



## AN IMPACT OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN SCHEME ON TRIBAL COMMUNITY: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

\*Dr. Ramesh H. Makwana

Professor & Head, P.G. Dept. of Sociology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar-388 120, Anand, Gujarat, India

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article History:

Received 09<sup>th</sup> April, 2017  
Received in revised form  
24<sup>th</sup> May, 2017  
Accepted 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2017  
Published online 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2017

#### Key Words:

Development,  
Tribal Sub Plan,  
Tribal Community,  
Scheme.

### ABSTRACT

The Welfare State is enshrined in the Indian Constitution with a view to ensure social justice to the most deprived society, especially the Scheduled tribes. Tribal administration has gained momentum since the fifth five year plan and to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach for the amelioration of the tribal people, area development approach known as Tribal Sub-plan area approach in Gujarat has been adopted. The present article entitled 'An Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme on Tribal Community: A Sociological Study' is a case study of Gujarat in specially Dang District. Which is an important area in the Tribal Sub-plan Area. It is a pioneer study in the field and the study is based on empirical work some broad conclusions have been drawn and suggestions given, which if acted upon, may go a long way in improving in the administrative, and management for tribal development. This article is likely to interest policy makers, sociologist and social anthropologist, development planning and the intelligent and aware laymen concerned about the developmental issues

#### \*Corresponding author:

Copyright ©2017, Dr. Ramesh H. Makwana. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Dr. Ramesh H. Makwana. 2017. "An impact of tribal sub-plan scheme on tribal community: a sociological study", *International Journal of Development Research*, 7, (07), 13879-13886.

## INTRODUCTION

Special Economic Development of the Scheduled Tribes and protection against their exploitation has been an important agenda of the Government. To ensure that the constitutional mandates listed above and translated into various policies and programmes and put into effective action, high priority for the welfare and development of scheduled Tribes right from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan {1952-57} is being recorded. Recognizing their special problems the principles of panchsheel have been adopted in the Welfare and development of these communities so as to ensure an understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social psychological and economic problems with which they are faced an important landmark was opening of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks {SMTBs} during the Second Five Year plan later called Tribal Development Blocks [TDBs], each having about 25000 people as against 65000 in a normal block An amount of Rs.15.0 lakh per SMTB was contributed

by the Central Government. Further an important step in this direction was taken during the Fourth Five year plan when six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh Bihar Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were set up in the Central sector A separate Tribal Development Agency was established for each project and an amount of Rs.2.0 crore was allotted to these agencies commission and committees appointed by the Government to review the tribal situation brought to its notice that the percolation theory had not helped the tribal in getting their due share and the backward classes sector had substituted general sectors instead of supplementing them and viewed that much more was still needed to bring up the STs on par with the general population of the country. The Fifth five year plan marked a shift in the approach when the Tribal sub Plan [TSP] for direct benefit of the STs was launched. The Tribal Sub – Plan for the Scheduled Tribes was designed to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the states and Union Territories [UTs] and Central Ministries in proportion to their population both in physical and financial terms.

It is an umbrella under which all schemes implemented by the states and Central Governments are dovetailed for addressing different needs of the Scheduled Tribes. The objectives of TSP as given below.

**The long term objective of the strategy is (GOI: 1981:5):**

- To narrow the gap between the levels of development between Tribal and other areas.
- To improve the quality of life of the Tribal.

**The immediate objectives included**

- Elimination of exploitation.
- Socio-economic Development
- Building inner strength of the people and improving their organizational capabilities.

Each Sub-Plan Area could also have many project areas (e.g. the Dang). An Integrated Tribal Area Development Programme (ITDP) for each project is prepared by inter-sectoral integration and involves:

- Identification of such tribal areas
- Designating each area as Integrated Tribal Area Development Project (ITDP) and preparation of projects through tribal participation.
- Allocation of funds by the Centre and State in proportion to the tribal population. Resources come from state plan outlays, central plan outlays, special central allocation, and institutional finance.
- Aggregation of project reports into Tribal Sub Plan of the State and the Centre.
- Creation of appropriate legislative and administrative infrastructure.

TSP is combination of multiple schemes involving many agencies. Such programmes and Schemes can be divided into the five broad categories:

- Infrastructure Development in form of roads and building, communication facilities, etc.
- Provision of basic services in the field of education, health, housing, drinking water, electricity and sanitation.
- Wage Employment Schemes like National Food for Works and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna.
- Self-Employment Schemes with subsidized loans are given to individuals and groups for various vocations. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna focuses on formation of Self Help Groups in key economic activities.
- Upgradation and imparting of skills through training.

Other Schemes like Drought Prone Area Programme and Gujarat Pattern are brought under TSP. Besides provision for various subsidies, incentives and assistance various research studies point out factors that have affected the outcomes of TSP. Lack of public awareness, absence of spirit of TSP and geographical constraints were identified as reasons of poor impact of TSP on Korga community (Bhatt, 1982). The element of felt needs was evident in an empirical study on the impact of welfare schemes on the Kanikars tribe in Kerala (Gopalkrishan, 1985: 237-258).

