CHAPTER - II

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

The term development is not a precise one when it is applied to social phenomena. In ordinary usage development means a gradual unfolding; a fuller working out of the details of anything, the growth of what is in the term. In social process the term can be applied as the growth of knowledge and the growth of human control over the natural environment as shown by technological and economic efficiency.

“Development is a generic term at the most general level of analysis, including various types of ‘growth’ (as in the increase of round about production) differentiation (which result from necessary specialization of function), and increasingly complex pattern of social integration (as in the formation of solidaristic groups).

In this sense, the term ‘development’ has come to stand for the contemporary transformation of ‘traditional’ or ‘underdeveloped’ countries in the direction of the economic and other structural features of high technology national units. The development in modern sense refers to the planned, directed and stimulated upward movement of the entire social system –economic and noneconomic in the direction of overall desirable goal of a given society. The idea of development as the progressive transformation of society begins to assume a modern from in the writings of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries social scientists.
Development has been one of the ideals and aspirations of all human societies. It has an inherent functional value in raising in socio-economic standard and the life of style of the citizen as it aims to provide basic need to all, particularly the deprived section of society. The supreme aim of development should be to improve the quality of life for the citizens and to guarantee social justice. The functional aspect of developmental demands constant planning and programming with a view of harmonies the desired objectives with the available resources. Development may influence various aspects of human life. In the process of development, the main participants and the beneficiaries are the people. People are not only flesh and blood but are a part of a value and cultural system.

The term development which might at first sight appear to be a neutral expression has in reality, a considerably value import. Development is a multifaceted phenomenon and may be understood, as political, social, economic, spiritual, emotional, physical and intellectual in accordance with its use and expanse.

The concept of development implies reorganization, modification and innovation of the existing institutional structure. ‘Development’ cannot be considered synonymous with economic development as it has political and social dimensions as well. Political development could be assessed in terms of the stabilization and consolidation of participatory political institutions. Where such development takes place the political authority is responsive to the people and conversely people have faith in the political authority and indeed have opportunities to participate in the political process. Social development may be conceived in term of progressive social integration. Social homogenization is integral to development. Without it there cannot be unity and social solidarity and without them no society can develop.
That is why it has to be affirmed that development is not only economic but also social and political development.¹

It is a process of change from one state to a better state. The word development therefore indicates change, change for betterment. It can not be confined to one particular sphere but it is an all embracing holistic concept encompassing almost all manifestations of human personality. The strategies one adopts in a particular sphere can be known by the same nomenclature, say; economic development or moral development etc. In its technical sense ‘development is the name of a policy and consequent programmes designed to bring about a desired change in social, economic, political or technological spheres of life’.²

The process of development in the countries under Colonial rule started in the second half of the twentieth century. In the western countries however, it started with the advent of the country to become the ‘Workshop of the world’.

Robbins introduced a concept to explain the process of development.³ He provided out the development take place through innovations. While the normal entrepreneurs carry on day to day production, it is only a few who can play the role of innovations through introduction of new products or through technological or organizational changes. Each innovation provides the thrust to development which gets assimilated through a gradual process of diffusion.

³ Ibid.
All these theories of classical and neo-classical economists or even modern economists did not amount to any comprehensive theory of development on the other hand Marx starting from the basic concept of Ricardian economics, provided a theory of the historical evolution of the process of development, explained through the logic of dialectical materialism of thesis, antithesis and synthesis.\(^4\) He pointed out that beginning with primitive communism, the economy passed through the stage of feudalism, capitalism and socialism. However, capitalism based on the exploitation of the working classes has bound to collapse and give rise to socialism which would provide a just economic system based on the principles of ‘from each according to this means and to each according to his needs’.

Rostow (1960) provided a theory of historical development in terms of five stages-traditional economy, the transition, the take off, the self-sustained growth culminating in high mass consumption economy.\(^5\)

W. Arthur Lewis (1955) in his book Theory of Economic Growth pointed out that the rate of savings in underdevelopment countries was as low as 5 percent and it has to be raised at least to the levels of 12 to 15 percent. This alone would ensure a growth rate about 4 to 5 percent on the assumption of the capital output ratio being three.\(^6\) Thus in this analysis capital formation provided the keynote of economic development.

Under the Constitution of the Republic of India of 1950, Tribal peoples along with so-called “Untouchables” became subject to special protective

provisions. The vast majority of tribes were classified as “Scheduled Tribes”.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

After the attainment of independence that the welfare of tribals, in its true sense was made the responsibility of the state. It was only after the coming into force of the constitution that real efforts have been made for the welfare of the tribals, and it has been made a responsibility of the state to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interest of “Scheduled Tribes” and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

The modern constitutional specifically provided certain articles in the constitution for the upliftment of tribals and also to protect them from the oppressions caused by the other people in the society. The protective rights granted by the Indian constitution, 1950 to the tribal people can be classified under the following heads.

2. Social Rights (Articles 23 and 24).
3. Economic Rights (244 and 275).
5. Employment Rights (Articles 15(4), 16(4) and 16(4 A)).

In addition to these rights fifth and sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution completely deals with the tribal people.

Fifth Schedule:-

Under the Fifth Schedule of the constitution, the President is empowered to declare any underdeveloped area having substantial population of the
Scheduled Tribes as a Scheduled Area. There are eight states having scheduled areas. Viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. The Governor has been made responsible for the peace and good government of scheduled areas.

Under the Fifth Scheduled a provision is made for setting up a tribal advisory council which is consulted by the Governor in relation to his regulation making powers.

A Tribal Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the state.

If in a particular state the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the state is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats are required to be filled by other members of the Scheduled Tribes only.

The Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a state which is for the time being a Scheduled Area.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may

(a) Prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
(b) Regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.
(c) Regulating the carrying on of business as money lender by persons who lend money to member of the Scheduled Tribes such area.

The Governor is required to draw up annually a report on the administration of the Scheduled areas and submit it to the President.

These Provisions are so strong and comprehensive that the fifth schedule has been termed by some legal authorities as “Constitution within the constitution.” Thus the Governor report on the Scheduled areas carries special significance.

Tribes and Indian Constitution

**Article 14:** - Equality before law- The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within territory of India.

**Article 15:** - Prohibition of discrimination- The Article-15 of the constitution prohibits discrimination of any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any other, with regard to: (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places resort maintained wholly or partly out of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public.

**Article 15(4):**- It states that reservation should be provided to the socially and educationally backward classes (including Scheduled Tribes). It also empowers state to make for admission for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
Article 16: - Equality of opportunity in matters of Public employment-
There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.

