Chapter No. V
The Role of Government and Non-Government Organizations in the Development of Scheduled Tribes.

5.1. Introduction.

5.2. Region wise distribution of scheduled tribes in Maharashtra.

5.3. Functions of micro, meso, macro levels.

5.4. Tribal Sub-Plan.

5.5. Structure of Administration.

5.6. Role of Government in the development of Scheduled Tribes.

5.7. Role of Non-Government Organizations in the development of Scheduled Tribes.
Chapter No. V

The Role of Government and Non-Government Organizations in the Development of Scheduled Tribes.

Introduction:

This chapter deals with the role of government and Non-Government organizations in the development of Scheduled tribes, regionwise distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra, structure of administration, functions of micro, meso, macro levels, definition of NGO’s and characteristics of NGO’s.

According to the census 2001 the population of India at 0.00 hours of March 2001 stood at 102 crores 70 lakh 15 thousand 247 persons out of this the total population of Maharashtra stood at 9,68,78,627 which is 9.4% of the total population of India. Maharashtra has in total 35 districts and 43,722 villages. During the last thirty years the five districts such as Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Nashik, and Ahmednager remain the largest districts. While comparing population growth rate for last eighty years with other states it can be said that Maharashtra is above the national average of population growth.

The total geographical area of Maharashtra State is 3,07,713 sq.kms and the Tribal Sub Plan area in Maharashtra is 50,757 sq.kms. This works out to about 16.5% of the geographical area of the State. According to the census 2001 the total population in Maharashtra is 9,68,78,627 and the Tribal population is 85,77,276. The percentage of total population to tribal population is 8.85%.18(93)

There are 35 districts in the state and the tribal population is largely concentrated in the western hilly districts.
5.2. Region wise distribution of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra:
1) Sahyadri Region- Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Ahamadnager, Pune, Satara.
2) Gondwana Region- Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagapur, Chimur and Yavatmal.
3) Satpuda Region- Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Amrawati, Aurangabad.

Tribal community are found educationally backward /illiterate. From the last 50 years non-tribal community have got lot of information about tribal life style. In this period tribal peoples had good communication with non-tribal peoples in Maharashtra. The majority of the tribes in this area live below the poverty line. Tribal community are found educationally backward /illiterate. 47% people are literate in the state. The rate of tribal literacy is 36.77%. Tribal women literacy found 24.03%. Tribals are economically backward; there is no special occupation of Tribes in this area. Generally their main occupation is agriculture. Out of total population near about 85% people depend upon agriculture. 45% people engaged in agriculture and 40% people are working as a agriculture labour. Generally most of the tribes depend on collection of woods, Honey, grass, gum, cocom, etc. and its sale in the local market near by the village and working as house man and so on. Work on agriculture provides seasonal employment and industrial sector has been miserably poor to provide them required employment. Due to this to provide daily needs tribal people take loan from landholders, moneylenders, and banks.

The pre - independence approach to effect tribal welfare or development was of a different type. It was mainly ameliorative in nature. Some programmes and legislations were implemented and
enacted during this period to mitigate the sufferings of the tribals and prevent their exploitation by the outsiders. There was no deliberated attempt to strengthen the economic base of these downtrodden backward communities. A few missionary and voluntary organizations were doing some welfare work among them with their limited resources at that time.

After independence however, there were genuine and generous attempts on the part of the government for the development of these groups of people in general, through various plan phases. Some areas were declared as, “Scheduled Areas” having more than 50 percent tribal population. These areas were given more emphasis for their overall development. To overcome the traditional constraints on the economy and social life of these weaker sections, while trying to accelerate their growth through the implementation of a series of specially evolved development programmes within the plan, other specific schemes have been undertaken so that within the shortest time and at the fastest pace, the existing social and economic inequalities could be wiped out. By plan, we mean, the “blueprint” for achieving certain desired changes and results in a society within a stipulated time with correct investment and inputs, linked to programmes of developments. Planning may be of “macro”, “meso”, and “micro” level, as per its implication and requirements. But, in all these cases, planning meant effecting some visualized changes. The changes proposed may be at village, block, or on a wider territorial level, specially selected for the purpose.
In the outline of the Fifth Plan approach in the sub-plans in respect of the tribals the functions at micro, meso, and macro levels are as follows:

5.3. Functions at micro, meso and macro levels.

**Micro Level**-
1. Education up to higher secondary level;
2. Elementary health services;
3. Agricultural extension;
4. Supply of agricultural inputs;
5. Similar minor irrigation schemes;
6. Elementary veterinary services;
7. Multipurpose co-operative societies providing integrated services of credit, marketing, supply of inputs, similar godowns at market centers;
8. Organizations of local panchayat;
9. Household industries; and
10. Village approach roads.