It was found that overlapping of schemes and delay system were reasons for the poor policy outcomes. Another study in ITDP Songadh in South Gujarat pointed out that multiple schemes do not necessarily mean or even seek to bring integrated Tribal Development (Logo 1993). In the early days of TSP, the need of involving NGOs and social workers was brought out while evaluating TSP performance in Maharashtra (Kulkarni 1977: 34-43). In Gujarat, there are 9 ITDP areas (including the Dang) with 43 blocks, 17 pockets and 4 clusters. The once dispersed tribes too are now covered under TSP. Separate plans for five primitive tribes are also prepared. The TASP and plans for dispersed tribes combined is known as TSP.

In the light of this it would be more interesting to study the phenomena of *An Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes on Tribal Community: A Sociological Study*” raises questions which could be analyzed sociologically, so sociological questions will be; what will be the impact of Tribal Sub Plan Schemes on tribal community? What will be the change in tribal society due to Tribal Sub Plan Schemes? What will be the obstructers in the implementation of Tribal Sub Plan Schemes? What will be the policy for the development of Tribal Community etc., will be important questions for social scientists. It is important to inquire *An Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme on Tribal Community* from Sociological point of view. However, many studies have been carried out about the Social Change among Tribal Community through Tribal Sub Plan Schemes. But sociological study on *An Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme on Tribal Community* work is almost nil specifically Gujarat state. In this context a sociological study has been carried out on *An Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme on Tribal Community* with special reference to Dang District of Gujarat state.

**Statement of the Problem**

Various developmental agencies especially the TSP, and the activities of various other government departments like forestry, soil and water conservation, roads and buildings, minor irrigation, the horticulture etc. have geared to improve the quality of life of the tribal. Development of modern means of transport, roads and bus services have opened up the tribal areas in recent decades and several non-tribal came into contact with the tribal and contributed for the magnetization of tribal economy. Due to the thrust of the directed contact with the Hindu and Christian culture also expected rapid socio-cultural and economic transformation of the tribal. For these changing agents and modern forces, Tribal has shown fewer signals for transformation. The most important reason for their inability to respond the continuous efforts of the government policies and changing agents may be due to socio-cultural heterogeneity, low level of literacy and awareness, inadequate infrastructure and input supply and the indifferent attitude of the Tribal in general. Improvement in the quality of life and levels of socio-economic conditions of Tribal are sought to be examined in terms of endogenous and exogenous factors. At low levels of growth or stagnation traditionalism perpetuates itself and internal growth impulses are very weak or non-existence. Hence, in significant role social change was the consequence of non-economic factors, but over a period of time in causation with the other proximate causes the internal growth impulses may be internalized in the tribal economy. All these factors work for the process of cumulative causation.

The analysis reveals that the improvement in the socio-economic conditions in the tribal areas is having the complexity of process. The improvement in socio-economic conditions may occur out of the simultaneous efforts of all the exogenous (non-economic) and endogenous (economic) factors. It is a general notion among the common masses that development programmes have not made any sizable impact and change on the living conditions of the Tribal community. The present study in the context of the need to assess the impact of Tribal Sub Plan Schemes on Tribal Community special reference to Dang district of Gujarat State. The study through light on the factors affecting the accessibility of various Tribal Sub Plan Schemes. Further, the study would be helpful to analyze the constraints and prospects in increasing the pace of development of tribes so as to achieve the objective of integrating them in the national mainstream. Lastly, the study would be helpful to fill the research gaps in this field to some extent.

### Review of Literature

This section deals with the review of studies conducted on various aspects of tribal development both at the macro level and at the micro level. The studies on implementation and impact of developmental programmes and social change among the Tribal's have been reviewed here to understand the different dimensions of the problem. As regard the strategies and programmes for tribal development in India, the studies at macro level include those of B. Singh(1980), Roy&Burm (1980), Srivastava (1980), K.P. Singh (1988), Prasad (1988) and Behura (1993). Saibaba and Rajendra Naiu (1992) focused on tribal development strategies in Andhra Pradesh. It was observed in these studies that the results achieved under TSP strategy are not commensurate with the expectations as well as investments made so far. The states have been adopting different methodologies for want of clear guidelines. Further, there has been too much emphasis on quantitative investments rather than qualitative achievements.