Article 16(4): - Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion, with consequential seniority, to any class or classes of posts in the services under the states in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which in the opinion of the state, are not adequately represented in the services under the state.

Article 16 (4B): - Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from considering any unfilled vacancies of a year which are reserved for being filled up in that year in accordance with any provision for reservation made under clause (4) or clause (4A) as a succeeding year or years and such class of vacancies shall not be considered together with the vacancies of the year in which they are being filled up for determining the ceiling of fifty percent reservations on total number of vacancies of that year.

Article 19: - The article 19 grants the rights of freedom, or speech, assembly, association, union, movement and residence throughout the country.

Practice of any profession, occupation, trade or business. In this case also, the state has given power to make any law imposing a reasonable restriction on the exercise of any of these rights either in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribes.

Article 23: - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour-Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced
labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an
d offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 24: - It prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years
in factories and hazardous employment.

Article 29: - Protection of interests of minorities: any section of the
citizens residing in the territory of India or any part there of having a
distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the rights to
conserve the same.

Article 30: - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational
institutions- All minorities whether based on religion or language, shall
have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their
choice.

Article 46: - The state shall promote with special care the educational and
economic interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect
them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. It is
comprehensive article comprising both the development and regulatory
functions.

Article 164: - It empowers the state to establish special ministry for
Scheduled Tribes in the states like Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and
Orissa etc. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the
other ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the
Chief Minister, and the minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the
Governor.
The total number of ministers, including the chief minister in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed fifty percent of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that state.

Provided that the number of ministers, including the chief minister in a state shall not be less than twelve.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state.
- Before a minister enters upon his office, the Governor shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the third Schedule.
- A minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the state shall at the expiration of that period cease to be minister.
- The salaries and allowances of minister shall be such as the Legislature of the state may from time to time by law determine and until the Legislature of the state determines, shall be as specified in the second schedule.

**Article 244**: It deals with the administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.

**Article 275**: It empowers parliament to make special grants given to the states which undertakes schemes of developments for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled areas. Such sums as parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the consolidated funds of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such states as Parliament may
determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different states.

**Article 330:** Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the house of the people.

1) Seats shall be reserved the house of the people for the
   A) The Scheduled Castes
   B) The Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous district of Assam.

2) The number of seats reserved in any state or Union Territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause, shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that state or Union Territory in the house of the people as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the state or [Union Territory] or the Scheduled Tribes in the state or [Union Territory] or part of the state or [Union Territory] as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the state or Union Territory.

**Article 332:** Reservation of seats for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the every states (except Assam).

The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any state under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the some proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Caste in the state or of the Scheduled Tribes in the state or part of the state, as the case may be in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of state.

**Article 335:** Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to service and posts. The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the
Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in connection with the affairs of the Union or of the state. Provided that nothing in this article shall prevent in making of any provision in favour of the members of the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a state.\textsuperscript{7}

**Article 338: - National Commission for Scheduled Castes**

1) There shall be a commission for the Scheduled Castes to be known as the national commission for the Scheduled Castes.

2) Subject to the provision of any law made in this behalf by parliament, the commission shall consist of a chairperson, vice chairperson and three other members and the conditions of service and tenure of office of the chairperson, vice chairperson and other members so appointed shall be such as the President may be rule determine.

3) The Chairperson, vice chairperson and other members of the commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

4) The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure.

5) It shall be the duty of commission: to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards of Scheduled Casts under the constitutions or under any other law of time being in force or under

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\textsuperscript{7} In its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, in Articles 334 and 335, references to the States shall be construed as not including references to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
any order of the Government and to evaluate the working of such safeguards.

**Article 339:** The article 339 states that the President may at any time and shall at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the constitution appoint a commission to report on the administration of Scheduled areas and the Scheduled Tribes in the state. The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable.

**Article 341 and 342:** The constitution of India does not define as to who are the persons who belong to Scheduled castes and Schedules Tribes. Article 341 and 342 empowers the President to draw up a list of these castes and tribes.

**Article 341:** Under this article the President after consultation with the Governor with respect to the state, specify the Castes, races or tribes or of groups within castes, races or tribes for the purpose of their constitution. This clause is important as it ensures national action to specify who the Scheduled Tribes are. The classification of these categories are state and a particular group may be classified as scheduled in one state and not in another depending on the social and economic condition of the group in the state.

**Article 371:** It deals with the special provisions with respect to the states of Sikkim, North Eastern States.

**Article 371 A:** Special provision with respect to the state of Nagaland.

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, -

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(a) No Act of Parliament in respect of -

(i) Religious or social practices of the Nagas,

(ii) Naga customary law and procedure,

(iii) Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga Customary law,

(iv) Ownership and transfer of land and its resources, shall apply to the State of Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides;

(b) The Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area immediately before the formation of that state continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of his functions in relation thereto the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken:

Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under this sub-clause required to act in the exercise of his individual judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgment:

Provided further that if the President on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Nagaland, he may by order direct that the Governor shall cease to
have such responsibility with effect from such date as may be specified in the order;

(c) in making his recommendation with respect to any demand for a grant, the Governor of Nagaland shall ensure that any money provided by the Government of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India for any specific service or purpose is included in the demand for a "grant relating to that service or purpose and not in any other demand;

(d) as from such date as the Governor of Nagaland may by public notification in this behalf specify, there shall be established a regional council for the Tuensang district consisting of thirty-five members and the Governor shall in his discretion make rules providing for -

(i) the composition of the regional council and the manner in which the members of the regional council shall be chosen:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner of the Tuensang district shall be the Chairman ex-officio of the regional council and the Vice-Chairman of the regional council shall be elected by the members there of from amongst themselves;

(ii) the qualifications for being chosen as, and for being, members of the regional council;

(iii) the term of office of, and the salaries and allowances, if any, to be paid to members of, the regional council;

(iv) the procedure and conduct of business of the regional council;

(v) the appointment of officers and staff of the regional council and their conditions of services; and
(vi) any other matter in respect of which it is necessary to make rules for the constitution and proper functioning of the regional council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, for a period of ten years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may, on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification specify in this behalf, -

(a) the administration of the Tuensang district shall be carried on by the Governor;

(b) where any money is provided by the Government of India to the Government of Nagaland to meet the requirements of the State of Nagaland as a whole, the Governor shall in his discretion arrange for an equitable allocation of that money between the Tuensang district and the rest of the State;

