditions, income expenditure patterns, estimation of poverty levels, indebtedness and credit patterns of selected tribal households of Seetampeta tribal mandal of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh.

Also impact of tribal planning and tribal transformation has been evaluated in this venture. It will be valuable reference book for economists, teachers, researchers and students. In this book following contents are covered by the author- Introduction, A Brief Review of Earlier Studies, Profiles of the Tribal Sub-Plan Area of Srikakulam and Activities of ITDA, Socio-Economics Profile of the Selected Tribal Households, Tribal Agricultural Patterns, Employment, Income, Expenditure and Poverty Patterns in Tribal Households, Indebtedness and Current Borrowings of Tribal Households, Summary and Conclusions.

Tribes of North East India - An ethnographic profile, Chaturbhuj Sahu (2002), The present volume is devoted to studies of ethnographic profile of the tribes of North –East India. Ethnographic study involves description of all aspects of a particular human society and presentation of firsthand account of their socio-culture life.
In respect of anthropological researches, the north–eastern Himalayas specifically Assam and Naga hills have relatively been better explored, owing to a series of ethnographic publications by the British administrators, missionaries and anthropologists. As a matter of fact, the tempo of ethnographic studies generated in this region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries led to an area of ethnographic researches in other parts of India as well. The ethnographic knowledge of the tribes of the region is vitally important for the administrators, planners and implementers to improve the way of living of the tribal people.

Tribal life and culture are characterized by having distinctive customs regarding birth, marriage and death, a moral code folklore and myths, peculiarities of religious beliefs and rituals. These futures still exist in their societies through oral tradition.

2.3. Review of Journals and Magazines:--

Various Schemes for Agricultural Development (d`kh fodklklkBh fofo/k ķstuk), Government of Maharashtra –Department of Agriculture (2004), Edited by Mr. R.L. Fulmali, Joint Director of Agriculture (Extension and Training-2).

In this Marathi magazine the editor gives information about the various Schemes for agricultural development. This magazine is published for the officers and workers in agricultural department for particular guideline about the agriculture schemes implemented by state and central government. In this magazine the editor gives detail information about forty-one Schemes. Some information given about the Schemes only for development of Scheduled Tribes i.e. Special
tribal schemes and Tribal Sub-Plan, and Scheme for Cultivation development of fruit trees and vegetables in parasbag of tribal families. The main object of these schemes is that, to beneficial change of farmers by adopting the modern technology of agriculture.

In this magazine the editor provides the information about that, who can take the benefits of this schemes, how much grant sanction to him, what is the procedure for that and which document are essential etc.

‘Nagarikachi Sanad,’ Published by Ministry, Government of Maharashtra, Department of Tribal Development, Mumbai. In this magazine information about various tribal schemes implemented by the Government of Maharashtra for the educational, economical, social development of Scheduled Tribes is given. Formats of application form for the beneficiaries is also given.

In this magazine short but better information about only 24 tribal schemes implemented by Ministry, Government of India, Department of Tribal Development is given. Objective, Nature and conditions of tribals schemes are also explained.

“Hakara,” Published by the Maharashtra association of Anthropological Sciences, in March 2004 and edited by Ramchandra Mutatkar. Anthropological Sciences concept includes relations with human, society, culture and environment. The Maharashtra Association of Anthropological Sciences –Mass, established in 1976 in Pune University, Pune. The main objective of this institute is, to understand the problems of Rural, urban peoples and Scheduled Tribes. These
problems solve with the help of knowledge and experience of Government, Social Leaders and Researchers.

The editor gives information about the tribals lifestyle, culture, Arts, Literature and problems for the non-tribal peoples. The editor appeal to the non-tribal people to understand the problems of tribal people and do work for economical and social development of scheduled tribes.

“Lokrajya,” is one of the famous Marathi magazines, edited by Mr. Pramod Mane. The following editions of this magazine published in March, Sept, Oct, Nov., and Dec.-1988, and Dec.-1989, July-1990, Sept.-1993, Dec.-93 and March 1994 so many articles related with Tribal Development by well-known persons. The titles of these articles are-

Anusuchit jati – jamaticchya mulinchye shikshan, Adivashi vidhyarthi jeevan, samudaeek vivaha: Adivasina vardan, Adivashi vikasasathi Maharshtra shasanache bhariv karya, Adivashiche aarogya, Maharashtralil Adivashi upyojana, Adivashi vikasath sheticya navin tantradnyanachye mahatwa, Adivashi vikasat Adivashi vikas mahamandalachi bhumica, nucleolus budget: Adivasi sati vardan, Adivashichy kala vishva, Adivashi upyojanechi navi disha, Adivashichya jalad vikasasathi, etc.

“Vanavartta,” published by Vanvashi Kalyan Asharam, Maharashtra. I review the following editions published in May 2003,July 2004, Jan, June, Sept and Dec.-2006. This magazine focused only on tribal community, culture, education and literature.
Information about Various tribal schemes implemented through Vanvashi Kalyan Asharam, Maharashtra published in this magazine.

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2. Nagarikanchi Sanad, Published by Adivashi Vikas Vibhag, Maharashtra Shasan, Mantralaya,, Mumbai-32.

4. Lokrajya, Chief Editor Mr. Pramod Mane, Mumbai.

5. Vanavarta, Publisher Vanvashi Kalayan Ashram, Maharashtra, Nashik.