As regard the implementation of development programmes and their impact on the living condition of tribal people, there are several studies. Khaund (1982) examined the implementation of programmes in North-Eastern region, Sharma(1983) conducted a study on implementation of programmes for dispersed tribals in the country. Mishra et al (1993) studied the implementation of programmes in Orissa. Singh (1997) studied the implementation of programmes in Bihar. Abbasayulu(1978) studied impact of programmes on Rajgonds in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, Gopala Rao (1981) Discussed the impact of programmes in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh, Lakshmaial (1984) assessed the impact of programmes in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh, Gupta(1986) investigated into the impact of programmes in Birhum district of West Bengal, Krishna Reddy and Ramachandra Reddy (1991) evaluated the impact of programmes on Sugali Tribal in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. Srivastava and Singh (1970) stated that agricultural development was dependant on overall development communications, education and other necessary infrastructure. Sharma (1978) conducted an empirical investigation for five blocks in Tehri Garwal district of Uttar Pradesh; to study the effects of panning on the tribal poor. Khan (1986) has tried to find out the impact of rural development programme on tribal health in Chottanagpur in Birbhumi district.

Pathy (1984) after analyzing the impact of development on tribal welfare in Gujarat stated that barely 10 per cent of the tribal and non-tribal farmers of Ratu Block in Ranchi district of Bihar and found that adequate demand for credit was not forthcoming from tribal farmers. It was felt that an effort on the part of extension agencies was required to purpose the tribal farmers to undertake new agricultural technology thereby, leading to an increase in their demand for credit. Bose (1986) studied the tribal development of Kerala and observed that inspire of the preference given and schemes undertaken for the welfare of the tribal, the condition of the tribal people still remained the same. He found that there was a great disparity in the economic social and educational development among these communities. The most desiring poor sections and backward areas had suffered due to utter neglect by the Government officials engaged in the implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in the tribal areas.

In view of the large scale diversities among Tribal communities and little empirical evidence, it is difficult to arrive at concrete generalizations on different dimensions of tribal development, which suggests the need for more micro-level studies. Another missing link in tribal research is that most of the studies connected so far concentrated on tribes residing in agency areas and as such there are very few studies on an impact of TSP on tribal community of Gujarat state with reference to Dang District. Thus is a gap the existing literature on the Impact on Tribal community of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme. The present study "An Impact of Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes on Tribal Community: A Sociological Study" with Special reference to district of Dang is a modest attempt to fill the gap.

### Objectives of the Study

- To examine the socio-economic background of respondents.
- To examine an impact of Tribal Sub Plans Schemes on tribal community and evaluate it.
- To assess the problems in getting benefit under Tribal Sub Plan Schemes and

To suggest measures for improving of Tribal Development Schemes.

### Research Methodology

The methodological aspects of the study such as the selection of sample(Villages), sources of data, tools of data collection and analysis are detailed here.

### Selection of Sample

Descriptive research design has been selected in the present study. The Dang District of Gujarat state was selected for the present study. 311 villages are there in Dang district. Among them 10 villages were selected for the present study. Those villages are Subir, Dhavali, Dod, Hodod, Vaghi, Lavchali, Dhubadiya, Kasadbari, Kanjada, Dhogiyaamba and Kotala. From each village 10 respondents and total 100 respondents were selected for purposive sample method in the study. Only those respondents have been selected who have get the benefit of different Tribal Sub Plan Schemes. Interview Schedule has been prepared in context of the purpose of the present study. And then the data has been collected from 100 respondents under the study by interview schedule.

### Tools to be used in Collection of Data

This study was conducted as an empirical research. An empirical study of this type requires procedures that will reduce bias and increase reliability. An interview schedule was prepared. In order to collect information, from the respondents under the study, at least a well constructed pre-tested interview scheduled will be used as a tool. According to the supplementary technique like observation method, in-depth interview and participation observation will also be arranged to collect the data. For secondary data published books, journals and reports have been reviewed. The collected data was edited, categorized, analyzed and tabulated and findings of the study were derived. These findings are presented in this article.

### A Brief Profile of Research Area of Dang District

The area of the present study is Dang District of Gujarat state. The district derived its name from 'Dang, its headquarters town. Dang means 'Forest'. Dang is one forest, it is famous in Gujarat. It is located between 20 to 39. North latitude and between 56 to 73 west longitude. It is surrounded by Maharashtra state the northland south by District of Valasad and Nasik. The District extends to an area of 1,768 59 km. There is one Taluka, 311 village and 292 Gram Panchayat. According to 2001 census the total population of the district was 1,86,712 consisting of males 92,712 and 94,001 females. Density of population per 59.km is 99. According to 2001 census to per 1000 men the number of women is 995.

The Population of STs, in Dang district was 93.76. The total population of the district was 17,507,9 among which 87,7,63 are males and 87,316 females. The total literates of this district were 59.09. Of 69.35 are males and 46.81 females. The percentages of main workers were 36.74%, marginal workers were 13.06% and people who didn't do work at all were 50.20%. There were all kind of medical and health facilities in Dang district. And for educational facilities there were primary (378) and 26 secondary schools, 2 collages and 3 Adarsh Nivash schools. The drop- out rate was 6.88%. 271 wells Recharged, 191 Sakhi Mandal developed in this district, 40,505 Beneficiary cards provided to the people and 2853 acre land covered under irrigation.

