

**NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MYSORE AND
CHAMARAJANAGARA DISTRICTS IN KARNATAKA STATE**

<https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/32035>

**A Thesis submitted to the University of Mysore for the award
of**

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ECONOMICS,

BY

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FEBRUARY-2013

CERTIFICATE

I, **PUTTARAJA** certify that the thesis entitled “**NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MYSORE AND CHAMARAJANAGARA DISTRICTS IN KARNATAKA STATE**” is the result of research work done by me under the supervision of **Dr. O.D. HEGGADE**, Professor of Economics at the Department of Economics Sir. M.V.P.G. Centre Mandya. I am submitting this thesis for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Degree in Economics of the University of Mysore.

I further certify that, this thesis has not been submitted by me for award of any other Degree/Diploma, in this University or in any other University.

Signature of the Doctoral Candidate

Signed by me on the date

Signature of the Guide

**Counter signed by the
Chair person of the Department**

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I, the undersigned hereby declare that the present Research work entitled “**NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MYSORE AND CHAMARAJANAGARA DISTRICTS IN KARNATAKA STATE**” is the original and bonafide research work undertaken by **Sri. Puttaraja**, FDP Fellow, Dos in Economics and Co-Operation, University of Mysore, Mysore under my Guidance /Supervision. This Dissertation is submitted by him for the award of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics to the University of Mysore. This Dissertation in full or in part thereof has not been submitted for the award of any Degree or P.G. Diploma or P.G .Certificate by Mr. Puttaraja into any University in India or Abroad.

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CANDIDATE DECLARATION

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I deem it a pleasure to acknowledge the contribution and help rendered by many individuals and organizations in the completion of this Ph.D. Thesis.

In the first place, I am extremely delighted and very happy to place on record with deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness my research Guide Dr. Odeyar. D. Heggade, Professor of Economics, Sir. M.V.P.G Centre Mandya, University of Mysore, Mysore for his constant guidance, advice, constructive suggestions, cooperation and encouragement without which it would not have been possible for me to bring out this thesis in time.

My sincere thanks to UGC New Delhi, Commissioner/Director Department of Collegiate Education, Government of Karnataka Bangalore, CDC University of Mysore, Mysore, Principal of the College, HOD and other colleagues of the Department of Economics, blessing colleagues and friends of other departments of the Maharani's Arts and Commerce College for Women, Mysore for having giving me an opportunity to pursue my research under the UGC Faculty Development Programme.

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to Professor D.S.Leelavathi, Chairperson of the Department, Professor M.G.Basavaraju Chairman, BOS Department of Economics and Cooperation, Manasagangothri Mysore for their valuable help and blessings in completing this research work.

I express my sincere gratitude to Professor Tulusimala, Prof. Vishwanath, Prof. Indira, Mr.K.C. Basavaraj, Dr. Mahenderkumar, Dr. D.V. Gopalappa, Dr. M. Mahesh, Dr. Namitha Thimmaih, Dr. Uma, Mr. M.B.Basavaraju, Dr.Shivachittappa, Dr. Premkumar, for their valuable suggestions, help and blessings for completing this research work successfully.

It is pleasant duty to express my thanks to Dr. H. Sudarshan, Founder Secretary, Dr. C.K. Kantharaju, Manager and other teacher friends of VGKK B.R. Hills, Chamarajanagara District; and

Dr. R. Balasubramanya founder secretary, Dr. M.A. Balasubramanya, CEO, Dr. Seethram, President, Dr. Mohankumar B., Mr. Kumar head of VTCL, Ms. Poshini. Head of SEEP, Mr. Nagesh.DST, Ms. Dhiyasree, Mr.

Shivakumar, Mr. Kumar and other staff friends of the SVYM Saragur, Kenchahally, and Hosahally of H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore District.

Sri.Sreekant and Smt.Sharada. DEED, Sri.Rajegowda, Parivartana, Sri. Muttanna. LIFT, Sri Alva, BIEF, Hunsore. Sri,Nanjundaiah. Nisarga Foundetion, Sri.Somanna Budakattu Krushikara Sanga, H.D.Kote, Dr. Maheshwararao. DUDI, Sri.Muddaiah and Sri. Sreedhr. Grijana Kalyana Sanga, World Vision Gundulpet, MYRADA and other NGOs and VOs Founder, Staff and leaders, for their cooperation and help in providing data and information of my research work.

I am always grateful to Sri.C.Madegowda, Sri Krishnaiah president of LAMPS federation Sri.Ramu.B., Sri,Bomma, Sri Vitalanchal, Sri Siddegowda, Smt. Jaji Thimmaiah, Ratnamm, and other tribal leaders who have cooperated and helped me to collect information and household data from the remote Haadi/Podu in the midst of the forest area, where it is very difficult to enter into area alone.

I will not forget to express thanks to Prof. M. Chandrapoojar, Prof. Gangadhar Daivajna, Prof. K.M.Mytri. Dr.K. Keshavanprasad, Librarian and other staff of the Tribal Study Centre Kannada University Hampi, and Prof. Deshpande, M.R Narayana, Mutturayappa, Kusanna,, Librarian of the ISEC Bangalore, Staff of Library, University of Mysore, Mysore, for their valuable suggestions and cooperation for my research work .

I extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Krishnaiahgwoda former Director of Federation of LAMPS Mysore. Mr.Krishnegowda(former Secretary LAMPS, H.D.Kote) and Mr. Shivaraj (Secretary, LAMPS, Gundulpet) All the secretaries of the LAMPS Societies and the Director of Directorate of Tribal Welfare and Social welfare Bangalore, Coordinators of ITDP and Social Welfare Officers, tribal inspectors of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts, who have provided data and information relating to tribal development.

PUTTARAJA

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADP:	Area Development Programmes
ASHA:	Accredited Social Health Activist
AMSY:	Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana
BMI:	Body Mass Index
C& AG:	Controller & Auditor General
CAPART:	Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology
CBR:	Community Based Rehabilitation
CCC:	Community Care Centre
COs:	Community Organisations or Caste Organisations
CSO:	Civil Society Organisations
DAE:	Directorate of Adult Education
DEED:	Development through Education
EMRC:	Ekalavya Model Residential School
FCRA:	Foreign Contribution Regulated Act
FSLT:	Food Security and Livelihood of Tribes
GAD:	Gender and Development
GER:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GIR:	Registrar General of India
HRD:	Human Resource Development
IFAD:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMR:	Infant Mortality Rate
ITDA:	Integrated Tribal Development Authority
ITDPs:	Integrated Tribal Development Projects
JBY:	Jana Shree Bima Yojana
LAMPS:	Large Scale Adivasies Multipurpose Societies
MADA:	Modified Area Development Approach
MFPs:	Minor Forest Produces
MTDPs:	Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects
MYRADA:	Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency
NCLF:	National Child Labour Project
NCST:	National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organizations

NST:	Notified Scheduled Tribes
NSTFDC:	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
PESA:	Panchayat Extension Scheduled Area
PTGs :	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups or Primitive Tribal Groups
RFR:	Recognition of Forest Rights
RCH:	Reproductive and Child Health
ROHINI:	Rural Oriented Health Initiative
SCA:	Special Central Assistance
SEEP:	Socio Economic Empowerment Programme
SHGs:	Self-Help Groups
STDCCs:	State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations
SVYM:	Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement
TAC:	Tribes Advisory Councils
TDBs:	Tribal Development Blocks
TDD:	Tribal Development Department
TDP:	Tribal Development Programme
TRIFED:	Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
TSP:	Tribal Sub Plan
VAS:	Vitamin A Supplementation
VMH:	Vivekananda Memorial Hospital
VGKK:	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra
VTCL:	Viveka Tribal Centre for Learning
VOs:	Voluntary Organisation
VTC:	Vocational Training Centre
VTHC:	Vivekananda Tribal Health Centre
WAD:	Women and Development
WID:	Women in Development

GLOSSARY

1. Hadies: Place of Inhabitants of the Tribes in Mysore District.
2. Podus: Place of Inhabitants of the Tribes in Chamarajanagara District.
3. Tombe: Tank of the Mini Water Supply.
4. Kumary Besaya: Shifting Cultivation.
5. Gullu: Small Huts.
6. Thini: Meals.
7. Naruberu: Herbal Medicines.
8. Adde: Carrying Instruments of the Tribal Patients and Old Age Person from one Place to another Place. (Which instrument made from stick and bed sheet).
9. Padu or Thila: Agriculture Land.
10. Pani: Work.
11. Marandu: Medicine.
12. Aramba: Cultivation.
13. Sunagelu: Food Grains Storage Instrument Made by Bamboo.

CHAPTER –I
INTRODUCTION

1.1	CONCEPTUAL MEANING
1.2	TRIBES IN THE CASE STUDY AREAS
1.3	STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
1.4	OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1.5	HYPOTHESES
1.6	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
1.7	LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY
1.8	CHAPTER DESIGN

Chapter –I

INTRODUCTION

Tribal development is a vital social need of India. Because tribes are highly marginalized people of India, some of whom are on the verge of extinction and many are suffering from various types of human deprivations and exploitations. So the Government of India has been trying seriously to provide protection to tribal people and it has also been implementing various programmes for tribal development/empowerment. In this sense, the various tribal development/empowerment programmes and the role of their implementation agencies like Government, Co-operatives, Non Governmental Organizations, and other Organizations need to be evaluated scientifically. This is really the rationale for the selection of the theme by the researcher.

1.1 Conceptual Meaning:

The definitions of concepts are essential for planning the subsequent steps in the research process. Those concepts should be precisely defined. The concept is an important step in the formulation of research problem because it is very useful to understand the broad meaning of the research topic, to find out related literatures, to understand the research problems and to know the particular meaning of the related issues.

Tribes and Scheduled Tribes: according to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2001) “Tribe means a group of people of the same race and with the same customs, language, and religion living in a particular area and often led by a chief”.

As these communities are presumed to constitute the oldest ethnological segment of the Indian society, the term ‘Adivasi’ is used to designate this community. ‘Adi’ means oldest and ‘vasi’ means inhabitant. So the term is commonly used to designate them.

"The Scheduled Tribes" in India are generally considered to be 'Adivasis', literally meaning 'indigenous people' or 'original inhabitants', though the term 'The Scheduled Tribes' (STs) is not coterminous with the term 'Adivasis'. Scheduled Tribe is an administrative term used for purposes of 'administering' certain specific

constitutional privileges, protection and benefits for specific sections of people considered historically disadvantaged and 'backward'. However, this administrative term does not exactly match all the people called 'Adivasis'.

The various social scientists and organizations have used the synonyms for the word 'tribe'. They are as follows: Greensumvilder, Reslelesi, Elwine have used the word 'Aboriginal', Suchbines used the word 'Hill tribe' or 'Jungle tribe' or 'Forest tribe', Hutten used the 'Primitive tribe', Takkar Bapa used 'Adipraja', and Geriya used 'Backward Hindus'. Das and Das used the word 'Submerge humanity', ILO used the 'Indigenous', Gandhiji used the word 'Girijana' and according to 342 Act of Indian Constitution called 'Scheduled Tribe'.

The word 'Tribe' has been defined clearly in the Constitution of India. The Article 342 of Indian Constitution empowers the president to draw up a list of Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the Governor of each State subject to the revision by the Parliament. Accordingly, the President has made orders, specifying the scheduled tribes in different State of India. In post independence period, the decision has to which community is a tribe and which one is not taken by administration and not by the social scientists. Thus the community, which is listed in the schedule of the constitution as a tribe is known as the scheduled tribe in India (Kumar 1998).

Most of the definitions of tribes are confusing and vague. There is haziness and the definitions are never precise. Some of the definitions of the word 'tribe' are given below.

According to Majumdar: (1958) "A tribe is a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name, member of which occupy the same territory, speaks the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation. A tribe is ordinarily an endogenous unit, is a political unit in the sense that the tribal society owning a political organization of its own."

Dubey: (1960) "The tribe is generally referred to territorial community living in isolation of hills and forest."

The important transits of the tribes enumerated above in the definitions are the following: Common name, Common language, Common territory, Common technology, Common descent from a mythical or historical ancestor, may or may not

be endogamous; The name of the tribe should not demote any specific occupation; The tribe should observe certain taboos regarding marriage and profession; They should have their own political organization; Same sense of behaviors; Relative isolation of hills and forest; Limited worldview; Lack of historical depth resulting in the early merging of history into mythology; Overall traditional orientation; Separate cultural identity; Manifest value attitude and motivational systems markedly different from that of the others; Cluster of economically interwoven village communities; Commonness of social codes and economic pursuits; Acting together in such a common territory for the purpose of warfare; Barbarous condition; Leadership of the clan; Smallness; Homogeneity; Distinctiveness; Self- sufficiency.

Main Characteristic Features of the Tribes:

From the above definitions provided by eminent scholars, the following characteristic features of tribe can be identified the tribes in Indian context:-

- A tribe should have least functional interdependence within the community.
- It should be economically backward (i.e. primitive means of exploiting natural resources, tribal economy should be at an underdeveloped stage and it should have multifarious economic pursuits).
- There should be a comparative geographical isolation of its people.
- They should have a common dialect.
- Tribes should be politically organized and community panchayat should be influential.
- A tribe should have customary laws.
- A tribe has a common culture.

In India, 700 tribal communities are considered as 'scheduled tribes' under the Article 342 of the Constitution of India. Of these 75 are the primitive tribes. According to the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in the India is 8.43 crore, which is 8.2percent of the total population of the country. In Karnataka there are 50 tribal groups; of these 2 are the primitive tribes. The total population of tribes was 36.67 lakhs which constitute 6.6 percent of the total population. (GOI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Annual Report, 2011-12, PP, 26)

There are 75 identified primitive tribal groups (PTGs) spread across 17 States/Union Territories living in outmost destitute conditions. Some of them are in dire straits, also face the threat of extinction to provide focused attention to the survival. Protection and development of these PTGs a special scheme launched in 1998-99 was implemented during the 10th plan to provide the tribe specific series and support including, inter-alia, housing, land, agriculture inputs, cattle rearing, health, nutritional services and income generating programmes.

Tribal Development/Empowerment: According to Oxford Dictionary of economics “economic (2002) development means an economic transformation of a country or a region that leads to the improvement of the wellbeing and economic capabilities of its residents”.

Empowerment means self sufficiency and self efficiency with self awareness in all kinds.

Empowerment in terms of knowledge and awareness of one’s own life and society including legal raise with status and with regarding to the lives.

Empowerment concept which was first used at the International Women Conference in 1985 at Nairobi. The term ‘empowerment’ becomes popular only after 1980’s and this term is being used in the broader sense in all the aspects only after 1990.

The term empowerment can be interpreted in different ways. Empowerment is of intrinsic value and it also has instrumental value. Empowerment is relevant at the individual and collective level, and can assume economic, social, or political form. The term can be used to characterise relation within household or between poor people and other actors at the global level. In its broadest sense, empowerment is the expansion of freedom of choice and action. It means increasing one’s authority and control over the resources and decisions that affect one’s life.

Components of empowerment: 1. Control over the economy of the family. 2. Self development. 3. Participation in socio-political decision making. 4. Participation in family welfare activities. 5. Improvement managerial technical skills.

The concept of tribal empowerment refers to the process of strengthening the hands of tribes, who have been suffering from various disabilities, inequalities and discriminations. It is the process of power to tribes to become free from all controls of the others and to provide equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities to tribes. So that they can assume power to control their own life and determines their own conditions and development of life.

Over the last three decades in India, a significant shift has been taking place in the approach of government and NGOs towards tribal development starting with welfare, in the fifties, to development in the seventies, and empowerment in the nineties, particularly in the Tenth plan focus is on the tribal empowerment. In the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans focus is on faster Inclusive and Sustainable Development.

In Indian context, the tribes are not empowered, the primitive tribes and ancient as well as forest based tribes are far away from development as well as empowerment.

NGO means voluntary organization body to provide services or protections without expecting any profit itself.

Pokharel (2000) also tries to define NGO. According to him an NGO is that entity which should be “development oriented, nonpolitical, and democratic in character and nonprofit making”.

There are various types of NGOs. They are classified on the basis of their relevant services and programmes. Here we are concentrating only on the service NGOs and development NGOs. Because development objective based NGOs and service based NGOs are providing health, education and economic empowerment services for the welfare of the poor, rural and vulnerable community.

Tribal Area and Scheduled Area: The term “tribal areas” generally means areas with a preponderance of tribal population.

Scheduled Areas: The Scheduled Tribes live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have an area approach for development activities as well as regulatory provisions to protect their interests. In order to protect the

interests of Scheduled Tribes with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of the Indian Constitution defines “Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State.

The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 (2) of the Indian Constitution relates to those areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram which are declared as “tribal areas” and provides for District or Regional Autonomous Councils for such areas. These councils have wide ranging legislative, judicial and executive powers.

Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra States have scheduled areas. (GOI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12, PP, 37-39)

Tribal Welfare: Tribal welfare is the situation of health, happiness, and safety including development and empowerment of tribes in all respect, which means good health, high level of education, high standard of living and control over the resources and self decision making ability, including self efficiency and sufficiency to overcome all the problems in their life for happiness and social security.

Inclusive Growth: The concept of inclusive growth deals with social justice and inclusion of all the people making economic growth a participatory process. By now, the concept of ‘Inclusive growth, is internationally accepted as a means of abolishing poverty, social exclusion and income/economic inequality by all governments and international finance and development organizations. But the concept of inclusive growth is not scientifically, precisely defined by social scientists and bodies like UNDP. However, attempts are made to define/interpret the concept of inclusive growth which may be briefed as

- World Bank (2006, PXIV,) has stated that inclusive economic growth can be achieved by “focusing on expanding the regional scope of economic growth, expanding access to assets and thriving market and expanding equity in the opportunities for the next generation of Indian citizens no matter whom they are or where they live.”

- Sen (2007) sets a necessary condition for inclusive growth in that the disparity in worker income between agriculture and non agriculture should not widen.
- The present Deputy Chairman (M.S. Ahluwalia) of the Planning Commission providing the following interpretation: i) “Achieving a growth process in which the process in which the people in different walks in life...feel that they too benefit significantly from the process”: and ii) “poverty was one dimensional, but lack of inclusion now is multidimensional and interlinked with regional and caste issues... The plan is no longer about a model; it is now about pulling together a whole lot of forces and impulses... An inclusive strategy should provide for health, education and agriculture.”(Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12).

Shifting Cultivation is a form of agriculture, used especially in tropical Africa, in which an area of ground is cleared of vegetation and cultivated for a few years and then abandoned for a new area until its fertility has been naturally restored.

Subsistence Farming is a one type of farming in which most of the produce (subsistence crop) is consumed by the farmer and his family, leaving little or nothing to be marketed. Sustainable Agriculture is the practice of farming using principles of ecology the study of relationships between organisms and their environment. It has been defined as an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will last over the long term.

Capitalist Commercial Agriculture is growing more crops in a more efficient and effective way. It means using insecticides and other chemicals to ensure that crops grow properly and yields products that can be sold in the market.

Land Title is a system of land ownership where a register of land holdings maintained by the state guarantees an indefeasible title to those included in the register. Land ownership is transferred through registration of title instead of using deeds. Its main purpose is to simplify land transactions and to certify to the ownership of an absolute title to realty.

Non-Timber Forest Products or Minor Forest Products (NTFP) or (MFP) is considered as any commodity obtained from the forest that does not necessitate harvesting trees. It includes food, animals, roots, fruits, nuts and seeds, mushrooms, honey, tree gum, medicinal plants, fire wood etc.

Some definitions also include small animals and insects. A few examples of the many thousands of different kinds of NTFPs include mushrooms, huckleberries, ferns, tree boughs, transplants, cones, pinion seed, and Brazil nuts, moss, maple syrup, rubber, honey from bees raised in or near forests, vines, oils, resins, cascara bark and ginseng.

Products are commonly grouped into categories such as floral greens, decorative, medicinal plants, foods, flavours and fragrances, fibres, and saps and resins.

Other terms synonymous with non-timber forest product include special forest product, non wood forest product, minor forest product, alternative forest product and secondary forest product. These terms are useful because they help to highlight forest products that are of value to local people and communities,

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, is a key piece of forest legislation passed in India on December 18, 2006. It has also been called the Forest Rights Act, the Tribal Rights Act, the Tribal Bill, and the Tribal Land Act. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, denied to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India.

Supporters of the Act claim that it will redress the "historical injustice" committed against forest dwellers, while including provisions for making conservation more effective and more transparent. The demand for the law has seen massive national demonstrations involving hundred thousands of people.

A little over one year after it was passed, the Act was notified into force on December 31, 2007. On January 1, 2008, this was followed by the notification of the Rules framed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to supplement the procedural aspects of the Act.

Food Security refers to the availability of food and one's access to it. A household is considered food-secure when its occupants do not live in hunger or fear of starvation.

Educational Empowerment obtained the good quality and quantity education for improving their life and enables them to solve the problems and decision making powers.

Income and Employment Source of Tribes the main sources of income and employment of the tribes are: agriculture, agricultural labour, collection and sales of MFP, animal husbandry, migration, small and petty business in the tribal Hadis/Podus and nearby, only few families have 'D' Group employment in the forest department.

Economic Empowerment of Tribes: The term empower is referred to 'to give power or authority to.' NGOs, in the process of development interventions, enable the improvised and down trodden to gain power and authority over their livelihood and this is achieved by organizing the unorganized sections of the society.

So obviously, empowerment is about power about changing the balance of power. In every society, there are powerful and powerless groups. Power is exercised in social, economic and political relations between individual and groups.

Economic empowerment of marginalized groups involves not only the process of creation of socio-political space for these groups by the state and civil society, but one can say that, it is a process of liberalization from manmade bondage through sustained struggle and resistance. It also represents realization of hopes and dreams of marginalized groups for a social environment free of inequalities, which affect them politically, socially and economically. The issue of economic empowerment is also linked with aspects like equality, liberty and liberation. Thus the concept of "Economic Empowerment" of tribal is quite new and it has been contextualized and acquires a new connotation in recent years among social scientists, policy makers, development activists...etc.

Health Care Services: Health care means "the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in humans. Health care is delivered by practitioner in medicine, chiropractic, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, allied health, and other care providers".(Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia8)

The health care services are an important social service sector, very essential for achieving sustainable human development process in all countries.

The WHO (1992) has defined the concept of health as a “state of complete physical, mental and social well being not merely absence of diseases and infirmity”

The health care services have socio-economic and human values. Good health of the people promotes economic productivity of labour, enhances the longevity of life and also improves the quality of future generations of the human beings. The present health care services in India are plurastic in its nature. A sick person can avail western type of modern allopathic and also regional medical system of Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Siddha, Unani ...etc. Thus the health care system can be classified into two categories namely: (a) traditional health care (b) modern health care

VOs: Voluntary organization means the organization of the particular community of the group voluntarily for fulfill their particular objectives and development.

Employment means (1) services performed for pays or wages under the contract of hire. (2) The number of people in an economy who provide service for pay under a contract, this include both full-time and part-time workers in private, public, non-profit and household sectors as well as the self employed. .(John Black, (2009,PP,129.)