**Meso-Level (Tribal Development Project):**
1. Higher general education;
2. Technical and vocational training;
3. Manpower planning and employment services;
4. Advance health services with referral facilities;
5. Agricultural research extensions;
6. Seed multiplication farms;
7. Soil conservation and land management;
8. Apex integrated credit marketing structure with adequate godowns and buffer stocks;
9. Development of road and communication infrastructure connecting markets with state / district highways;
10. Distribution of network, power, rural electrification, etc,
11. Local resource – based industries with adequate market linkages;
12. Forest managements;
13. Horticulture development;
14. Complementary development programmes in the hinterlands and bigger industries;
15. Minor and medium irrigation projects, and

**Macro Level:**

1. Coordination of activities in tribal development projects;
2. Agricultural research on a regional basis;
3. Direction of the various sectoral programmes in the projects;
4. Major irrigation projects;
5. River valley development;
6. Industrial and mineral development of the region and ensuring complementary of project land development programmes;
7. Marketing support to projects; and
8. Evaluation,$^{15(84, 85)}$

**5.4. Tribal Sub-Plan:**

Maharashtra State was formed on 1\(^{st}\) - May – 1960. In Maharashtra, the tribal welfare department was separated from the social welfare department in 1975-76, while Shri. V. B. Mandlekar was
appointed Secretary cum Tribal Commissioner to head the department. The Tribal research and training institute of the state government was established in 1962 with a chief research officer working under the director, social welfare. Tribal development was a part of the community Development Programme with some multipurpose. Tribal Development Blocks forming part of the programme.

As directed by the government of India, in 1975-76, the villages with more than 50% tribal population were constituted into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP). Subsequently the villages with marginally less than 50% were in corporate in ITDP as Additional Tribal Sub-Plan (ATSP) blocks. There were small concentrations of tribal population just outside ITDP. It was there fore directed that a group of villages having population about 10,000 and having more than 50% tribals be brought under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). Similarly, two or three villages having total population of 5,000 with more than 50% tribals could be constituted as Mini – MADA clusters.

In 1992 in view of the death in the Jawhar, Mokhada area of Thane district and the need to give closer attention to health, nutrition and employment, issues the tribal areas of Thane district was divided into three ITDP’s i.e. Jawhar, Mokhada and Wada. In Maharashtra there are 24 ITDP’s, 43 MADA pockets and 24 Mini-MADA.

According to 1991 census, 49% tribal population of the state resides in the ITDP and MADA and Mini-MADA and the remaining 51% live outside these areas. Those outside the ITDP can benefit from schemes for individuals and families like stipends, scholarships etc.
Administration:

The Tribal Development Department was recognized in 1992, so as to be more accountable to the functions entrusted to it. The structure of the administration is as follows:

**5.5. Structure of Administration.**

- **Minister, Tribal Development Department**
- **Minister of State, Tribal Development Department**
- **Secretary, Tribal Development Development**
  - **Tribal Research and Training Institute - Pune.**
  - **1. Maharashtra State cooperative Tribal development corporation at Nashik.**
  - **Commissioner (Tribal development) Nashik.**
    - **2. Shabari Adivashi Finance and development Corporation - Nashik.**
    - **Additional Tribal Commissioners (4)**
      - **Project officers (24)**
Under certain constitutional and policy provisions the government of India as a nation is committed to strive for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the Indian society, which includes the tribals as well. Development of the tribals has been given priority since independence. Since the commencement of planning developmental programmes special attention has been paid to uplift the tribal communities.