### Method of Data Collection

The source of data for this includes both primary sources and secondary sources. The secondary sources include the reports of planning commission; Different Tribal Development Reports, Thesis, etc were collected. An Interview Schedule was prepared in order to collect the primary data from the respondents under the study. The collected data was confirmed by holding informal interviews with responsible and knowledge local informants like Village Mukhi (senior leader), school teachers, key person of officers and leaders.

### Variables

Variables used for this study have been classified as independent and dependent variables.

### Independent Variables

All demographic, social, and economic attributes of sample respondents are treated as independent variables, (a) Demographic variables: (1) size of households and (2) Literacy level, (b) Social Variables: (1) proportion of nuclear and joint families, (2) Tribes compositions in sample households; (c) Economic Variables: (1) type of house, (2) pattern of land ownership and income, (3) occupational structure, (4) income from wages, (5) income from other sources, (6) consumption pattern, (7) expenditure pattern, and (8) indebtedness.

### Dependent Variables

The impact of Tribal Sub Plans Schemes on socio-economic conditions is the dependent variables. By impact, we mean the positive changes in income, housing and other aspects of the beneficiaries.

### Method of Analysis

The data related to the study were feed into a computer and verified in order to eliminate errors. One way and two-way tabular analysis with appropriate statistics like percentage, average, and co-relation were used in the analysis of data.

### Signification of the Study

Social research gives scientific knowledge about the social facts. It scientifically investigates social life and gives scientific explanation of it. This knowledge becomes useful to construct the theory of social life and to solve the problems of practical life. In this context this research elaborates authentic data of the social-economic background of tribal people and gives scientific insight. Through this, society will get the new knowledge about tribal people and the present knowledge will increase. This study gives concrete fact about the background of Tribal Sub Plan Schemes, its impact on tribal people and social change came in their life due to it. The conclusions of this present study also offers clues how those problems and challenges can be solved and how the modification can be made in the policies and programmes to make Tribal Sub Plan Schemes more applicable and fruitful.

### Limitations

- TSP covers around 350 schemes and 52 departments and agencies. It is not possible to discuss each and every schemes and even departments.
- It is not always possible to impact of TSP on the tribal life as many others variables are also at play. There are multiple factors, which affect implementation. Here only some factors are taken up for the study.

### Tribal Situation in Gujarat

Gujarat is the home of about 29 major tribal communities who are inhabited in its eleven districts. As per 2001 census, Gujarat has 14.16 per cent tribal population. i.e. 61,61,775. Tribal population occupied 15 per cent of total geographical area of the state. Out of this, 56.86 per cent is the forest area. Entire tribal belt of Gujarat can be divided into three zones, i.e. North Zone, Central Zone and South Zone. While the North Zone comprising of Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts has 8 per cent of total tribal population of the state, the Central Zone comprising of Panchmahal, Dahod and Baroda districts

accommodates 36 per cent of the total tribal population of the state and the South Zone comprising of Narmada, Bharuch, Surat, Navsari, Valsad and Dang districts 53 per cent of total tribal population. Only 3 per cent of the tribal population is spread out in the rest of districts of Gujarat. Literacy rate amongst tribal is 36.45 per cent as per 1991 census (Satyakam Joshi 2008:160). As per 1991 Census, out of 57 backward blocks in the state, 22 fall under tribal areas, it should be noted here that only 14 per cent land in tribal areas is cultivable. Similarly, only 25 per cent of land in tribal areas is forest land. There are 26.30 per cent (6,88,881) tribal families who are living below poverty line. Out of 5,884 tribal villages in the state, only 732 are having pipeline connection for drinking water. There are only 41.03 per cent tribal villages having drinking water facility. With regard to toilet facility the scenario is very grim and pathetic, as only 5-42 per cent tribal villages are having this facility, and in remaining villages the people have to defecate in the open. Irrigation is a major source for agriculture and its development but for tribal areas this facility is far from satisfactory, as only 18.89 per cent cultivated land is under irrigation. Twenty-three per cent tribal villages are covered under Primary Health Centre (PHC) scheme, while 26.52 per cent villages are covered with Sub-Centers. Around 30 per cent villages do not have access to health facilities at all. More than 40 per cent of tribal are working as labourers in agriculture and allied sectors. In spite of so many government schemes for tribal, their conditions are far from satisfactory.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

36% respondents belong to the Age group of 31-40 years and 30 % are in the age group of 41-50 years, only 29 % are from the age group of 51 to more years. This shows that younger respondents are very less. The classification of the marital status of the respondents shows that majority (96%) are married, while widows/widowers are very less. This finding is clear that majority respondents are married. As far as the 'marital status' is concerned, the majority of respondents were reported to be married and having children. Some of the respondents (39% and 35%) are from Kunabi and Bhil sub Tribe, and whereas very few respondents (19 %) are accordingly from Kukana Scheduled Tribe. One can notice from the above information that the majority of respondents are from Kokana and Bhil community. The main reason for it is their large populations compared to the population of other schedule tribes. 73.67 % respondents are Hindu and 25.33 % Christian. This finding clears; majority respondents are Hindus. It becomes clear that among the followers of different religions in India, Hindus are in majority so the ratio of Hindu respondents is more in the present study.

