# CHAPTER -II

LITERATURE REVIEW

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CHAPTER -II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Introduction

Literature review is an important stage of research. Because, it is helpful to identify the research problems and research gaps. This exercise is very useful in formulating the objectives and hypotheses of the research study.

In this study, the literature review is thematically classified into two classes. The main classification is based on theory and empirical study. The theoretical review is subdivided into NGOs based theories and tribal development/empowerment based theories and the empirical study is also sub classified which explores on the basis of the issues.

Theoretical review and Empirical studies/review: perhaps much theoretical literature does not exist in regard to tribal development /empowerment . However it may be said that the mainstream development /growth theories as well as models do not apply to improve the living conditions of the tribes and solve their problems. Perhaps we have to search for or make efforts to formulate separate development theories to explain the process of tribal development/empowerment.

The studies undertaken, so far –empirical as well as descriptive –related to education, primary health, forest management, agriculture, tribal co operatives (LAMPS), displacement, rehabilitation, alienation of land and atrocities against tribes, tribal women empowerment…etc, and also we have undertaken the empirical studies the role of NGOs relating to tribal development. The sociologists and social anthropologists mostly have undertaken these tribal studies. Economists have rarely studied the process and issues in tribal development/empowerment . Thus, there is a need for the rigorous economic analysis of the tribal development process and the development/welfare agencies involved in tribal development.

A modest attempt has been made here to review some of the tribal development studies. Starting from the fourth Five Year Plan up to eleventh Five Year Plan, various plans documents have reviewed the tribal development schemes and identified
the issues thereupon, on one hand and had outlined the proposals for further tribal protection and development/empowerment on the other hand.

2.1 Theoretical Studies:

Under the theoretical study, we analyze the development based plans, policies and theories relating to development of tribes and the role of NGOs in development process. In this study, theories are classified in two sub heads namely:

2.1.1 NGOs and Development Related Theoretical Studies:

Alan Fowler (2000: 508-514) has analyzed the nature and form of use and abuse of partnership between NGDO – donor agencies in the world. He observes that “The story of relations between non-governmental development organizations (NGDOs) and official donors over the past 30 years is essentially one of a move from separation to convergence, and from mutual mistrust and antagonism to an asymmetric co-operative embrace. Partnership has been chosen to describe the intended intensification of relations. This type of relationship is seen as an antidote to inadequate and performance. It is also a defensive strategy against a decline in aid finance and eventual, albeit unevenly spread, replacement by foreign direct investment (FDI). The forces leading to these changes can be found in a post-Cold War shift a ‘new aid agenda’ (OECD, 1996). The recent rapid growth of NGDOs across the world is a product of, and increasingly reliant on, tax-derived finance. Consequently, NGDOs are more likely to relate to donors as (sub-) contractors”. (Fowler, 2006).

Alison Van Rooy (2000: 489-495) has examined the evolution and definitional problems of ‘Civil Society’ notion. Many social activists have viewed civil society organizations as a space for action. Civil society organizations are also viewed as values and norms. Rooy (2000: 490) observes that “For some, the ‘civil’ in civil society is the operative word, the term describes the kind of well behaved society that we want to have in; the goal for our political and social efforts. The ideal society is trustful, tolerant, and cooperative – ambitions held to be universal and to be universally good”.

Further, Rooy (2000: 490) summarizes the discussion on the definitions of civil society as: “Civil society is most commonly defined as a collective noun;
synonymous with the voluntary sector (or the Third Sector), and with advocacy groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social movement agents, human rights organizations and other actors explicitly involved in change work. The definition most often excludes those groups belonging to the market place and the state, and further specifies that civil society organizations do not include those groups interested in acquiring political power, hence the usual exclusion of political parties”.

Thus the civil society organizations are people’s social arrangements to address the societal problems like corruption, social justice, development human rights related. Therefore, the civil society organizations address and work in social situations that were the consequences of state failure or market failure or both.

Akbar Zaidi (1999) has examined the role of NGOs in the socio economic development of the developing countries. He argues that NGOs are the trust forms of democracy and thus they contribute to a new development vision.

Akbar Zaidi points out that the local NGOs in developing countries are highly developmental on external foreign donor agencies on one hand and local NGOs are controlled by the local elites of the developing countries on the other hand. So Akbar Zaidi has rightly drawn our attention towards the local elites interest dictated by annual report of the NGOs which make out a case for the continued foreign funding.

David Lewis (2000: 519-523) has tried to identify the questions of performance and accountability in case of NGOs. David Lewis (2000: 519) has identified three interrelated reasons for the rapid wide-spread growth of NGOs both in the developed ‘North’ and developing ‘South’. His analysis runs as under:

‘First was the disillusionment in the 1980s of international development donors with the ability of governments to tackle successfully problems of poverty. NGOs were seen as more administratively flexible, closer to the poor, innovative in problem solving, and more cost-effective than corresponding state partners (Cernea, 1988). The second was the fact that working with NGOs had important ideological attractions to donors and governments in the North, and in the design and imposition of ‘structural adjustment’.

David Lewis (2000) draws our attention to the complexity of NGO’s accountability. Further, Smillie (1994_, Edwards and Hulme (1995) have also
identified the accountability problem as a major issue in NGO’s performance. In fact there was too much accountability ‘upwards’ to funders and too little ‘downwards’ to people. This is a major problem. In fact, NGO accountability is more complex and multi-dimensional in character. This point of view is expressed by a large number of experts on NGO accountability.

Dive Behera and Jummyir Basar (2010) have edited a volume which critically examines the potentials and the challenges of tribal development in India consequent upon plan interventions. The readings in this volume are useful for tribal activists, NGOs and policy-makers since they provide deep insights into the issues in tribal development/empowerment.