(c) no Act of the Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the recommendation of the regional council, by public notification so directs and the Governor in giving such direction with respect to any such Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to the Tuensang district or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as the Governor may specify on the recommendation of the regional council:

Provided that any direction given under this sub-clause may be given so as to have retrospective effect;

(d) the Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective effect, if necessary, any Act of
Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district;

(e)(i) one of the members representing the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland shall be appointed Minister for Tuensang affairs by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister in tendering his advice shall act on the recommendation of the majority of the members as aforesaid; { ICL-Note: Paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order, No. X provides (w.e.f. 1-12-1963) that article 371A of the Constitution of India shall have effect as if the following proviso were added to paragraph (i) of sub-clause (e) of clause (2) thereof, namely: "Provided that the Governor may, on the advice of the Chief Minister, appoint any person as Minister for Tuensang affairs to act as such until such time as persons are chosen in accordance with law to fill the seats allocated to the Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland." }

(ii) the Minister for Tuensang affairs shall deal with, and have direct access to the Governor on, all matters relating to the Tuensang district but he shall keep the Chief Minister informed about the same;

(f) notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this clause, the final decision on all matters relating to the Tuensang district shall be made by the Governor in his discretion;

(g) in articles 54 and 55 and clause (4) of article 80, references to the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State or to each such member shall include references to the members or members of the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland elected by the regional council established under this article;
(h) in article 170 -

(i) clause (1) shall, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, have effect as if for the word "sixty", the words "forty-six" had been substituted;

(ii) in the said clause, the reference to direct election from territorial constituencies in the state shall include election by the members of the regional council established under this article:

(iii) in clauses (2) and (3), references to territorial constituencies shall mean references to territorial constituencies in the Kohima and Mokokchung districts.

(3) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by order do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiration of three years from the date of the formation of the State of Nagaland.

Explanation: In this article, the Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang districts shall have the same meanings as in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962.

Article 371B: –Special provision with respect to the State of Assam

Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Assam, provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting of members of that Assembly elected from the tribal areas
specified in Part I of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule and such number of other members of that Assembly as may be specified in the order and for the modifications to be made in the rules of procedure of that Assembly for the constitution and proper functioning of such committee.

**Article 371C:** Special provision with respect to the State of Manipur

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, by order made with respect to the State of Manipur, provide for the constitution and functions of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of the State consisting of members of that Assembly elected from the Hill Areas of that State, for the modifications to be made in the rules of business of the Government and in the rules of procedure of the Legislative Assembly of the State and for any special responsibility of the Governor in order to secure the proper functioning of such committee.

(2) The Governor shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Hill Areas in the State of Manipur and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas.

Explanation: In this article, the expression "Hill Areas" means such areas as the President may, by order, declare to be Hill Areas.

**Article 371F:** Special provision with respect to the State of Sikkim

Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, -

(a) the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim shall consist of not less than thirty members;
(b) as from the date of commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975 (hereafter in this article referred to as the appointed day) -

(i) the Assembly for Sikkim formed as a result of the elections held in Sikkim in April, 1974 with thirty-two members elected in the said elections (hereinafter referred to as the sitting members) shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly constituted under this Constitution;

(ii) the sitting members shall be deemed to be the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly elected under this Constitution; and

(iii) the said Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Legislative Assembly of a State under this Constitution;

(c) in the case of the Assembly deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim under clause (b), the references to the period of four years and the said period of four years and the said period of four years shall be deemed to commence from the appointed day;

(d) until other provisions are made by Parliament by law, there shall be allotted to the State of Sikkim one seat in the House of the People and the State of Sikkim shall form one parliamentary constituency to be called the parliamentary constituency for Sikkim;

(e) the representative of the State of Sikkim in the House of the People in existence on the appointed day shall be elected by the members of the legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim;
(f) Parliament may, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the different sections of the population of Sikkim make provision for the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim which may be filled by candidates belonging to such sections and for the delimitation of the assembly constituencies from which candidates belonging to such sections alone may stand for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim;

(g) the Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace and for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim and in the discharge of his special responsibility under this clause, the Governor of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time, deem fit to issue, act in his discretion;

(h) all property and assets (whether within or outside the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim) which immediately before the appointed day were vested in the Government of Sikkim or in any other authority or in any person for the purposes of the Government of Sikkim shall, as from the appointed day, vest in the Government of the State of Sikkim;

(i) the High Court functioning as such immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim shall, on and from the appointed day, be deemed to be the High Court for the State of Sikkim;

(j) all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of the State of Sikkim shall continue on and from the appointed day to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of this Constitution;
(k) all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force therein until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority;

(l) for the purpose of facilitating the application of any such law as is referred to in clause (k) in relation to the administration of the State of Sikkim and for the purpose of bringing the provisions of any such law into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may, within two years from the appointed day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon, every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court of law;

(m) neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in respect of any dispute or other matter arising out of any treaty, agreement, engagement or other similar instrument relating to Sikkim which was entered into or executed before the appointed day and to which the Government of India or any of its predecessor Governments was a party, but nothing in this clause shall be construed to derogate from the provisions of article 143;

(n) the President may, by public notification, extend with such restrictions or modifications as he thinks fit to the State of Sikkim any enactment which is in force in a State in India at the date of the notification;

(o) if any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by order (62), do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty:
Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the appointed day;

(p) all things done and all actions taken in or in relation to the State of Sikkim or the territories comprised therein during the period commencing on the appointed day and ending immediately before the date on which the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, receives the assent of the President shall, in so far as they are in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, be deemed for all purposes to have been validly done or taken under this Constitution as so amended.

Article 371G:- Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram

Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, -

(a) no Act of Parliament in respect of -

(i) religious or social practices of the Mizos.

(ii) Mizo customary law and procedure,

(iii) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law,

(iv) ownership and transfer of land, shall apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram by a resolution so decides:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any Central Act in force in the Union territory of Mizoram immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Fifty third Amendment) Act, 1986;
(b) the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram shall consist of not less than forty Members

**Article 371H:-** Special provision with respect to the State of Arunachal Pradesh

Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, -

(a) the governor of Arunachal Pradesh shall have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and in the discharge of his functions in relation thereto, the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken:

Provided that if any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is under this clause required to act in the exercise of his individual judgment, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in the exercise of his individual judgment:

Provided further that if the President on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise is satisfied that it is no longer necessary for the Governor to have special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, he may by order direct that the Governor shall cease to have such responsibility with effect from such date as may be specified in the order;

(b) the Legislative Assembly of the State of Arunachal Pradesh shall consist of not less than thirty members.
POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Planning is generally accepted in many developing countries as an indispensable means to promote development. The preference for it arose out of the inability of the poor and traditional societies to initiate and promote development process on the one hand and the desire of the state to put an immediate end to human sufferings on the other. The preparation and implementation of the plans of development in these countries reflect the acceptance of the responsibility of development on the part of the states. During the process of planning for development in these countries some new problems have emerged and the existing ones have assumed new dimensions leading to significant changes in the concept and strategies of planning and development.