The analysis carried out that majority of the respondents (73 %) are from nuclear family whereas 27 % respondents are from joint family so on the basis of this classification, it can be observed that the ratio of joint family is less than that of nuclear family. 52% of respondents belong to either small families and 35 percent of the respondents are from middle families while 13 percent are from large families. The classification clarifies that due to the result of change in the functions and family of the Indian Society, middle and small sized families were found in a notable ratio in the present study. 60.33% of the respondents live interfaced or Terraced houses compared to 27 % living in Tiled house. The type of house is related to the economic conditions of the dwellers. It also tells upon the social status of

the residents. It is concluded that the respondents of the current study are availing themselves the facility of televisions more than of the other facilities. Thus the majority of the respondents have a broader base for Development schemes; the possession of these modern facilities also gives a status to the respondents and hence facilitates the emergence of their community. The respondents according to their levels of education out of the 100 respondents, 31 % are found as the literate, 26% illiterate, 16% up to the primary level, 12% up to the secondary level and higher educated 7% whereas others 7.67 % education (Diploma, Training Course- P.T.C, and B.P.ed.) are very few. One can notice from the analysis that majority of the respondents are illiterate and very few of them have primary and secondary education. However, it appears that with regard to basic level of education, respondents are taking an advantageous benefit in comparison to other.

37% respondents engaged in Agriculture, 20% in labour, 14% are job while Animal husbandry and Home industry (07%, 12%) are very few respondents. This finding clears; majority respondents belonging to Agriculture and labour work. It can be noted through the above classification that majority of the respondents covered up under the present study were occupied in farming, farm labour or domestic work. 6.34% of the respondents belonging to the annual income group of less than Rs. 11,000, 8.66% earn between Rs. 11,000 to 21,000, 26.66% earn between Rs. 31,001 to 41,000 and A few respondents (26.66%) earn Rs. 31,000 while 40% earn Rs. 41,000 above. This finding clears, majority respondents belong to the annual income of lower middle class. Their economic condition seems to be an obstacle and it has a negative impact. 49% of the respondents are landless, 30% of the respondents lands are dry, 13% of the respondents a river Irrigated and 8% of the respondents are well irrigated. This finding clears that majority of respondents are landless and lands are dry.

21% respondents have availed residence related schemes, 19% have availed economical development schemes, 18% of them have availed agriculture related schemes, 15.43% of them have enjoyed educational development schemes, 14% have opted for animal husbandry related schemes and 12.57% have gone for health related different schemes. 19% of the respondents availed the economically related schemes which included help for cottage industry, self-employment for women, to do sewing work, and for occupational training just like turning, welding, carpentry, cycle-repairing etc. It was found that respondent's schemes the present study availed of various schemes related to education. It included state Govt. free ship, free uniform, books-note books, free cycle etc. Free stay in the Ashramshala, studentship for higher education, subsidized food bills, etc are some more types of benefits that the respondents got. As a result, the rate of literacy among women is 59.65%, 378 schools, male literacy rate is 59.65% and the rate of drop-out in the primary educations was only 6.88%. Thus, the state Govt. has made a remarkable attempt for increasing education among tribal of Dang. Out of the total respondents, all those who availed various schemes to promote their profession – business, found that it increased their income annually from Rs. 1500/- to 2,000/-. The maximum income of Rs. 2000/- was found among the cycle repairers. The minimum income was found animal husbandry among those who depend upon the seasonal business just like loud speakers, building, etc. Those who got the help to buy oil-engines, found a raise of more than Rs. 2000/- in their Income.

Those who bought a pair of bullocks became free from the expense of hiring bullocks. The same was those who got the help to buy cow or buffalo found a raise of Rs. 1400/- to 1800/- in their income. It was found that compared to seasonal business, permanent business has more raise of income. It can be said that to bring a change in their social life, it is essential to have a raise in their income. A vast majority of 92.30 percent of the respondents had spent more money for getting the development scheme sanctioned. As regards the purpose for which money was spent, about 39% of the respondents reported that they did so for gratification of the officials, while 33% of the respondents spent money for expenses of the middlemen and others 28% of the respondents spent money for visits to officials. Thus, one important observation in the pattern of expenditure could be noticed; while a majority of the respondents spent money for gratification of the officials and middlemen. It may also be seen perhaps due to relatively higher illiteracy and poor contacts with the government functionaries.