Janet Townsend, Emma Mawdsley and Giva Porter (2000: PP 534-538) has tried to identify and analyze the problems of NGOs in the South. These researchers observe that:

“NGOs working directly with the poor in the South face two great challenges to sustaining their own missions, the power of Northern fashion in ‘development’ (Esteve, 1992), and the speed of change in communications. NGO’s around the world share ideas and practices across frontiers and across languages; they have become a transitional community, Knit together by face-to-face encounters, a shared NGO language (Tvedt, 1998) flows of money and the transmission of information, through newsletters, manuals, faxes, letters, and e-mails. Like the transitional business community, NGO’s have been brought closer together by new speeds and lower prices of communication by fax, telephone, cyberspace and cheap air travel. For NGO’s the spark-patents of communication and change are in personal contact”.

The study points out that the inability of Southern NGO’s local knowledge will hamper their growth and success. The growing and changing nature of interaction between NGO’s – State – Donors has improved the NGO’s accountability and performance; the NGO’s have resorted to sub-contracting of services particularly from the state (like material and child health and school education etc.); on account of World Bank’s initiatives the NGO’s are emerging as bearers of social change.

Jayaram (2005) in his scholarly introduction to the volume “On Civil Society” brings out its multiple roles in a democratic society. A civil society
organization has economic development, welfare, political, cultural role to play in modern societies. Jayaram traces the evolution of the concept of civil society and analyses the factors contributing to changes in the role and organizational structure, functions of civil society organizations (CSO’s) throughout the world.

John D. Clark (2000: 504-508) examined the interactive process of NGOs and the State to promote development in LDCs. He explains the role of NGOs as under:

“NGOs can offer essential ‘local knowledge’ about local conditions and the poor. They can deliver services to vulnerable and difficult-to-reach population groups. Their parallel activities may take the programme much better for the poor (by providing credit for nets and boats, say or by selling up a refrigeration plant, so the catch can be frozen and sent to market to ending the stranglehold of the one local merchant). Through social arrangements and participatory research, NGOs can point out how the programme can better serve different communities, and be tailored differently for different ethnic groups. By sensitizing authorities about the ideas and preferences of the poor, they can help attune the project to their real needs. Through gender training and mobilizing the women, they can ensure equity within the family. And through social mobilization they can help the poor organize themselves, either to form cooperatives, demand changes, or ensure the accountability and probity of the programmes officers”.

Finally, John D. Clark (2000: 506) summarizes the roles of NGOs in making the state functions more effective and useful as under:

- Educate and sensitize the public about their rights and opportunities;
- Collaborate in making government programmes more effective;
- Attune programmes to public needs;
- Strengthen local institutions and make them more accountable;
- Act as conduits for citizen consultation and advocacy.

Leo Bashyam (2000: 514-519) explains the role of Northern Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in the development work of the south. Especially Leo, Bashyam brings out the role of ‘Christian Aid’ in the poverty
alleviation in LDCs. Further, the Christian Aid aims at promoting humanitarian work. For this purpose the donors – the Church promotes partnership. The Christian Aid NGOs help to achieve the goals of public education and campaigning for social cause. On this aspect there are no many empirical studies.

**Paul Nelson** (2000: 499-503) has examined the interaction process between World Bank and NGOs. This is a useful study since it calls for greater participation of World Bank in the development process of LDCs through NGOs. The major link is NGOs are involved in World Bank financial development projects; consultation in policy formation and confrontation.

NGOs have built networks and won policy changes. They will increasingly need to build the local capacity to monitor and force implementation of these policy commitments won at its headquarters, and devise ways to give increasing voice and control to NGOs based in the borrowing countries without losing coordination and political effectiveness. As they give greater attention to trade, debt and other issues in international finance, NGOs will draw lessons from their successes and failures at the World Bank. In the process, they may find ways to make the World Bank a source of leverage for humane and accountable solutions to a new round of international finance and development issues”.

**Puran Chandra** (2005) has tried to compile information on various aspects of the evolution, growth and development of NGO’s in India. This is a descriptive study. It explains the meaning, significance and functions of NGO’s; types of NGO’s and their differences; the role of NGO’s in social and economic development in developing countries like India. Pran Chandra (2005: 227-28) argues that in India NGOs are more controlled rather than State supporting them. This is because a large number of NGOs have indulged in religious fundamentalism and antinational activities

**Rick Davies** (2000: 523-528) has analyzed the need for and significance of monitoring and evaluating NGO achievements. This subject is gaining more attraction among academicians and policy makers and bureaucrats since NGOs spend large sums of resources in the name of development or poverty alleviation. The very structure of NGO’s has posed ambitions expectations, diversity of activities, vague objectives, etc.
Shailaja Nagendra (2007) has analyzed the role of NGO’s in social work. This is a good reference book that provides descriptive analysis of the theme. This study explains the (a) evolution and development of voluntary organizations in social work. The State, private or corporate donors and individuals use the voluntary organizations to devise and implement welfare schemes for different target groups; (b) interrelationship between state, cooperatives, voluntary organizations and civil society organizations. An important aspect of the study by Shailaja Nagendra (2007) is an analysis of the accountability of social work undertaken by the NGOs in developing countries.

Shivani Dharmarajan (2001) has tried to analyze socio-economic aspects of development through Non-Governmental Organizations in India. This study deals with rather unconnected themes of development process. Shivani Dharmarajan (2000) examines the following:

1. NGO’s Social Development and HRD.
2. NGO’s and Poverty Alleviation: A Policy Initiative
3. NGO’s and Healthcare in Third World.
4. NGO’s and Environmental Protection
5. NGO’s and Human Rights with Special Reference to Women and Child.

It is a descriptive study on the above themes.