Income; The amount an individual can spend in a period while learning his or her capital unchanged. For an individual with neither assets nor debts, personal income can be defined as receipts from wage, or earned income, plus receipts from transfers, such as pensions.(John Black, (2002,PP,215.)

Gender Segregation; This term refers to the unequal distribution of men and women in the occupational structure-sometimes also (and more accurately) called ‘occupational segregation by sex’. There are two forms: ‘vertical segregation’ describes the clustering of men at the top of occupational hierarchies and of women at the bottom; ‘horizontal segregation’ describes the fact that at the same occupational level (that is within occupational classes or even occupations themselves) men and women have different job tasks. Degrees of sex segregation vary inversely with the level of aggregation of data.

Rural Development: The Rural Development Sector Policy Paper of the World Bank (Joel Bhoose 2003,PP,68) observed that “Rural Development is a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of the specific group of people”- the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest among those who seek livelihood in the rural area. The group includes small-scale farmers, tenants and landless. Again a World Bank (Joel Bhoose2003) publication defines rural development as “improving the living standards of the masses of the low-income population residing in rural area and making the process of rural development self-sustaining”.

The concepts are highly interrelated and such concepts will have to be intelligently and logically used. So as to facilitate the scientific investigation of the impact of NGOs on tribal development/ empowerment process in India.

1.2 Tribes in the Case Study Areas:

Jenukuruba, Bettakuruba/Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava are some of the ethnic groups found in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. These two districts are located in southern part of the Karnataka and National Reserve Forests of Nagarahole, Bandipura and B.R. Hills forests are also located in these districts. Among the above tribes Jenukuruba is the primitive tribe and Soliga and Jenukuruba tribes are the major large groups whereas Kadukuruba and Yarava are the population-wise smaller tribal groups. Soliga tribe is a major tribe in Chamarajanagara district and Jenukuruba is the major tribe in Mysore district. However, Yarava tribe exists only in Mysore district.

Jenu Kuruba: Jenu in kannada means honey and Kuruba is the caste. As the name suggests Jenu Kurubas are honey gatherers. Like the Kadukuruba and Jenu kurubas are the original inhabitants of the forests of the Western Ghats, Southern India. They are classified as primitive tribes in India.

According to one theory, after the fall of the Pallava Empire many kurubas settled down in south India as small land owners and farmers, some kurubas took to hiding in the forests of south India and adapted to a lifestyle in forest, they developed their own culture and traditions different from others due to their prolonged isolation.

They live in small settlements called Hadi or Podu. They have traditionally been food-gatherers, practicing shifting cultivation, leading to a nomadic existence.

More recently, they have taken to living in larger hamlets, with government and NGOs interventions. They practice agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. According to 2001 census Jenukuruba population is 29,371(1.21percent) in Karnataka.

Kadu kuruba/ Betta Kuruba : The Betta Kuruba is an Indian caste. Betta means hill and Kuruba is the caste; and in Kannada Betta Kurubas means kurubas of the hills. They live in the high reaches of Western Ghats of south India. They are classified under the Scheduled Tribes of India. Ethnically Kadukuruba and Betta Kurubas are the same. But their profession over centuries, unnoticed has brought in rift, after their contact with the civilized world.

Lifestyle of Betta Kurubas produces household items like baskets and sieves from the bamboo and other forest produce. Betta Kurubas had better contacts because bamboo goods could be woven in and out of season and could be sold throughout the year. They are also elephant trainers. They live in settlements called Hadi. They are also practicing the traditional occupation of collecting the forest produce and sell it in the market. They are also practicing agriculture as subsidiary occupation. Most of them are shifted from Nagarhole National Park to outer fringe area. According to 2001 census, 63,218(3.30percent) numbers of Kadukurubas are living in Karnataka.

Soliga is a member of a tribe in India that inhabits the Biligirirangana Hills and associated Hill ranges in Southern Karnataka, mostly in Chamarajanagara District. Most of them are concentrated in and around the BR.Hills in Yallandur and MM Hills of Kollegal Taluks, and also spread in Chamarajanagar and Gundalpet taluk of this District. They speak Soliganudi, an ancient Kannada. They used to practice Shifting Cultivation, but have more or less given up this practice now. They grow Ragi for subsistence, although their main source of income is harvesting and sale of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) like honey, nellikai, bamboo, Paasi (Lichen). They are increasingly being brought to the 'mainstream' with an active Government and NGO initiative. Many have been given lands closer to 'civilization' and most of the forest-dwelling populations have been brought together into clusters called Podus. Most of the forests they stay in come under protection. The Biligirirangan Hills are a Wildlife Sanctuary under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, the Malai Mahadeswara Hills is a Reserve Forest, and Bandipur is a National Park. There is a lot of man-animal conflict with their increasing population and needs. Recently, their rights on harvesting MFP

is being sought to be withdrawn citing conservation concerns and proposed Tiger Forest Project sparking a debate about the rights of indigenous people. According to 2001 census, 23,955 (1.25percent) numbers of Soligas are there in Karnataka.

Yarava: Yarava is one of the ancient tribe in Karnataka. According to Kodava language Yarava means 'beg' but in real life they are not beggars. There are four groups in yarava tribe, namely Panjari, Paniya, Kage, and Badaga. Of these groups Panjari and Paniya, are the major groups. Yaravas are more concentrated in Coorg District and they are living in H.D.Kote and Hunsur taluks of Mysore district in Karnataka and Vynadu and Nilagiri districts of Kerala. Traditionally Yaravas are food gatherers and collecting MFPs. But in recent days mainly they are practicing settled agriculture and working in Tea and Coffee estates as wage labourers. According to 2001 census 21,945 (1.14percent) numbers of yaravas are living in Karanataka.

The above mentioned tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts are living in very difficult mountainous and dense forest area and nearby. Thus a large number of primitive tribes in this region are on the verge of extinction on account of lack of health care services as well as chronic food shortage, lack of education, poverty and unemployment.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Tribes fall short of life by the standards of modernization and westernization /industrialization and fruits of 20-20vision, globalization and millennium development goals. Hence the Eleventh Five Year Plan intends to include the Indian tribal population under the newly harbored Inclusive Growth process.

In India the constitutional safeguards provide protection to life, protection of employment, reservation in public services, educational reservation in government and aided private educational institutions and access into other important social services, still the tribal development/empowerment is not flagged off well. It is, in fact, in its nascent stage.

1.3.1 Displacement, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement:

Ancestral land, villages, habitations and environs belonging to the tribal people have been made available for various development projects as tribal areas

possess 60-70 percent of the natural resources of the country. In such cases, though primary displacement appears small due to low population density, secondary displacement has been extensive, encompassing common property resources that provided supplemental livelihoods, particularly to those with low or no dependence on farming. Estimates of tribes displaced on account of acquisition over the past six decades is between 8.5 and 10 million (roughly about 40 percent of all ouster). The widespread secondary displacement in the zone of influence has neither been measured nor was provided for, calling for an accurate verification of actual displacement both in terms of personal and resources loss. Cash compensation for land having been the practice as per the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, ouster such as wage labourers, artisans, owning little have hardly figured in the relief and rehabilitation packages. As a result, some groups have continued to suffer successive, multiple displacement.

Land (both owned by community and individual) is the most important sources of livelihood for the tribal people of agriculture (settled and shifting cultivation), horticulture, floriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. Several laws and regulations have been placed to prevent the alienation of tribal land and private grabbing of such land. A Report of the Ministry of the Rural Development (March 2005) reveals that:

1. 3.75 lakh cases of the tribal land alienation have been registered covering 8.55 lakh acres of land.
2. Out of the above, 1.62 lakh cases have been disposed of in favor of tribes covering a total area of 4.47 lakh acres.
3. 1.55 lakh cases covering an area of 3.63 lakh acres have been rejected by the courts on various grounds.
4. 57521 cases involving 0.44 lakh acres of land are pending in various courts of the country.

Despite the fair rate of disposal, the other related issues are :(i) the time taken in disposal (ii) the number of alienations for which tribals found access to the courts difficult, if not impossible and (iii) the physical possession of the land needs to be addressed comprehensively.

1.3.2 Extent of Poverty:

The incidence of poverty amongst tribals still continues to be very high at 47.20 percent in rural areas and 33.30 percent in urban areas, compared to 28.30 percent and 25.70 percent respectively in respect of total population in 2004-05. A large number of tribes who are living below the poverty line are landless, with no productive assets and with no access to sustainable employment and minimum wages. The women belong to these groups suffer even more because of the added disadvantage of denied equal and minimum wages. Therefore, there has been an increasing unrest amongst the tribes and also in tribal areas in the recent past. Radical/Extremist movements are already operating in some parts of the country; the root cause for all these is the perceived dissatisfaction with the existing conditions and failure to receive benefits and facilities promised to them. Therefore, there is an urgent need to critically review the approach adopted so far for tribal protection and development, and reorient the same, wherever needed, so as to ensure flow of development benefits within a definite time-frame and restore the faith of the tribes in the capability of the government to deliver.

1.3.3 Extremely Low Level of HRD:

As for the UNDP India Report 2008, the HDI for tribes at the All India level is estimated at 0.270, which is lower than the HDI of SCs and other. (0.619).

To promote human resource development among tribes, the government has implemented many educational incentives, health programmes and nutritional security schemes. This is in right direction. But the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) admits that:

“However, the problem of adequacy of the school buildings, both in number and in facilities, still remains a problem: the lack of education in the mother language or dialect in primary classes, ignorance of the non tribal teachers about tribal language and ethos, delay in distribution of scholarships, textbooks and uniforms, continue to be sources of worry”.

Traditionally, from many centuries tribes have practiced shifting cultivation (i.e. changing farm land due to soil erosion and nomadic life). This is a source of low productivity of agriculture. During the last five decades (1951-2002) systematic efforts are made to convert tribal shifting cultivators into settled agriculturists. But

still tribal farming continuously suffers from low productivity. In this regard Eleventh Plan (2007:pp.iii) has observed that:

“Though the majority of the tribes are settled cultivators, their farming activity is generally uneconomical and non viable due to the lack of access to the necessary agricultural inputs, especially assured irrigation and modern method of cultivation. The tribal agricultural activity is suffering from lack of institutional financial sources also. Therefore, a special provision of funds under the grant-in-aid under article 275(1) of the constitution has been made for financing minor irrigation work”.

The Government of India has enacted the Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of forest rights) Act 2006 and Rule 2008 which was noticed in the Gazette of India. Extraordinarily it has also framed the draft Rules for implementation of the provisions of the Act. The major rights that are under the Act inter-alia are the right to cultivate forest land to the extent under occupation (subject to ceiling of 4 hectare); the right to own, collect, use and dispose of Minor Forest Products (MFP); rights inside forests which are traditional and customary, for example grazing. But it is not properly and fully implemented.

1.3.4. Problems of Tribal Communities:

However, the Eleventh Plan (2007:pp.iii) has admitted that the tribal communities manifest the following problems:

- a) Increasing tribal alienation on account of shifting cultivation, resources like land, forest, common property resources;
- b) Displacement and disposition of life support systems
- c) General apathy of official machinery;
- d) Growing glut of market force;
- e) Escalating atrocities, at times related to assertion of rights;
- f) Meager advancement through planned development efforts.

The implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Programmes (ITDP) of the Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation in bureaucratic styles has led to the following problems;

- i. Excessive bureaucratic control and lapse of funds allocated by the Government;
- ii. Bureaucratic corruptions and delay;
- iii. Lack of people's participation regulating wrong priorities and abuse of funds;
- iv. Neglect of the tribal needs;
- v. Non-utilization and under utilization of reserve fund of ITDP;

Some of the major problems in tribal development/empowerment include:

1. Unemployment and underemployment;
2. Challenges of migration;
3. Illiteracy and ignorance;
4. Ill health and malnutrition;
5. Lack of basic infra- structure;
6. Problem of land alienation and land rights;
7. Indebtedness and lack of inclusive financial services;
8. Problem of transportation and communications; and
9. Alcoholism;

Eleventh Five Year Plan mainly deals with the Inclusive Growth, which intended to include tribes as well.

So apart from the state, the civil society organizations or Non Governmental organizations have also entered the field of tribal development/empowerment. Theoretically, their role is highly idealized, but it was found that Civil Society Organizations (CSO) or NGOs including Co-operatives did face certain "deficits". This has to be verified.

The CSOs or NGOs, if function well effectively and efficiently –could contribute to involvement of tribes in a participatory development process of their own. These voluntary bodies could be supported financially by the State. So this evaluation assumes economic significance.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the study are

- 1) To examine the economic development problems of the tribes in India and Karnataka;
- 2) To evaluate the economic development programmes of government for the tribes under successive Five Year Plans with a view to point out their limitations and short comings;
- 3) To assess the role of NGOs in economic development of tribes;
- 4) To evaluate the role of NGOs in improving the quality of life of the tribes (education, health and income) including women empowerment; and
- 5) To analyze and compare the role of NGOs in economic development of tribes in the study region.

1.5 Hypotheses:

The following are the major hypotheses of the present study

- 1) Tribal people are very backward and poor;
- 2) Government policy intervention influences positively economic development of tribes;
- 3) Third sector intervention promote the participatory development of tribes; and
- 4) The NGO's performance is better in Human Resource Development (HRD) activities than directly productive activities.

1.6 Research Methodology:

Based on the above objectives and hypotheses the following research methodology of the present study is evolved:

- (i) Selection of the variables or parameters
- (ii) Data collection and analysis
- (iii) Selection of the study region
- (iv) Selection of the reference period of the study
- (v) Chapter out line

1.6.1 Selection of the Variables or Parameter:

The various Socio-economic parameters of the present study are;

- (a) **Tribal development/empowerment agencies and organizations:** Government, Panchyatraj, NGOs, Tribal Co-operatives (LAMPS), SHGs, Caste Organizations, Civil Society Groups.
- (b) **Tribal development/empowerment schemes and programmes:** Wage, employment, Public Distribution System, Credit facilities, Educational programmes, Health programmes, Skill development programmes, Marketing, Housing, Sanitations, Agriculture and animal husbandry development schemes, etc.
- (c) **Quality of Life Indicators of the tribes:** Health, Education, Life expectancy, Household consumption expenditure, Per capita income, Household income, Household assets and liabilities, Common property resources increase/decreases.

The Parameters are carefully selected so as to help the researcher to investigate the objectives and hypotheses.

Housing and Sanitation problem, Existence of drinking water and electricity problems, rehabilitation, shifting cultivation problem, landlessness, Wild Life Protection Act, education, health and nutrition problem, food security, scarcity of micro finance, income and employment sources etc, are analyzed.

1.6.2 Data Collection and Analysis:

The present study is based on both secondary and primary data and field observations. All India and Karnataka state level experience of the tribal development/empowerment is explained by using the secondary data.

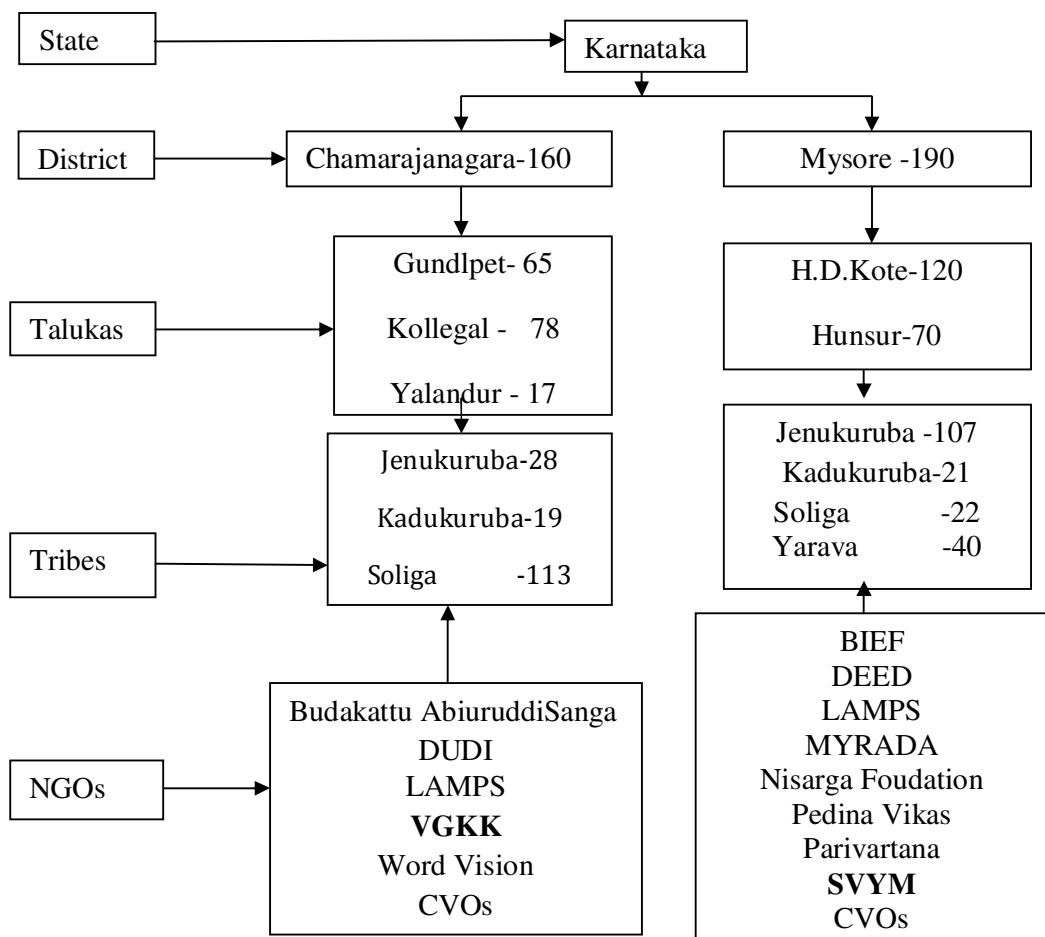
The secondary data has been collected from the published documents like the National and State as well as different level of Census Report for the period of 1951 to 2001; data available from the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and SC and ST Commission, New Delhi, various National and State Level Five Year Plans documents, Human Development Reports and data obtained from departmental publications like District Statistical Department, Integrated Tribal Development Department(ITDP), Tribal Co-operatives (LAMPS) and Non Governmental Organizations etc.,.

The relevant questionnaires are used to collect the primary data required for the present study. One set of questionnaire has been used for collection of data from the tribal households; second set of questionnaire has been used to collect the data from associations or caste organizations.

The primary data has been collected from selected 350 sample tribal households. Of these sample sizes, among four sample tribes and between the two case study districts the sizes of the sample are determined on the basis of population proportionate sampling technique. Each tribal Hodies/Podus and sample household is selected randomly. While selecting Podues/Hadies, the preference has given to rehabilitation and non rehabilitation, nearby town and border area of the forest. The Sample design has been illustrate in Chart 1.1

Chart 1.1

Sample Design of the Study



Both, secondary and primary data collected is scientifically processed and tabulated. This has enabled the researcher to obtain the master tables based on which in the second round of tabulation, suitable functional tables are prepared, and average or percentage method has been used for analysis the primary data. Independent sample 't' test and Chi-square tests are used to analyze performance of the role of NGOs in tribal development.

The tabulated data is used to derive suitable graphs and figures. Appropriate maps are used to denote percentage of tribal population and the location of the concentration of the tribal population of India, Karnataka and the case study districts namely Mysore and Chamarajanagara and their taluks of H.D. Kote, Hunsur, Yalandur, Kollegal and Gundulpet. Further, the Photo copies of the living conditions of the tribes of the study area and NGOs facilities establishment are used.

1.6.3 Selection of the Case Study Region:

We have selected the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in Karnataka state for the purpose of the case study. We intend to compare and contrast the role of NGOs in tribal development /empowerment across the different tribal communities since the tribal population living in substantial number in these two districts. In these two districts the selected four tribes are shifted out from the National Reserve Forests of the Nagarahole, Bandipura and B.R. Hills Wild Life Sanctuary.

We have selected four tribes vize Soliga, Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba/Bettakuruba, and Yarava communities. Among these tribes Jenukuruba is identified as a primitive tribe. Others are ancient and forest based tribes: they are at different levels of socio-economic change. So these tribes are confronted by the different problems of transformation. Consequently there is considerable difference in the degree of their integration with the mainstream economy and society; in this sense the tribes of Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts provide a good mix of tribes for a meaningful comprehensive study.

Some of the tribes are on the verge of extinction and they are at different levels of diversification, various stages of transformation and development that provides a good mix of different tribes.

The Yarava and Bettakuruba/Kadukuruba tribes are relatively more developed compared to Soliga and Jenukuruba. Soliga tribe is the major community compared to other three in Chamarajanagara district and Jenukuruba tribe is the major community in Mysore district compared to other three tribes.

In both these districts NGOs and LAMPS are serving the tribal people; two of such NGOs viz “Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra “and “Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement”. These two NGOs are well known since they are present in the last three decades, and they are named nationally and internationally. These two NGOs are identified as established NGOs who have received Grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Government of India. So the researcher has rationally selected these areas, tribes and the NGOs for the case study.

1.6.4 Selection of the Reference Period of the Study:

The National and State level analysis of tribal development/empowerment has been attempted for the period 1985-2012. This period is important because the cause of tribal development has received the attention of the State and Civil Society Organizations or NGOs in India during the 1985-2012. This is an important phase of development in the subject.

Secondly the NGOs selected for the case study in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts are also established during the period of 1980-2000. Thus the selection of the reference period of the present study of 1985-2012 is very rational.

The primary data from NGOs as well as tribal households are collected for the recent past (2007-2012).

1.7 Limitations of the Study:

The present study has following limitations;

- (a) This study does not deal with the political participation of the tribes in the Parliament, State Legislature, and Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- (b) This study does not focus on social and cultural dimensions of tribes.
- (c) Here we are not discussing in detail about the ethnography of the tribal people.

(d) This study also does not deal with the problem of tribal development /empowerment in other Indian States, except Karnataka in detail.

1.8 Chapter Outline:

Chapter- I: Introduction, Objectives, Hypotheses and Methodology

Chapter- II: Literature Review

Chapter-III: Tribal Development in India and Karnataka; Policies, Problems, and Prospects

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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 sub divided 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 Jummyr 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 view point 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 Iyengar (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 Jobn, Arun Kumar, Velayutham Saravanan**): 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 provided 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 Chamaganagara 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 co-operation 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 or 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 vis-a-vis 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 Parvathamma (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 use full 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 KumarSahay 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 Maharastra 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 its activities from east Godavari district to schedule areas of west Godavari, Khammam, Warrangal 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:pp229) 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 grama 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 an 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 Gajapati district. This is a case study which deals with Lanjia Souras living in 8 villages of Gajapati 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 Gumbela District and Canke 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:

Tripaty (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 wide spread 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.