21% of the respondents opine that a social welfare officer does the inquiry of implementation of those schemes 14% believe that Bank Manager inquiry doubt loan, 10% believe that Talati cum Mantri inquires, 9% believe that development officer does the inquiry, 9% opine that Deputy Collector does the inquiry, 1% believe that collector inquires about the implementation of schemes, 39% of the respondents informed that nobody does the inquiry of implementation. This is how, respondents have various opinions about the inquiry of implementation of Govt. schemes. It has been found that mostly the social welfare officer, Bank Manager and Talati cum Mantri inquire about the implementation of these schemes. The dreams of the overall development of the tribal can be materialized only if genuine concern and involvement are cultivated by the concerned officers for the tribal.

23% of the respondents believe that the employees behave in an inspiring way, 20% believe that their attitude is with proper guidance, 17 % believe that it is positive 14% believe that it is co-operative, and 20% opined that the behaviour and attitude of the employees is partial. It can be noted that most of the employees have a cooperative, positive and inspirational attitude towards the respondents. It is a good gesture for the effective implementation of the Govt. schemes. But during the personal meeting with the respondents to get additional information about the attitude of the employees towards the respondents it was informed that some employees are lazy and idle in their work, some of them having a desire to get some benefit from those schemes, some of them having no enthusiasm, some of them expecting bribe, some were found very obstinate in the trivial matters. Such an attitude of the employees proved to be a challenge in the effective implementation of various Govt. schemes.

As shown in present study 51% respondents rated their relationship with development functionaries as good, 26% respondents rated their relationship with development functionaries as so so, 11% respondents rated their relationship with development functionaries as bad, 9% respondents rated their relationship with development functionaries as excellent while 3% respondent rated their relationship with development functionaries as very bad. Thus, the data reveals that in many cases the process of getting assistance under different schemes had resulted in the deterioration of beneficiaries' relations with the development functionaries.

Various malpractices and corruption of the functionaries was responsible for this, as also indicated by some functionaries and many villages Sarpanch/representative during their formal and informal interviews. As regard to the nature of the impact of these programmes, all of them perceived improvement in their consumption of food and clothing. The beneficiaries reported that these programmes resulted in better clothing in respect of their family members. Further, 20% of the respondents felt that there was an improvement in their health conditions as a result of the developmental programmes. Thus, there was a positive impact of developmental programmes on the living conditions of the beneficiaries, resulting in an improvement in their socio-economic status to some extent. Besides, all the beneficiary households stated that their relations with other communities also improved to some extent due to an enhancement in their socio-economic status.

41 percent of the covered beneficiaries face operational difficulties in the execution of their schemes. The respondents indicated the difficulties like sickness death of buffalo, problem of fodder and shelter for the cattle, amount allocated under the schemes was insufficient, problem in collection of material for house construction, financial loss of time due to frequently running to bank/block etc. Thus, the analysis reveals that the beneficiaries of different benefit oriented schemes faced some serious problems which, if not solved, might have reduced the effectiveness of the schemes in achieving the target of uplifting the tribal families under the study. It may be noted from present study that 58 percent of the respondents changed from their father's occupation of agricultural labour to agriculture. Further, only 3 percent of the respondents changed from their father's occupation agriculture to business. There was also a change in the occupation from agriculture to service and from agricultural labour to business. Thus there was a considerable change in the occupation from father to respondents. Pande (1991:226) also reported intergeneration occupational change in the case of Tharu Community in Bihar. It may be mentioned here that the occupational change has occurred in the case of the respondents due to various programmes for tribal development, which facilitate this process.

It is clear from that the no major variations in the cropping pattern of the agricultural households across the sample villages. Pulses was the major crop grown by the respondents accounting for 40.33 percent of the gross cropped area, followed by Bajaro and Juwar (13.34 percent) vegetables (33 percent) and fruits (13.33%). that about 86.66 percent of the agricultural respondents were applying HYV seeds, of those who adopted the HYN seeds, as many as 76.22 percent did so during the last five years, and the rest during the last 5-10 years. With regard to the crop for which the HYN seeds are used, as many as 47.54 percent cultivators reported that they used these seeds for crop and others for vegetable and fruits. As regards the source of persuasion for using HYV seeds, a vast majority of 79.24 percent cultivators reported that they were influenced by their neighboring farmers and rest stated that they were persuaded by the agricultural officers. Majority (62%) of respondents reported improvement. The proportion of respondents who reported improvement in their family life was found to be higher among females, illiterates and agricultural laborers that their counter parts. However, the improvement in family life was not significantly associated any background and characteristics of respondents. Regarding the nature of improvement in family life, provision of house

was most frequently stated to family to family adequate income, permanent employment and educating the children were found to be the other improvement varied across different categories of background characteristics of respondents. Cultural adaptation has been taking place among the traditional culture whereby they adopt the worship of Hindu Goad and Goddesses. Festival form pivotal place in the tribal life. The tribal observe all the important Hindu festivals. Among these festivals, Holy and Deepavali are considered to be important. On these festivals they offerings of goat or hen these festival days as sacrifice (Bali) to Goddess for fulfilling the desire (mokkubadi). Kothari (1985 : 112) also reported that Hindu festivals- Ugadi, Dashera, Diwali and Holy – are observed with enthusiasm by the tribal. This is as a result of availability of other recreational facilities. (K. Somasekhar: 2008 :212)

An analysis about the positive perceived by the tribal respondents in their cultural practices reveals that :

- Positive changes in thinking patterns were reported more by those who had got assistance under self-employment (25%); rural housing (17.6%); agriculture (15.6%); and DPS (15.3%).
- Around 44 percent respondents accepted that some positive changes had occurred in taboos/superstitions. Important among those included reduction in the belief in faith healing (23%), and attending to modern treatment (16%).