Vandana Desai (2000: 495-499) has examined the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in solving both global and local problems. The advocates of NGOs believe that they have such a potential. The study by Vandana Desai (2000) examines (a) the growth and development of NGOs in North and South; (b) identifies and analyzes the characteristics and roles of NGOs in development process; and (c) pointing towards NGOs political capability to civil society and democratic development, networking and building movements, helping the state to resolve the societal problems. This is a very important study in the field of ‘NGOs and Development Process’.
Vandana Desai (2000: 496) has identified the following characteristics and roles of NGOs: NGOs are perceived to be flexible, open to innovation, and able to reach the poor people through creative and useful work at the grass root level.

2.1.2 Tribal Development Related Theoretical Studies:

Amartya Sen (2000) views development process as freedom. He considers development as a process of the expanding the real freedom that we enjoy (p-3). From this viewpoint integrated tribal development plans have not been prepared and implemented in India so far. Amartya Sen (2000, pp-3-4) observes that:

“Development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedom: poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance or over activity of repressive States. Despite unprecedented increases in overall opulence the contemporary world denies elementary freedoms to vast numbers perhaps even the majority of people. Sometimes the lack of substantive freedoms relates directly to economic poverty, which robs people of the freedom to satisfy hunger or to achieve sufficient nutrition or to obtain remedies for treatable illness, or the opportunity to adequately clothed or sheltered or to enjoy clean water or sanitary facilities. In other cases, the unfreedom links closely to the lack of public facilities and social care, such as the absence of epidemiological programmes or organized arrangements for health care or educational facilities or effective institutions for the maintenance of local peace and order. In still other cases the violation of freedom results directly from a denial of political and civil liberties by authoritarian regimes and from imposed restrictions on the freedom to participate in the social, political and economic life of the community”.

Doshi (1997) has tried to assess and evaluate the emerging tribal image in independent India. This study rightly considers constitutional safeguards and Nehru concept of tribal integration with Indian nationalism as the two pillars of tribal image. In this sense this study is interdisciplinary in character.

Debashish Debnath (1997) has examined the process and issues in the interface between tribal forest relationships in India. This study provides a brief review of the forest policy under the British colonial rule on one hand and also a brief
review of the different national forest protection policy initiatives implemented between 1951 - 2005 by the Government of India on the other hand.

Kate Young (2000: 321-325) examines the evolution and relevance of three distinct approaches to development work involving women. She has rightly said that WID (Women in Development), GAD (Gender and Development) and WAD (Women and Development) help in different degrees to achieve women empowerment, and all the three approaches are by now amalgamated into GAD (Gender and Development).

Kate Young (2000) provides a brief analysis of the meaning and evolution as well as usefulness of WID, GAD and WAD approaches. The WID proponents point towards male streaming in planning development has ignored women. This according to WID proponents has not recognized the women contribution to development.

Further, it is important to remember that GAD approach “questioned WID approach of treating women as a homogenous category, and emphasized the differences between them based on class, age, marital status, ethnicity or race, and religion, which could constitute their specific aims as being antagonistic”.

This viewpoint is very important for the present study. Because tribal women are entirely different from the rest of the women belonging to mainland. The important feature of Kate Young’s (2000) study is pointing towards convergence between the WID, GAD and WAD approaches starting from late 1980’s. Further, Kate Young (2000: 323-324) observes that:

“Women’s empowerment became the critical demand. WID/GAD./WAD advocates attacked the assumption that women could be used to carry out policies designed without their active participation, and argued that women should be integrated into all aspects of development assistance and involved centrally in planning and implementing development policies, programmes and projects. But they also argued that women would not accept a model of development which was premised on individual self-interest and privileged profit-making over meeting the needs of the majority”.

Meena Radhakrishna (2009: 13-16) examines the causes for and extent of starvation and the consequent deaths among Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG’s). She
observes that the “Indian State’s policy regarding primitive tribal groups amounts to a “first wreck and then rescue” programme.

2.2 Empirical Studies:

In this study, literature review focus on the tribal development issues including the role of NGOs in the tribal development.

2.2.1 Development/Empowerment and Welfare Related Studies:

Amir Hasan (1992) critically analyses the state efforts to promote tribal development and protect to the tribal interests with reference to the Uttar Pradesh. This study provides a detailed analysis of tribal development efforts during the British rule and later under Five Year Plans during the post-independence period. An interesting finding by Amir Hasan is that the tribal perceptions/views about their empowerment is totally neglected.

Many tribal studies have not recorded the pros and cons of tribal movements or activism. The tribal movements in some Indian states like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal have successfully dealt with tribal questions like land ownership, tribal rehabilitation, atrocities against tribals etc. The impact of SHGs, LAMPS and NGOs are also not empirically verified on these lines, the future research in tribal areas.

Eleventh Five Year Plan Report: (2007-2012) is an official statement of Government of India and the state governments together about the country’s development problems and challenges, opportunities and polity perspectives for the future. True to this, the eleventh plan document reveals the following:

(a) Tribal exploitation is on the increase and the tribal empowerment is rather flow and confronted by many problems;

(b) Tribal sub-plan approach and HRD schemes are continued since their relevance is appreciated;

(c) Eleventh plan envisages a better, comprehensive broad-based development / empowerment strategy for the tribals.
(d) Eleventh plan has proposed policy measures to reduce tribal unrest and exploitation; prevention of land alienation; tribal rehabilitation and resettlement etc.,

The eleventh plan has recognized the following development problems/deficits of the Scheduled Tribes:

i) A Report of the Union Ministry of Rural Development (March, 2005) has revealed that:

- “3.75 lakh cases of tribal land alienation have been registered covering 8.55 lakh acres of land.
- Out of the above, 1.62 lakh cases have been disposed of in favour of tribals covering a total area of 4.47 lakh acres;
- 4.55 lakh cases covering an area of 3.63 lakh acres have been rejected by the courts on various grounds; and
- 57521 cases involving 0.44 lakh acres of land are pending in various courts of the country”. (Ibid, p. 112).