CHAPTER: III
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND KARNATAKA:
POLICIES AND PROBLEMS

	PART-I
3.1	CLASSIFICATION OF TRIBES
3.2	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF TRIBES IN INDIA
3.3	CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OR PROVISIONS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA
3.4	DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA
3.5	TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DURING THE PLANNED ERA IN INDIA
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	PART-II
3.8	TRENDS IN THE GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN KARNATAKA
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3.12	CONCLUSION

Chapter: III

Tribal Development in India and Karnataka: Policies and Problems

Part-I

The third chapter has two Parts. In part first we explain the types, characteristics and demographic features of the tribes in India. Then an attempt is also made to evaluate the tribal development policies, strategies and programmes of the governments which are implemented through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Directorate of the Tribal Development and Social Welfare Department for the empowerment/development of tribes including Five Year Plans programmes in India. Further in the part two we have made an attempt to explain the demographic profile of the tribes. In addition to that we have analyzed the health, education and economic status, of tribes in Karnataka State and also to identify and to describe briefly the major problems of tribal development/empowerment.

3.1 Classification of Tribes:

Due to multiplicity of factors and complicity of factors and complexity of the problems involved, it is not very easy to classify the Indian tribes into different groups. However, the commissioner for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes took up the task and investigated the possibility of adopting classification criteria. Keeping this aim in view the state governments were asked to suggest the characteristics which seemed to them most suitable in distinguishing the so called “Aboriginal” groups from the rest of the population. The tribes of India can be classified on the basis of their following criteria:

On the basis of Geographical Area:

1. The North and North-eastern Zone Tribes.
2. The central or the middle Zone Tribes.
3. The southern Zone Tribes.
4. The Northern and North –Eastern Zone Tribes.

On the Basis of Language:

1. Dravidian Tribes.
2. Austiric Tribes.
3. Tibeto- Chinese Tribes.

On the Basis of Race: 1.Turko Iranian.2. Indo-Aryan.3.Scytho-Dravidian. 4.Mongoloid 5. Dravidian.

Economic Classification:

1. Tribes hunting in Forest.
2. Tribes engaged in hilly cultivation.
3. Tribes engaged in hilly cultivation on plain land.
4. Simple Artisan Tribes.
5. Pastoral Tribes
6. Tribes living as Folk Artists.
7. Agricultural and non Agricultural labour oriented Tribes.
8. Tribes engaged in service and trade.

On the basis of Cultural Context: 1. Primitive Tribes. 2. Ancient Tribes and others

Based on Religious Beliefs: 1.Hinduism. 2. Christianity. 3. Buddhism. 4. Islam. 5. Jainism. 6. Other Religions

Characteristics Features of Indian Tribes:

Mandelbaum(1970) mentions the following characteristics of Indian tribes:

- Kinship as an instrument of social bonds.
- A lack of hierarchy among men and groups.
- Absence of strong, complex, formal organization.
- Communitarian basis of land holding.
- Segmentary character.
- Little value on surplus accumulation on the use of capital and on market trading;
- Lack of distinction between form and substance of religion; and
- A distinct psychological bent for enjoying life

3.2 Demographic Profile of Tribes in India:

The demographic trend of tribes in India is explained with the total population from 1881 to 2011 as follows.

Table: 3.1
Trends in Size of Population, Growth Rate, and Sex Ratio of Total and Tribal Population of India (1881-2011)

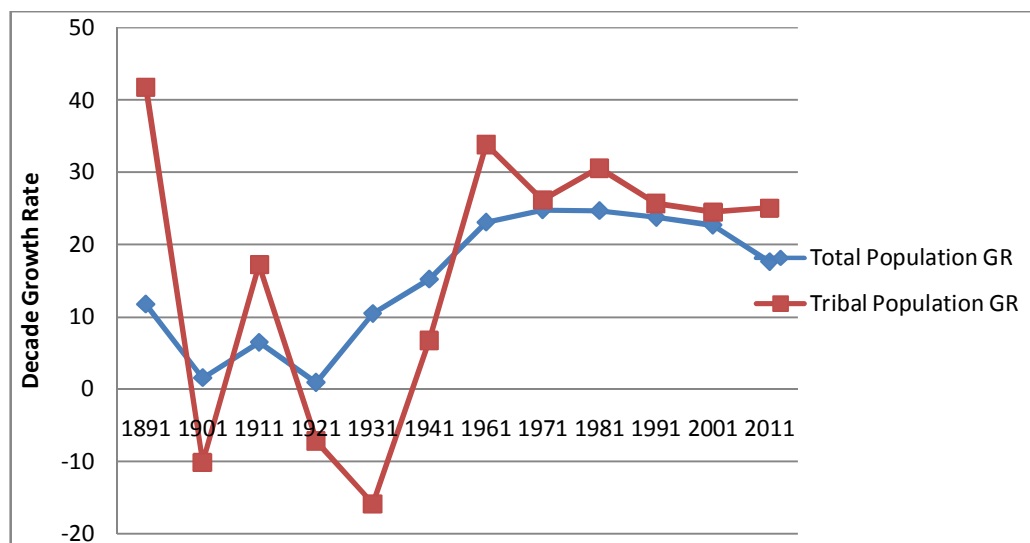
Year	Total Population	Tribal Population	Decadal Growth Rate		Sex Ratio per 1000 Male		Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population
			Total Population	Tribal Population	Total Population	Tribal Population	
During the Period of British India							
1881	25,01,55,050	64,26,511	-	-	954	NA	2.57
1891	27,95,75,324	91,12,018	11.76	41.79	958	992	3.26
1901	28,38,67,584	81,84,758	1.54	-10.18	972	1021	2.88
1911	30,30,04,354	95,93,695	6.45	17.21	964	1016	3.17
1921	30,57,26,528	90,72,024	0.89	-7.2	955	996	3.00
1931	33,76,75,361	76,29,959	10.45	-15.9	950	1009	2.45
1941	38,89,97,955(a)	87,91,354(b)	15.20	6.17	945	985	2.26
During the Independent India							
1951*	36,10,88,090	1,91,11,498	NA	NA	946	1021	5.29
1961	43,92,34,771	3,01,30,184	23.10	33.84*	941	987	6.08
1971	54,81,59,652	3,80,15,162	24.80	26.17	930	982	6.93
1981(c)	66,52,87,849	5,16,28,638	24.69	30.6@	934	983	7.76
1991(d)	83,85,83,988	6,77,58,380	23.79	25.68	927	972	8.08
2001	102,86,10,328	8,43,26,240	22.7	24.50	933	977	8.20
2011	1,21,01,93,422	NA	17.64	NA	940	NA	NA

Adapted from Arup Mahartna (2011) 'How can 'Beautiful' Be ' Backward '? Tribe of India long term demographic perspective EPW JAN-22,2011,VOL- XLVI,NO 4.

- (a) Includes 23, 31,132 persons in North –West Frontier province not enumerated by religion, but believed to be Muslim.
- (b) In view of the change in classification in the 1941 Census, this is an estimate made for the purpose of achieving comparability with the figures of tribal population identified as Animists till 1931 or as people participating tribal religion in 1931 Census- of tribal population in 1941, derived after adjustment to the enumerated population of 'tribal religion. See Davis (1951), appendix J for adjustments and assumptions involved in the in obtaining this estimate.
- (c) Excludes Assam. The decadal growth during 1971-81 has been calculated by excluding the population of Assam.
- (d) Exclude Jammu and Kashmir. The decadal growth during 1981-91 has been calculated by excluding the population of both Assam and Jammu and Kashmir.
- @ This has been calculated on the basis of revised estimate of tribal population for 1971 (which is 3,94,89,232 excluding Assam) after taking account of the abolition of hitherto imposed area restriction for most tribes by an act of Parliament in 1976, which resulted in larger population of several tribes in many States according to 1971 Census than were actually enumerated.
- (1) In 1951 Census the tribal population was for the first time enumerated according to statutory list of scheduled tribes notified by the President under article 342 of the Constitution, which was enlarged through modification as per order in 1956. According to the 1956 modification order the tribal population for the 1951 Census was revised upward as being 2, 25, 11,584, with the revised percentage rising to 6.23. since tribal population in 1961 was enumerated according to the 1956 modification list of scheduled tribes, the decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 1951-61 has been calculated on the basis of this revised tribal population for 1951,
- (2) Figures in last column are respective percentage share of tribal population to the total population.

Source: For the British India figures ,Davis (1951),Table 77 P 179;Manoria (1958),P 26,Natarajan (1971),P 9,For Post Independence Period Census Report, Nag (1984),P15-16: Bose (1996),GOI (2004),

Figure 3.1: Decade Growth Rate of Total Population and Tribal Population in India



India has second rank in the size of the tribal population after the South Africa. According to the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes is 8.43 crore, which is 8.2Percent of the total population of the country. The trends of tribal population in India are explained with the size of total population, growth rate and sex ratio during the period of British India as well as independent India. The Table 3.1 shows that the size of tribal population is continuously increasing from 1881 to 2011 except (1911 to 1931) of two decade. But the decadal growth rate of ST population is continuously fluctuating, in the decade of 1881-1891 recorded highest growth rates that is 41.79percent during the period of British India it was also recorded a negative growth rates in three decades. Because of negative growth rate, lack of health care facilities and natural calamities are recorded. During the Independent India the size of tribal population is increasing continuously with an increase of total population. Interestingly decadal growth rate of tribal population is higher than the total population in India and in the Independent period, in the decade of 1960 and 1980 the decadal growth rate of tribal population was 33.84percentand 30.6percent respectively. This highest growth rate is not only from the high birth rate of tribes but also even from adding the new castes to the ST category by the Union Government of India. In the last column the percentage of tribal population to the total population is also increasing continuously after 1951 to 2001.

The ST population in the State of Karnataka has witnessed the highest growth rate of 80.82Percent followed by Nagaland (67.23percent). The increased rate of population growth, in some cases, however, is as a result of addition of new communities to the STs List. The lowest growth rate in respect of ST population as per 2001 census was recorded in Andaman & Nicobar (10.08percent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (12.02percent).

Map -3.1

State wise Tribal Population in India (in percentage)



Courtesy: GOI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Annual Report 2011-12

Sex Ratio: As compared to the sex ratio for the overall population the sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes is more favourable, from 1881 to 2011 even in the decade of 1901 and 1951 tribal sex ratio was 1021 females for 1000 males. According to 2001 census overall population the sex ratio is 933 females per 1000 male, but in the case of STs 977 females per thousand males.

Child Sex Ratio: The 1991 Census revealed that the child sex ratio in 0-6 age group for the general population was 940 girls per 1000 boys for the country as a whole. In case of STs, this ratio was more favourable and stood at 985 girls per 1000 boys. In 2001, the child sex ratio in the general population further deteriorated to 919 girls to 1000 boys. The situation among STs, though also on the decline, remains comparatively better at 972 girls per 1000 boys. In the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the ST sex ratio for the 0-6 age group is positive. There were 1018 girls per 1000 boys in 1991, which declined to 1009 girls per 1000 boys during 2001 Census. However, it was still higher than the general sex ratio of 1005 girls (1991) and 911 girls (2001) per 1000 boys in the UT.

3.3 Constitutional Guarantees or Provisions for STs (including 2008 Amendment):

The Constitution of India provides social, economic and political guarantees to disadvantaged sections of the people. Some provisions specific for the Scheduled Tribes are:

i) Social:

Equality before Law (Article 14);

The State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 15(4)]

Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16);

The State to make provisions for reservation in appointment, posts in favour of any backward class citizens, which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State [Article 16 (4)];

The State to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 16 (4A)];

A National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate, monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes (Article 338 A);

Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States [Article 339 (1)];

Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions (Article 340);

To specify the tribes or tribal communities to be Scheduled Tribes (Article 342)

ii) Economic:

The State, to promote with special cares the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46);

Grants-in-Aid to be made available from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and administration of Scheduled Areas [Article 275(1)];

The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State to be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration (Article 335).

iii) Political:

Special provisions, spelt out in the Fifth Schedule, for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in any State (other than the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram), Annual Reports are to be submitted by the Governors to the President of India regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas, Tribes Advisory Councils are required to be set up (especially in Fifth Schedule States) to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes { Article 244(1)};

Special provisions, spelt out in the Sixth Schedule for the administration of tribal areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by designating certain tribal areas as Autonomous Districts and Autonomous Regions and also by constituting District Councils, Autonomous Councils and Regional Councils [Article 244(2)];

Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People (Article 330);

Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States (Article 332);

Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat (Article 243D);

Extension of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision making. (Annual Report, Ministry of tribal Affairs,2010-11,PP,28-29).

3.4 Draft National Policy on Tribal Development:

The Indian government has released a draft national policy on tribes to address the issue of developing this section of the population in ‘an integrated and holistic manner’. For the first time since the formation of the Indian republic, 60 years ago, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs released the draft document whose aim is to ‘uplift the

tribes who have been facing acute poverty, alienation from land and lack of livelihood opportunities,' in many parts of India on July 21, 2006.

The policy will address issues such as the enhancement of human development indicators among scheduled tribes (STs) to bring them on par with the general population, improvement of infrastructure in tribal areas, tribal control over the natural resource base, displacement and resettlement, and the equitable distribution of wealth and opportunities among tribals. The policy also provides for regulatory protection, socio-economic and political empowerment, increased livelihood opportunities, improved governance and administration, preservation of tribal cultural and traditional rights and knowledge, and protection of tribal traditional knowledge in the intellectual property rights regime. Major issues covered in the Draft National Policy include the following:

Wrongful Alienation of Tribal Land or Tenurial Insecurity: Under the draft policy, the issue of tenurial insecurity among tribals the single most important cause of pauperization among tribals despite laws to prevent wrongful alienation of land will be addressed by amending state anti-alienation land laws, amending the Indian Registration Act, and the establishment of fast-track courts.

Tribal-Forest Interface: Various steps are proposed to improve this natural resource base so that the socio-economic conditions of STs improve, including recognition of their age-old occupation rights, ownership over forest produce, conversion of forest villages into revenue villages, etc.

Displacement, Rehabilitation and Resettlement: A legislative regime will be put in place that ensures the least displacement of tribes, exploration of all alternatives to displacement, and appropriate compensation, including land-for-land, giving the displaced market value for their land, social impact assessments, etc. For industrial enterprises in scheduled areas, the community will receive suitable benefits.

Enhancement of the Human Development Index (HDI): The government will take steps to improve education, sports and employment opportunities for STs by ensuring an annual increase of 3Percent in literacy growth rate, among both males and females, 100Percent enrolment of tribal children, and a reduction of dropout rates,

especially among tribal girls, to achieve parity with others by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan (2007-2012).

Livelihood Opportunities: Livelihood opportunities will be enhanced through training, skills and design development, provision of market linkages and scientific inputs to enhance agriculture and horticulture production.

Migration: Steps taken to reduce migration among tribals will include enhancing land productivity and providing guaranteed employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

Money Lending and Indebtedness: Steps will be taken to improve the institutional flow of credit and provide consumption loans to STs who are easy prey to moneylenders.

Conservation and development of Primitive Tribe Groups (PTGs): Special and new initiatives will be taken for the conservation and development of PTGs (proposed to be renamed Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups that are the most backward among tribal communities) through the adoption of approaches that will result in heritage conservation as well as socio-economic development.

Gender Equity: While ST women are, in many respects, better placed than their counterparts in the general population in areas like education, efforts will need to be made for the uplift of tribal women through special literacy programmes and the elimination of certain practices that result in the oppression of women.

Tribal Culture and Traditional Knowledge: All efforts will be made to support and preserve tribal culture, traditional heritage, arts and crafts, dance and music, through documentation and dissemination, market linkages, cultural festivals and melas and encouragement and support of tribal artistes and folk art performers. Efforts will be made to preserve, document and promote traditional wisdom.

Scheduling and de-Scheduling of Tribes: Steps will be taken to ensure that the benefits granted to ST communities are evenly spread among all ST communities, and, if so warranted, those populations that have caught up with the general population be de-scheduled. -A time-bound programme will be initiated to identify the needs of nomadic tribes and their development.

The National Tribal Policy 2006 outlines several new and continuing initiatives for accelerating the pace of welfare and development of tribal areas in the country. An institutionalized monitoring mechanism will be put in place at both the national and state level. Powers will be given to local communities to monitor and oversee the programme's planning and implementation. (GOI, Ministry of tribal Affairs).

3.5 Tribal Development in India during the Planned Era:

For the promotion of the tribal development/empowerment and improve the level of administration in the tribal areas as well as in the State, under the Article 275 of the Indian Constitution provides grant in aids from consolidated fund of the India's Five Year Plans for implement the development programmes from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. In this view it has been evaluated briefly as follows;

First Five Year Plan:

A beginning was made regarding development and empowerment of tribals during 1951-56. A few special programmes for tribal development have been implemented in our country to benefit the tribal population under backward classes sector from First Five Year Plan.

First Five Year Plan did not pay any specific and special attention towards the development of tribal areas, because only certain piecemeal attempts such as educational schemes, welfare schemes etc, were introduced. These schemes were not properly designed and implemented with proper organisational support at the district and taluk level.

Second Five Year Plan:

During the Second Five Year Plan, recognizing the socio-economic conditions, prevailing in the tribal areas, concrete developmental schemes were planned. A novel administration system was introduced, with creation of "Multi-purpose Tribal Development Projects in certain Selected Tribal Areas".

Third Five Year Plan:

On the recommendation of the Verrier E Levin Committee, Tribal Development Block System had been implemented under Third Five Year Plan. This system was evolved not only to improve the conditions in the tribal areas, but also to involve the tribal "people in the process of development with the aid of Panchayat Institutions. These schemes and sector plans, which were adopted as the institutions of planned development, resulting in tanning up of tribal economy and improvement of social-service to a certain extent, but it was found that certain regions and groups in tribal areas still remained very backward while others recorded a slow rate of progress.

Fourth Five Year Plan:

On the eve of the commencement of Fourth Five Year Plan 489 Tribal Development Blocks had come into existence for the economic betterment of the scheduled tribes and intensive development areas with large concentration of tribal populations. In this connection the fourth plan envisaged extension of these blocks from 10 to 15 years and introduction of stage III with an allotment of Rs.10 lakhs per block for five year period. About Rs.75 crores were spent by the Union Government for the implementation of tribal development programmes during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period. A number of new programmes were also introduced, besides intensifying programmes, which were already popular. Land colonization schemes were started and several tribal colonies were established. Cooperative Farming Societies had been introduced and a number of concessions were offered to the tribal people by forest, excises, revenue departments and other departments in their respective field though District Level Planning were envisaged during this plan, but they could not take concrete shape, as actual planning was not done at the grass root level. Sectoral planning with schematic budget was also introduced during this planned period.

Fifth Five Year Plan:

In view of the weaknesses of the earlier area based programme viz. Tribal Development Blocks and Tribal Development Agencies a new strategy was evolved in the fifth five year plan for the foundation of sub plan for the areas of tribal

concentration. This is intended to achieve an intensity of attention to the tribal areas and devise measures to suite their local ethos. About 2/3 of tribal population in the country is estimated to be covered by the sub plans as were in operation in the Fifth Plan. In our country, the problem of tribal was broadly classified into two categories (1) Areas of tribal concentration and (2) Dispersed tribes. In respect of the farmer, it was decided to accept an area development approach with focus on tribes, for dispersed tribes, family oriented programmes were taken up. The tribal sub-plan includes all scheduled areas and Tehsils/Blocks, with more than 50 percent Tribal population. Substantial tribal population was covered under sub-plan according to these formulations. Bihar 72 percent, Orissa 68 percent, Himachal Pradesh 9 percent, Gujarat 59 percent, Madhya Pradesh 75 percent, Manipur 94 percent, Goa, Diu, Daman 100 percent, Nagaland and Nagar Haveli 99 percent and Rajasthan 44 percent. In other States, where the tribal population was more dispersed these norms were relaxed with a view to covering a reasonable proportion of tribal population. Tribal sub-plan areas under the relaxed norms were delineated in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. For operational purposes, the Tribal sub-plan areas have been organized in 178 Tribal Development Projects during Fifth Plan. It is the level at which the entire development efforts have been integrated. Over one thousand crors of rupees had been spent in the tribal sub-plan areas during Fifth Plan period. In 16 States 2 Union Territories, Tribal sub-plans were implemented and over 65 percent total tribal population in the country has remained non-covered during this plan.

Sixth Five Year Plan:

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was noticed that certain pockets of tribal concentration outside the tribal sub-plan area were still left out of the tribal sub-plan strategy. It was therefore decided during the Sixth Plan that pockets of centre groups villages/pockets having a minimum of 10,000 tribal population of which at least 50 percent are scheduled tribes, should be carved for intensive integrated development and Modified Area Development Approach, (MADA) under the Tribal sub-plan. A definite target of 50 percent of the scheduled tribal families to cross the poverty line was adopted during the Sixth Plan for the first time. By and large, the target set for the Sixth Plan has been achieved. Against the target of 4.70 million scheduled tribal

families to be brought above the poverty line, it was estimated by the end of 1984-85, 3.45 million scheduled tribal families have been assisted. Numbering 13.95 lakhs have been taken up for the development through projected approach. In order to ensure cent coverage of tribal under the TSP approach, it has been decided since 1986-87 to include. During the plan period, 2 lakh hectares of tribal households were under soil conservation, 9000 tribal villagers were electrified and more than 80000 villages were provided with drinking water supply. The state of Sikkim was added during this period. 245 MADA pockets of tribal concentration were identified during this period. By the end of the fourth years of Sixth plan, 181 of ITDPS, 245 MADA pockets and 75 primitive tribal projects were in operation in the country. The coverage of tribal population during this plan reached 75 percent as against 65percent in Fourth plan.

Seventh Five Year Plan:

In the Seventh Plan the objective remains to be in judicious mix of area-cum-family development. Simultaneously paying attention to the vulnerable section amongst the scheduled tribes it can easily be ascertained that their resources base mainly on environmental devastation. For the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), about 40 lakhs scheduled tribe families below the poverty line are targeted to be provided economic assistance. In this plan, 3 new ITDPs have been added in Sikkim, by scheduled tribe population concentration norms as a special case and by the end of 1987 -88, total of 184 ITDPs are functioning. ITDPs areas covered 313.21 lakh tribal populations. To improve the tribal coverage under the tribal sub-plan approach, 285 having a minimum 10,000 populations with 50 percent or more tribal population have been identified, covering a population of 50.53 lakhs. In addition about 75 primitive tribes dispersed tribes under the approach, while identifying their castes wherever possible, 47 clusters, each with a total population of 5000 with 50 percent, or more tribal concentration there have been identified so far. Among the important contributions of the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy over a period of years in our country has been the gradual evaluation of the concept of family oriented programmes for eradication of poverty in the tribal areas.

Eighth Five Year Plan:

In the Eight Five Year Plan period, the existing educational programme will be continued and the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation through the State Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations would organize collection and marketing of minor forest produces in such way as to ensure reasonable returns to tribes. A new policy on minor forest produce in relation to the tribes was formulated. The co-operative structure of marketing minor forest produce would be suitable reoriented and restructure.