In 1974-75 the tribal sub-plan was formulated in the state of Maharashtra, however the actual implementation started in 1975-76. A number of developmental schemes were planned and implemented for the development of the tribals through government organizations and N.G.O’s.

I) Government Organizations:
   1. Tribal Development Corporation.
   2. Tribal Development Project office.

II) Semi-Government organizations.

III) Non Government Organizations. (N.G.O’s).

   These schemes are as follows:

A) Agriculture and Allied services:
   1. Crop Husbandry.
   2. Horticulture.
   3. Soil and water conservation.
   5. Dairy development.
   6. Fishries.
   7. Forest.
8. Marketting, storage and wearhousing.

**B) Rural Development:**
1. Integrated rural development programme.
2. Drugjit prone area programme.
5. Land reforms.
6. Community development.
7. Rural sanitation programme.

**C) Irrigation and Flood Control:**
1. Minor irrigation project.
2. Ayacut development.
3. Flood control.

**D) Power Development:**
1. Rural electrification.

**E) Industry and Minerals:**
1. Major and medium industries.
2. Village and small industries.

**F) Transport:**
1. Roads and bridges.

**G) General Economic Services:**
1. Tourism.
2. Local development.

**H) Social and Community services:**
1. General education.
2. Technical education.
4. Arts and culture.
5. Medical education.
7. Rural water supply and sanitation.
8. Housing.
10. Information and publicity.
11. Welfare if backward class.
12. Social welfare development.
13. Women and child development.

5.6. Role of Government in the development of Scheduled Tribes.

After the independence period Government of India pinpointed the various problems of scheduled tribes with the help of reports from the following different committees.

Reports and Recommendations of different committees:

After independence the Constituent Assembly appointed a sub-committee for the “Excluded areas and partially Excluded areas.” (Other than Assam) with Shri. A.V. Thakkar (Thakkar Bappa) as a Chairman, thus demonstrating its responsibility towards the tribal people. Sardar Patel also advocated that every tribal must reach a high level. All these efforts were reflected in the constitution of India which provided different safeguards for the welfare of about 427 scheduled tribe communities numbering 38.2 millions at the commencement of
the first five year plan (as per the census of India 1971). Later planned development concentrated on tribal development starting with the first five-year plan and went on innovating new structures and models with sufficient financial outlays for tribal development.

The most important finding by the sub-committee accepted by the Constituent Assembly was to establish the principle that the new democratic state had a responsibility for the welfare of the Tribal people and the development of Tribal Areas, however remote and inaccessible they might be.\footnote{13}

**Special multipurpose Tribal Blocks Committee:**

Special multipurpose Tribal Blocks Committee appointed in May, 1959 under the Chairmanship of Verrier Elwin, for evaluation of Tribal Development Blocks work. The patterns of Tribal Development Blocks, during the third plan period, was largely based on the recommendations made by this committee. Among other things it had recommended adoption of a flexible approach towards schematic allocations, introduction of Panchayat Raj and management of land and forests in the interest of the tribes who inhabit forest areas.

The committee released that the benefits of development did not reach uniformly all sections among the tribes. The primitive tribal communities remained beyond the pale of development administration. Land alienation, exploitation by private money-lenders, cheating and fraud in the process of sale of agricultural and minor forest produce continued unabated among the backward and weaker among the weak tribals. The economic base of the tribal communities gradually weakened with the emergence of a forest policy, which aimed at
maximization of forest revenue through commercial management of forests.\footnote{14(10)}.

**Shilu Ao committee:**

Review of the tribal development programme was taken up by a study team. Set up by the planning commission under the chairmanship of Shilu Ao, which submitted its report in 1969. The findings of this team had made it clear that it was necessary to about a flexible policy for tribal development. The main observation of this team regarding the tribal development Blocks was that all though the achievement under the programme had generally fallen short of expectations, the programme had helped, “to bring about a psychological change in the outlook of the tribals.”