(ii) The displacement of tribal people is a major development problem in India. During the last 6 decades (1951-2011) totally 8.5 to 10 million tribals have been displaced. The eleventh plan points out that:

“The widespread secondary displacement in the zone of influence has neither been measured nor was provided for, calling for an acute verification of actual displacement both in terms of persons and resource loss. Cash compensation for land having been the practice as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, oustees owing little land such as wage – labour artisans, have hardly figured in the relief and rehabilitation packages. As a result, some groups have continued to suffer successive, multiple displacement”.

Sudarshan Iyangar (1998) has examined the role of selected voluntary initiatives for tribal economic development with reference to Gujarat State during the period of 1974-1996. He identified the four types of voluntary initiatives (NGOs) for rural as well as tribal development in Gujarat.
Behura and Nilakantha Panigrahi (2006) have examined the problems of alcoholism, indebtedness, land alienation among the major tribes of the Orissa State. This study has examined critically the role of government agencies in tribal development process. Further, this study provides an elaborate analysis of constitutional safeguards for tribal people.

Govinda Chandra Rath (2006) has edited volume entitled “Tribal Development in India the Contemporary Debate”. This is an important study on tribal development /disempowerment. This volume has 13 readings which deal with approaches to tribal development.

(Govinda Chandra Rath, Barik, Walter Fernandes): approaches to tribal development: a re-examination: (Sajal Basu,Sarkar):tribal autonomous movements and the issues of development:

(Kripa Shankar, Jos Chathukulam and John, Arun Kumar,Velayutham Saravanam):struggle for rights to resources: (Indu Sabai, Pallavi Kunwar and Shilpi Srivastava, Saboo and Das): development and social opportunities:

Jagabandhu Samal (2010: 490-504) has examined the issues in and process of sustainable tribal development in a cultural set up. The major issue is how to integrate the tribal people and their society with the capitalistic economy emerging around them. Because, there are serious value and goal conflicts between tribal economy and the capitalist economy of the mainland people. Samal also points out that tribal women enjoy more freedom and higher social status than their men.

Kapoor and Dharmavir Singh (1997) have examined the role of NGO’s in rural development with reference to India. This study views that the Indian NGO’s have both credibility and bad reputation in terms of their efficiency, abuse of dominations, political activities etc., in the North. This study is an effort to narrate the development efforts of NGO’s in Himachal Pradesh since their inception. The researchers were not able to provide a comparative analysis of various NGOs performance in Himachal Pradesh. This study fails to identify and analyze the factors responsible for the success and failure of NGOs in their functions.

Krishnamurthy (2004) has attempted in his thesis “An enquiry into the role of NGOs in development process. This is an empirical study attempted in Mysore and
Chamarajanagara District located in the south of the Karnataka State. This is basically a primary data based study and the study period was 2002-03. Krishnamurthy has examined the issues in the role of NGOs in rural development.

Mohanty (2005) pp 29-59 has analyzed the policy initiatives and issues in tribal development in India. The author has reviewed the plan approach to tribal development. He rightly concludes that the major and medium irrigation projects, mining operations, roads and bridges construction, and factories – all have provides a good review of the dislocation and displacement of tribes on account of implementation of development projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

C. Parvatamma (2007) has attempted an empirical study of the socio-economic development role of the VGKK, SVYM and DEED: the three leading nongovernment organizations working in Mysore and Chamagaranagara districts. This study was a pioneering attempt to evaluate the performance of NGOs in tribal development/empowerment in Karnataka. C. Parvatamma records at length of non cooperation of the promoters of the SVYM, H.D.Kote in providing statistics and other qualitative information about its performance. She rightly observed that the NGOs are not highly transparent of ready yet for social audit by the people as well as academic community. C. Parvatamma has reviewed the performance of VGKK, SVYM and DEED for the period of 1982-1992. Some of the important findings of the study by C. Parvatamma includes.

1. During 1982-1992 the VGKK at B.R. Hills was much ahead of the SVYM at H.D.Kote in providing educational and health care services to the tribal people. Further she documents the effective leadership, dynamism the humanitarian values embodied in personality of Dr. H. Sudharshan and a group of doctors who were instrumental in the first phase of the working of the VGKK.

2. The economic conditions of the Soligas has improved political consciousness was created, tribal leaders are born and the Soliga tribals have developed a sense of appreciation of the importance of education and health care services on account of the developmental and sensitization work done by VGKK at B.R. Hills. It is reported that the forest contractor and local traders have not exploited the Soliga tribe for their personal benefits.
3. This study reports that many Soliga households have benefited from more than one NGO under same programme or different development/empowerment programmes in the region. Thus there is duplication of development programmes meant for tribal people. This study made an effort to avoid duplication of efforts.

4. This study has also reported that there is no co-ordination between different NGOs engaged in tribal development activities in the same region. This is a problem in implementation of the tribal development programme resulting in wastage of public resources.

5. The Soliga tribal households have argued in favor of NGOs participation in tribal development/empowerment in their view NGOs are more relevant social organizations for tribal empowerment. The tribals living in Yallandur and kollegal taluks of Chamarajanagara district were found deriving more benefits (education and Health care, advocacy and lobbying) from the working of VGKK at B.R.Hills.

6. The performance of SVYM visa-a visa other NGOs like BIAF MYRADA and Pedinavikasa is attempted by Parvatamma. Her study shows that SVYM has been a lead agency in delivering educational and health care services to the tribal people. However Parvathamma, observe the SVYM has not done well vocational education and training for the tribals.