Ninth Five Year Plan:

The Ninth Plan had committed to empower the Scheduled Tribes as the agents of socio-economic change and development. Therefore, a major shift was visualised through a process of 'empowerment'. The efforts were made to create an enabling environment that is conducive for STs to exercise their rights freely, enjoy their privileges and be able to lead a life of self confidence and dignity. Thus, the empowerment of these groups, as envisaged; however has been a long-drawn process, with support policies and programmers. The strategies adopted for the empowerment of the disadvantaged groups are; to create an enabling environment that is conducive for the STs, to exercise their rights freely, enjoy their privileges and be able to lead a life with confidence and dignity. To adopt a three-pronged strategy of – i) Social Empowerment; ii) Economic Empowerment; and iii) Social Justice, in empowering these disadvantaged groups. To ensure removal of disparities; eliminate exploitation and suppression and provide protection to the disadvantaged groups. Ensure the developmental benefits to 'Reach the Unreached' through equitable distribution and with social justice. Ensure participation of the socially disadvantaged groups in the process of planning not merely as the beneficiaries but to take part effectively in the formulation of the need-based programmes, their implementation, and supervision and monitoring. The Special Plan of Action of 1998 is the most effective instruments in meeting their basic needs. The efforts are being initiated to provide the basic minimum services to those living below the poverty line. The special efforts are expected to ensure these groups; the basic facilities will have access to potable drinking water, nutrition supplements with both macro and micro nutrients, primary

health care services, primary education facilities, sanitation and housing for the shelter less poor.

While formulating/implementing programmes for these groups, the Ninth Plan will strive to ensure 'People-Centred Development' and 'People's Participation' with effective involvement of Panchayat Raj Institutions, in pursuance of the recent Constitutional (73rd and 74th) Amendments. Immediate steps are necessary for the devolution of financial as well as administrative powers to the local self-governments, so that the marginalised groups will also get the opportunities to participate not only in formulating the need-based programmes but also in their effective implementation, supervision and monitoring.

In the context of adopting the special strategy of 'Women's Component Plan' in the Ninth Plan, action was taken by the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment to earmark benefits under all its programmes exclusively for women belonging to these socially disadvantaged groups who are the worst affected as they are generally living in extreme poverty.

Tenth Five Year Plan:

The objective of the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2006-07 was empowering scheduled tribes through a three-pronged strategy of Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment and Social Justice. From the viewpoint of policy, it is important to understand that tribal communities are vulnerable not only because they are poor, asset less and illiterate compared to the general population; often their distinct vulnerability arises from their inability to negotiate and cope with the process of integration with the mainstream economy, society, cultural and political system, from which they were historically protected as the result of their relative isolation. Post-independence, the requirements of planned development brought with them the spectre of dams, mines, industries and roads on tribal lands. With these came the concomitant processes of displacement, both literal and metaphorical - as tribal institutions and practices were forced into uneasy existence with or gave way to market or formal state institutions (most significantly, in the legal sphere), tribals found themselves at a profound disadvantage with respect to the influx of better-equipped outsiders into tribal areas. The repercussions for the already fragile socio-

economic livelihood base of the tribes were devastating - ranging from loss of livelihoods, land alienation on a vast scale, to hereditary bondage.

As tribals grapple with these tragic consequences, the small clutches of bureaucratic programmes have done little to arrest the precipitous pauperisation, exploitation and disintegration of tribal communities. Tribals respond occasionally with anger and assertion, but more often in anomie and despair, because the following persistent problems have by and large remained unattended to: Land alienation and their non-restoration, indebtedness, Tribal Forest Rights, development of forest villagers and shifting cultivators.

To tackle the various unresolved problems of the tribes, under the Tenth Plan efforts were made to formulate a comprehensive National Policy for Empowering Tribes through their integrated development, which lay down the responsibilities of the different wings of government with appropriate accountability.

Eleventh Five Year Plan:

The Eleventh Five Year Plan had sought to strengthen the TSP. One of the major objectives of the Eleventh Plan is (2007; pp 110 and 117) “to reform TSP and restore its dynamic character to make it an effective instrument for tribal development”. The Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan conducted by the Planning Commission has admitted that TSP is still not being implemented satisfactorily and greater efforts and commitment are required to ensure 'inclusive growth'.

There is a glaring gap between earmarking and actual expenditure of funds for TSP by central and state governments. This gap has impacted the performance of the programmes/schemes for STs.

Diversion of TSP funds to profit making works such as urban-rural infrastructure is rampant in states. Government of Maharashtra even relaxed its norms for allocation of TSP funds and allowed the unspent amount from TSP to be used for other projects. (Amit Narkar)

Major administrative problems in TSP implementation are: The Government Ministries/Departments have not set up TSP Cells to look after the implementation of

TSP. Secretary in-charge of SC and ST development in the states is often not designated as the Nodal Officer, and thus there is no controlling and monitoring mechanism for planning, supervision and allocation of TSP funds. Fund allocation is too limited compared to the need and is often not budgeted for. (Midterm Appraisal Eleventh Five Year Plan)

At the 55th meeting of the National Development Council to discuss the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan on July 23, 2010, Dr. Manmohan Singh the Hon'abl Prime Minister of India admitted in his speech that development schemes have not worked well in backward and impoverished parts of the country, particularly the areas inhabited by the adivasi population. He said that these areas must also be provided with additional resources for development.

The Prime Minister's remarks underline the fact that the Eleventh Plan is high on promises, but low on delivery. Inclusive growth is a mere illusion for adivasis of this country. The situation of adivasis vis-à-vis other sections of Indian population is worsening. Though the Eleventh Plan talks of inclusion, the dismal economic performance during the Eleventh Plan period and a thrust on fiscal conservatism has had a bearing on public spending on the social sectors. The hardest hits are the adivasis along with the other marginalized sections.(<http://pib.nic./release.asp?relid=63461>) or Amit Narkar(2011)

Table: 3. 2**Financial Resource Allocation to Tribal Development Programmes under the Plan Periods**

Rs in Crores

Five Year Plans (1)	Total Plan Outlay (2)	Investment on Tribal Development Programs (3)	Percentage to the Total Investment on Tribal Development Programs (4)	Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population (5)
First Plan (1951 to 1956)	1,960	19.33	1.0	6.22
Second Plan (1956 to 1961)	4,672	42.92	0.9	6.22
Third Plan (1961 to 1966)	8,577	50.53	0.6	6.80
Annual Plan (1966 to 1969)	6,756	32.32	0.5	6.80
Fourth Plan (1969 to 1974)	15,902	75.00	0.5	6.90
Fifth Plan (1974 to 1979)	39,322	1,067.27	2.71	6.90
Sixth Plan (1979 to 1984)	97,500	5,535.50	2.47	7.80
Seventh Plan (1985 to 1990)	1,80,000	13,000.00	7.22	7.80
Annual Plan (1990 to 1992)	81,592	5992.33	7.34	7.80
Eighth Plan (1992 to 1997)	4,95,669	36740.80	7.41	8.08
Ninth Plan (1997 to 2002)	6,20,869	57,541.00	9.26	8.08
Tenth Plan (2002 to 2007)	6,54,251	63450.00	9.69	8.20
Eleventh Plan (2007 to 2012)	21,56,571	NA	9.47	8.20

Source: (1) GOI, National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (2011)

(2) GOI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi

(3) GOI, Five Years Plans Report, New Delhi.

Table 3.2 shows trends in percentage of tribal population to the total population, total Plan outlay and investment in tribal development activities under various Five Year Plans and Annual Plans in India since 1951. The following trends are observed in this regard;

- (a) There is a spectacular increase in the total plan outlay to promote rapid economic development in India since 1951. Particularly India's ability to invest in development process has increased spectacularly under the Eighth Five Year Plan. The efforts of the Government of India to mobilize domestic as well as external resources is highly appreciable;
- (b) It is interesting to note that Government of India has expressed its awareness about the need for public investment in tribal development activity. This is

revealed in the financial resources allocation made for the implementation of tribal development programmes under various Five Year Plans (column-3).

- (c) The data about trends in investment in tribal development programmes show clearly that the percentage in public investment in tribal development in relation to the total plan outlay has increased. The increase in total investment as a proportion of the total plan outlay between first Five Year Plan (1951-56) and Fourth Plan (1969-74) was on decline. It had decline from 1 percent to 0.5 percent. However in the later Five Year Plans Government of India has taken care to protect the tribal economic interest by continuously providing more funds for tribal development programmes. the total financial allocation for tribal development programme during the Fifth Year Plan was increased from Rs 75 crores to Rs 1067.25 crores (0.5 percent to 2.71 percent),and it has increased to Rs 36740.80 crores (7.41 percent of the total plan outlay) during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. Further to increase the level of Rs 63450 crores (9.69 Percent of the total Plan outlay) during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007). That means the Government of India has tried to increase the financial resource allocation to match the government commitment to achieve the tribal economic development through promotion of tribal agriculture, tribal human resources development (development of education and health care services and other socio economic infrastructure facilities in the tribal areas)
- (d) Further it may be observed that there is a gradual increase in the size of tribal population as a percentage of to the total population of a nation. During the period of 1951 to 56 the percentage of tribal population to the total population was 6.22 percent. It had gradually increased to 6.9 percent during the 1969-74, 7.8 percent during seventh plan period and it was further increased to 8.2 percent of the total population during the 11th plan period.

There are two important changes observed in the planning and financing the tribal development in India. They are;

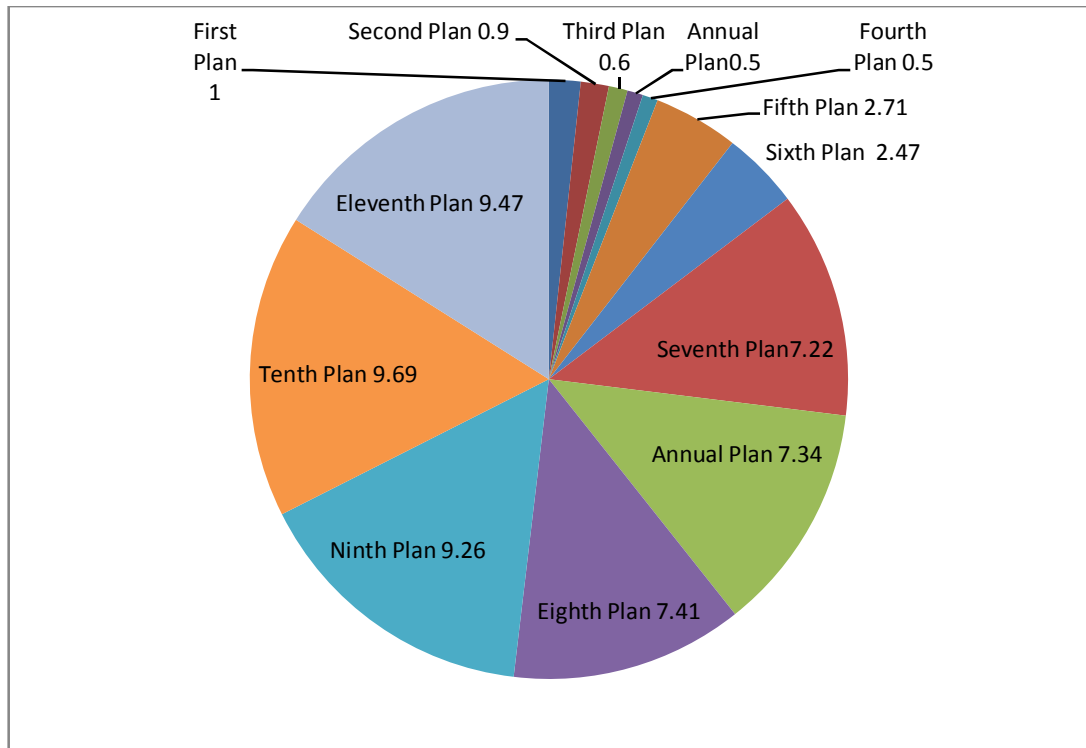
- (1) The quality and comprehensiveness of the planning for tribal development has dramatically improved particularly during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) for this purpose the office of the Integrated Tribal Development

Plan was constituted as a part of the development of social welfare in such district where the tribal population found in large number.

(2) The Central and State Government are together financing to various tribal development programmes. The provision of grant-in-aid was made for promoting NGOs for education, health care services delivery, housing, nutritional programme meant for tribal people. This has paved the way for the entry of NGOs in to the field of tribal development/ empowerment.

Figure: 3.2 Financial Distribution to Tribal Development Programmes under the Plan Periods

(In Percentage)



3.6 Tribal Development Strategies and Programmes:

The tribal development or empowerment issues have not attracted adequate attention for public debate as well as this issue of neglect and marginalization of tribal population and from India's main stream development process was not discussed even in heist level of democracy like the parliament and the State legislature till 1980. However on account of adapting target group approach and area approach to poverty alleviation in

India from the mid 1970s has paved the way for adapting the Tribal Sub Plan approach to implement development welfare and administrative programmes in the tribal areas. Earlier the Department of Tribal Affairs under the Union Ministry of Tribal Welfare was dealing with State governments and NGOs engaged in the task of tribal development or empowerment.

Subsequently during the beginning of 21st century the Department of Tribal Affairs was upgraded into an independent Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs (constituted in October 1999) with the objective of providing more focused attention on the integrated socio-economic development of most under privileged section of Indian Society, the Scheduled Tribes in a co-ordinate and planned manner. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for over all policy, planning and co-ordination of programmes for development of tribes. This change has given further inputs to the planning and programme implementation relating to tribal development or empowerment in India.

The government of India participates in tribal development or empowerment process as under;

- (a) The union government of India issues a guideline based on criteria for funds allocation by center and state government for different tribal development programmes.
- (b) The central government releases funds for implementing programmes include under Tribal Sub Plan of the various State government.
- (c) The Tribal Sub Plan formulated and implemented by the state governments are scrutinized and evaluated by the Central Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

In India there are two types of agencies which deal with tribal development or empowerment process. They are;

- (i) The State; and
- (ii) NGOs

The State include central and state government where as the NGOs which are relatively new entrants in the tribal society deal in development or empowerment programmes including human resource development. Funds for tribal development under TSP are sourced from:

1. The State Plan
2. Special central assistance to Tribal Sub Plan grants under 275(1) of the Indian Constitution and funds under other schemes of the Ministry.
3. Sectoral programmes of Central Ministries Departments
4. Institutional finance

The Government of India has designed and implemented some very useful and important Plans and programmes for tribal development/ empowerment. Let us briefly explain them.

Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs):

The First Five Year Plan emphasized the provision of additional financial resources through a community development approach to address the problems of tribal people rather than evolving a clear-cut tribal development strategy. Towards the end of the plan (1954), 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs) were created. These MTDPs could not fully serve the interests of the tribal people since the schemes were numerous and of a general nature. This approach continued during the Second Five Year Plan.

Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs):

In the Third Plan, a different strategy for tribal development was evolved by converting those Community Development Blocks where the concentration of tribal population was 66Percent and above into Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the number of TDBs in the country rose to 504. The strategy of development through TDBs had its limitations as well, as it failed to address the cause of the tribal population of the country living outside the TDBs, which comprised more than 60Percent of the total tribal population.

Tribal Sub-Plan :(TSP)

The Tribal Sub Plan strategy was developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people and was adopted for the first time in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The strategy adopted continues till this day

and the salient features are; the extant guidelines are under review by a Task force of the Planning Commission:

- (i) Preparation of plan meant for the welfare and development of tribes within the ambit of a State or a Union Territories plan is a part of the overall plan of a State or Union Territories, and is therefore called a Sub-Plan;
- (ii) The funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan have to be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or Union Territories;
- (iii) Tribes and tribal areas of a State or a Union Territories are given benefits under the TSP, in addition to what percolates from the overall Plan of a State/ Union territories;
- (iv) The Sub-Plan should: (a) Identify the resources for TSP areas; (b) Prepare a broad policy framework for development; and, (c) Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.
- (v) The TSP strategy has been in operation in 22 States and 2 Union territories. The names of TSP States and Union territories are Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Assam Maharashtra Bihar Manipur Chhattisgarh Rajasthan Goa Sikkim Gujarat Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh Tripura Jammu & Kashmir Uttar Pradesh Jharkhand Uttarakhand Karnataka West Bengal Kerala Andaman & Nicobar Islands Orissa Daman & Diu
- (vi) TSP concept is not applicable to the tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and in the Union territories of Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli where tribals represent more than 60Percent of the population, since the Annual Plan in these States/ Union territories is itself a Tribal Plan.

The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, and Planning Commission to (a) review the operational guidelines in implementing TSP, and (b) suggest remedial measures for an effective and meaningful implementation of TSP. It has recommended a classification of Ministries/ Departments according to their obligation towards earmarking Plan outlay for TSP. The Planning Commission has accepted the recommendations of the Task Force consisting,

inter alia, of earmarking of Plan funds under TSP by Central Ministries/ Departments. All Central Ministries/ Departments are expected to implement the recommendations of the Task Force.

The Planning Commission has issued guidelines for the States to earmark funds for TSP to be placed under a separate Budget Head Code 796 from total State Plan outlay. As per guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, the Tribal Sub Plan funds are to be non-divertible and non-lapsable. The guidelines also provide that the Tribal Welfare Departments is nodal Departments for the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan in the States.

In order to provide incentive for adoption of TSP, as provided in the guidelines for release of funds under the programme of SCA to TSP, an amount equivalent to 10Percent of the total allocation is earmarked and released to those States who qualify for incentive based on the past performance of TSP implementation-i.e. those which have utilized more than 75Percent of the approved Tribal Sub-Plan funds to the implementing agencies through the Budget Head of the Tribal Development Department of the State.

Similar provision of earmarking 10percent is contained in the guidelines for release of funds under the programme of grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, under which such funds are released to those 22 states which qualify as indicated above, and in the case of the 4 tribal-majority States, utilization of 75Percent of the grants released under the Central Sector Schemes of the Ministry is the criterion for qualifying for such special funds, for consideration of innovative projects grants - Ministry scrutinizes such proposals from the States to ensure that these are being used for innovative projects only; as an instrument to bring about changes in the institutional framework for adoption of the TSP.

Table 3.3**Annual Plan Outlay Flow to TSP and Percentage of TSP to Annual Plan by States**

Rs in Crore

TSP States	ST Population In Percent	2008 -09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Flow to TSP	Percent	Flow to TSP	Percent	Flow to TSP	Percent	Flow to TSP	Percent
Andhra Pradesh	6.6	3332	7.6	2371	7.1	2529	6.9	2973	6.9
Bihar	0.09	204	1.5	163.8	1.0	222	1.1	291	1.2
Chhattisgarh	31.8	NA	- -	NA		4095	33	5561	34
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	216	9.0	243	9.0	270	9.0	297	9
Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	NA	-	560	10	674	11	743	11
Jharkhand	26.3	4112	51	5760.4	70	4658	50	76.6	5.0
Kerala	1.1	NA	-	180.6	2.0	200	2.0	264.6	2.4
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	3137	22	3714.4	23	4244	22	4965	22
Manipur	34.2	732	44	741.1	37	1017	39	1168	36
Orissa	22.1	1699	23	2171	23	2463	22	3604	24
Tripura	31.1	501	35	575.9	34	630	34	905	46
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	40	0.4	546	1.4	31	0.1	36.2	0.1
Uttarakhand	3.0	143.2	3.0	NA	-	204	3.1	234	3.0
West Bengal	5.5	1385	12	963.5	6.8	1127	6.3	1353	6.1
A & N Islands	8.3	66.7	9.9	68.95	8.3	180.9	19	171.3	16
Daman & Diu	8.8	NA	-	13.66	8.9	15	9.0	3.98	0.7
Assam	12.4	38.1	0.8	55.28	0.9	53.5	0.7	255.2	2.4
Goa	12.1	NA	-	137	6.1	153	5.6	328.8	9.9
Gujarat	14.8	NA	-	NA	-	4146	14	5436	14.3
Karnataka	6.6	1263	4.8	1947	6.6	1517	4.9	1867	4.9
Maharashtra	8.9	1941	7.7	NA	-	2793	8.2	3695	8.8
Rajasthan	12.6	1706	12	2115.4	12	2857	12	3568	13
Sikkim	20.6	83.6	9.8	NA	-	92.7	7.9	NA	-
Tamil Nadu	1.0	32	0.2	36.36	0.2	38.5	0.2	240.8	1.0

Source: GOI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Various Annual Reports.

Table 3.3 shows that 22 States and two Union Territories provision the Plan Outlay to TSP from the Annual Plan. Those States who provision the Plan outlay to TSP from the Annual Plan, proportionately more or equal percentage to the tribal population of the concerned State indicate that adequate provision are made to tribal development in particular Year and visa-visa. Remaining tribal majority States and Union Territories where tribals represent more than 60Percent of the population, prepare their Annual Plan as a Tribal Plan itself.

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan was meant for filling up critical gaps in the family based income generating activities. There are certain land marks in the approaches to tribal development adapted during the 1974 and continue till the day. The objective and scope of SCA to TSP, has been expanded to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and infrastructure incidental thereto. Besides family-based activities, other activities run by the Self-Help Groups (SHGs)/ Community can also be taken up. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribes. The revised guidelines for implementation by the State were issued in May, 2003, and this has been further modified in January 2008 indicating the following procedural changes:

Focus to be made on (a) watershed based income generation programmes, (b) specific income generation activities like skill/ technology training, storage, small scale trading inputs etc., (c)connectivity to markets, service delivery centres etc.; (GOI - 2011,Ministry of Tribal Affairs Report PP-84)

The following guidelines are adopted for making the allocation of special central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan to the tribal areas and people.

1. ITDP/ITDA areas (194 Nos.), which are generally contiguous areas of the size of at least tehsil or block or more in which the ST population is 50Percent or more of the total population;
2. MADA pockets (259 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50Percent or more ST population with a minimum population of 10,000;
3. Clusters (82 Nos.), which are identified pockets having 50Percent ST population with a minimum population of 5,000;
4. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (75) (PTGs), characterized by a low rate of growth of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low level of literacy;
5. Dispersed tribal population - those tribals who fall outside the categories at S. No. 1 to 4 above. (Ibid, PP- 84). The State wise distribution of various types of tribal development projects are given in the Table 3.4.

