



TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

Tribal development has been a catch word in development literature during the post –independence comprehensive term and includes all measures directed to solve tribal problems and promote tribal welfare .The significance of welfare of the tribes was well recognized by the national leaders also prior independence and special provisions were made for it at the time of framing the constitutions .There was concern for tribal right from the First Five Years Plan and 0.06 percent of total plan outlay was allocated for tribal welfare. era .Planners ,bureaucrats, academicians ,NGO activities and others engaged in tribal issues invariably invoke the phrase as a panacea for tribal maladies .

Keywords: Tribals, Development Programs, Scheduled Tribes, Integrated Tribal Development Project.

Introduction

The first Five Year Plan was commenced in 1951 with a comprehensive programs of community Development .Fifty-Six Community Development Project are started in 1951 in different parts of the country .These projects offered coordinated programs for multidimensional development of rural areas. In 1953 National Extension Service Blocks are set up to provide the essential basic staff and a small amount of fund to the people so that they could start the development work essentially on basic self-help .The National Extension Scheme Blocks were subsequently converted into Community Development Project Blocks .The community Development Project activities are comprehensive which included programs for the development of.

1. Agriculture and related matters
2. Communications.
3. Education.
4. Health and Sanitation.
5. Social Welfare activities.
6. Employment and training.

order to supplement the community Development Project 42 special multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks each with an additional outlay of Rs 27 lakhs for five year are started in 1954 of which 34 blocks are within the scheduled and tribal areas and the remaining nine outside such area .The situation was reviewed in 1956 by Elwin Committee which recommended a cautious approach in the introduction of multiplicity of schemes in tribal on areas on review.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan , six tribal development agencies were started in 1970-71 as pilot scheme s in four states namely two in Madhya Pradesh,two in Orissa and one each in Bihar and Telangana.

Tribal Sub – Plan [TSP]

The tribal situation was again reviewed on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan by a task force on Development of Backward Classes’’ constituted by the Planning Commission Of India .It observed that one of the important factors for the failure of the development programs is that the scheduled tribes and tribal areas have been looked upon as a welfare problem as distinguished from development problem.The main components of the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy are given in the following lines .

1. Integrated Tribal Development Project /Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.
2. Modified Areas Development Approach.
3. Clusters.
4. Primitive Tribal Groups Projects.
5. Dispersed Tribal Development Project.

Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agencies (ITDA/ITDP)

For the implementation of tribal sub-plan stragy the TSP areas are initially divided into 180 ITDP/ITDAs.At present 194 ITDA/ITDPs are in the country including the states/Union Territories.Each ITDA/ITDP comprises Blocks/Taluks/Tahasils or even whole district with 50 percent or more tribal population.In certain states like West Bengal ,Karnataka ,Kerala and Tamil Nadu are concentration of tribal population is not in contiguous belts.



Modified Area Development Approach [MADA]

Besides, Tribal Sub-Plan, 259 MADA pockets are started in Fifth Five Year Plan and presently, 259 MADA pockets are working. These pockets carved out in 9 states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. There is no MADA pockets constituted in Union territories.

Micro-Projects for primitive Tribes/Primitive Tribal Development Programme [PTDP]

Keeping in view the precarious condition of certain tribal communities and groups who are still in the primitive stages of economy need special care both at the planning and implementation of programme stages, 75 primitive tribes are identified in 14 states in Fifth Five Year Plan. For these groups 52 micro projects are being implemented in the above states.

Cluster

Up to seventh and subsequent five year plan, the efforts have been to consolidate the gains under the TSP approach and to orient them to the targeted groups since ITDP/ITDA, MADAs and PTDPs carved 75 percent of the tribal population in the country. The cluster contained 50 percent or more scheduled tribe population within a total population of about 5000 or more. At present 82 clusters have been identified in seven TSP states.

Dispersed Development Tribal Programme [DTDP]

During the Sixth Five Year Plan the programme for the development of the dispersed tribal population remaining outside the coverage of ITDP/ITDAs, MADAs, and PTDPs are implemented this programme is known as Dispersed Tribal Development Programme.