7. The study by Parvathamamma (2007) has made a comprehensive evaluation of the working of DEED NGO which is operating only in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district. The DEED NGO has dealt with getting agricultural land and land little deeds to the tribes like Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba who are shifted out of the National Reserve Forest. In this regard DEED has made substantial progress which has been responsible for economic empowerment of Kadukuruba and Jenukuruba in the field of agriculture and dairy development.

8. This study has also found that the nursery school system organized by the DEED has been functioning very efficiently. The DEED has tried to create political consciousness among Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba and organize them to agitate about in justice done by the forest department and mainland people. Thus the outcome of the efforts of the DEED gives birth of the political leader among the Jenukuruba.

9. The study by Paratamma a renowned sociologist has documented the opinion of the mainland people and tribal people as well as about the usefulness and
promptness of the NGOs. She has reported that a good number mainland and tribal people have expressed doubts about the integrity and sincerity of the NGOs.

**Punalekar** (1998) has analyzed tribal situation in south Gujarat where the researcher identify the many areas of growth with contradictions. The researcher provides an analysis of detribalization process which transforms the tribes into castes identify further social and economic problems of tribal transformation and empowerment. This study reveals that the tribal labour from south Gujarat is migrating into urban centers where it is employed in construction industry, road, building and repairs etc., further the tribal labour in cities is absorbed in the manual labour and slum living. Thus, the tribal population is increasingly becoming restless and restive.

**Ritamber Hebbar** (2006) has examined the important contents as proposed in forest bill 2005 and its impact upon tribal areas. The major observation by the author has under the bill provides the context for reflecting on the changes in governance in tribal areas over the last 10 to 15 years. The supposed devolution of power brought about the panchayth raj (extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 and now the devolution of power and decision making sought through the bill has occurred simultaneously with the opening of the economy to private and global economic players.

**Soundarapandian** (2000) has undertaken an empirical study of tribal empowerment with social reference to ‘Paliyan’ tribe of Tamil Nadu State. An important finding of this study is that there is bureaucratic corruption, high level of ignorance and unawareness among tribals, absence of NGOs to deal with the issues in tribal development/empowerment.

**Velayutham Saravanan** (2006) has analyzed in detailed the factor responsible for economic decline of tribes in Tamil Nadu State Pondicherry during the 1947-2000. This is an important study since it provides an analysis of tribal exploitation by the colonial rule during the 1792-1947 through exploitation of forest resources, establishment of coffee and tea estate, enactment of forest nationalization Acts and establishment of revenue settlement of the tribes. This is the first phase of making tribal community subordinate to goal of capitalism in India. Further after independence also the colonial instruments of exploitation subordination and
commercialization of tribal communities and tribal regions were continued. So after independence the Indian state itself has emerged as an exploiter of the tribal population.

Velayutham Saravanan has made some very useful suggestions for promoting tribal development and welfare:

**Vijaya Shankar Upadhyay and Upadhyay Gayapandey** (2003) have analyzed critically; the education, forest right, other social justies as well as empowerment programmes implemented during the planning era. This study also provides the historical analysis of the approach adapted by government of India to solve the problem of tribal under development as well as disempowerment. The study points out towards the need for adapting economic technique, democratic acculturation model for promoting tribal development/empowerment (pp 263-265).

**Vinay Kumar Srivatsava** (2010: 469-489) has tried to document the tribals perspectives on their problems and meaning and content of empowerment. This study documents the changes taking place in tribal economy and society.

**2.2.2 Displacement and Rehabilitation Related Studies:**

**Antaine Lasgorceix and Ashish Kothari** (2009: 37-46) have analyzed the socio-economic impacts of tribal displacement and relocation from protected forest areas. In India, in many cases, especially relating to tribal communities that have been relatively isolated from the outside world, the displacement is traumatic from both economic and cultural points of view. This is an important study of tribal displacement and relocation with reference to India because it provides a comprehensive analysis of the theme.

This research study reviews 28 cases of tribal displacement from protected forest areas from all over India. These cases of tribal displacements and relocation have taken place after 1970s, involved 15,000 to 20,000 families.

**Ashok Kumar Sahay and Prabira sethy** (2008) has examined the causes and consequences of tribal displacement in India. This is a descriptive study based on secondary data. It documents the welfare depressing effects of the implementation of major mining projects and infrastructure projects in tribal areas. This study observes
that the resistance is largely due to state’s failure to provide adequate compensation to land holders and ensure resettlement and rehabilitation of oustees. In the absence of a responsive state, alienated communities turn to extremist political ideologies Maoist violence of the central India is a political expansion of this violence.

**Jaganath pathy** (1998) has analyzed the impact of development projects on tribals. This is a descriptive study without suitable data base. However the author provides a couple of good insights into the problems. For instance Jaganath pathy observes that “modern development projects not only physically displace increasing number of tribal people from their territorial survival resources and thereby destroy their traditional socio-economic structures but also tend to mutilate their very identity, social reproduction, culture, art forms, language skills and the just limited autonomy. Meanwhile, the tribal people get marginalized and forced to enter the dehumanized cheap labour market and slum residency.

**Jagannath Ambagudia** (2010: 60-67) has examined the issues in tribal rights, dispossession and the State of Orissa. This is a well researched study about tribals land rights and how the tribals are deprived of their land by the implementation of development projects. The author has pointed out that “the erosion of the tribal way of life and land ownership system, land alienation and imposition of the values and dominance of outsiders, in collaboration with the government have ensured that the tribals in Orissa continue to be impoverished and dispossessed”. In general the tribes in India are increasingly being alienated from their land. This is the major problem faced by the tribals in different parts of India.