Table 3.4
ITDPs/ITDAs, MADA, Cluster and PTGs in India

In Numbers

States and UTs	No of ITDPs/ITDS	MADA Pockets	Cluster	PTGs
Andhra Pradesh	08	41	17	12
Assam	19	-	-	-
Bihar	14	41	07	-
Gujarat	09	01	-	05
Himachal Pradesh	05	02	-	-
Karnataka	05	-	-	02
Kerala	07	-	-	05
Madhya Pradesh	49	39	08	07
Maharashtra	16	44	24	03
Manipur	05	-	-	01
Orissa	21	46	14	13
Rajasthan	05	44	11	02
Sikkim	4	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	09	-	-	06
Tripura	03	-	-	07
Uttar Pradesh	01	-	01	02
West Bengal	12	-	01	03
Andaman and Nicobar	01	-	-	05
Daman and Diu	01	-	-	-
Total	194	259	82	75

Source: Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.2011-12

Table 3.5

Fund Released of SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2011-12(up to 2012 December) and during the 10th an 11th Five Year plan

Rs in Crores

States	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	10 th Plan	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	11 th Plan
Andhra Pradesh	27.3	24.6	24.6	27.5	33.4	137.4	37.1	41.8	19.3	57.5	50.8	137.4
Assam	30.6	27.5	20.6	30.6	36	145.3	32.2	37.6	28.8	35	24.7	290.6
Bihar	5.7	5	2.5	5.4	6.5	25.1	7.1	0	8.7	6.5	4	50.2
Chhattisgarh	46.3	44	54	46.4	54.7	245.4	58.9	68.3	63.2	84.5	75	245.4
Goa	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0	0	0	0	1.3
Gujarat	39.3	37.4	35.4	39.6	48.8	200.5	54.2	45.7	56.3	81.2	66.5	200.5
Himachal Pradesh	6.4	6.2	7.5	8.2	10.2	38.5	11.3	12.7	11.8	15.1	15.5	38.5
Jammu & Kashmir	9.7	9.2	8.7	9	10.8	47.4	9.7	6.8	2.6	4.9	11.4	94.8
Jharkhand	58.7	52.8	52.8	58.9	70.4	293.6	77.1	22	0	94.8	107	587.2
Karnataka	7.7	6.9	9	10.2	12.4	33.8	13.7	15.4	16.5	20.5	21.7	87.8
Kerala	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.1	14.3	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.4	2.4	32.1
Madhya Pradesh	78.3	74.5	91.4	81.8	101	427	91.2	125	87.2	152	154	854
Maharashtra	37.2	33.5	33.5	33.5	38.9	176.6	42.9	25	8.9	67	33.9	353.2
Manipur	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.9	36.4	8.8	9.9	5.3	11.9	7.1	43
Orissa	64.9	61.8	75.8	65.1	76.9	344.5	85.5	101	88.9	124	131	530.4
Rajasthan	36.5	32.8	32.8	34.9	42.1	179.1	46.5	52.4	34	82.1	18.4	233.4
Sikkim	1.1	1	1.2	1.1	1.3	5.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.8	16.3
Tamil Nadu	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.7	16.7	1.4	4.7	1.1	3.9	0	11.1
Tripura	10.4	9.9	12.1	10.4	12.4	55.2	13.1	15.5	14.3	18.8	21.6	83.3
Uttarkhand	0.93	0.88	0.83	0.83	0.5	3.97	0	0	1.8	0	0	1.8
Uttar Pradesh	0.32	0.3	0.37	0.33	0	1.32	4.3	6.5	0	0	0	10.8
West Bengal	22.1	19.8	19.8	19.8	22.7	104.2	28.9	32.5	26.5	33.8	39.6	161.3
Total	497	461	497	497	595	2051	632	631	482	902	789	3436

Source: Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, New Delhi, Various Issues

Note: SCA: Scheme for Central Assistance and TSP: Tribal Sub Plan

Figure 3.3

Fund Released of SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2011-12(upto 2012 December) for Karnataka and India Level

(Karnataka in Crore & India in Log value)

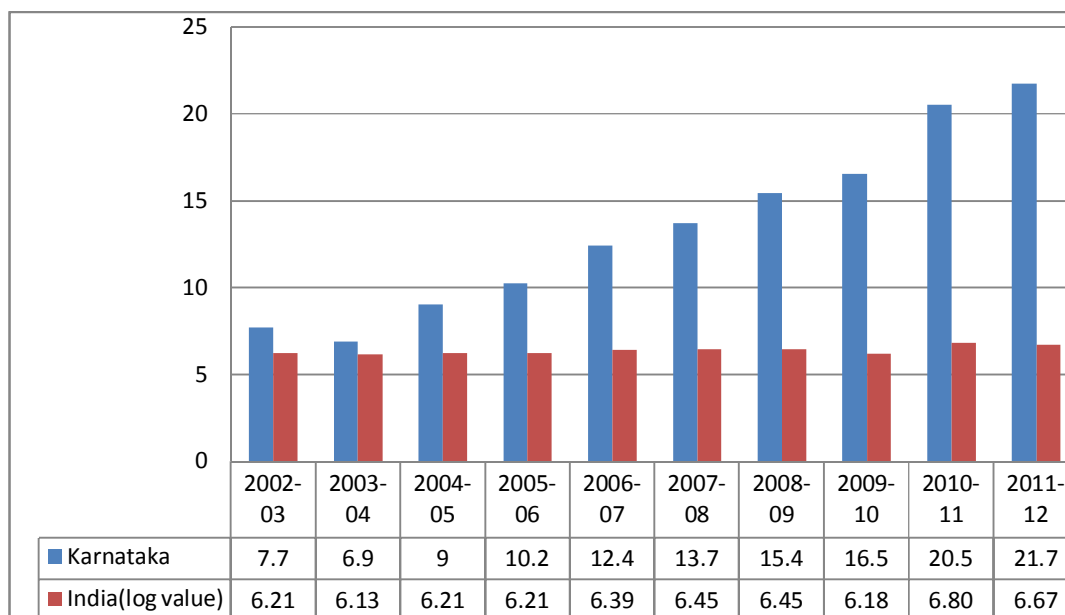


Table 3.5 shows the trends in disbursing funds by the Union Government under SCA to TSP during the period of 2002 to 2011-12 (up to December-2011). It is also depicted in Figure 3.3 and it is important to note that;

- (1) The funds released by central government under its SCA to TSP during 2002-03 to 2011-12 period has shown sizable increase.
- (2) The North-Eastern States which have the large concentration of tribal people contribution have received more central funds under SCA to TSP. The North-Eastern States include Assam, Manipur, Tripura, and Nagaland ...etc.
- (3) The other States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odissa and Rajasthan also have received more funds under SCA to TSP since they have a larger concentration of tribal people.

The Ministry provides 100 percent grant-in-aid to State Governments from the funds made available for the purpose annually by the Planning Commission. The main features of guidelines laid down in May 2003 are as follows and these have to be read along with the procedural modifications prescribed in January 2008:

1. Support is given to the tribal population below the poverty line;
2. 70Percent of the SCA to be used for primary schemes supporting family/ Self Help Groups (SHGs)/ community-based employment and income generation in sectors such as, Agriculture/ Horticulture, Land Reforms, Watershed Development, Animal Husbandry, Ecology & Environment, Development of Forests and Forest villages, Development of entrepreneurship in SSI, etc., and 30Percent for development of infrastructure incidental thereto;
3. Priority to be accorded to the neglected tribals living in forest villages & synchronization of the programmes with Joint Forest Management (JFM);
4. Preparation of long-term area specific micro plans for ITDAs/ITDPs;
5. 30Percent beneficiaries are to be women;
6. Adherence to the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996;
7. SCA has to be an integral part of the Annual Plan of the State;
8. 10Percent of the overall outlay/ allocation in a year are earmarked for providing incentive to those States which qualify for the same by way of effective implementation of the TSP in letter and spirit;
9. Funds to be earmarked ITDP/ITDA-wise;
10. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism is ensured effectively (Ibid, PP- 85)

State wise allocation of amount available for programmes under ITDPs, MAdas Cluster and PTGs dispersed tribals are made as under.

(a) Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)/ Integrated Tribal Development

Projects (ITDPs): For allocation of SCA to ITDPs/ITDAs, the States are grouped into two

Categories: Category 'A': Consisting of States with substantial areas predominantly inhabited by tribals such as Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan and Sikkim.

Category 'B': Consisting of States having a dispersed tribal population, with some areas of tribal concentration, such as Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

The total outlay of SCA for ITDPs is allocated to the above two category of States on the basis of tribal population of the States/ UTs included in each group.

The fund allocated to Category 'A' is then to be distributed to the States on the basis of the following criteria: 70Percent on the basis of ST population in ITDP/ ITDA area; 30Percent on the basis of geographical area of ITDP/ ITDA.

The funds allocated to the Category 'B' States are then to be distributed to the States only on the basis of ST population in the ITDPs.

(b) MADA Pockets, Clusters and Dispersed Tribals:- 100Percent on the basis of ST population in MADA pockets, Clusters and Dispersed Tribals.

(c) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):

The distribution formula is as follows: - 1) 70Percent of the amount on numerical size of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups; 2) 30Percent of the amount according to number of PTGs in the States/ UTs.

After calculating the entitlement for each of the State on the basis of the norms, the amount is calculated for MADAs, PTGs, STs in Clusters and Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTGs). SCA is to be separately earmarked by each State for implementing projects/ schemes for the benefits of MADAs, DTGs, STs in Clusters and PTGs in a focused and well targeted manner.

The rest of the SCA allocation of each of the State meant for ITDPs is earmarked by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for each of the ITDPs of each State in equal proportion to the population of the STs in these respective ITDPs as a Percentage of the total ST population of the ITDPs in a particular State. Information about ITDPs, MADA Pockets, Clusters and PTGs in Tribal Sub-Plan area and States having Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council are given already (GOI,2011-12, PP-86)

Table 3.6

Trend in Plan wise Release of Grants under the SCA to TSP

Rs in Crore

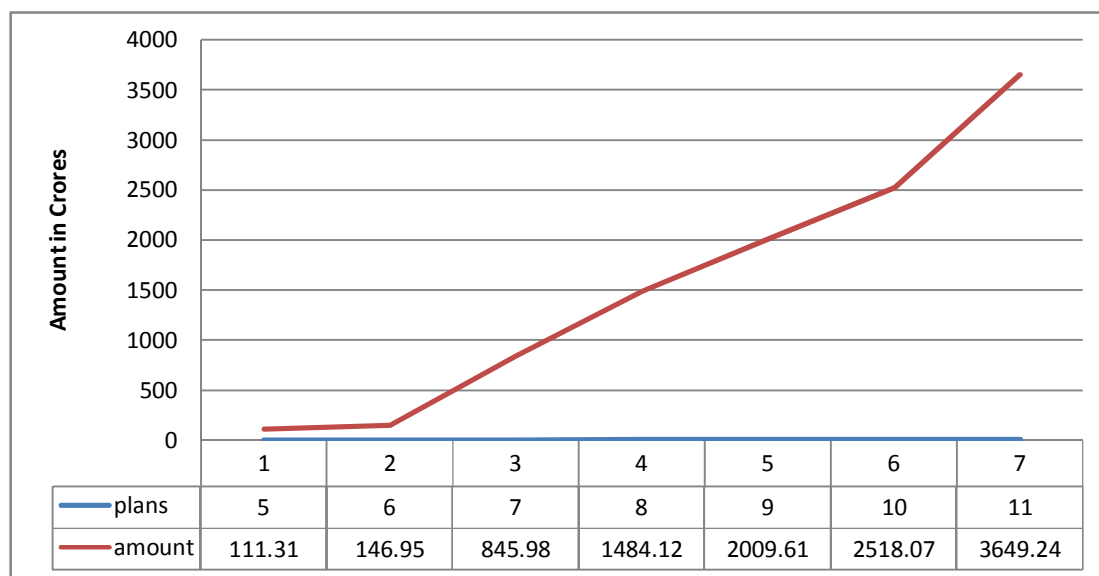
Plans	V th Plan	VI th Plan	VII th Plan	VIII th Plan	IX th Plan	X th Plan	XI th Plan
Amount	119.31	486.95	845.98	1484.12	2009.61	2518.07	3649.24

Source: Reports Planning Commission GOI. (Note: XI Plan figures up 31st 12-2011)

Figure 3.4

Trends for Plan Wise Resource Release under SCA to TSP

(Rs in Crores)



The trend in the grants released from Vth Five Year Plan to XIth Plan under the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan has increased continuously and it is helpful to implement the programmes under this plan for the empowerment of the tribes.

Programmes under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India:

Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grant from the consolidated fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and in pursuance of this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides fund through the Special Area Programme “Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India”.

The objective of the Scheme is promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and up gradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas.

The programme covers all 22 Tribal Sub Plan States and 4 tribal majority States of the country (total 26 States).

Table 3.7
Funds Released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the 10th and 11th Plan (up 2011 December)

Rs in Crores

States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	10 th Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	11 th Plan
Andhra Pradesh	21.6	17.8	23	31.1	28.3	121.8	24.5	18.6	19.4	51.8	57.3	171.6
Arunachal Pradesh	3.0	2.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	14.7	5.5	3.1	.35	7.7	5.3	21.9
Assam	10.2	6.8	11.6	13.8	15.1	57.5	11.9	14.5	12.4	35.1	34.2	108.1
Bihar	2.1	2.1	2.3	00	2.9	9.4	3.2	00	.95	8.4	9.6	22.2
Chhattisgarh	26.9	20.9	28.6	34.8	41.3	152.5	30.9	32.1	28.3	77.8	50	219.1
Goa	00	00	00	00	.62	.62	.68	.07	00	00	00	.75
Gujarat	22.6	22.8	25.1	56.6	39.6	166.7	36.5	23.7	47.8	83.0	94.2	285.2
Himachal Pradesh	.80	.80	1.1	1.3	3.3	7.3	1.6	1.5	3.6	3.7	4.3	14.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.3	18.8	2.9	1.9	2.8	6.1	00	13.7
Jharkhand	28.1	22.1	24.3	4.0	32.4	100.9	30.6	18.5	37.3	80.1	89.3	255.8
Karnataka	9.1	8.0	9.6	15.2	15.3	67.2	14.6	14.9	18.2	38.1	36.5	122.3
Kerala	5.9	1.6	1.6	00	4.9	14	1.0	1.5	3.9	4.1	3.4	13.9
Madhya Pradesh	40.5	38.2	52	64.2	60.5	255.4	59.7	64.7	64.3	173.1	118.6	480.4
Maharashtra	29.3	26.7	29.4	34.6	25.1	145.1	36.1	24.4	20.0	94.4	21.5	196.4
Manipur	4.2	2.3	2.5	00	4.1	13.1	3.1	3.2	3.5	8.2	9.3	27.3
Meghalaya	5.6	.50	5.6	00	00	11.7	7.7	1.5	00	21.0	00	30.2
Mizoram	2.4	2.4	4.9	4.2	3.8	17.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	9.2	4.9	26.9
Nagaland	00	00	5.3	7.0	8.1	20.4	8.7	2.0	5.8	20.4	9.9	46.8
Orissa	36.4	28.3	43.5	44.5	40.2	192.9	41.7	41.3	70.2	111.4	58.5	331.1
Rajasthan	22.2	20.7	22	22.4	31.6	118.9	31.6	31.1	15.0	83.5	35.0	196.2
Sikkim	.83	.33	.45	1.4	.50	3.5	1.0	.70	1.5	2.2	2.6	08
Tamil Nadu	2.1	2.5	2.9	6.1	4.8	18.4	00	2.9	3.4	3.5	00	9.8
Tripura	6.7	3.1	4.3	4.1	5.7	23.9	4.8	4.3	7.8	13.5	9.3	39.7
Uttar Pradesh	.27	.27	.36	00	00	0.9	5.0	3.9	3.5	12.0	14.9	39.3
Uttarakhand	.78	1.3	1.3	00	2.5	5.9	1.1	.20	1.2	2.5	00	05
West Bengal	15.4	17.7	19.9	27.0	21.5	101.5	21.5	24.9	23.2	48.5	52.1	170.2
Total	300	252.7	330	380	400	1667.7	390.2	339.7	399	999.8	720.9	2849.6

Source: Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.

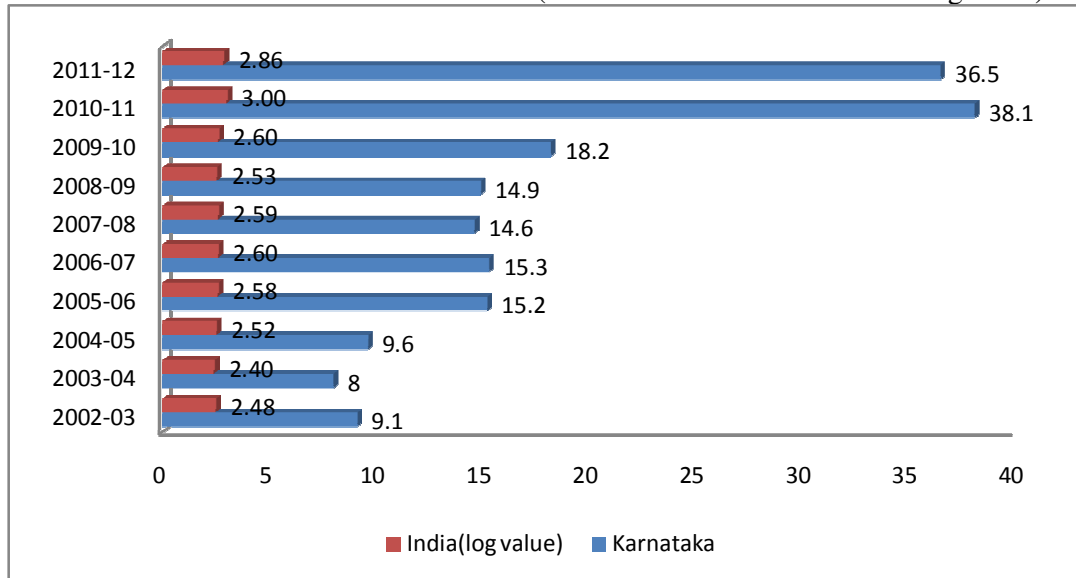
The Union Government of India has been allocating more financial resources for implementing tribal development programmes under the Article 275(1) of the

Indian Constitution. This could be seen from the funds released under the 10th Plan and 11th Plan. (Table 3.7) and figure 3.5.

Figure: 3.5

Funds Released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the 10th and 11th Plan (up 2011 December)

(Karnataka in Crore & India in Log value)



Under this Special Area Programme, 100 percent grant is provided by the Ministry to meet the cost of such project for tribal development, undertaken by a State Government, for (1) raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas, and (2) for welfare of the tribal people to bring them at par with the rest of the State. The grants are provided to the States on the basis of the percentage of ST population in the State. While the guidelines for release and utilization of grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India was last revised in the year 2002, this has been further modified in January 2008 indicating the following procedural changes for the XI Plan:

- (a) Focus to be for generation of community welfare assets like schools, skilled teaching, nutritional support, drinking water, etc.;
- (b) Innovative grants strictly meant for innovative schemes - in terms of final output/ outcome or methods of delivery;
- (c) Every State to formulate and operate efficient monitoring of the programmes on their own, since Ministry cannot play such a large role in these;
- (d) Ministry to do secondary level monitoring. (Ibid PP-90)

Main features of guidelines laid down in 2002 are as follows; these have to be read along with the procedural modifications prescribed in January 2008:

- (1) Prior to 2000-01, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India used to be released as block grants to States. Since then, the fund is provided for taking up specific projects for creation and up gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the State;
- (2) The States are to identify the areas /sectors critical to enhancement of the Human Development Index (HDI) and projects can be taken up for bridging gaps in critical infrastructure;
- (3) People's participation in planning and implementation of schemes and projects has been envisaged in the guidelines. Due regard is to be given to the provisions of the States Panchayats Acts, and the PESA Act, 1996;
- (4) Integrated and holistic approach for preparing micro plans for ITDP/MADA/Cluster through multi-disciplinary teams is also envisaged;
- (5) At least 30Percent projects are to be targeted to benefit women;
- (6) 2Percent of the grants may be used for project management, training, MIS, administrative expenses, monitoring and evaluation;
- (7) Up to 10Percent of the allocation to the State can be used with prior approval of the Ministry for the maintenance of infrastructure;
- (8) 10Percent of the total allocation of funds out of grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is allocated as innovative grant. From among the 26 States - for the TSP States only those States qualify who adopt the TSP approach, i.e. which have earmarked funds at least in proportion to the population of STs in the State, placed them in one budget head under Tribal Development / Welfare Department and spent minimum 75Percent of allocation under TSP during the last three years. In the case of 4 tribal majority States, utilization of 75Percent of the grants of Central sector schemes of the Ministry by a State qualifies it for consideration of innovative grants.

Scheduled Areas:

The scheduled tribes live in contiguous areas unlike other communities. It is, therefore, much simpler to have an area approach for development activities as well as regulatory provisions to protect their interests.

In order to protect the interests of scheduled tribes with regard to land and other social issues, various provisions have been enshrined in the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

The Fifth Schedule under Article 244(1) of Constitution defines “Scheduled Areas” as such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of that State. Under this scheduled Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand tribes are benefiting.

The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 (2) of the Constitution relates to those areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram which are declared as “tribal areas” and provides for District or Regional Autonomous Councils for such areas. These councils have wide ranging legislative, judicial and executive powers.

Purpose and Advantage of Scheduled Areas:

Scheduled Areas have certain distinct provisions meant to protect and benefit tribals:

- (a) The Governor of a State, which has Scheduled Areas, is empowered to make regulations in respect of the following:
 - (i) Prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals;
 - (ii) Regulate the business of money lending to the members of scheduled tribes. In making any such regulation, the Governor may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State, which is applicable to the area in question.
- (b) The Governor may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to such area subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify;
- (c) The Governor of a State having Scheduled Areas therein, shall annually, or whenever so required by the President of India, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive

power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said area;

- (d) Tribes Advisory Councils [TAC] shall be established in States having Scheduled Areas. A TAC may also be established in any State having Scheduled Tribes, but not Scheduled Areas, on the direction of the President of India. The TAC should consist of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth should be from the representatives of Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. The role of TAC is to advise the State Government on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, as may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (e) The Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, vide which the provisions of Panchayats, contained in Part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Scheduled Areas, also contains special provisions for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes.(GOI, MTA, Annual Report 2012)

The Sixth Schedule:

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India under Article 244 makes provisions for the administration of tribal areas through Autonomous District/ Regional Councils in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura.

The District or Regional Councils are empowered to make rules with the approval of the Governor with regard to matters like establishment, construction or management of primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle ponds, ferries, fisheries, roads, road transport and water-ways in the district. The Autonomous Councils of the North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong have been granted additional powers to make laws with respect to other matters like secondary education, agriculture, social security and social insurance, public health and sanitation, minor irrigation etc. The Councils have also been conferred powers under the Civil Procedure Code and Criminal Procedure Code for trial of certain suits and offences, as also the powers of a revenue authority for their area for collection of revenue and taxes and other powers for the regulation and management of natural resources...

Programmes for Development of Forest Villages:

Prior to Independence, habitations were set up in forest areas for secured availability of labour force for various forestry operations. Over the years, these habitations grew into villages. These villages are outside the revenue administration of the districts and have, therefore, missed the fruits of development. A process of conversion of these forest villages into revenue villages is underway. However, there are about 2,474 such identified forest villages in 12 States. These States and number of Forest villages are: Assam (499), Chhattisgarh (425), Gujarat (199), Jharkhand (24), Meghalaya (23), Madhya Pradesh (893), Mizoram (85), Orissa (20) Tripura (62), Uttara Khnad(61), Uttar Pradesh (13)and West Bengal (170).Grants releases under SCA to TSP managed by State Forest Departments. Most of the inhabitants in these villages are tribals. The level of development in these villages is not at par with rest of the areas in the State. Development of forest villages having about 2.5 lakh tribal families was one of the thrust areas of tribal development.

State Programmes for Promotion of Education among Tribes:

Education is an important component of human resource development strategy as is well known, education create both direct and indirect benefits to the individuals and society. Thus Government of India has laid more emphasis upon the educational development of tribal people during the last fifty years. There are both Government and NGOs participation in the educational development of tribal children and adolescents in different Indian States.