In India planning processes are being implemented for over six decades. Planning means a scheme of action or procedure. According to Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, Plan refers to any method of thinking out acts and purposes before hand. It is like a sketch, draft, diagram, and a chart.\(^8\)

Tribes encounter difficulties/problems in the context of socio-economic, cultural and political development. They are considered as weaker sections of the society. The tribal development planning is being implemented along with five-year plans under the control of government of India. Surely, five-year plans help the tribal people for their sustainable development.

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After the constitutional commitments, the appointment of a commission for Scheduled Tribes for safeguarding their interest, the constitutional commitments prompted the policy makers and the planners to accord high priority to the welfare and development of scheduled tribes from the beginning of the country’s developmental planning, launched in 1951.

**FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-1956)**

The first plan for India was of the order of Rs.1960 crores, out of which a lump sum provision of Rs.19.93 crore nearly 1% of the total plan allocation as made for development of tribal areas. The various states provided another Rs.11 crores for the development of tribal areas. The Community Development Programme launched during the first year of the plan (1951-52), the community development blocks were constituted throughout the tribal areas in the country to implement certain sectoral Programmes like agriculture, health, education, communication and so on for the promotion of all round development of the tribal. In 1954, the Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Development blocks constituted exclusively for the development of tribal areas supplemented the efforts of these blocks.

Many tribal groups became landowning communities, but in times of famine and economic difficulty, their lands passed on to absent landlords. The problem of land restoration and distribution was linked up with the larger problem of land reform affecting all agriculturists, but the tribal population could be induced and assisted to move to large uncultivated areas, which were suited to their modes of living. The tribal adept terrace mode of cultivation using the normal village implements. The community development project accelerated the speed of agricultural development in...
the tribal areas. Tribal economy in the past was able to develop or exploit the physical region without control or hindrance.

The commissioner of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the department of scheduled castes and tribes in the various states dealt with the problem of the education of tribal children. State programmes of tribal education included the creation of residential education ashrams, vocational and technical training schools and hostel for tribal students.

A patent programme of health education with the assistance of mobile dispensaries and the gradual introduction of regular medical services introduced the advantages of scientific methods in dealing with problems of health and disease of the people.

The first year plan outlined a positive policy for assisting the tribals as under.

1. Assisting them to develop the natural resources and raise their productive economic life. They will not be exploited by the outsiders.
2. It is not desirable to bring about any changes in their religion and social life except that they do it willing.
3. The culture of tribals their dialect, art, craft should be developed and retained.⁹

In the first five year plan, community development projects for all round development of rural areas especially the weaker sections were started.

⁹ Government of India, (1952), First Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, New Delhi
SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-1961)

In the second plan, total outlay was Rs.4600 crores, particularly the allocation to tribal sector, was Rs.49.92 crore again roughly over 1% of the outlay. The Ministry of Education had earmarked Rs.11.38 crore for post matric scholarships for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes - scheduled tribes alone getting 33000 stipends. The productions of textbooks in tribal dialects, improvement of the curriculum for tribal schools and research work in tribal activities were specially emphasized. The plan contemplated the establishment of 200 community and cultural centers.

The Second five year plan envisaged that the more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society in order to reduce the inequalities. During this plan the ministry of Home Affairs provided fund to the Ministry of Community Development to establish Special Multi Purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTB) in areas with prominent tribal population. SMPTB's is later called Tribal Development Blocks (TDB's)

Each was planned for about 25000 people as against 65000 in a normal Block. An amount of Rs. 15 Lakhs per SMPTB was contributed by the central government. The committee on SMPTBs set up under the chairmanship of Verrier Eluin (1959) studied the working of these blocks and found that they were providing very useful services.

The health services included the setting up of 600 dispensaries, mobile' health units and sinking of 15000 drinking water wells in tribal areas. In additions, a number of schemes were sponsored by the central government with a view to tackle the special problems of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas in a more intensive manner than in the past. These include multi purpose projects like colonization schemes,
construction of houses, construction of new roads and improvement of existing means of communications in scheduled and tribal areas, opening of new medical and health units to eradicate diseases such as leprosy, V. D. etc., construction of drinking water wells, development of cottage industries, vocational and technical training of welfare workers.

A sum of Rs.3.52 crores had been allocated for the economic upliftment of scheduled tribes, which covered the schemes such as the establishment of Multi-Purpose co-operative societies, forest cooperatives, training-cum-production centers for various cottage industries and grants for economic aids to the trainees to enable them to settle in small industries. A provision of Rs.0.75 crores had also been made for opening technical schools to give training in mechanical and civil engineering disciplines and certificate courses for training of tribal in agriculture and for teacher training.\(^\text{10}\)

**THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-1965)**

The third plan for India was of the order of Rs.857G.5 crores, outs of which a lump sum provision of Rs. 50.53 crore was made for development of tribal areas. The broad policies for the development of tribal populations and tribal areas had been reviewed by the study team on social welfare. The welfare of backward classes had set up the committee on plan project, the committee on special multipurpose tribal blocks and the central advisory board for tribal welfare and also in special studies in respect of such tribal areas as NEF A and Nagaland. The scheduled areas and scheduled tribes commission, which was set up in April 1960, submitted an interim report based on its study of

\(^{10}\) Ibid., Second Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, New Delhi
development in nine states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan and one union territory). The report emphasized that programmes should be undertaken in tribal areas for land improvement, land reclamation and soil conservation, minor irrigation, supply of improved seeds, manners, implements and bullocks, provision of facilities for training, demonstration of improved practices, development of cattle, fishers, poultry, piggeries and sheep-breeding, organization of training-cum-production centers and provision of assistance and advice to village education.\footnote{Third Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India.}

In the medical and public health Programme the working group suggested priority for preventive measures for diseases common in each area, provision of itinerant medical units, establishment of maternity and child welfare centers and provisions of drinking water in difficult areas were also considered in the interim report of the commission. The allocations of third plan under different items are detailed in the form of Table 2.1.