**Joseph Marianus Kujure** (2008) has analyzed the development induced displacement effects in the State of Chhattisgarh. This study has rightly focused on the fact that in the process of development, there is a disempowerment of the sub alters (original inhabitants of the land). In Chhattisgarh tribal dislocation and displacement has taken place on account of increased mining activity and the development of the tourism. This study based on the empirical data derives three conclusions. They are:

1. The link between land alienation and the resources are rich habitats predominantly inhabited by the tribes
2. Shift in the development relationships from the past

3. Shrinking space of democracy from a tribal perspective.

Mehetha (1998) has analyzed the problems of tribal development in Gujarat state. This study is based on secondary data and deals with the implementation of tribal sub plan in Gujarat for the period of sixth and seventh five year plan. Mehetha criticizes the State Government for poor rehabilitation of the tribal displaced on account of the implementation of Sardar Sarovar(Narmada) project; further he advocate the need for human resource development of tribals in Gujarat.

Philips (1998) has tried to develop perspectives in the development of tribals affected by Sardar Sarovar(Narmada) project. This study has focused on the involvement of NGOs in Maharashtra and Gujarat in the implementation of programmes like housing, education, health care, afforestation, and income generating activities. This is a descriptive study without adequate primary as well as secondary data. This study observes that “the failure of resettlement and rehabilitation programme may push the tribes back into their original line of regression, and deprivation from cultural ethos.”(P-251)

Sah (1998) has examined the issues in displacement and rehabilitation of the tribals on account of the implementation of major development projects like irrigation dams and electricity generation. This study deals with the experience in Gujarat state. An interesting feature of this study is advocacy of national policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of the people displaced by major development projects including tribes. The researcher advocate the institutionalization of the resettlement and rehabilitation process by involving the planners, bureaucrats, the NGOs, the academicians and the funding agencies. All these organizations are advocated to be involved in the planning stage of the resettlement and rehabilitation centers for human habitation.

2.2.3 Education, Health and Infrastructure Related Studies:

Babu and Naidu (1999: 187-199) has analyzed the impact of sickle cell disease among Indian tribes. These researchers point out that: “Sickle cell disease, a unique genetic abnormality of hemoglobin whose control and cure still elude clinicians and physical anthropologists, has surged to the fore as an important public health problem among tribal groups which need serious attention”. Further, this study
concludes that: “The detection of the disease by mass screening and subsequent follow up by counseling is economically feasible to protect a large number of tribes suffering from sickle cell diseases – a hereditary disease”.

**Busi and Ramana** (1999: 167-186) has analyzed the causes of dehydrogenises deficiency and its implications among the tribes of Andhra Pradesh. This deficiency has serious effects on the health status of tribal population. This health disease is reported to be high among Indian Scheduled Tribes than among high castes.

**Indira Naik** (2001) deals with ‘Nutrition and Tribal Health’ with reference to Orissa State, India. The search for ‘food security’ is one of the major problems faced by tribes in many developing countries including India. Poverty and restrictions over forest produce collection, displacement of tribes from forests, are the major reasons for malnutrition among the tribes of Orissa. There are 62 tribes in Orissa.

**Motilal Mabamallik, Sunil Kumar Mishra, and Minarava Dash** (2006) have examined the Health- Disease- Poverty Nexus among the Tribals in Orissa. This study is primary data based and its case study area is the undivided District of Kalhandi in Orissa. This study dealt with the available health infrastructure and services, including health manpower and infrastructure were usually considered to be the determinants of the overall health status of the population. The present study takes recourse to such a shift of perception of health issues from a biomedical paradigm to a political, social and economic perspective and will examine how such relationship operates in vulnerable tribal situation in Orissa. Sunil Kumar Mishra and Minarava Dash conclude that the current development discourse recognize better health as one of the essential means of development of the poor. Importantly, poor health is an inalienable part of poverty.

**Sachidananda Sinha** (2006: 380-398) has analyzed the nature and magnitude of the illness among tribes in Jharkhand State in India. This is a very important study on the status and issues in tribal health.

**Anita and Kavitha Batia** (1993) studied the NGOs experiences implications for health services at the community level. The study operated the targeted different population, such as the tribal, rural, poor, backward castes, urban poor and women and has utilized varying methodology. An important lesson from the most of these
NGOs experience is that contrary to common belief many, if not most of the health problems of the community can be talked by the members of the community itself, if provided with the necessary knowledge encouragement, training of the local worker and support.

Bose (1970) revealed the level of literacy among the Scheduled tribes in India and also analyzed the variation in literacy rates among tribal groups. The author also discussed about the tribal education programmes and also made some suggestions to accelerate the level of literacy among the tribes.

Hemamalini (2006) highlighted the educational programmes provisions, achievements and challenges of tribal population in India. Further she stated that India has second largest tribal population in the world after South Africa though the government has not taken effective measures either to improve their literacy level or to create awareness to get job opportunities other than in the forest based economic activities. In addition to this, negative attitude of the parents, work at home, ill health, poor economic status and insufficient teacher are the other challenges for the tribal education.