Thus we shall explain the attempts made by the State to develop educational infrastructure in tribal areas and also try to identify the problems of education for the tribes in India.

Let us now briefly review the different definitions of the concept of human resource development. This would serve as a introduction to this part of the study.

Human resource development is the process of increasing the knowledge the skills, and the capacities of the people in the society. In economic terms it could be described as the accumulation of human capital and its effective investment in the development of economy. (Fredric Harbison and Charles A. Myers; 1959).

Human resources are developed in several ways, Fredric Harbision and Charles A. Myers; 1959, 2-3) have identified the following methods of human resource development.

“The most obvious is by formal education beginning with primary or first-level education containing with various forms of secondary education and higher education including the colleges, universities and higher technical institutions. Second, human resource are also ‘on- the- job’ through systematic or informal training programmes in employing institutions; in adult education programme and through membership in various political ,social, religious and cultural groups;

Adam smith has stressed the significance of education in economic growth at various stages of his classic “the wealth of Nations”. He include the human resources in his concept of “fixed Capital” Adam Smith (1937 Ed.265-266)

“The productive capacity of labour is predominantly a produced means of production representing the human capital, created largely by investment in education. Even if the numerous social benefits of the education of an individual that accrue to the family, the neighbours, the employers, the co-workers, and the society are the excluded from consideration from the purely economic point of view the role of human capital and the important part played by education in its formation tends a new dimension to education in planned development” M.S.Huq (1975;69)

Defining Human Capital definition- Jhon Black (2002: PP 213-14) defines “Human Capital as the present discounted value of the additional productivities over and above the product of unskilled labour of people with skills and qualifications. Human capital may be acquired through explicit training or on the job experience like physical capital; it is liable to obsolescence through technology or tastes. Unlike physical capital, it cannot be sold in a society without slavery; this means that it cannot be used as collateral for loans. The training needed to create capital has to be paid for. Training for firm specific human capital which does not improve workers earning ability outside the firm, can be provided by employer. General or vocational human capital which can be used by other employers will increase outside earning power. So employer is in the general reluctant to provide this type of training. The

cost of creating human capital thus mostly falls on individuals or their families, charitable institutions or the State”.

The tribal education in India today is undergoing the above said process of human resources development. Tribal human resources development is very slow, low and poor quality on one hand and the tribal children and the youth enrollment is low in some educational courses and negligible in others.

Between the years 1951 to 2011 the State and NGOs are participating in educational development/empowerment. The Government of India is directly participating in building and maintaining primary and secondary school education facilities in tribal areas. The Union and State Governments are financing the primary and secondary education for the tribal children. The Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and an Ashram Schools are directly funded by the Union government of India. It is a 100percent central sector scheme, where as the Murarji Residential Schools is sponsored by the state government. NGOs are encouraging to establish and operate Ekalavya Model Residential schools and Ashram Schools.

1. The Ekalavya Model Residential schools: are established with a view to provide good quality education to the tribal population under the Article 275(L) of the constitution of India. It was decided to start 100 Model Residential schools for provide education from class 7th to class 12th like Jawahar Navodhya School since 1997 to 98 as national programme. These 100 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools are spread in 22 States of India. Of which 92 Ekalavya Model residential Schools are found functional. Every year fresh applications are invited from the State government to start new Ekalavya Model Residential Schools. Thus during 2010-11 35 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools and 14 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools during 2011-12 were established. The purpose of the Ekalavya Model Residential Schools is to prepare tribal adolescents to participate further in medical and technical as well as professional educational courses.

The Planning Commission have provided budgetary support for Special Area Programme-Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The annual allocation made to State Government during the X Plan period in crore Rs: 1710 and XI plan period in crore Rs: 4057.

2. Scheme for Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys:

In view of poverty of the tribals, their children were helped by way of free boarding and lodging while studying. This is a good and major support service in tribal education while help to the enrollment and retention of tribal children.

The Scheme for Construction of ST Girls' Hostels was started during the Third Plan period. A separate scheme for Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Boys was launched in 1989-90. Both schemes were merged into one scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan.

3. Scheme for the Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas:

The scheme is operational in tribal sub plan States and Union Territories, Administration since 1990-91. The objective of the scheme is to promote and extend educational facilities to scheduled tribe students including PTGs. Ashram Schools provide education with residential facilities in an environment conducive to learning. The scheme covers all the Tribal Sub-plan areas of the country spread over 22 States and 2 Union Territories. The educational coverage is for Ist standard to VIIth standard. So this scheme has been helping to the tribal children to obtain basic education with free of cost nearby their habitat.

4. Scholarship Schemes and Book Bank

This is a student support service programme. To promote and to fulfill the needs of the tribal students at the time of study, to provide financial assistance to tribal students for continue their education and to provide the facilities for all round development through education including to support for the higher education and also in the field of research of the tribal students. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and States are supporting through scheme like Post Metric Scholarships, Top-Class Education Scholarship Scheme, National Overseas Scholarship Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship, Scheme of Book Bank, Upgradation of Merit, National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Higher Studies in Abroad, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship, Scheme of Top Class Education for STs and for Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. For the implementation of the above educational schemes Ministry is providing adequate grants through various programmes. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12, PP, 111-112)

National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation:

The government of India has adopted an organisational or special agency approach to promote economic development of the weaker section like women and tribes.

Thus, the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) was incorporated in April, 2001 as a Government company and granted license under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (A company not for profit) to have an exclusive focus on the economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes (STs). NSTFDC is a fully Government of India owned undertaking under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. It is an apex organisation for providing financial assistance for income generating scheme for the economic development of scheduled tribes. Economic development of scheduled tribes on sustainable basis is the mission of NSTFDC. The broad objectives of NSTFDC are as under:

- (1) Identification of economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self employment and raise their level of income.
- (2) Up gradation of skills and processes used by the Scheduled Tribes by providing both institutional and on the job training;
- (3) To make the existing State/ UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations and other developmental agencies engaged in the economic development of Scheduled Tribes, more effective.
- (4) To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting necessary training to their staff.
- (5) To monitor the implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and to assess the impact and improve the implementation process through evaluation.(MTA,2011-12,PP,102).

The main functions of the NSTFDC are: a)To provide concessional finance for viable income generating schemes/ projects through the Central/ State Channelizing agencies and other agencies for the economic development of eligible Scheduled Tribes. b) To provide support for capacity building of beneficiaries as well as officials of SCAs through Skill development and entrepreneurship orientation.

The Corporation provides financial assistance in the form of term loan under income generating activities and marketing support assistance. The major programmes of NSTFDC are as under:

a. Income Generating Activities:

(1) **Term Loan under Income Generating activities:** NSTFDC provides Term Loan for viable schemes costing upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs perunit. Under the scheme, the financial assistance of NSTFDC is extended upto 90Percent cost of the scheme and the balance is met by way of subsidy/ promoter's contribution/margin money.

(2) **Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana:** (AMSY): This is an exclusive scheme for the economic development of Scheduled Tribal **Women** beneficiaries. Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides Term Loan up to 90Percent for projects costing up to Rs. 50,000/- per unit. This financial assistance is extended at highly concessional interest rate of 4Percent chargeable from beneficiaries.

(3) **Scheme for Self Help Groups (SHGs):** It is a specific scheme for extending financial assistance for Self-Help Groups and financial assistance is extended for the scheme(s) having unit cost upto Rs. 25 lakh per SHGs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is extended up to 90Percent of the cost of the scheme subject to investment per member not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- per unit. Minimum promoter's contribution under the scheme is 10Percent of the cost of the unit.

(4) **Micro Credit Scheme:** In order to provide small loans to the eligible Scheduled Tribes, for undertaking Self Employment Ventures/Activities, the Corporation introduced a "Micro Credit Scheme" for extending financial assistance to Self Help Groups. Under the scheme, NSTFDC provides loan upto Rs.35,000/- per member and Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per SHG.

b. Marketing Support Assistance:

Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for fulfil the working capital requirement of the agencies engaged in undertaking procurement and marketing of minor forest produces and other related products of Scheduled Tribes.

c. Financial assistance extended by NSTFDC by way of Grant:

In order to create opportunities for Self employment/ employment, financial assistance in the form of grant is provided for skill and entrepreneurial development of eligible Scheduled Tribes.

Performance of the Corporation: The NSTFDC has notionally allocated Rs. 160.00 crore for sanction of schemes. During the year, as on 31.12.2011, the Corporation has sanctioned 149 numbers of schemes under income generating activities having its share of Rs. 157.8 crore for economic upliftment of 101025 numbers of beneficiaries. The above includes, sanction of Rs. 16.55 crore for economic upliftment of 6197 women beneficiaries under AMSY and Rs. 5.63 crores for 3923 number of beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme.

Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd: (TRIFED):

The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) is a Multi-State Cooperative Society. It was set up in 1987 under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 (now the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002).

TRIFED is now functioning both as a service provider and market developer for tribal products. Further in the role as a capacity builder, it imparts training to ST Artisans and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers.

Government extends the grants- in –aid to TRIFED under the Scheme: “Market Development of Tribal Products/ Produce Products” for undertaking the following four main activities:

- (i) Retail Marketing Development Activity; (ii) MFP Marketing Development Activity;
- (iii) Vocational Training, Skill Up-gradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and MFP Gatherers ;(iv) Research & Development/Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Activity. The 11th Plan allocation for this scheme is Rs.69.59 crore.

TRIFED registered considerable growth in retail marketing of tribal products. It reached a level of making an increase of 20Percent; every year. - Presently, Tribes India

is operating with 33 own outlets and 17 outlets on consignment sale basis in association with State level organizations engaged in promotion of handicrafts.

The outlet established by TRIFED at Commonwealth Games Village received overwhelming response from the participants. It is organized one Aadishilp at Bhopal in partnership with Tribal Research Institute, and organized a painting exhibition at Hirji Hall of Jehangir Art Gallery, Fort Mumbai. TRIFED held 26 Tribal Artisan Mela wherein 400 tribal artisans participated in 14 states.

TRIFED undertook the following major projects/activities in the MFP sector for tribal MFP gatherer's training and capability building: (a) Mahuwa Flower Development Activity: (2700) (b) Lac Cultivation and Processing Activity (650): (c) Leaf Cups and Plates Training 4. Gum- picker's Activities (423) (d) Honey Gatherers Development Activity e) Tribal Artisans Training and Capability Building (34).

The Scheduled Tribes, the majority of whom live in forest areas, depend on Minor Forest Produce (MFP) like tamarind, honey, sal leaves, tendu patta, mahua flowers, mahua seeds collection of honey, amble nut etc. for their livelihood. More MFP items are seasonal and are also perishable in nature. Tribes are collect MFP for their own consumption/ use as well as for sale. They sell their MFP stock at weekly bazaars held at nearby areas at a low cash price or for barter. Tribes, in general, are ignorant of the market value of these products elsewhere, lack of direct contact with outside markets, have no collective bargaining power and lack holding capacity to deal with the seasonal and perishable goods. This led to exploitation of the poor tribes in some areas by some unscrupulous middlemen and traders, resulting in a raw deal to tribes for their MFP.

In order to help for tribes, the State Governments nationalized selected major MFPs and also established State-level Government Organizations (like State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs). Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) etc. with the mandate to purchase MFP from tribals paying them remunerative prices for their MFP.

The Central Sector Scheme Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP operations was launched in 1992-93 to help these State-level organizations. Grants in- Aid are extended to these organizations under this Scheme through their respective State Governments for:-

1. Increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be;
2. Strengthening the share capital base of the Corporation for undertaking MFP operations thereby increasing the quantum of MFP presently handled;
3. Setting up of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary;
4. Establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals;
5. Giving consumption loans to the tribals; and
6. Supplementing Research & Development (R&D) activities/ efforts. (Ibid, pp, 126)

LAMPS, as instruments of tribal development, were being organized by India since 1974, even before the Bawa Committee recommendations. Some co-operative societies on these lines were formed in some states, particularly since the first five year plan. They were also called “Forest Labour Contract Societies”, “Labour Contract Multipurpose Societies” and “Large Sized Adimjati Multipurpose Societies” etc.

LAMPS have been introduced as part of the tribal sub plan. The tribal sub plan is a comprehensive framework aiming at socio-economic development of tribes and protection from the exploitation by other groups of the society, by including the tribal development as the 7th point of the 20 point programme adopted by the Government of India in 1975.

In India, more than 4425 LAMPS are working with more than 60 lakh members. In Karnataka 23 LAMPS are working with 91,419 members in the tribal area, for the upliftment of the socio-economic life of the tribal community.

Programmes for Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs):

Among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)). Most of these groups are small in number, have not attained any significant

level of social and economic progress and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. Therefore, they become the most vulnerable sections among the scheduled tribes. Priorities are, therefore, required to be accorded for their protection and development, and checking the declining trend of their population.(Ministry of Tribal Affairs Annual Report 2011-12, PP,156)

Thus the State has assumed the responsibility to protect and create opportunities for socio-economic development of the PTGs in India. So during 1980-1997 both Central and State government are providing funds for the development of PTGs. It was found that the States were not efficiently using the funds. There were administrative lapses, in efficiency and corrupt practices in this regard. Thus since 1997-98 the government decided to implement a programmes for protection and development of the primitive tribes by itself. Hence financing, protective and development programmes benefit of PTGs has become a Central sector scheme.

The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) among scheduled tribes. The scheme is extremely flexible because it enables every State to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to their PTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, and installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janshree Beema Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PTGs, more particularly for the PTGs who are nomadic in nature. The funds under this scheme are made available for those items/activities which are very crucial for the survival, protection and development of PTGs and are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution.(Ibid,PP,156)

The government of India with the co-operation of the State government has adopted the Conservation Cum development Plan approach to promote socio-economic development of the PTGs. In implementing CCD Plan along with government implementation missionary the NGOs are also involve. The NGOs engaged in development activities for PTGs receive a grants-in -aid directly from the

Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Government of India has shown good awareness and interest in designing and implementing development plan for various tribes which are at different level of threats and development. The necessary funds are released for implementing CCD programme in the State like Madhya Pradesh, Jarkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka etc.,

It is a 100percent Central Sector Scheme. The funds are generally released to States/NGOs in one instalment in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. Funds in favour of NGOs are released directly by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in accordance with CCD Plan. On the basis of the Plan CCD plans, during 2010-11 Rs 178.78 crore has been released to 10 State (Ibid, PP, 158)

Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY):

The State has neglected the health needs of the PTGs 'between' 1951-1991 without providing for basic health care service the goal at achieving the protection of the lives of PTGs can not be realized. So of late, during the year 2004-05, the Union Government decided to provide insurance cover to one earning member of each PTG family throughout the country under Janashree Beema Yojana of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and cover all PTG families within the remaining 3 years of the Tenth Five Year Plan. During 2004-05, an amount of Rs.5.00 crore was released to 16 States to cover 1 lakh earning members of PTG families and during 2005-06, Rs.10.00 crore was released to 15 States/UTs to cover 2 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2006-07, Rs.5.48 crore was released to 9 States to cover 1.095 lakh earning members of PTG families. During 2007-08, Rs.1.12 crore was released to 04 States to cover 22400 earning members of PTG families. During 2008-09 no State/UT demanded funds for this scheme. Thus intotal, Rs.21.59 crore has been released to cover 4, 31,900 earning heads of PTG families since 2004-05. The year-wise details of release of funds to States/UT under Janashree Beema Yojana are following benefits would be provided to those whose lives have been insured:

- (i) Payment of Rs.50,000/- to nearest kith and kin of the person whose life is insured in case of accidental death or permanent disability caused;
- (ii) Payment of Rs.20,000/- to nearest kith and kin in case of natural death;

(iii) Payment of Rs.20, 000/- in case of partial disability; and

(iv) Educational grant of Rs.300/- per quarter for 2 children of the life insured, studying in Class IX and above. (Ibid, PP-158)

Gender Issues:

The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels. Active participation of women in the entire development process is essential for the overall socioeconomic development of any country. Therefore, raising the status of women in general and that of socially and economically backward women in particular is not just a moral imperative but also a strategic one.(Ibid, PP,171)

The introduction of the capitalist mode of production land rights over agriculture land, individual property rights have slowly but defiantly creating economic inequalities within the tribal society, but they are also creating gender base inequality. Therefore the government has felt the need for addressing the issues in gender inequalities within the tribal society and economy.

The Ministry provides grants to the States under Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub-Plan and under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes for the development of the Schedule Tribes and for creation of infrastructure in tribal areas. The Ministry also implements the following schemes, which are focused on the upliftment of tribal girls and women in the field of education and employment so that they lead a life of self-confidence and dignity.

Low female literacy among STs being a particular concern, the gender-specific scheme of "Setting up Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas" introduced in 1993-94, and renamed as "Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts". The revised scheme became effective from 1st April 2008. The revised scheme is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy Districts where the ST population is 25Percent or more, and ST female literacy rate is below 35Percent, or its fractions, as per 2001 census. Any other tribal block in a district, other than aforesaid 54 identified districts, which has scheduled tribe population 25Percent or above, and tribal female literacy rate below 35Percent or its fractions, as per 2001 census, are also covered. The areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and naxalite affected areas are given priority. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women, through facilitating 100Percent enrolment of tribal girls in the identified Districts or Blocks, more particularly in naxal affected areas and in areas inhabited by PTGs, and reducing drop-outs at the elementary level by creating the required ambience for education. The scheme is implemented through Voluntary Organizations (VOs)/ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and autonomous society/ institutions of State Government/ Union Territory Administration. The scheme lays emphasis on providing hostel facilities to enable them to attend regular schools and wherever schools are not available within five km distance, both schooling and hostel facilities may be considered. The revised scheme envisages the convergence with the schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyalaya of Ministry of Human Resource Development. It meets the requirement of primary level students as well as middle/secondary level students and provides residential facility to ST girl students to ensure their retention in schools. Besides formal education, the revised scheme also takes care of skill up gradation of ST girls in various vocations. The revised scheme also envisages establishment of District Education Support Agency (DESA) in each low literacy district who will make efforts to ensure 100Percent enrolment and also play the role of monitor, facilitator and support linkages with various institutions.

Under the scheme 'Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India' funds are released to State Governments for taking up specific projects for creation

and up-gradation of critical infrastructure required to bring the tribal areas at par with the rest of the country. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the concerns/issues affecting women should occupy central position in preparation of the projects/schemes, including the involvement of women, right from the planning to the implementation stage. The projects should be so planned that substantial benefits, at least 30Percent in proportion, are targeted for women.

Under the scheme for construction of hostels for ST boys and girls, 100 percent central funding is provided to States/UTs for construction of hostels for ST girls at school, college, university and vocational education levels. The main objective of the scheme is to promote education among ST students by providing hostel accommodation to such students who are not in a position to continue their education because of their poor economic condition, and the remote location of their villages. The scheme provides for the construction of new hostels and extension of existing hostel buildings for students. Under the scheme of establishment of Ashram schools in Tribal Sub-Plan areas, 100 percent central funding is provided for the construction of Ashram schools for ST girls. These revisions were introduced from 1-4-2008 and are expected to have a profound impact on the increase in education among ST girls.(Ibid,PP,172).

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation is an apex institution under Ministry of Tribal Affairs, for economic development of scheduled tribes by extending concessional financial assistance for income generating scheme(s)/ project(s). The Corporation is having an exclusive scheme for economic development of scheduled tribe's women titled Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY). Under the scheme the Corporation provides financial assistance up to 90Percent of the scheme/project having unit cost up to Rs.50, 000/- at highly concessional rate of interest @ 4Percent p.a. chargeable from beneficiaries (Ibid, PP, 172).

Under AMSY during the year, as on 31.12.2010, NSTFDC sanctioned Rs. 4.16 crore for economic upliftment of 1306 women beneficiaries and Rs. 4.63 crores for 1784 number of beneficiaries under Micro Credit Scheme.

The Corporation also extends its financial assistance for women beneficiaries under other income generating schemes including marketing support assistance.

Further the Corporation is making all endeavours to cover more women beneficiaries under NSTFDC financial assistance.

Appropriate care has been taken to allocate resource for schemes like Visits to States for 10 to 12 days to learn about the changes in life styles of the tribal people of the other States. It is decided to reserve 50 percent of the seats in EMRS and Ashram schools tribal girls. In addition to that for the promotion of higher education and research knowledge 50 percent of the seats reserved for the tribal girls. About 30 percent of the funds are kept for women beneficiaries to spend for income generation activities under different tribal development programmes.

Table 3.8
Scheme wise Expenditure for Tribal Development in India 2003-04 to 2011-12
(Up to December-2011)

Schemes	Rs in Crore									
	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	
Special Central Assistance to TSP and 275(1)	714	827	1068	1216	1068.5	1120.6	1380.3	1931.6	1498.1	
Grants in aid to NGOs	27.0	30.1	26.3	31.5	36.8	43.1	49.75	51.14	31.7	
VTC for Tribal Areas	5.2	5.07	00	8.5	9.0	8.5	2.00	6.88	03.4	
Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women	5.8	7.7	6.2	13.9	19.8	40.0	33.5	37.6	10.4	
Price Support to TRIFED Market Development of Tribal Products	6.0	6.0	4.0	9	20.50	21.2	19.4	14.5	16.50	
State Tribal Development Co-operation for MFP	4.5	8.0	12.8	17.9	18.4	16.0	10.0	15.00	11.5	
Development of PTGs	16.1	21.1	22.7	31.3	57.9	192.1	83.6	232.4	158.4	
Support to NSTFDC	17.5	24.7	00	00	00	00	00	70	35.0	
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs	00	00	8.0	15.9	26.0	31.1	30.0	60.7	62.0	
Institutional Excellence for Top Class	00	00	00	00	0.13	0.1	1.8	5.	3.9	
National Overseas Scholarship Scheme	00	00	00	00	0.13	0.01	0.30	0.3	0.34	
Scheme for PMS, Book Bank, and Up Gradation of Merits of ST	67.1	102	211	256	201.3	226.7	271.3	556.6	670.1	
Scheme of Hostels	18.5	13	14	22.7	26.0	59.0	59.0	73.0	37.6	
Establishment of Ashrama Schools	6.47	5.5	0.6	15.5	20.0	30.0	41.0	65.0	68.7	
Research Information and Mass Education	2.53	5.0	00	05.1	1.69	2.79	3.2	3.71	3.2	
Information Technology and Monitoring Evaluation	0.4	1.5	1.7	02.0	0.56	0.35	0.4	0.43	0.1	
Total	891.1	1056.6	1375	1645	1506.7	1791.5	1985.5	3123.5	2610.9	

Source: GOI Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, Various Years.