High Level Committee headed by M.T. Raju was appointed during 1965. The committee suggested equitable distribution of community development funds and delineates blocks as viable units of tribal development. The blocks were given the most preferred treatment on the allocation of funds. The committee classified the panchayat samithi blocks into advanced, ordinary, backward and tribal based on the levels of their development.
Table 2.1
Allocation Details of Third Plan Under Different Item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>All States and Union Territories Provisions in Third Plan</th>
<th>Nine States and Provision in the Third Plan (Center and State)</th>
<th>Union Territory Outlay Recommended in the Interim Report of the SC and ST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14.48</td>
<td>12.26</td>
<td>15.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>37.12</td>
<td>34.39</td>
<td>48.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upliftment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health, Housing And Other Schemes</td>
<td>9.55</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>9.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61.15</td>
<td>53.64</td>
<td>72.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Third Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India

Therefore, Third Five Year Plan stressed agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat but the brief Sino Indian war of 1962 exposed weaknesses in the economy and shifted the focus towards the defence industry and the Indian Army. In 1965-1966, India fought a war with Pakistan. There was also a severe drought in 1965. The war led to inflation and the priority was shifted to price stabilization. The construction of dams continued. Many cement and fertilizer plants were also built. Panchayat elections were started and the states were given more development responsibilities. State electricity boards and state secondary education boards were formed. States were made responsible for secondary and higher education State road transportation corporations were formed and local road building became a state responsibility. Due to miserable failure of third plan the government was forced to declare “Plan holidays”. Three annual plans were drawn during this intervening period. During 1966-1967 there was again the problem of drought. Equal priority was given to
agriculture; its allied activities and industrial sector. The main reasons for plan holidays were the war, lack of resources, and increase in inflation.

Three Annual Plans (1966-1969)

During this period no special funds were provided for tribal development. However in 1969-70 a decision was taken to extent the total life of TDBS to 15 years by incorporating a new stage three. During the 3rd stage each TDS was given Rs. 10 Lakhs.

THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-1974)

The Fourth plan for India was of the order of Rs.15902.2 crores out of which a lump sum provision of Rs.32.50 crore was made for development of tribal areas. Person of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes together comprise more than one-fifth of the tribal population. The finance allocation of Rs. 1 00 crores for development of scheduled castes and Rs.150 crores for development of scheduled tribes. A review of the level of development achieved in these blocks has brought out the need for extension of the period of supplementary allocations in tribal development block.

In the third plan, 1.022 million and 1,718 million children belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes benefited with parametric scholarship or stipends. In the fourth plan an outlay of Rs.11 crores was provided for the award of post-matric scholarship to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The number of students of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes awarded post-matric scholarships increased from 2180 in 1951-52 to 127684 in 1967-68. An outlay of Rs.1.5 crores was provided for research, training facilities and special projects. The planning commission has constituted a study team on tribal research institutes to
examine their research need training activities, functions and actual working, to explore the feasibility of including within the scope of their functions the problems of scheduled castes and denitrified communities in addition to scheduled tribes and to examine the need for setting up a central research and training institute for coordinating the activities of the regional institutes and for training personnel. In Karla and Assam the difference between the maximum percentages of literacy in a scheduled tribe was 51% and 40% respectively. 

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a series of programmes were conceived and addressed to specific target groups. The Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agriculture Labourers Development Agencies (MFAL) were the first two in the series. In these cases, attention was shifted from area development to development of indentified individuals who qualified for special attention according to certain objective criteria. The Drought Prone Programme (DPAP) was another measure in the same direction but with a difference. Here the attention in given to the problem faced by an entire region which is depressed because of its agro-climatic situation. The specific target group approach however was adopted to cater attention on the weaker sections of the society. In the wake of establishment of these area specific and weaker-group oriented projects, the programme for tribal areas were also on a pilot basis. Tribal Development Agencies (TDA’s) were established on the pattern of SFDA which addressed them selves to the problems of the tribal population. The level of investment in the new programme was much higher compared to TD Block.

12 Fourth Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India
Six tribal development agencies were started during the Fourth Plan. Each Tribal Development Agency Covered a group of TD Blocks. Tribal Development Agencies were expected to comprise elements of economic development, social service and prospective measures.

By the time of Fourth Plan, one of the drawbacks of the functioning of TDBS became clear that their activities were not properly integrated with the general development plans for region. The Fourth Plan tried to rectify this drawback by adopting the integrated area development approach.

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-1979)

During the middle of the Fourth Five Year Plan, i.e. in the year 1972, the Planning Commission setup a “Task force on Development of Tribal Areas” with L. Vidyarthi as the Chairman. In their appraisal, the task force observed that inspired various kinds of investment by the State and Central Government for tribal development in successive plans, the problem of tribals reflected in primitive methods of agriculture, Land alienation, indebtedness, adverse effects of industrialization, low rate of literacy, poor health of nutrition etc, had not been solved. The committee opined that one of the important factors for the lack of impact so far was that development of Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas had been looked upon as a problems of ‘Welfare’ as distinguished from development.

Taking into account of the recommendations of the task force and other previous committee, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, an altogether new approach was adopted towards tribal development. This was termed as Tribal Sub-Plan. It envisaged the total development of the tribal areas and provided the mechanism for integrating the development activities by financing through the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). The Sub-Plan aimed at narrowing the gap between the levels of development of
tribal and other areas, and to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities in general.

The fifth plan for India was of the order of Rs.37250 crores out of which a lump sum provision of Rs. 1182.00 crore approximately about 0.32% was made for development of tribal areas, Tribal sub-plans incorporating Programmes of particular significance to the tribal economy were prepared for areas with large concentration of scheduled tribes, in 16 states and 2 union territories, These programmes were funded through provisions in the state plans and central assistance. About 40, out of the 145 integrated tribal development projects have been formulated and an amount of Rs. 65 crores would have been spent during the first three years of the plan. Priority has been accorded to regional schemes and communities forwarded by NEC for securing a balanced development of the northeastern region. Due to initial difficulties in identifying and implementing scheme, the programme has had a slow start.\textsuperscript{13}

\textbf{SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-1985)}

The sixth plan for India was of the order of Rs. 97,500 crores, out of which a lump sum provision of Rs.4193 crore was made for development' of tribal areas, which was 4.30% of the total plan allocation. The major objective of the sixth plan (1980-85) was to wage an all out was on poverty and mobilize all our latent energies for the creation of a more dynamic and more equitable society through development of SC/ST. In view of this special component plans were formulated as part of various programmes to enable Scheduled, Caste/Scheduled Tribal families to cross over the poverty line within

\textsuperscript{13} Fifth Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India
short periods.