New National Tribal Development Policy

The ministry of tribal affairs has formulated the draft of National Tribal Policy covering various issues Allocation of tribal land. Tribal forest interface Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement. Enhancement of Human Development Index, creation of critical Infrastructure, violent Manifestations, Conservation and development of particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups [PGTs]; Adoption of TSP Strategy, Empowerment, Gender, Equity, Enlisting support of Non-Government Organizations, Tribe Culture and Traditional knowledge; Administration of Tribal Areas.

Central Ministry of Tribal Affairs

The government of India has been entrusted with special responsibility towards the welfare of the tribes and the amount of interest it has been evening is not insignificant the administrative articulation of its concern lies in the machinery it has brought into being to promote their welfare. The responsibility is engaged by the Home Ministry from 1951 to 1985. The ministry of tribal affairs is the nodal ministry for overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes of development for Scheduled Tribes.

Tribal Research Institution [TRIs]

Tribal Research Institutes are engaged in the work of providing planning inputs to the states government, collection of data and conducting research and evaluation studies on problems relating to the tribes living in respective states. There are at present 16 TRIs located one each in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and west Bengal.

Girls hostels for scheduled tribes

The scheme of girls hostels which started in the third five year plan, is a useful instrument of spreading education among scheduled tribe girls whose literacy still stands at 18.19% as per 1991 census as against the general female literacy of 29.23 percent in case of union territories the central government bears the entire cost of the building.

Boys hostels for scheduled tribes

The objectives, items and conditions as well as the pattern of assistance of this scheme is same as that of the scheme for Girls Hostels. The is operated since 1989-90 by Central Government of India.

Vocational Training in Tribal Area

The main aim of this scheme is to develop the skill of the tribal youth in order to gain employment /self –employment opportunities. This scheme was introduced in 1992-93 as central sector scheme and implemented through the state governments / Union Territories administrations, institutions or organizations set up by government as autonomous body. Each trainee is attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi –urban area for period of six months to



learn his/her skill by practical experience ,the practical experience in each trade being of three months duration .There is a provision for monthly stipend and for a raw material for the trainees.

Education of girls in Low Literacy Pockets

The scheme envisages setting up a residential educational complex as from first to fifth standard. This scheme was launched in 1993-94 with the objective of raising the literacy level of tribal females in 48 identified tribal districts in eight states with female literacy below two percent. The scheme is implemented through the voluntary organizations and State Government run schemes.

Grant –in-Aid to Voluntary Organization

The ministry gives Grant-in Aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of scheduled tribes for projects like Residential Schools ,hostels ,remedial units ,computer training units ,shorthand and typing training unit etc. The grant is generally restricted to 90 percent of the approved total cost of the project and the balance 10 percent is borne by the grantee organizations.

Price Support to Trifed

The ministry provides Grants-in-Aid to its corporation ,TRIFED to set off losses on account of fluctuations in prices of MFPs being marketed by it for ensuring remunerative prices to tribals engaged in collection of MFPs either directly or through STDCCs and other such cooperative societies.

Investment In Share Capital Of Trifed

The ministry is the largest shareholder of TRIFED with over 99% contribution in its share capital under this scheme, The ministry provides funds to TRIFED as its contribution in the share capital.

Post Metric Scholarship for scheduled tribes students

The objective of this central sector scheme is to provide financial assistance to students belonging to scheduled tribes pursuing Post-Matriculation courses in recognized institutions . The scheme is implemented by the state governments and Union Territories administrations which receive 100% central assistance over and above the committed liability which is required to be borne by them from their own budgetary provisions.The scheme is in operation since 1944-45 .

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF)

The ministry of tribal affairs has launched a new central sector scheme namely RGNF on the initiative of the planning commission from the year 2005-06 . Scheme is for providing fellowship to scheduled tribes students to enable them to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D.Total numbers of scholarships are 667 per year and maximum duration of the scholarship is five years.

Grant-in –Aid for Minor Forest Products (MFP) Operation

This is a central sector scheme , with 100% grant available to the state tribal development co-operative corporation, Forest Development corporations and MFP (Trading and Development) Federations for taking up the MFP operations, with a loan of up to Rs 50,000 at an interest rate of 4% per annum. This scheme is expected to benefit a large number of scheduled tribes families living below poverty line.

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