Some of the main drawbacks pointed out by the Shilu Ao Team were: -  
a) The Tribal Development Blocks failed to get any significant support from the general development programmes including the Community Development (CD) programmes.  
b) The schemes formulated for these blocks were not adopted to felt needs of the specific areas.  
c) The benefits had mostly accrued to the more advanced among the tribals.  
d) The Tribal Development Block was too small a geographical entity for co-ordinated planning. Programmes like education at secondary and higher levels, soil conservation and other programmes relating to infrastructural development cut across block, district or even state boundaries and could not be financed out of the meager allocation for the tribal development blocks.
The team suggested that the programme for the tribal development should be based on an, “area approach” and should be financed out of the general planned supplemented in suitable cases by a special allocation for tribals.\(^{5}\(^{34}\)

**Shri. D. M. Sukhatankar committee:**

In order to understand and improve the methodology for preparing Tribal Sub – Plan and its implementation and to focus the role of tribal development department in this processes, the state Government appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Shri. D. M. Sukhatankar in January 1991, a member of Board and former chief secretary of the state, whose report of June 1992 has been accepted.

The committee found that the planning department left it to the individual department as per their own discretion and priorities to decide about the schemes under Tribal Development Project (TSP). The departments giving priority to area development, implemented large development projects such as in irrigation and electricity using TSP money. As a result, the budget provisions under the TSP were exhausted without making any impact on tribal development and the lives of tribal people.

**Therefore the committee recommended:**

a) The tribal development department to act as the planning department for tribal development and to put the major budget at the level of district plans.

b) 75% of the budget be provided for the development of tribals in ITDP project area and 25% for tribals out side the project area.

c) The major portion of TSP outlays should go to local schemes i.e. which directly benefit the tribals, e.g. schemes like major irrigation,
soil and water conservation, rural water supply, link roads, maternal and child health etc. They need to be given high priority in allocation of funds.\textsuperscript{14(9,10)}

**Centrally Empowered Committee (CEC):**

Centrally Empowered Committee, headed by the Mr. P. V. Jaikrishanan comprised of five officials of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF). Without any representation of tribals. The recommendation of CEC is that:

a) Further regularization of encroachment shall not take place except for those eligible for regularization as per 1990 circulars.

b) Any concerned State Government shall be at liberty to provide suitable rehabilitation package to the encroachment, particularly to the tribals.

In the scheme of constitutional provisions wide the fifth scheme, an important rule was assigned to the Tribal Advisory Councils constituted in various states having scheduled area. As commented by the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the annual reports as well as by the commission appointed under Article 339 under the Chairmanship of U. N. Dhebar, which submitted its report in 1961, the performance of these councils in formulation, execution and evaluation of legislation relating to tribals was far from satisfactory. The Tribal Research Institutes in various states are blissfully unaware that they have anything to do with legislation concerning the tribal people.\textsuperscript{7(33)}.

The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (1961, Chairman Shri. U. N. Dhebar) in context of Tribal Welfare and development observed that, “The constitution arranged for the
provisions of resources and provided institutional apparatus. We feel that so far as the basic framework of the constitution is concerned it cannot be considered inadequate. Some of the safeguards for the tribals in the constitutions were originally only for ten years. In fixing this period, the constitution had envisaged an effective follow-up programmes, which could have obviated the need for their continuance. This hope has not materialized and the period has been extended, but we are of the opinion that this has not been due to any deficiency in the constitution itself. It is the result of deficiency in performance.”  

11(12).

After the achievement of independence, Prime Minister of India Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru touched the tribal psyche for their advancement along with preservation of their identity. In this context Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once remarked about tribals saying, “They posses a variety of culture and are in many ways certainly not backward. There is no point in trying to make them second rate copy of ourselves.”

14

Schemes for welfare, education, communication, and medical relief were no doubt essential but one must always remember, however, that, we do not mean to interfere with their way of life but want to help them to live in. The tribal people should be helped to grow according to their genius a tradition. It would be worthwhile to refer to Nehru’s Panch Sheel for tribes and their development and integration. This includes the following five principles:

**The Nehru’s Panch Sheel:**

1. *Non-imposition* - People should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We
should try to encourage in every way their own traditional arts and
culture.

2. **Respect of Tribal customs** - This respect applies particularly to
their customs about land ownership, allocation for use of forest
resources within their jurisdiction.