Sahoo and Dash (2006) have examined the development of primary education in the tribal areas of Orissa State. This study has dealt with the development and utilization of school infrastructure availability and utilization of teaching aids, library, playground and game material, identification of major constraints in the schooling process etc.,

2.2.4 Agriculture, Land Alienation, Agricultural Markets and MFP Markets (LAMPS):

Arun Kumar (2006) has dealt with the transition from land looseness to land ownership by the tribes of Andhra Pradesh through mass agitation or movement. This study deals with tribal movement of acquiring land west Godavari district. The land issue has given birth for tribal struggle against the tribes land transfer among non-tribal population. This struggle is organized and encouraged by an NGO namely Strength for action knowledge for tribal initiation (SAKTI), established in 1985. This NGO had gradually expanded it activities from east Godavari district to schedule areas of west Godavari, Khammam, Wrangle and Vishakhapatnam Districts.
Dwarakinath Pandey (2004) has made an attempt to study the role of co-operatives in tribal development in India. Dwarakinath Pandey's (2004: pp. 229) conclusion follows:

Co-operatives are the democratic institutions aimed at eliminating economic disparities and poverty among the tribes. The packages of integrated services provided by the co-operatives established in the tribal areas have helped the tribal economy to grow. The economically weaker and the socially exploited tribes found some solace in the co-operative which help them to secure loan, market their produce and get agriculture inputs. But in the context of tribal development, social justices and empowerment of poor tribals, it is indispensable that special provisions are to be made for ensuring concessional financial assistance through subsidized interest rate. Keeping in view, the meager resources both movable and immovable property, the facilities of loan should be proportionately higher than to the general non-tribal.

Harshad R. Trivedi (1998) has examined the issues in tribal land with reference to Gujarat State. An interesting feature of this study is its focus on tribal land issues in the context of land reform Act in Gujarat. This study point out that, rich tribes are changed in alienating the poor tribal from their land, in other words, Harshad R. Trivedi shows that rich tribes are exploiting the poor tribes. As a result economic inequality between the rich and the poor tribal has emerged and it is taking roots. In view of this, an issue of tribal land not only covers the points of view of micro and macro prospective, but also tries to explore the middle range or the mesa point of view expressed by official and nonofficial respondents. (Pp-171-172)

Jain (2001) has analyzed the working of weekly markets in the tribal areas and the interface between the tribal people and main land traders, money lenders and farmers. This study views that the emergence of weekly markets in the tribal area is a great watershed event leading to the opening up of the tribal society. This is called by P.C. Jain as globalizing system and regional tribal sustenance. The traders in the traditional hat used to be the high caste Hindus. In the new avatar of hats the tribes have also assumed the role of a trader. In other words, if there are castes Hindu traders in a hat, there are tribal traders also in the hat. If the high caste Hindus exploited the
tribes or are exploiting the tribes today, the tribal traders also get their share of exploitation.

**Krishnaiah Gowda** (2003) has undertaken a major study on tribal cooperatives in India. This study is based on both primary and secondary data. It makes use of quantitative and qualitative information about tribal cooperatives. The large scale Adivasis multi-purpose societies started during the late 1980’s are studied in depth by H.R.Krishnaiah gowda with reference to 1991-92 and 2001-2002 in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts of Karnataka state.

After a careful and comprehensive study of the LAMPS, H.R.Krishnaiah gowda has argued in favour of a model LAMPS. His perception of a model LAMPS should help “in furthering the cause of tribal welfare as well as earning of a good profit margin to sustain and grow”. In the true spirit of a cooperative, it should have both service motive and profit motive.

**Kripa Shankar** (2006) has examined issues in land alienation among the tribes in Uttar Pradesh. This is a primary data based study conducted in 1990-91 in 10 villages in Uttar Pradesh. It examines the issue of land reform law. This study shows that the community land under gram sabhas meant few villagers on the whole was transferred to forest department for forestation purpose. This measure has deprived the tribal people and village poor, the land for community grazing. Further, the surplus land acquired through the implementation of Land Ceiling Act was not redistributed among the landless tribal population. Instead it was taken over by the rural elite and local middle class. This study recommends that the state should give priority to distribution of surplus land for tribes acquired through the implementation of land ceiling Act.

**Sujith kumar Paul** (2005) has analyzed the trends and issues in the tribal agriculture and modernization with reference to West Bengal state. This is a case study in Jamalpur block in the Hoogli District. This is one of the very well researched and documented studies about the tribal economy in India. Some of the very important findings of the study by Sujith kumar Paul include the following:

The santal of West Bengal is broadly known as agriculturist tribes having an essential economic articulation with hindu caste peasants and market economy of the
larger society. In the course of their contact with their larger society there have also occurred many changes in the aspects of their social organization and cultural activities. It has, however, been found that despite their essential articulation with the larger society and the changes therefore, the Santals are found to leave in a world of dynamic isolation and perpetuate a distinct socio-cultural identity of their own. The nature of the Santal economy is no way an exception but purely a subsistence economy. One of the characteristics of the economy is that the level of production is limited to the internal demand for subsistence.

Prasad and Aparna Das (2005: 26-28) has analyzed the marketing problems of minor forest produce in tribal areas of Chattisgarh. This is a empirical study. The researchers have selected 14 villages of two blocks viz., Kuankonda and Dantewara of South Bastar in Chattisgarh State. These villages were selected on purposive random sampling basis. Both weekly markets and LAMPS coexist in the study area.

Basavaraja, M.G. (2012) Socio Economic Issues on Vulnerable People in India. (Ed) in his article “LAMPS Empowerment and Empowerment and Inclusive programmes for Tribes in Karnataka”. Examine the role of LAMPS in Karnataka including the tribes in availing the benefits of economic growth and how the LAMPS have been able to create employment opportunities, how they help to generate income of the tribes and also examine the ecological performance of LAMPS.

2.2.5 Poverty, Employment and Labour Related Studies:

Biswajit Sen (2003: 40-45) has tried to analyze the causes for the pathetic economic conditions of the tribal people in Orissa in general and Gajapathi district. This is a case study which deals with Lanjia Souras living in 8 villages of Gajapathi district. In this district more than 85% of the tribal families are below poverty line (BPL). That means both income poverty and human poverty are very high. Further, feminization of poverty is widespread.