The inter-generation occupational change was very slow in the case of grandfather to father (7.33 per cent), which increased as a faster rate from father to respondent (34.33 per cent) in the sample households. The occupational change indicated a shift from wage dependence to independent income earning, i.e., from agricultural labour to owner cultivation, business and service. The developmental programmes have brought about remarkable changes in the socio-cultural life of the tribal. There are positive changes not only in their food habits and dressing pattern but also in the attitudes of the tribal towards education and immunization of children in the direction of higher quality of life and modernization. The religious customs and beliefs of the tribal have also undergone several changes under the influence of the Hindu culture, but there has not been any stiff resistance to such changes from within the community indicating that the process of cultural change has been smooth in the case of the tribal under study.

### **Problems of Tribal Development in the Context of Tribal-Sub Plan**

Different agencies working for the same purpose in the same area functioned almost in an autonomous manner and the much talked of “integration” remained only on paper. Even under the TSP pattern, except the Additional Commissioner (Tribal Development at the divisional level) and Project officer at the project level, all others (e.g. the collector, i.e. Additional Deputy Commissioner) were too busy to look after the implementation. Lack of collaboration and co-ordination between the TDO, the PCBDO and the Project Officer was one of the main hurdles at the project level. The Advise co-operative societies placed administratively under the project officer were functionally under the Taluka or Regional Manager of MSTDC. The project officer was without sufficient staff and his office became only a statistical record

office for keeping the record of schemes implemented by different agencies. A very interesting feature was the existence of overlapping of functions on the one hand and lack of co-ordination on the other. The Project Officer was not entrusted with the powers to supervise and control the functioning of other departments in the area. As a result, he remained just a spectator and record-keeper of the schemes. Irrespective of the fact that the tribal populations were classified into primitive tribal groups, the level of acculturation is not something which can be mathematically estimated. Even within the same tribal population within the same habitat, cultural variations are seen and the economic conditions also differ. Unless the implementing officers at the grassroots level study these and adjust the schemes or provide a feed-back to the planners, many good schemes are likely to prove failures. Hence a background study of the people before they occupy the posts and a close study of their reactions to various schemes are essential. If necessary, certain schemes may have to be withdrawn without making it a prestige issue. Ignorance, illiteracy, superstitions and tradition oriented are often the factors which obstruct the acceptance of schemes. It is also not advisable either or suppresses such attitudes. A skilful extension/social worker (a skill which such officers ought to possess) will slowly defuse such attitudes, first by winning over the confidence of the clientele and then by making they accept the new ideas and schemes. The schemes should be initially in tune their socio-cultural level. With the growth of awareness, other schemes will also be accepted.

We have adopted the democratic methods, and development, in general, was promoted through the decentralized democracy at the District, Taluka Panchayat and Village Levels. When the development machinery carries the benefits to the tribal's, the tribal leaders at all the three levels were supposed to act guards and as catalysts for development. In areas where there was some political awareness among the tribal's, and/or they had conscious political leadership, the development schemes could be properly implemented. Unfortunately in many tribal pockets there were no such political leaders among the Tribal's, and in some areas the traditional feudal leadership was not development oriented, or even opposed to development schemes. Political leadership and political awareness among the masses remained dim. The schemes were either not properly implemented or the benefits were siphoned off resulting in pilferage of funds and corruption grew in the areas clearing fertile grounds for unlawful activities, the terrorist groups complicating the whole situation. Development in the area, therefore, is not possible unless there is an attitudinal change which can come only through the consistent efforts of the tribal leadership.

### **Policy Recommendations**

The institutional framework for the implementation of the tribal development programmes at the grassroots level needs to be strengthened suitably equipped in terms of wider responsibilities, accountability to people and transparency in functioning. This framework must consist of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, institutional credit agencies and non-governmental development agencies. In addition to the present strategies, there is a need for adopting a holistic approach to tribal development aimed at comprehensive development of the area as a whole with a focus on the development of infrastructural facilities.



The administrative machinery for implementing tribal welfare programmes needs to be decentralized below the district level to increase the accessibility and accountability of these programmes. Dependable, efficient, impartial and transparent machinery should be created for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the TSP oriented schemes. Non government organizations should also be given opportunity to implement various TSP schemes meant for tribal development. Comparative study of the performance of the NGOs and Government departments in this field may go a long way in the improvement in the implementation of the schemes and quality of services provided to the tribal beneficiaries.