Table 3.8 deals with scheme wise development expenditure incurred on tribal economic development, the union government and state government have been increasing substantially the financial resources allocation to tribal economic development programmes, the development and welfare programmes for primitive tribes, the tribals human resources development programme etc,. The above allocation made by the Union Government reveals that in all the years SAC to TSP has received highest grants from the total allocation among the various developmental schemes of the tribal development. Development scheme of PGTs and grants in aid to NGOs are also attracted increasing level of grants from every year. So it indicates that the voluntary scheme and development of the PTGs has priority among the schemes of tribal development. Support to TRIFD, development of cooperative for MFPs and support to NSTFDC are also attracting more fund for strengthen the economic status of the tribes. Educational development schemes like educational complex in low literacy pockets for development of women, schemes of hostel various scholarship schemes, book bank, establishment of Ashram schools and research and information technology schemes have also receiving more grants at the increasing level. Thus it indicate the Government of India has giving more concentration on the development of the tribal education as well as human resource development.

3.7 Education, Health and Economic Status of Tribes in India

Tribes in India, geographically and culturally, are at widely different stages of social as well as economic development and their problems differ from area to area within their own groups. The tribal man lives not only for himself alone, but also he is an integral part of the community to which he belongs. The identity of interest between the individuals and the community is real, bearing profoundly on tribal attitudes.

Educational Empowerment of Tribes in India:

Scheduled Tribes are one of the most deprived and marginalized groups with respect to education, a host of programs and measures were initiated since Independence. Elementary education is a priority area in the Tribal sub-plans from the 5th Five Year Plan. Education of ST children is considered important, not only

because of the Constitutional obligation but also as a crucial input for the total development of tribal communities.

Article 46 of the Constitution states that, "The State shall promote, with special care, the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation". Articles 330, 332, 335, 338 to 342 and the entire Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution deal with special provisions for implementation of the objectives set forth in Article 46. These provisions need to be fully utilised for the benefit of these weaker sections in our society.

After independence, the Government of India has taken number of steps to strengthen the educational base of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Pursuant to the National Policy on Education-1986 and the Programme of Action (POA)-1992, the following special provisions for SCs and STs have been incorporated in the existing schemes of the Departments of Elementary Education and Literacy and Secondary and Higher Education: (a) relaxed norms for opening of primary/middle schools; a primary school within one km walking distance from habitations of population up to 200 instead of habitations of up to 300 population. (b) Abolition of tuition fee in all States in Government Schools at least up to the upper primary level. In fact, most of the states have abolished tuition fees for SC/ST students up to the senior secondary level. (c) Incentives like free textbooks, uniforms, stationery, schools bags, etc., for these students. (d) The Constitutional (86th Amendment) Bill, notified on 13 December 2002, provides for free and compulsory elementary education as a Fundamental Right, for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. (e) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): SSA is a historic stride towards achieving the long cherished goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) through a time bound integrated approach, in partnership with States. SSA, which promises to change the face of elementary education sector of the country, aims to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age groups by 2010. The main features of the programme are: (i) focus on girls, especially belonging to SC/ST communities and minority groups. (ii) Back to school campus for out of school girls. (iii) Free textbooks for girls. (iv) Special coaching

remedial classes for girls and a congenial learning environment. (v) Teachers' sensitisation programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities. (vi) Special focus for innovative projects related to girls education. (vii) Recruitment of 50 per cent female teachers. (GOI, National Policy on Education)

It is in this context that we need to define the role of tribal education. For us, educating tribal communities in a more concrete sense means to facilitate processes, which will enable tribal representatives to:

- (a) Develop an analytical capacity for assessing their external and internal environment impacting on their own communities;
- (b) Develop confidence and capacity to articulate their interests and perspective thereby participating in decision making processes leading to better governance;
- (c) Develop skills to initiate local relevant alternatives to improve livelihoods and challenge external pressures;
- (d) Value self and community history with a critical appreciation of traditional knowledge systems. (Nafisa Goga,D,Souza, Lay 2003)

Many tribal schools are plagued by high dropout rates. Children attend for the first three to four years of primary school and gain a smattering of knowledge, only to lapse into illiteracy later. Few who enter continue up to the tenth grade; of those who do, few manage to finish high school. Therefore, very few are eligible to attend institutions of higher education, where the high rate of attrition continues. Members of agrarian tribes often are reluctant to send their children to school, needing them, they say, to work in the fields. On the other hand, in those parts of the northeast where tribes have generally been spared the wholesale onslaught of outsiders, schooling has helped tribal people to secure political and economic benefits. The education system there has provided a corps of highly trained tribal members in the professions and high-ranking administrative posts.

Table: 3.9

Literacy among the S.Ts and All Social Groups in India

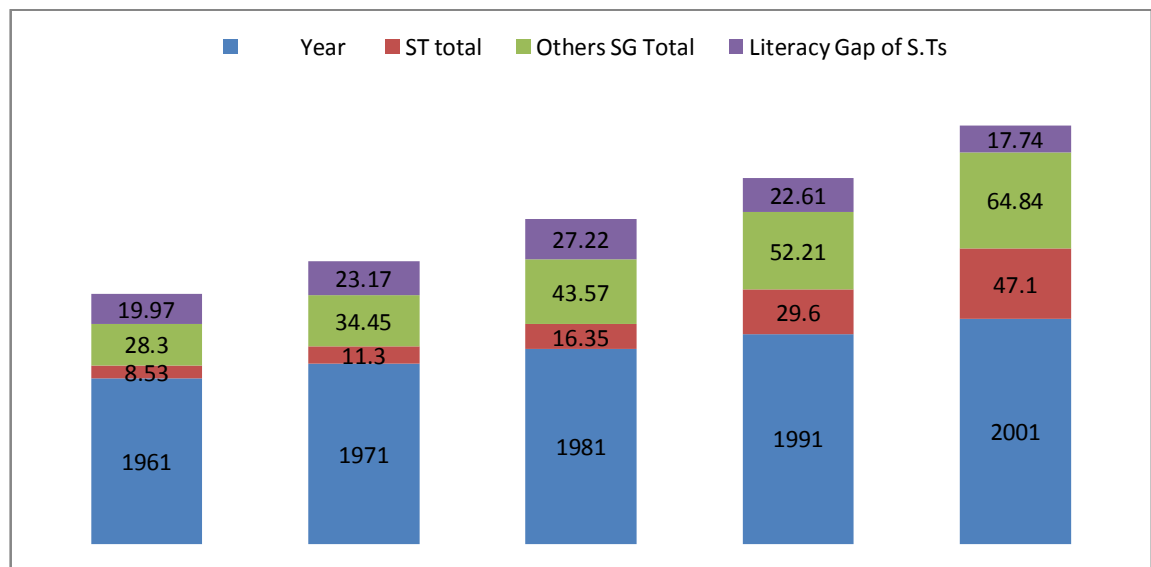
(In Percent)

Year	S.Ts			Literacy Gap of S.Ts	All social groups		
	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1961	13.83	3.16	8.53	19.97	40.40	15.35	28.30
1971	17.63	4.85	11.30	23.17	45.96	21.97	34.45
1981	24.52	8.04	16.35	27.22	56.38	29.76	43.57
1991	40.65	18.19	29.60	22.61	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001	59.17	34.76	47.10	17.74	75.25	53.67	64.84

Source: Census Documents

Figure: 3.6

Literacy among the S.Ts and Other Social Groups in India.



Literacy: The literacy rate for the total population in India has increased from 52.21percent to 64.84Percent during the period from 1991 to 2001 whereas the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes has increased from 29.60 percent to 47.10Percent. Among ST males literacy increased from 40.65percent to 59.17 percent and among ST female literacy increased from 18.19 percent to 34.76 percent during the same period. The ST female literacy is lower by approximately 21 percentage point as compared to the overall female literacy of the general population. However,

the increase in total as well as female literacy among STs is significant. Literacy rate has increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 47.10 percent in 2001 for STs. While the corresponding increase for total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 64.84 percent in 2001. Literacy rate increased by 17.5 percentage points from 1991 to 2001 for STs and increased by 12.63 percentage points for total population during the same period. Male-female gap in literacy rate increased from 22.46 percentage points in 1991 to 24.41 percentage points in 2001 for STs while it declines from 24.84 percentage points in 1991 to 21.59 percentage points in 2001 for total population. (Ibid, PP,23)

Table 3.10
Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) for Elementary Stage (I-VIII) in India

Figures in Percent

Year	Scheduled Tribes			Total Population		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1995-1996	105.7	75.1	90.9	86.9	69.4	78.5
1999-2000	99.3	70.9	85.2	90.1	72.0	81.3
2000-2001	102.5	73.5	88.0	90.3	72.4	81.6
2001-2002	99.8	77.3	88.9	90.7	73.6	82.4
2002-2003	86.7	73.9	80.5	85.4	79.3	82.5
2003-2004	90.6	81.1	86.1	87.9	81.4	84.8
2004-2005	108.5	95.8	102.4	96.9	89.9	93.5
2005-2006	119.9	100.6	106.4	98.5	91.0	94.9
2006-2007	114.7	104.2	109.6	100.4	93.5	97.1
2007-2008	122.0	116.6	119.4	100.4	99.1	99.8

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for elementary stage (Classes I-VIII) is defined as percentage of the enrolment in Elementary stage to the estimated child population in the age group of 6 to below 14 years. GER has increased from 102.4 percent in 2004-05 to 109.6 percent in 2006-07 for all STs and from 93.5 percent in 2004-05 to 100.5 percent in 2007-08 for total population. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in respect of all categories and Scheduled tribes at elementary stage (I-VIII) is given in the enrolments in these stages include underage and overage and hence the total percentage may be more than 100 in some cases. Gender disparity in GER at

elementary stage declined 12.7 percentage points in 2004-05 to 10.5 percentage points in 2007-08 for ST children and declines 7.0 percentage points in 2004-05 to 6.9 percentage points in 2007-08 for total population.

Table3.11
Dropout Rates of ST and General

In Percent

SEX	CLASS I-IV			CLASS I-VIII			CLASS I-X		
	GM	ST	GAP	GM	ST	GAP	GM	ST	GAP
BOYS	31.8	42.6	-10.7	50.4	65.0	-14.6	60.4	77.8	-17.4
GIRLS	25.4	42.0	-16.6	51.3	67.1	-15.8	63.9	80.7	-16.8
TOTAL	29.0	42.3	-13.3	50.8	65.9	-15.1	61.9	79.0	-17.1

Source: Selected Educational Statistics of India

Drop out ratio of the ST boys and girls are higher than the rate of GM in the all class levels. The gap of the drop out rat between the ST and GM is increasing in all the class level. The drop out rate of the GM and ST are in the Class I-X is higher than the class I-IV and I-VIII and dropout rate is also increasing from class I-IV to Class I-X. Girls drop out rate is higher than the Boys both in GM and ST in all the class levels. But ST girl's dropout rate is very higher than the GM. Because the practice early marriage and traditional belief of tribes in accessibility of the school of higher standard. But in recent days mid –day meal scheme and other incentives like opening up of the schools, hostels and in various educational schemes and the role NGOs in educational services caused for the reduction of dropout rates.

Table: 3.12**Literacy Rate and Gap in Literacy Rate of the Total Population and Tribal Population among the States of India: 1991-2001****In Percent**

India/States	Literacy Rates-1991		Gap in Literacy Rate	Literacy Rates-2001		Gap in Literacy Rate
	Total	ST		Total	ST	
India	52.2	29.6	22.6	64.8	47.1	17.7
Andaman and Nicobar	73.0	56.6	16.4	81.3	66.8	14.5
Arunachal Pradesh	41.6	34.4	7.2	54.3	49.6	4.7
Assam	52.9	49.2	3.7	63.3	62.5	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	44.1	17.2	26.9	60.5	37.0	23.4
Bihar	37.5	18.9	18.6	47.0	28.2	18.8
Chandigarh	77.8	NST	-	81.9	NST	-
Chhattisgarh	42.9	26.7	16.2	64.7	52.1	12.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.7	28.2	12.5	57.6	41.2	16.4
Daman and Diu	71.2	52.9	18.3	78.2	63.4	14.8
Delhi	75.3	NST	-	81.7	NST	-
Goa	75.5	42.9	32.6	82.0	55.6	26.1
Gujarat	61.3	36.4	24.9	69.1	47.7	21.4
Haryana	55.8	NST	-	67.9	NST	-
Himachal Pradesh	63.9	47.1	16.8	76.5	65.5	11.0
Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	55.5	37.5	18.0
Jharkhand	41.4	27.5	13.9	53.6	40.7	12.9
Karnataka	56.0	36.0	20.0	66.6	48.3	18.3
Lakshadweep	81.8	80.6	1.2	86.7	86.1	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	44.7	18.4	26.3	63.7	41.2	22.5
Maharashtra	64.9	36.8	28.1	76.9	55.2	21.7
Manipur	59.9	53.6	6.3	70.5	65.9	4.6
Meghalaya	49.1	46.7	2.4	62.6	61.3	1.3
Mizoram	82.3	82.7	0.4	88.8	89.3	0.5
Nagaland	61.6	60.6	1.0	66.6	65.9	0.7
Orissa	49.1	22.3	26.8	63.1	37.4	25.7
Pondicherry	74.7	NST	-	81.2	NST	-
Punjab	58.8	NST-	-	69.7	NST	-
Rajasthan	38.6	19.4	19.2	60.4	44.7	15.7
Sikkim	56.9	59.0	2.1	68.8	67.1	1.7
Tamil Nadu	62.7	27.9	34.8	73.5	41.5	32.0
Tripura	60.4	40.4	20.0	73.2	56.5	16.7
Uttar Pradesh	40.7	20.0	20.7	56.3	35.1	21.2
UttaraKhand	57.8	41.2	16.6	71.6	63.2	8.4
West Bengal	57.7	27.8	29.9	68.6	43.4	25.2

Source: Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI, New Delhi.

The Table 3.12 explains the percentage of literacy gap between STs and all population varies from 0.5 to 32 percentage point during 2001. The States like Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir are having more than 17.7 (i.e. literacy gap at all India) percentage gap of literacy rate between STs vis-a-vis total population during 2001. All States have registered a decline in literacy gap between 1991 to 2001 except in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Although Uttar Pradesh and Bihar maintained almost the same gap as compared to census 1991 but the gap was widened in case of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. States like West Bengal, Orissa, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are having more than 25 percentage point gap of literacy between STs and all population.(Ibid, PP, 40,41)

The educational programme for tribal children has not produced socially desirable out come. First appal there is a high level of school dropout rate between 1st standard to 4th standard and further there is declining school dropout rate between 6th to 7th standard among the tribal children in many States of India. The factor of poverty, parental ignorance, and teacher to bring the tribal children in to the schools, lack of efforts integrate school education with the tribal culture etc, are responsible for high and increasing the school dropout rate among tribal children.

Secondly the dropout rate among tribal children in government schools without boarding facility with the constraint of long distance (exceeding 3 to 5 Km) is a dominant factor responsible for the problem. So in case of tribal society the establishment of residential school like Ashram school with boarding and lodging facility is better option than establishing government schools without hostel facilities.

Thirdly the parents of the tribal children are unaware of the linkage between modern education and income earnings. The tribal people are also ignorant about the benefits of jobs in the urban sector in fact the tribal people have strong basis and fear complex about the urban society or main stream society and economy. This is acting as constraint in the retention of the tribal children in schools. Therefore first appal all the tribal parents should be appropriately informed about the linkage between modern education and socio- economic significance of urban job and modernisation. To achieve this goal the mass media and street plays may be used.

Fourthly the school teacher should have motivation to educate the tribal parent and children about the importance of modern education in helping them to obtain urban jobs for sustainable livelihoods and human security as well as human rights.

Health Indices of STs. versus Others:

India's poor tribal people have far worse health indicators than the general population. Most tribal people live in remote rural hamlets in hilly, forest or desert areas where illiteracy, malnutrition, inadequate access to potable water, and lack of personal hygiene and sanitation make them more vulnerable to disease.

The health care services are delivered at the district, the taluk and at sub taluk level and cluster of villages in India. The allopathic medicine system is introduced in to the tribal areas since 1951 the allopathic medicine system is provided through a hospital concept.

There are curative and preventive health care services afford by a modern health care system, both these types of health care services provided by the hospital. Thus the State is plying highly useful role in providing primary, secondary and tertiary health care services in districts predominantly inhabitant by the tribal population. In effect the tertiary and secondary public hospitals are located in district and taluk level towns. Thus the tribals have not made use of the public hospitals to avail health care services to large extent till very recently. This has created the need for the NGOs intervention in health care services delivery in the tribal areas.

This is compounded by the lack of awareness among these populations about the measures needed to protect their health, their distance from medical facilities, the lack of all-weather roads and affordable transportation, insensitive and discriminatory behaviour by staff at medical facilities, financial constraints and so on. Government programs to raise their health awareness and improve their accessibility to primary health care have not had the desired impact. Not surprisingly, tribal people suffer illnesses of greater severity and duration, with women and children being the most vulnerable. The starkest marker of tribal deprivation is child mortality, with under-five mortality rates among rural tribal children remaining startlingly high, at about 100 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 compared with 82 among all children.

Health is an important factor to determine the quality of the life, efficiency of the people. The good health of the people is determined by the Demographic characteristics – age, sex, Lifestyle – exercise, smoking, alcohol intake, diet Personal and family medical history, Physiological data – weight, height, blood pressure, cholesterol Attitudes and willingness to change behavior in order to improve health. In an addition to that, food habits, nature of food, pure drinking water and sanitation, housing, and environmental factors also influence on the health and the quality of life. The health and quality of the life of the people is also income, employment, and accessibility of the health care services and other facilities.

Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) has received much attention in recent years. HRQOL indicators have been used to track population trends, identify health disparities, and monitor progress in achieving national health objectives for 2010.

In the context of the tribal health and their quality of life most of the STs are suffering from the burden of common diseases and lack of health care services than the other population groups. The infant mortality, under-5 child mortality and percentage of child mortality rate for STs as well as of other disadvantaged socio-economic groups are as shown in the Table 3.13

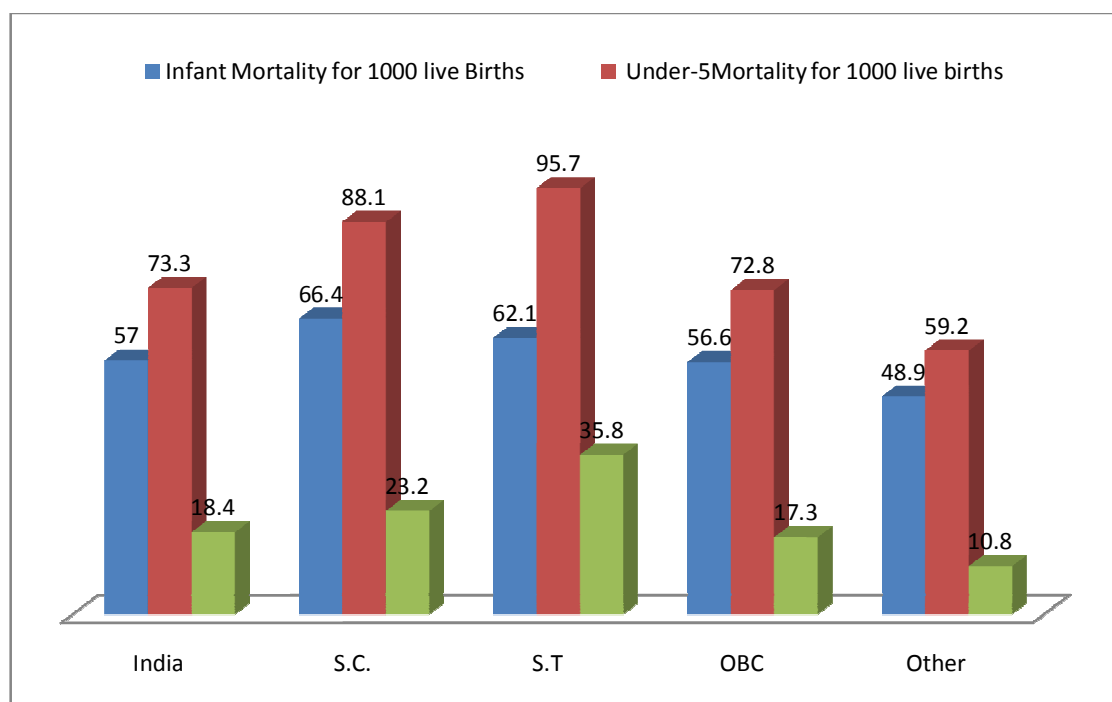
Table 3.13
Some Health Indicators in India

In Percent

Indicator	Infant Mortality for 1000 Live Births	Under-5Mortality 1000 Live Births	Child Mortality Rate
India	57.0	73.3	18.4
S.C.	66.4	88.1	23.2
S.T	62.1	95.7	35.8
OBC	56.6	72.8	17.3
Other	48.9	59.2	10.8

Source: NFHS 3: 2005-06. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Figure: 3.7
Health Indicators in India



STs Infant mortality rate is higher than that of OBCs and other groups, but it lower than the infant mortality rate of SCs. Under five mortality rates and child mortality rate is higher than the even SCs, OBCs and others. Because the STs are suffering from the malnutrition and lack of health care facilities than the others.

Table 3.14

Medical Facilities in ST Areas in Numbers in India

In Percent

Type of Medical Centres	Total Number	ST. Areas	Percentage
Primary Health Centres	21853	3258	14.9
Health Sub Centres	132778	20355	15.3
ICDS Projects	4200	70	17.8

Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, GOI New Delhi

Table 3.14 shows that numbers and percentage of health centres, sub centres and ICDS projects are very low in the ST areas rather than the non ST areas. So it indicates that, the ST population is lagging behind health care services facility.

The tribal areas are being provided with primary health centers and health sub centers. These are very small and tiny units of the health care services supply and they have functioning with limited health care personal (Doctor and Nurses). The average bed strength of the primary health centers and sub centers is less than 5 and 2 respectively. Thus there is a great need for ambulatory health care services and ambulances to refer the tribal patients suffering from serious illness to the higher level of hospitals in the region. However in reality a large number of primary health centers and sub centers in the government sector do not have ambulatory health care services neither adequate health care services staff.

Table: 3.15

Gender Gap in Undernutrition among Social Groups

(2005-06, Percent)

Social Groups	CED			ANAEMIA		
	Women	Men	Gap	Women	Men	Gap
S.T.	46.6	41.3	5.3	68.5	39.6	28.9
S.C	41.1	39.1	2.0	58.3	26.6	31.7
O.B.C	35.7	34.6	1.1	54.4	22.3	32.1
Other	29.4	28.9	0.5	51.3	20.9	30.4
S.T./Other**	1.6	1.4	-	1.3	1.9	-

Source: Computed from NFHS-3unit Level Data

**indicate that the ratio of ST percentage to corresponding percentage of other.

The Table 3.15 shows that chronic energy deficiency and percentage of Anemia of the ST women and men including gap is very higher than that the SC, OBC, and Others. The ratio of the CED and Anemia between the S.Ts. and others is also high in both men and women. It also indicates that the tribal people are suffering from the lack of health care services and lack of nutrition.(sunny jose,2011)

Economic Backwardness and Common Problems of Tribes: A Macro Level Analysis in India:

Tribal population group is one of the major poverty groups in modern India. The National Forest Policy and Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 on one hand and National Mining and Quarrying Policy on the other hand, followed in the free India, have made Tribes economically poor, culturally alienated from their Forest habitats. The Tribes in India are confronted with both income poverty and human poverty. Thus Tribes, as a leading poverty group deserve the State protection and assistance for their empowerment.