Singh (1999) has examined the implementation of JRY (abandoned in 2005 on account of implementation MGNREGP) in tribal areas. This is a case study that examines the impact of JRY in two Districts of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh states. In Bihar, two blocks namely Bishnupur in Gumba District and Cankev block in Ranchi District in Madhya Pradesh were selected for the case study. In these blocks tribal
population is in major group, nearly 91% and 81% respectively. Singh has attempted to analyze in an empirical study, in several grampanchayat of the case study region. This study provides a brief review of the available literature and approach to development of the tribes. This study reveals that the tribal population has not benefitted from the implementation of the JRY, because of, ignorance about the programme, lack of motivation and inability to appreciate the significance the regular wage income. Further A.K Singh as also observed the miss use of the JRY scheme by the village mukystha or sarapanchas as well as gramapanchyat member/secretary.

Tripathy (2005) has edited a volume on tribal labour in India and some of the readings in this volume revealed that

a) The tribal labour faces serious problems of unemployment and under employment in different parts of India over a six month period every year.

b) The tribal labour being employed in unorganized sector both in city and tribal region does not receive any social security benefits.

c) The tribal labour in general suffers from domestic shortage of housing, health facilities, lack of education, inadequate drinking water supply and sanitation.

2.2.6 Micro Finance and Self Help Groups Related Studies:

Joseph Lalrinliana and Easwaran Kanagaraj (2006:37-48) have undertaken an empirical study on the role of Self-Help Groups in Tribal Development with special reference to Mizoram State in India. The field survey was undertaken during February and March 2004 in two villages of Aizawal district of Mizoram. There were 9 SHG’s in the sample villages but only 5 SHGs have agreed to provide personal and group information about their working. This is a sophisticated and elegant study in terms of the use of correlation techniques and analysis.

2.2.7 Tribal Women Development/Empowerment Related Studies:

Tripathy (2004) has edited volume on the status and implementation issues relating to tribal women India. In this volume many eminent scholars contribute their own view as follows.

Das (2004) has examined the role of tribal women in forest management and protection of tribal women; this study argues that, the government should provide a
sufficient protection and awareness for the tribal people to protect the forest and themselves.

**Lal. Suresh and Padma** (2005) have analyzed the problem of empowerment of tribal women of Andhra Pradesh. This study makes use of census data on tribal population, literacy rates in Andhra Pradesh. The tribal women in Andhra Pradesh were found good at dry land agriculture.

Tribal women are facing the following problems in health and nutrition;

1. Material malnutrition was quite common among the tribal women.
2. Higher fertility rate in tribal women compared to the women at the national average.
3. Higher infant mortality rate in tribal’s compared to national average.
4. Low nutritional status of the tribal’s lower life expectancy than the national level.
5. The average protein calorie intake was found to be low in tribal women..

**Rajan Kumar Sahoo** (2004) has examined the nature and composition of the occupational structure of the tribal women in Orissa. This is an empirical study which draws primary data from the case study of 2301 tribal women of Beguniapada and Polasara blocks of Ganjam district in Orissa.

**Ramakrishna Mandal** (2008) has examined the role of tribal women in socio economic development of a developing economy and the society. This study deals with the socio-economic role of tribal women in Arunachal Pradesh. It deals with the Wanchos, Noctes, Tangas, Singphos, the Khamtis, Miju, Mishra and others in the Arunachal Pradesh which state has predominantly inhabited by the tribal population. Ramakrishna Mandal has convincingly argued that the tribal women of Arunachal Pradesh are at double disadvantage both as an under privileged group of the society and as an underprivileged exploited gender.

**Rao** (2002) has analyzed the determinants of socio-economic status of tribal woman in Arunachal Pradesh. This study analyzed the issues in education and economic empowerment of tribal women of Arunachal Pradesh.
Sathya Sundaram (2004) has examined the difficulties and issues in empowerment of tribal women. He observes that the widespread illiteracy, poverty, early marriage and under nutrition are the major obstacles for development of tribal women.

Shailaja Devi, (2004) has attempted an empirical study relating to the socio-economic conditions of tribal women in Andhra Pradesh. This study has selected the villages with high concentration of kondasarva and Jatapu tribes from Seetampeta mandal. This shows the absence of gender discrimination among Andhra tribes. The health problems of the tribal women arise on account of early marriage and under nutrition as well as starvation.

Walter Fernandis (2006) has analyzed the impact of development induced displacement on the tribal women welfare and empower/disempowered.

2.3 Research Gaps:

Some of the important research gaps found include the following:

1) The comparative study of different Tribes at various levels of development and empowerment has not been attempted in the context of Karnataka state and particularly in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts.

2) The role of NGOs including Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) has been attempted till 2002; and thus an update is required in this regard. The reasons for success and failure of the development programmes differ between various tribes and tribal regions. This aspect deserves further investigation.

3) The studies on the tribal development and the role of NGOs in the Karnataka State as well as in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district have not been undertaken. And a critical study of grant-in-aid receiving NGOs and self supporting NGOs in tribal development is warranted urgently since foreign donations have started flowing into the third sector in India. The terms and conditions attached to grants flows and a sector into which the grant-in-aid is flowing deserves investigation.

4) The problems or indicators of the quality of life of the Tribes in general and in particular tribal women empowerment also have not been studied. Tribal women empowerment studies are very few in theoretical as well as empirical sense in
Karnataka. A few Indian sociologists and anthropologists have made attempts to study the issues in tribal quality of life and women empowerment. Such studies are mostly attempted with reference to the North Indian tribes. Thus there is a great need for attempting such studies in the context of South Indian tribes.

5) Particularly studies are not undertaken on the empowerment of primitive tribes like Jenukuruba, Koraga, and also forest based tribes like Soliga, Kadukuruba, Yarava and others in Karnataka as well as in the Mysore, Chamarajanagara and Coorg districts, where the above mentioned tribes are living. Comparatively theoretical studies are very rare than the empirical studies on the tribal women empowerment and also in general.