Separate sub plans were formulated covering 63 per cent of the tribal population in the country, in 16 states and 2 union territories. The Tribal Sub Plan areas were divided into 180 integrated tribal development for operational purposes. Other programmes included establishment of tribal research institutes for survey and research on tribal problems.

For scheduled tribes the present sub plan approach, which operated through tribal development projects, was continued. Tribal identity and the tribal way of life were preserved in a manner consistent with their aspirations for development. The main thrust of the policy thus for development of the scheduled castes/scheduled tribal during the sixth plan was fourfold namely, a) Integration of services at the delivery point to the beneficiary with a view to develop self-reliance b) Development of services from the bottom-upwards instead of top-downwards c) Development of skills and d) introduction of latest technology based on local materials and local skills to reduce drudgery of workers and also to remove the social stigma attached to their present profession. A simple subsidy based approach has perpetuated dependence and curbed initiative. Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribal areas have shown benefits accruing to the children like ICDS project in the forms of Anganwadis, Balwadis, Creche–cum-balwadi, pre-school education.\footnote{Sixth Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India}

The Sixth Plan continued the Sub-Plan approach of the fifth plan and bringing about a qualitative change in the life of a tribal community.

The broad objectives of the Sixth Plan were:
1) A progressive reduction in the incidents of poverty and unemployment.
2) Improving the quality of life through minimum needs programme.
3) A reduction in inequalities of income and wealth exploitation of potential of the tribal region.

The strategy of development lays emphasis on consolidation of gains of protective measures, programmes of full employment, education and health services. The programmes under different sectors of development are required to be intensified with suitable modifications to remove the present inadequacies in implementation. The states have to give due importance to the integration of programmes in the field and effective delegation of powers to the Project Authorities in ITDPs. The approach in the Sixth Plan for the development of backward areas in general was to rely, to a greater extent, on the development of agriculture, village and small services and also the Minimum Need Programmes and Area Development Programmes. Improvement of economic status of the tribals should be the first concern and suitable programmes of horticulture cattle development, poultry and piggery etc. were carried out.

Emphasis was placed more on family oriented programmes than on infrastructure development unlike in the previous plans.

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-1990)

The seventh plan of India was of the order of Rs.180000 crores, out of which a lump sum provision of Rs.6976.76 crore (3.86% of the total plan outlay) was made for development of tribal areas. Special consideration was accorded to scheduled casted and scheduled tribe families in the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the most important poverty alleviation programme in the country. The target of coverage of
scheduled caste/scheduled tribe beneficiaries in the seventh plan was 30 percent in the case of scheduled castes and 13.04 percent in the case of scheduled tribe beneficiaries:

A target of 50 percent has been fixed for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe beneficiaries with effect from April 1990. Since 1990-99, scheduled caste beneficiaries were treated at par with scheduled tribe beneficiaries for subsidy purposes, both getting 50 percent subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.5000 prior to 1990-91, the subsidy admissible to scheduled caste families was only 33 percent.

In the wage employment Programme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, preference was given to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and bonded labourers. It has also been provided that at the village panchayat level, 15 percent of the annual allocation must be spent on items of work that directly benefits the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan there was substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of STs, resulting in the expansion of infrastructural facilities and enlargement of courage. Emphasis was laid on the educational development of STs, two national level institutions were set up viz. (1) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (2) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in 1989. The former was envisaged to provide remunerative price for the
forest and Agriculture Provide of Tribals while the latter was intended to provide credit support for employment generation.15

LAMPS (Large Agriculture Marketing Societies) were to be strengthened through broadening their popular base. Seventh Plan laid attention towards the rehabilitation of poor tribals and the removal of tribal women’s backwardness.

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-1997)

1989-1991 was a period of economic instability in India and hence no five year plan was implemented. Between 1990 and 1992 there were only Annual Plans. In 1991, India faced a crisis in Foreign Exchange reserves, left with reserves of only about US $ 1 billion. Thus, under pressure the country took the risk of reforming the socialist economy.16

The eighth plan for India was of the order of Rs. 314576.43 crores, out of which a lump sum provision of Rs.18311.93 crore was made for development of tribal areas. Problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were tackled by suitable stream-lining of the mechanism of planning and implementation of programmes of special component plan, tribal sub plan, and the schemes specifically targeted for the welfare and development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The strategy of special component plan for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, tribal sub plan were reviewed inter-alia to make them effective instruments of planning to ensure real and tangible flow of

15 Seventh Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India
16 Eighth Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India
benefits to the target group, both individuals and families.

The attempts during the eighth plan were to rationalize the scheme. Provide guidance with reference employment opportunities and appropriate incentives for courses, which have a large mark. ii) Improve the performance, if necessary by prescribing standards, and iii. Identify causes for inter-caste/tribe vis-a-vis availing benefits under the scheme and chalk out appropriate action.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan, Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) are (Modified Area Development Approach) Scattered Development. Primitive Tribe Development Plans for the tribal development have been stressed.

The main thrust would be on the development of fisheries, horticulture, plantation on waste land and growing vegetables.

During the Eighth plan these areas would provide supplementation and new avenues of employment to the tribals. Human development through education, vocational/craftsman training taken up to improve the skills of the tribals. Expansion of facilities and electrification of tribal settlements, expansion of roads, walls, fertilizers, improvement of cattle breed and mining activities also been given. In this plan, family oriented schemes have stressed to uplift the tribal families. The community development programmes are given second priority.
NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002)

The Ninth Five Year Plan comes after 50 years of completion of Indian Independence. Ninth Five Year Plan has the strategy to achieve a seven percent growth rate for economy. The main objectives of the Ninth Plan are the generation of adequate productive employment, eradication of poverty, empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups. It aims to ensure food and nutritional security for all, particularly the vulnerable sections of society. The Ninth Plan therefore, contemplates to implement people oriented planning in which the, government and the people particularly the poor can fully participate. The approach paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan reiterated in the document that “the principal task of the Ninth Plan was to usher in a new era of people oriented planning, in which not only the government at the centre and the States, but the people at large, particularly the poor , can fully participate.