3. **Development of Tribal Youth** - We should try to train and build up
a team of their own people to do the work of administration and
development. Some technical personnel from outside will, no
doubt, be needed, especially in the beginning. But we should avoid
introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.

4. **Simplicity of Administration** - Proliferation of bureaucracy should
be avoided. The voluntary agencies or suitable local organs should
be involved to carry out the developmental tasks.

5. **Emphasis on human growth** - We should judge results, not only by
Statistics or the amount of money spent, but by the quality of human
character that is evolved.\(^{14(9,10)}\)

Government has pinpointed the problems of Scheduled tribe
from the above various committees reports and provide the finance and
various schemes for economic development of scheduled tribes
through five-year plans. The birth of planning commission in the year
1950. The development of the tribal communities is the main objective
of the government of India. During the plan period’s government of
India never under taken different economic development programmes
or schemes for the upliftment of the tribals.

The following table shows that total expenditure on programmes
during different plan periods.
Above table shows that, for the development of scheduled tribe people, government has spent crores of rupees on various schemes. The first plan for India was of the order of Rs. 1960 Crores, out of which a lump sum provision of Rs.19.63 crore nearly 1% of the total plan allocation is made for the development of tribal area. The third five years plan funds were allocated on education, economic upliftment, health, housing and other schemes. The total budget of this plan is 4,600 crores, out of which Rs.1.08% was made for the development of Scheduled tribe. Government had spent crore of rupees in the year 1997-2002 (Ninth Five Year Plan) for the development of scheduled tribes. Government has spent 775 crore rupees on Tribal
Sub-Plan and also on the education, economic development, housing other new schemes.

The tribes when compared to the other people are facing more problems or difficulties. For this reason the government organizations are implementing various five-year plans for the welfare of tribes.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs continued to important various schemes / programmes aimed at welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. An Overview of the activities of the Ministry is as follows:

1. **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan:(SCA to TSP):**
   The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends special central assistance to the TSP States and Union Territories and also to North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura as an additional grant to these states / UTs. These grants are basically meant for family oriented income generating scheme is various TSP areas to meet the gaps, which have not otherwise been taken care of by the state plan.

2. **Grants under provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution:**
   The Ministry provides grant-in –aid to TSP and tribal majority states under article 275(1) the constitution to meet the cost of such projects for tribal development as may be under taken by the state government for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas there in to the level of the rest of the state. In the Ninth Plan, besides other projects, from the funds allocated under this Scheme it was proposed to establish 100 Residential Schemes on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalayas.
3. **Girls Hostel:** The Scheme of construction of girls hostel for ST’s is a useful instrument for spreading education among tribal girls whose literacy is only 18.91% as per 1991 census. Under the Scheme funds are provided to all the TSP States and Union Territories having tribal population for construction of hostels on sharing basis (50:50) to states and 100% to UT’s.

4. **Boys Hostels:** Like the Scheme for Girls Hostel, under this Scheme funds are provided to States on sharing basis (50:50) and 100% to UT’s for construction of Boys Hostel for ST’s.

5. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.

6. Vocational Training Scheme.

7. Educational complex in low literacy pockets for women in Tribal Areas.

8. Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal development co-operative corporations and others.

9. Price support to trifled.

10. Investment in share capital of trifled.

11. Village grain bank scheme.

12. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization.

13. Scheme on research and training.

14. Scheme for development of primitive tribal groups.

15. Post matric scholarship for ST’s, book bank scheme and overseas Scholarships.

16. Up gradation of merit of ST students and scheme for coaching.\(^{13}\)

17. **Issue of Scheduled Tribes Certificate:** The candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes may be issued Scheduled Tribe Certificates, in
the prescribed form (Annexure-III) from one of the prescribed authorities in support of their claim.12

5.7. Role of Non-Government Organizations in the development of Scheduled Tribes.

The word NGO is an abbreviation of Non-Governmental Organization. Any organization working for a social, cultural, economic, educational and religious cause is termed as an NGO. An NGO can be formed under various legal identities:-

2. Society registered under Societies Registration Act. 1860.
3. Trust (Formed under a Trust deed and registered with Income Tax Authority).

NGO’s in India.