### For Proper Selection of Beneficiaries

Project officials should adequately involve local educational institutions, panchayats and the voluntary agencies in undertaking awareness drives in tribal villages regarding the family benefit schemes under which the tribal households may be benefitted. This will help in abolishing the middle men and brokers in the assistance giving operations. In every village, a panel list of beneficiaries should be created on the basis of their actual economic status and poverty, (not on the basis of favors, recommendations or ability to pay bride) and the beneficiaries, as per their choice of the schemes, should be selected from this list in an objective manner. Open Panchayat meetings should be held for the selection of beneficiaries under different schemes, where the voice of the common man should be heard and given due weight age. Such impartial machinery should be created where the tribal's could challenge the unfair selection of beneficiaries under different schemes.

### For Checking Corruption in Government Offices/Banks

Package of stringent punishment and action should be decided and published which may be given to the corrupt Gram Sevak /VDOs, block officials and functionaries, Bank Officials and other government functionaries who indulge in corrupt practices. Elected village representatives like, Pradhans, Panchs and Sarpanch etc. Hob-nabbing with corrupt officials/functionaries should also be punished. The vigilance committees suggested earlier can play a decisive and effective role in this connection. The governmental schemes implemented for the development of people must be brought within the purview of the consumers' courts.

Public interest litigation should be initiated by the right thinking and enlightened people against the corruption occurring at the lower and middle level of administration. At the national level some such mechanisms as 'Commission against Corruption (like Human Rights Commission) should be evolved which should be made accountable to ensure a Fairdale to common people. It should, among other things enquire thoroughly the cases of harassment, misbehavior and, asking for and receiving of bribery/commission by the concerned officials at different levels.

### For Improvement in the Project Administration

Accountability of different functionaries/officials in the execution and administration of TSP benefit schemes must be fixed ensured.

Project offices should be established at the Panchayat level to ensure proper on the spot supervision of the tribal beneficiaries in the implementation of the schemes. Efforts should be made to identify and plug the loopholes and lacuna existing at different levels of administration. Appropriate machinery should be created to ensure quality of services, cost effectiveness of the schemes and to maximize the socio-economic benefits accruing to the beneficiaries from these schemes. Household Planning Approach should be adopted for the systematic, planned, integrated, and all-round development of the tribal. Tribal participation in the planning organizing, executing, monitoring and evaluation of the family benefit schemes must be ensured. This may be done by adopting social work approach to problem solving. Strict adherence to management principles and practices in the planning, organization, implementation and supervision of the service delivery under different family benefit schemes, must be ensured.

### REFERENCES

- Bhatt, Vasudev 1982. Tribal Sub Plan for Korgas, Yojna, Volume XXVI, No.23.
- Bose, Ashish 1990. Demography of Tribal Development. B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- Das, S.T. 1993. Tribal Development and Socio-Cultural Matrix. Kaniksha Publishers, Delhi
- Dubey S.N. and Ratna Murdia. 1976. Administration of Policy and Programmes for Backward Classes in India, Somaiya, Bombay
- Enthoven, R.E. 1980. The Tribes and Castes of Bombay. (Vols. III). Delhi : Cosmo Publications,
- Gopalkrishnan, N.S. 1985. Impact of Welfare Schemes on Kannikars: An Empirical Study, Cochin University Law Review, Volume DC pp 237-258.
- Government of India 1981. Tribal Development in the Fifth Plan: Some Basic Policy Papers, Vol. 1, Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Hardiman, David 1994. 'Power in the forest: The Dangs 1820-1940', Oxford University Press, New Delhi. (Gujarati Translation by Merai Shantilal, Centre for Social Studies, Surat)
- Hirway, Indira and Darshini Mahadeviya (2004), Gujarat Human Development Report 2004, Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad.
- K.Somasekhar(2008)Development Programmes and Social Change among the Tribals,Serials Publications, New Delhi.
- Kulkarni, M.G.(1974) Problems of Tribal Development, Parimal Prakashan, Aurangabad, 1974.
- Lancy Lobo (1995)The Thakors of North Gujarat (A Caste in the Village and the Orgion) Published by Hindustan Publishing Corporation, 4805/24, Bharat Ram Rd. Dariya Ganj, New Delhi.
- Mathur, J.S.(1976) Tribal Development Administration : Perspective on Tribal Development and Administration, Hyderabad,
- Mukheree Ramkrishna. (1965), The Sociologist and Social Change in India Today, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi.
- Rao, B.S. Vasudeva (2005), 'Tribal Developmental Studies'. The Associated Publishers, Ambala Cantt.
- Roy Burman, B. K. (1994), 'Tribes in Perspectives', Mittal Publications, Delhi.
- Solanki, S. and M. I. Masavi (1980), Changing Tribal Villages of Gujarat, Gadhvi -Dangs District, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.