A participatory planning process is an essential precondition for ensuring equity as well accelerating the rate of growth of the economy. For approaching to this goal, the government of India enacted an amendment to the constitution of India for ensuring representation of backward and marginalized communities eg. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and women in Panchayti Raj Institutions. The draft report of the working group on decentralized planning and Panchayti Raj for formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) noted that ….large parts of the country and vast section of the population have been untouched by this progress. It is now felt that the fruits of development could have been multiplied manifold with the involvement of the people at the grass root level in the process of development.
The approach for the Ninth Five Year Plan has drawn attention to the need for national policy for tribal development. Effects will be made to ensure that the tribal economy is protected and supported against threats from the external markets. The ownership /patent rights of the tribal people in respect of minor forest produces vis a vis the use of medicinal plants will be protected as per the provision of intellectual property rights. Ninth Plan is a process and it would be able to fulfill the ambition of tribals in the initiation of century and May able to bring them more nearer to national mainstream.

The main objective of the Ninth Plan was to intensify the efforts to bridge the gap between Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and the rest of the population. An outlay of Rs. 775 crores was provided for the Ninth Plan Group-head wise outlay during Ninth Plan period are indicated in Table 2.2

Literacy status is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development and the relative employment opportunities largely depend on the level of education. At present 1017 ADW schools and 247 Tribal Residential Schools are run mainly for the benefit of these communities. Totally 223762 Children are studying in AD schools and 38,656 children in Scheduled Tribes (27.89%) was less than the overall literacy level (62.66%). The difference in female literacy level (for SC 34.81 % and for Tribals 20.23%) is still more pronounced. The pass percentage in X and XII Stds in AD Welfare schools was 57% and73% in 1997-98 and during 2000-01 it was 54% and59% respectively. Special training was imparted through the Department of Teachers Education Research and Training (DTERT) to the teachers working in Adi Dravidar and Tribal schools by using modern methods of teaching and new techniques. Secondary grade teachers training programme was started since
Table 2.2
Group - Head Wise Outlay During Ninth Plan Period
(Rs. In crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Ongoing Schemes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Scheduled Casts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>204.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>29.55</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Housing and Other Schemes</td>
<td>324.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Special Component Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>558.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribes:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>18.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>1.58</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Housing and Other Schemes</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tribal Sub Plan</td>
<td>39.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hill Area Development Programme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: Ongoing Schemes (A+B)</td>
<td>621.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>New Schemes</td>
<td>153.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total: I and II</strong></td>
<td><strong>775.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


65
1997-98 in 17 DTERT centers exclusively for Adi-dravidars and Tribals. So far, 850 students including 85 tribal students had undergone training and the first batch completed two years course in 1999. Besides sanction of regular educational concession, the other measures taken include strengthening of infrastructure facilities like construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, laboratory buildings, provision of lab equipment, computers, furniture and play material, up gradation of schools at all levels, opening of residential schools, construction of vocational training centers, provisions of basic amenities like toilets, drinking water etc.

In the field of economic development, financial assistance was offered to these Communities from TAHDCO for undertaking economic activities viz., distribution of plough bulls, milch animals and starting of petty traders. During 1998-99, the scheme of free supply of tools and appliances was modified as 'Kalvi Kudumba Thittam'. Under this scheme, family as a unit of development was recognized and poor SC/ST family having a member with a degree or diploma holder was assisted for self-employment. Existing training institutions were strengthened. Several innovative training programmes in fashion technology, plastic processing, footwear technology, driver training etc., were also conducted and placement was tied up with reputed institutions. Special coaching facilities for the SC/ST candidates were extended through Pre-examination centers to enable them to appear for civil service competitive examinations to get employment is State/Central Government offices and public sector undertakings. Special short term coaching was given to SC/ST candidates through Directorate of Employment and Training to appear' for professional course entrance examination under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 :50 basis. Coaching classes were conducted for 21 days in 29 centers for 1200 candidates.
Regarding Housing, distribution of free house site pattas, construction of houses for poor Adi-dravidars and Tribals and provision of infrastructure facilities to SC/ST habitations were the prime priority areas in the Ninth Plan. Nearly 2.59 lakh house site pattas were issued and 1.38 lakh houses were constructed. Supply of protected drinking water facilities was provided in 12387 SC/ST habitations. 25 community halls were constructed. Provisions of burial ground and pathways to burial ground, drinking water facilities, electricity facilities, etc. were also implemented. Mobile dispensaries and amps were organized to attend to the general and specific health problems of the tribal communities, since tribal habitations are located in isolated hill and forest areas. Direct programmes for the welfare and development of primitive tribes and dispersed tribes were launched through an iterated action plan incorporating supply of safe drinking water food and nutrition security, health coverage, educational facilities, housing etc.

TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)

An outlay of Rs.1200 crores is provided for the Tenth Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, out of which an amount of Rs.1044.16 crores is provided for SCs and Rs. 155.84 crores for STs for both ongoing and new schemes. The major programmes wise details are indicated in Table 2.3.

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17 Ninth Five-Year Plan Documents, Planning Commission, Government of India

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### Table 2.3
Details of Major Programmes in Tenth Five-Year Plan
Periods (Rs. in crores)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>On Going Schemes</th>
<th>New Schemes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Scheduled Castes:</td>
<td>433.85</td>
<td>54.69</td>
<td>488.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5.94</td>
<td>51.75</td>
<td>57.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>364.36</td>
<td>96.45</td>
<td>460.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Housing and Other Schemes</td>
<td>37.12</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>841.27</td>
<td>202.89</td>
<td>1044.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribes:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>28.58</td>
<td>62.90</td>
<td>91.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>1.82</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Housing and Other Schemes</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Tribal Sub Plan</td>
<td>50.56</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>50.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Hill Area Development</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total: Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>87.89</td>
<td>67.95</td>
<td>155.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total: A and B</td>
<td>929.17</td>
<td>270.83</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main adjective of the Tenth Five Year Plan of India were:

- Attain 8% GDP growth per year.
- Reduction of poverty rate by 5% points by 2007.
- Providing gainful and high quality employment at least to the addition to the labor force.
- Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.
- 20 point programme was introduced.