NGO’s have made favorable indents to needy sections of Indian society at par with a constantly changing socio-economic climate. NGO’s have reached out to all sections of society including women, children, pavement dwellers, unorganized workers, youth, slum-dwellers and landless labourers. NGO’s are viewed as vehicles of legitimization of civil society. By giving legal implementation to our rights of freedom of expression and regulating the operation of NGO’s create strong support for democracy of India.2(3,4)

Definition of NGO:

1. “A non-profit making, voluntary, service – oriented / development-oriented organization, either for the benefit of members (a grass-
roots organization) or of other members of the population (an agency).”

2. “It is an organization of private individuals who believe in certain basic social principals and who structure their activities to bring about development to communities that they are servicing.”

3. “Organizations established by and for the community without or with little intervention from the government: they are not only a charity organization, but work on socio-economic cultural activities.”

**Characteristics of NGO:**

1. Voluntary spirit in thought and action.
2. Innovation and Reliance.
3. Charity, Self-Reliance and non-profit.
4. Close to community it serves.
5. Flexibility.
6. Hard work and dedication.

**Role of NGO’s:**

In Seventh Five Year Plan, greater stress has been laid for the involvement of Voluntary Organizations or NGO’s in the implementation of development programmes. More specifically, the voluntary organizations are asked to perform the role in the following directions. These continue in future plans as well:
1. To supplement government efforts so as to offer the rural people: choices and alternatives.
2. To be the eyes and ears of the people at village level;
3. To set an example; it should be possible for the voluntary organizations to adopt simple, innovative, flexible and inexpensive means with its limited resources to reach a larger number with less overheads and with greater community participation.
4. To activate the delivery system and to make it effective at the village level to respond to the felt needs of the poorest of the poor;
5. To disseminate information;
6. To make communities as self-reliant as possible;
7. To show how village support and inadequate resources could be used as well as how human resources, rural skills and local knowledge grossly unutilized at present could be used for their own development.
8. To demystify technology and bring it in simpler forms to the rural poor;
9. To train a cadre of grass-root workers who believe in professionalising volunteerism;
10. To mobilize financial resources from within the community with a view to making communities stand at their own feet; and
11. To mobilize and organize the poor and generate awareness to demand quality services and impose a community system of accountability on the performance of village level government functionaries.\textsuperscript{10,11}

Non-Governmental Organizations in Thane district have been involved in imparting only education and health checking to
the tribals, however, it is observed that there is thin line which demarcates the approach and achievement of this count. The NGO’s handle the situation in a more flexible, positive and sympathetic manner. The NGO’s management all the while concentrates on upgrading the educational skills and provide health-checking facilities to the tribals.

Tribal Hostel started by NGO for Tribal students.

Non-Government Organizations made efforts to pull resources from other funding agencies and organizations to develop other spheres of social life of tribal communities in selected taluka places for instance, holding health check up, educational facilities, promoting
talents of the students, organizing cultural activities and excursions outside tribal areas to expose the students to urban life etc.

Medical facilities provided by NGO.

Lobtha and Kohli have stressed that: “Voluntary Organizations or NGO’s in the country have played a pioneering role in the provision of welfare services for the vulnerable sections especially for women, children and the handicapped. The decade that followed India’s Independence marked a phenomenal increase in the number of voluntary agencies in the country. They expended their activities to cover practically every field of social welfare. They not only undertook programmes with their own resources but also implemented projects sponsored by the state.”¹¹(¹²)
Mahatma Gandhi stressed that, “Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask your self, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him.”

Now today tribal development in selected taluka places, due to the implementation of Tribal development Schemes through NGO’s working in Thane district, there is social awareness for rights. However there is no loyalty towards duty. For the process of economical development people are inculcated with idea of savings through the banks or path-paddies. But unimportant expenditure and addiction towards the drugs has not reduced. Some beneficiaries have taken partial advantage of the skills. However constant development and independence has not been attained.

References :

2. Ibid, P.3, 4.
3. Chaudhuri Bhudhadeb (Edited by), “Tribal Development in India,” Inter – India Publications, New Delhi, (1990), P. 298,
4. Ibid, P.299.
10. Ibid, P.11.