**Education**

The objective for educational advancement of SCs and STs include improving the literacy rate, female literacy rate, universal education, improving the educational status, increasing the enrolment rate, reducing dropout rate repetition and retention rate at all levels, improving the pass percentage in X and XII Stds., improving the performance in competitive examinations, improving the quality of teaching and encouraging the integration of ST with the rest of the society. The thrust will be on the large involvement of the community through active participation of the parent-teacher associations, local bodies, activists/volunteers and NGOs, strengthening of formation and functioning of PT As, imparting training to school students after completion of schooling and absorbing them as teachers for primary sections, constitution of school-management committees to supervise the improvement of school infrastructure, creating better teaching-learning atmosphere and monitoring the quality of education. For achieving universal education, the facilities provided under DPEP and Sara Sikhsha Abayan
Programmes will be utilised for strengthening school/hostel infrastructure. They include construction of additional class rooms, labs, provisions of lab equipment's, better teaching learning materials, playgrounds, sports material, provision of water facilities, sanitary facilities and upgrading of schools wherever possible. For the promotion of tribal education, special emphasis will be laid on opening of more number of GTR schools, enhancing grants to ashram school, establishing vocational training institutes, stepping up of community participation in education, establishing close relationship with the tribes, opening of non formal education and evening schools in tribal areas. The following are the new schemes under Education.

- Captive Teacher Training Programmes for SCs/STs
- Strengthening the Monitoring Mechanisms through Local Participation
- Acquisition of Land for Schools
- Provision of Lab and Lab Equipment's
- Extension of Computer Education to High Schools
- Promotion of Private Management Schools to Benefit SC/ST
- Promotion of Private Sector Participation in Hostel Management
- Assistance to Students Staying in Hostels run by Private Institutions / College/ Universities

**Economic Development**

The objectives will be to reduce the percentage of SC/ST families living below poverty line to less than 10% and to raise the economic status of this segment of the population. The strategies will be towards mobilizing and organizing the poor SC and ST families in Self- Help
Groups (SHGs), creating awareness on literacy and health care, improving the capacity and ability of poor people to manage risks, promoting self reliance and thrift, supporting in infrastructure, forward and backward linkages and other assistance for improvement in the income generating capacity of SC and ST families living below poverty line, improving the skills of SCs/STs by providing training and identification of appropriate institutions and activities, imparting wide range captive job-oriented vocational training to the educated unemployed youth, providing linkages for job placement or self-employment through EDP, promoting income generating capacities in industry/secondary sector and service sector thereby providing mobility from low income areas of primary sector to high income areas of secondary and services sector, imparting entrepreneurial skills and giving financial and non-financial support to the SCs/STs to start small and medium scale enterprises in industrial and service sectors. The following are the new schemes under Economic Development.

- Special Economic Development Programme
- Skill Development/ Building Training to Below Poverty Line Families for the Promotion of Micro Enterprises
- Venture Capital Funding
- Vocational Training
- Talent Search Training Programme for Job Placements in Private Sector

Housing and Other Activities

The main objectives will be to fulfil the housing needs of these communities and to reduce the gap in the provision of basic amenities between Scheduled Castes habitations, to improve the health and
nutritional status of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes population, to recognize the tribal forest rights, especially the ownership of minor forest production, to prevent/ prohibit land alienation of tribal lands for which rules and regulations will be strictly followed while transferring the tribal lands to non Tribals. The strategies will include assignment of house site pattas, construction of houses, provision of basic amenities like drinking water, link roads, electricity, street lights to the SC/ST habitations and provision of burial ground and pathways to burial ground to all the adi-dravidar habitations. The other activities include strengthening of ICDS scheme to the lactating women to meet the health and nutritional needs, creating awareness on modern health care and sanitation facilities to tribal population. The following are the new schemes under Housing and other Activities.

- Special Self-Sufficiency Programme
- Hut Light Programme
- Housing for Adi Dravidars Engaged in Unclean Occupation.

**Special Component Plan**

The Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes constitutes a distinct feature of the planning process in the country and is intended to comprehensively cover economic, educational and social development along with the fulfillment of minimum needs and human resources development. There is, in the main, two aspects in the flow of resources to the Special Component Plan, firstly the direct flow through family-oriented and individual oriented programmes aimed at economic development and secondly, the flow to the programme for scheduled castes through provision of social services, infrastructure and other
facilities.

The Special Component Plan mechanism was evolved during the Sixth Plan to channel the flow of benefits from the State Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes in physical

The Tribal Sub Plan was introduced to ensure that all general development sectors at the State level earmark funds in proportion to ST population so that adequate benefits from all the concerned sectors flow to the tribal groups. The objective of the Tribal Sub Plan is to assist the Tribal families in improving their socioeconomic and educational status. Economic Development Programmes in the fields of horticulture, animal husbandry, soil conservation, minor irrigation, sericulture, small industries, beekeeping etc. and area oriented development programmes like provision of drinking water, formation of roads, electrification, providing education and health facilities, improving forestry, communication, co-operation, social services etc. are taken up. The expenditure incurred for implementing the Tribal Sub Plan including the Special Central Assistance has increased steadily from Rs. 941 lakhs in 1976-77 to Rs. 17.55 crores in 2000-2001.

Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy, which came into being in the Fifth Five Year Plan with the twin objectives of area and sectoral approaches, envisages protection of the interests of the Scheduled Tribes through legal and administrative measures and development and welfare activities through plan efforts. Empowerment of these historically disadvantaged tribal people requires more provision of the basic capabilities for integrating them into growth process.

The Tribal Sub Plan has been under implementations since 1976-77 with
the aim of (1) helping the Scheduled Tribe families to cross the poverty line and (2) to provide basic amenities and facilities in their areas. The size of the Tribal Sub Plan should be in proportion to Scheduled Tribe population to the State's total population. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the flow to Tribal Sub Plan should be not less than 1.03% of the State Plan outlay.

ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012)

Consistent with recommendations of the Planning Commission to adhere to allocations for SCs and STs in proportion to their shares in the state population, on the average, the respective shares in the total outlays have been maintained under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in the Annual Plans.

One of objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to achieve good health for the people especially the poor and unprivileged. Rajiv Arogyasri Health Scheme is being implemented through Aarogyasri Health Care Trust in the state.

From the year 2008-2009, applications and sanction of scholarship to SC, ST and B.C. students were made on ONLINE to ensure that scholarships reach the students by the one of every month and also to ensure transparency by keeping all the information in the public domain. A part from the above, other educational and economical development programmes educational and economical development programmes are also being implemented to SC, ST, BC, and minorities.

The World Bank country study on Poverty in India (1997) pointed out that, "an illiterate rural woman, a member of Scheduled Tribe or Caste a person who lives in a landless household or is dependent on wage -
earnings, all face a significantly higher than average risk of poverty."

The above situation tells about the status of tribal people living in our country. The tribes when compared to other people are facing more problems/difficulties. For this reason, the government organization are implementing various five-year plan for the welfare of tribes. The plans should be made useful or implemented for their self-development and enrichment. In doing so, Five-year plans help the tribal people for their sustainable development.