The planned economic development during the last six decades (1951-2011), has mostly adversely affected the tribal economic interests rather than helping them to derive benefits. The nationalization of mineral wealth and forests by the State is the major factor resulting in the alienation of tribal people from the forest and thus their economic marginalization. Further the entry of main land people in the form of forest contractors, industrial workers and mining workers, has also resulted in alienation of the tribes from their land. This is the major source of poverty among the tribes in India.

The implementation of mining and industrial projects, construction of multipurpose river valley projects, forest harvesting by the State itself, have also resulted in shifting tribes from dense forest into the mainland area. The delay in completing tribal rehabilitation projects, inordinate delay and negligence on the part of the State rehabilitation and revenue administration in the sanctioning of land right to the tribes, has also created economic poverty and impoverishment among the tribes in India. In many parts of the India the tribes rehabilitated, on account of State decisions were not given land ownership title for over one or two decades.

The different tribal poverty groups in India living and working in rural, semi urban and urban areas suffer from different degrees of the incidence of poverty. The tribal population suffers from multiple deprivations. These multiple deprivations manifest in the form of increased landlessness, deprivation of right to collect the MFPs, social exclusion, and victimizations on account of atrocities by the mainland farmers and forest officials, lack of education and housing, absence of access to the

education and health care facilities, access to bank credits and other financial services etc. This list of lack of access to different factor inputs and livelihoods, physical safety and social interaction shows the extreme poverty and inequality of the tribal population.

According to the 2001 Census figures, 44.70percent of the ST population were cultivators, 36.9percent agricultural labourers, 2.1percent household industry workers and 16.3percent were other occupation workers. Thus, about 81.6percent of the main workers from these communities were engaged in primary sector activities. These disparities are compounded by higher dropout rates in formal education, resulting in disproportionately low representation in higher education. Not surprisingly, the cumulative effect has been that the proportion of STs below the poverty line is substantially higher than the national average. As per the statement provided by the Planning Commission, it is observed that ST people living below the poverty line in 1993-94 were 51.94percent in the rural areas and 41.14percent in the urban areas respectively. This percentage of ST population living below the poverty line has decreased to 47.2percent in the rural areas and 39.9percent in the urban areas as per poverty line estimates in the year 2004-05. There is a decrease of STs living below the poverty line by about 4.7percent in the rural areas and 1.15percent in urban areas since 1993-94 to 2004-05. Table 3.17 is illustrating the level of poverty of tribes with comparison among the other states of India.(Ibid,Pp26)

Table: 3.16**Percentage of Population (Social Group Wise) Below Poverty Line by States in India -2004-05**

In Percent

Sl.no	States	Rural				Urban			
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	ST	SC	OBC	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	11.4	9.5	4.1	50.0	39.9	28.9	20.6
2	Assam	14.1	27.2	18.8	25.4	4.8	8.6	8.6	4.2
3	Bihar	53.3	64.0	37.8	26.6	57.2	67.2	41.4	18.3
4	Chhattisgarh	54.7	32.7	33.9	29.2	41.0	52.0	52.7	21.4
5	Delhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	9.4	35.8	18.3	6.4
6	Gujarat	34.7	21.8	19.1	4.8	21.4	16.0	22.9	7.0
7	Haryana	0.0	26.8	13.9	4.2	4.6	33.4	22.5	5.9
8	Himachal Pradesh.	14.9	19.6	9.1	6.4	2.4	5.6	10.1	2.0
9	Jammu Kashmir	8.8	5.2	10.0	3.3	0.0	13.7	4.8	7.8
10	Jharkhand	54.2	57.9	40.2	37.1	45.1	47.2	19.1	9.2
11	Karnataka	23.5	31.8	21.9	13.8	58.3	50.6	39.1	20.3
12	Kerala	44.3	21.6	13.7	6.6	19.2	32.5	24.3	7.8
13	M.P.	58.6	42.8	29.6	13.4	44.7	67.3	55.5	20.8
14	Maharashtra	56.6	44.8	23.9	18.9	40.4	43.2	35.6	26.8
15	Orissa	76.5	50.2	36.9	23.4	61.8	72.6	50.2	28.9
16	Punjab	30.7	14.6	10.6	2.2	2.1	16.1	8.4	2.9
17	Rajasthan	32.6	28.7	13.1	8.2	24.1	52.1	35.6	20.7
18	Uttar Pradesh.	32.4	44.8	32.9	19.7	3.4	44.9	36.6	19.2
19	Uttar Kanda	43.2	54.2	44.8	33.5	64.4	65.7	46.5	25.5
20	West Bengal	42.4	29.5	18.3	27.5	25.7	28.5	10.4	13.0
	All India	47.3	36.8	26.7	16.7	33.3	39.9	31.4	16.0

Source: GOI, Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (2011-12).

Table 3.16 shows that the scheduled tribes population in India still predominantly lives in rural areas. Thus by 2004-05 also there are largest number of economically poor scheduled tribes living in rural areas rather than the urban areas. In States like Bihar (53.3percent), Chhattisgarh (54.7percent), Jharkhand (54.2 percent), Madhya Pradesh (58.6percent), Maharashtra (56.6percent), Orissa (76.5 percent) the tribal poor live in the rural areas. In these States the incidence of poverty on rural scheduled tribes is very high. This is followed by the other Indian States like Andhra Pradesh (30.5 percent), Gujarat (34.7percent), Kerala (44.3percent), Punjab(30.7percent), Rajasthan(32.6percent),Uttar Pradesh (32.4percent), Uttar Kanda (42.2percent), West Bengal (42.4 percent), of the scheduled tribes poor live the rural areas. Further it may also be noted that some States have higher

concentration of Scheduled Tribes poor population in their urban areas. Such States are Andhra Pradesh (50.0percent), Bihar (57.2percent), Karnataka (50.6percent), Orissa (61.8percent), and Uttar Kanda (64.4percent) of the scheduled tribes poor live in urban areas. As is explained elsewhere more landlessness low level of human resource development and high level of migration etc, are the factors responsible for more income poverty of the scheduled tribes population in India.

Part -II

3.8 Trends in the Growth of Tribal Population in Karnataka:

In Karnataka, there are 50 scheduled tribe communities living; out of these, the Koragas of Dakshina Kannada district and the Jenu Kurubas who are concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Chamarajnagar and Kodagu are classified as 'primitive tribes'.

Major Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

1. Adiyani
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagaliala, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave.
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi.
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakki Pikki, Harnshikari
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in Dakshina Kannada district and Kollegal taluk of Chamarajnagar district)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal taluk of Chamarajnagar district).
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari
20. Kattunayakan .

21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha.
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Melakudi
28. Kuruba (in Kodagu district).
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Maleyakandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Kodagu district).
36. Marati (in Dakshina Kannada district).
37. Meda, Medari, Gauriga, Burud
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar and Valmiki Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi.
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Siddi
45. Sholaga
46. Sholigaru
47. Toda
48. Varli
49. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
50. Yarava

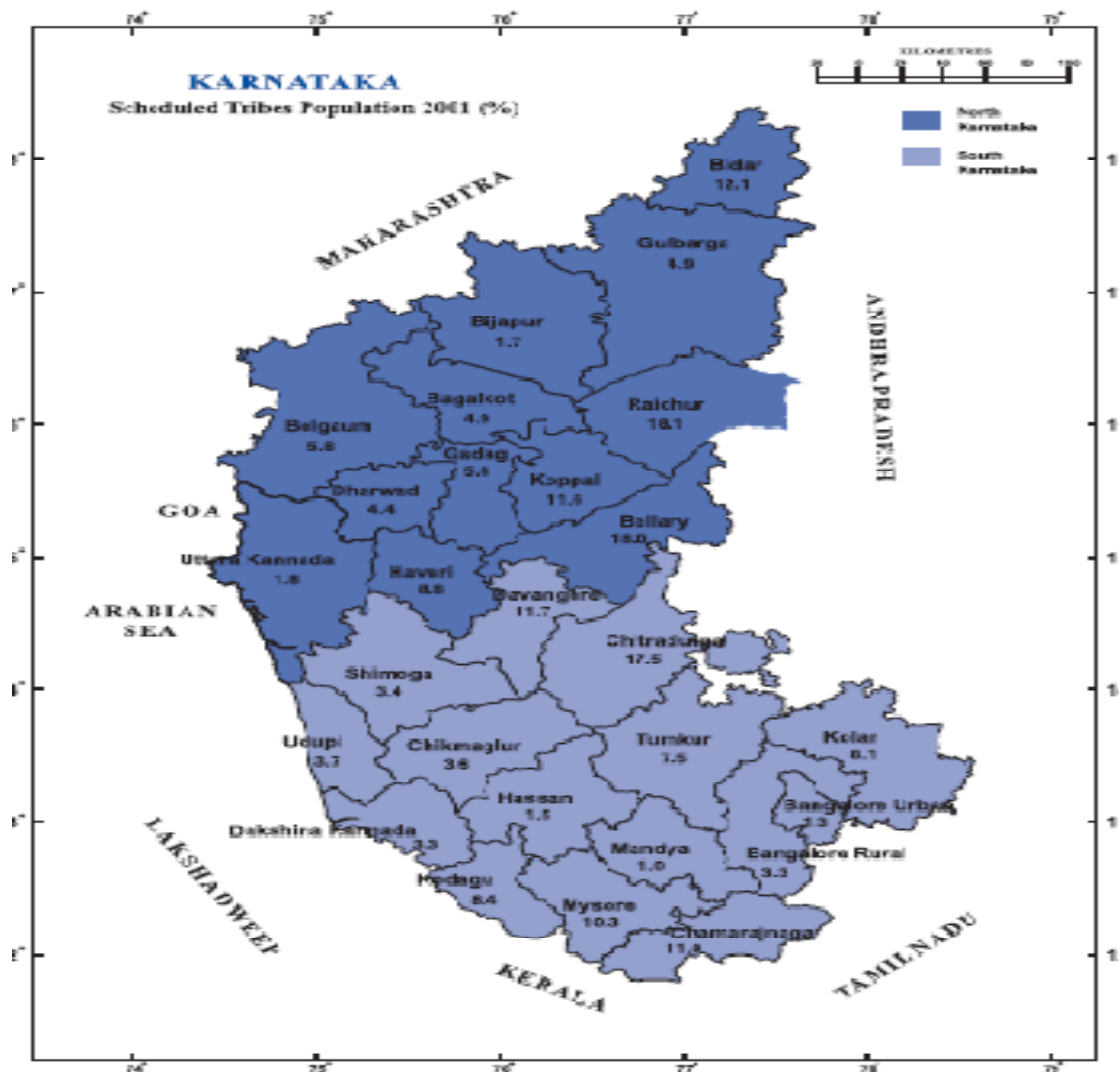
The tribal population of Karnataka increased to 34.64 lakh in 2001 from 19.16 lakh in 1991. The decadal growth rate during this period is a high rate of 80.8 per cent, caused not by a spurt in fertility rates but by the addition of several new tribes to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) category. The decadal growth rate is higher for females (81.9 per cent) than for males (79.8 per cent). The highest decadal growth rate occurred in Mysore district (around 328 per cent), Bagalkot (261.6 per cent), and

Belgaum (193 per cent). The decadal growth rate is negative in Dakshina Kannada (-1.6 per cent) and Shimoga(-24.4percent) and Udupi (-0.7 per cent). Raichur (18.1 per cent) has the highest percentage of ST population followed by Bellary(17.99 per cent), while Chitradurga (17.5 percent), which had the highest percentage of ST population in 1991 came down to third place in2001 on account of its bifurcation. The reverse is true of Raichur. Bellary district has the highest population of Scheduled Tribes as a percentage of the ST population in Karnataka

Map 3.2

Distribution of Tribal Population Among the Districts of Karnataka

In Percent



Courtesy; GOK, HRD, Report, 2008.

Sex Ratio:

The sex ratio for Scheduled Tribes (972) is higher than the all-India average (964) for STs as well as the state average (965) according to the 2001 census. There has been a perceptible improvement in the sex ratio of STs since 1991 when it was 961. Among the southern states; Kerala performs well with 1,021 followed by Tamil Nadu (980). Andhra Pradesh is below Karnataka with 971. The child sex ratio for the 0–6 age group is also higher (960) than the state average of 946. Culturally, there is greater gender equity among the Scheduled Tribes. Compared with the general population, which is largely shaped and driven by a male-dominated discourse that prioritises son preference. Across districts, one impressive finding is that Udupi (1023) has a sex ratio higher than Kerala's followed by Dakshina Kannada (1005) Kodagu and Bagalkot (996) while Bangalore Urban, typically, has the lowest sex ratio (913) followed by Haveri (941), Dharwad and Bijapur (944) and Bidar (950). In Bellary, which has the highest proportion of ST population to the State's ST population, the sex ratio is 988 while Raichur, which has the highest percentage of ST population to the total population, is in fourth place with 993.

3.9 Education, Health and Economic Status of Tribes in Karnataka:

Literacy:

It is a well-accepted fact that access to knowledge is crucial to improving the human development status of people. Improvements in literacy levels have positive spin-off effects, such as better health indicators and an increase in productivity, which can increase the income levels of poor people significantly. The literacy rate of STs in Karnataka is a cause for concern, as it has consistently been lower than that of the total population.

Table: 3.17**District Wise Population Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Literacy Rate of Tribes in Karnataka.**

Sl .No	Districts	Tribal population -1991 (In '000)	Tribal population -2001 (In '000')	Decadal Growth Rate	Percent of tribal population to total population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate		
							Male	Female	Total
1	Belgaum	83.1	243.5	193	5.78	952	57.8	29.5	43.7
2	Bgalakote	22.1	80.8	261.6	4.85	996	57.3	28.5	42.9
3	Bijapura	39.5	110.2	178	1.66	982	59.7	31.9	46.2
4	Gulbarga	106.9	154.2	44.2	4.92	979	43.8	20.8	32.4
5	Bidar	104.2	182.2	74.8	12.13	950	61.1	35.6	48.7
6	Raichur	180.3	441.1	144.9	18.15	988	41.1	16.9	29.0
7	Koppala	59.8	138.5	131.0	11.59	978	57.5	26.5	42.1
8	Gadag	20.5	54.4	165.0	5.6	961	72.9	42.1	57.7
9	Dharwad	105.1	252.0	139.6	4.39	946	66.3	42.0	54.5
10	Uttarkannada	10.2	23.8	133.3	1.76	985	71.8	53.6	62.7
11	Haveri	61.6	127.1	106.3	8.84	941	71.3	45.2	58.7
12	Bellary	166.7	364.6	118.7	17.99	985	53.4	28.8	41.1
13	Chitradurga	318.4	475.9	49.4	17.54	958	65.6	41.5	53.9
14	Davanagere	155.6	209.7	34.8	11.71	961	64.8	43.0	54.1
15	Shimoga	74.1	56.0	-24.4	3.41	969	71.4	52.5	62.1
16	Udupi	41.3	41.6	-0.7	3.74	1023	76.7	62.8	69.6
17	Chikamagalore	26.5	41.0	54.7	3.6	994	68.2	49.4	58.8
18	Tumkur	167.6	193.8	15.6	7.5	962	70.3	48.7	59.7
19	Kolar	153.0	205.7	34.4	8.11	973	59.1	36.2	47.8
20	B,lore rural	49.3	61.5	60.4	3.27	913	65.9	46.0	56.2
21	B,lore urban	53.6	86.0	24.9	1.32	952	80.1	64.8	72.8
22	Mandya	11.9	17.2	44.5	0.97	978	63.7	45.4	54.6
23	Hassan	16.16	26.5	59.6	1.54	989	67.3	45.6	56.4
24	Dakshina Kannada	106.2	104.5	-1.6	3.32	1005	80.2	65.7	72.9
25	Coorg	40.3	46.1	14.3	8.41	996	46.1	34.6	40.4
26	Mysore	63.3	271.5	328.1	10.27	986	55.1	37.5	46.4
27	C.R.Nagar	38.7	106.1	174	10.99	994	50.2	32.8	41.5
	Total	1915.7	3464.0	80.8	6.55	972	59.7	36.6	48.3

Source: GOI, Census Report of India 1991 and 2001 and GOK, Human Development Report of Karnataka(2008)

Table: 3.18

Literacy Rate in Karnataka:

In Percent

Groups	1991	2001
General	57.24	67
Scheduled Tribes	36.01	48.03
Literacy Gap of STs	21.23	18.97
Male	38.93	59.7
Female	19.10	36.6

Source: Census Report 1991 and 2001

Table 3.17 and 3.18 shows the literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes, which was 36.01 per cent in 1991, increased to 48.03 per cent in 2001, while the state average moved up from 57.24 Percent to 67 Percent. The gap between the literacy rate of the total population and the ST population is very wide, although there has been a marginal decline of about 2.26 percentage points in the last decade. The decennial literacy rate of the ST population has increased at a faster pace (12.02 per cent) than the rate for the total population (10.24 per cent), higher than the overall literacy rate of STs. The female literacy rate among STs in 1991 was 19.10 percent and it increased to 36.6 per cent in 2001. While it has increased at a faster pace than the male literacy rate (the increase during the decade was 17.0 percentage points for females and 20.8 percentage points for males) the gap between the ST male and female literacy rate declined only marginally, from 19.83 in 1991 to 23.1 in 2001, which is slightly higher than the gap between the male and female literacy rates for the total population (22.92 in 1991 and 19.22 in 2001). The literacy rate for ST women is the lowest in the state in comparison with all women as well as Scheduled Caste women. The literacy rate for rural ST women is a low 33.3 percent compared with 56.9 percent for men. Overall, the Scheduled Tribes in the state have markedly lower literacy rates than other groups. The fact that they are above the all-India average in respect of men and women is, of course, an indicator that Karnataka has performed better than many other states in this respect. However, the literacy status of the STs in Karnataka, which is in marked contrast to the improvements in literacy of other social groups, is a matter of concern and needs strong policy initiatives to push up literacy

levels significantly. The low literacy level suggests that the programmes of the education department have not had the desired effect on this very vulnerable sub-population. More concerted efforts are required to bring STs' literacy on par with the state average, at the very least. Culture-specific curricula would be a step in the right direction. Since illiteracy and poverty are factors that play off one another to create a cycle of deprivation, ensuring greater cohesion at the gram panchayat level between anti-poverty programmes and school enrolment/retention drives would provide the poor with viable ways to access education. (GOK, HDR,2008)

Low literacy rates are matched by less than satisfactory educational attainments across all levels of primary, secondary and tertiary education. Many schools in tribal areas suffer from high dropout rates. Children either never enroll or attend for the first three to four years of primary school, only to lapse into illiteracy later. The attrition rate is quite strong at various levels of the educational system thereafter. The first step in the education ladder is enrolment, where performance is high for most social groups, except STs. For instance, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in 2001, for STs for Classes I–VIII (90.12) was significantly lower than the GER for all students (98.81) and SCs (104.57). This inequality is heightened even more by the gap between the GER for south Karnataka (110.62) and north Karnataka (74.21). The GER for girls (103.64) is also much better in the southern districts than in north Karnataka (70.22). In that respect, the GER of the Scheduled Tribes in south Karnataka more closely approximates the overall GER of other social groups. The northern districts are caught up in a cycle of deprivation: they have the highest levels of ST population and also have poor human development indicators. Among districts, Bangalore Urban (319.10) and Bijapur (270.65) had high GERs, but then, the proportion of ST population in these districts is not significantly high. Districts with high ST populations did not perform well: Bellary (76.47), Raichur (58.21) and Bidar (48.76) are well below the state average. Kodagu has the lowest (73.41) GER in south Karnataka, followed by Davangere (76.23), Chamarajnagar (86.02) and Chitradurga (87.03). It is noteworthy that the ST population of Chitradurga and Davanagere forms a significant percentage of the state's total ST population.(GOK,HDR,2008)

Not surprisingly, in this context, then, ST children also constitute the highest percentage of out-of-school children (2.42), compared with the state average of 1.54

per cent. The percentage of out-of-school ST girls (2.67) is the highest across all categories.

The dropout rate of the STs has recorded 12.82 percent in 1st to 10th standard (age of 6 to 14) which is higher than the SCs dropout rate 10.55.

There is wide spread apathy and indifference among tribal parents and their children about education. This is because the tribals have failed to open up themselves with other mainland people for interaction in many frontiers of the tribal children in modern school education.

Access to Health Care Services

Development of health service is an important aspect of socio-economic development, because any form of development process should assure a minimum level of health care to its population. So the health status plays an important role in the enhancement of human capability. In this context the evaluation of health care service for tribal welfare is very important task.

In Karnataka, scheduled tribes face Malaria, pneumonia, respiratory disorders; snake and scorpion bites, diarrhea and fever. Tribal people have lower levels of antenatal care, fewer institutional deliveries, lower levels of immunization, and higher prevalence of reproductive tract and sexually transmitted infections. While Government of India norms for the provision of health care facilities were found to have been met, accessibility continued to be poor.

Table 3.19
Health Status in Karnataka

Social Groups	Infant Mortality/1000	Under 5 Mortality/1000	Percent of children 6-59 Months Classified as Having Anaemia
Scheduled Castes (SCs)	57.2	65.4	75.0
Scheduled Tribes (STs)	45.8	77.9	80.6
Other Disadvantaged	53.0	63.8	69.2
Others	43.5	60.4	64.4

Source: NFHS-3

In Karnataka many challenges are there in the health care services in the tribal area. These are:

Lack of awareness of health issues: Without awareness of health issues, most tribal populations tend to fall ill more frequently and wait too long before seeking medical help, or are referred too late by untrained village practitioners. In the past, most health awareness campaigns, which need significant investments over long periods of time for noticeable impact, were planned by the medical community instead of by communications experts. The form and content of health messages was not pre-tested to ensure proper comprehension and absorption by target groups. Moreover, the campaigns' meagre effect was easily nullified by the tribal population's poor experience with health workers.

Lack of health facilities in remote rural areas: Past efforts to bring health care to the poor through outreach camps and mobile health units have not had the desired impact. Coverage of remote tribal areas was found to be poor, a large number of positions and posts lay vacant, the availability of drugs was inadequate, and vehicles frequently broke down because of poor maintenance. Even where brick-and mortar health facilities were set up, they were often insufficiently equipped with drugs and medical supplies and faced a shortage of trained doctors, nurses and paramedical staff.

Lack of emergency transportation: Typically, pregnant women or sick persons from remote tribal hamlets are unable to make it to health facilities in time for institutional deliveries or emergency medical care for want of easily available and affordable transportation.

Discriminatory behaviour by health care providers: There are deep-rooted cultural chasms between tribal groups and the largely nontribal health care providers, resulting in insensitive, dismissive and discriminatory behaviour on the part of health care personnel. In addition, many tribal populations face language barriers while accessing health care since their dialects are not easily understood, even by urban populations of the same state. Tribal people are frequently exploited for informal payments and are often referred to private chemists or medical practitioners with mal-intent. This is one of the main reasons why disadvantaged groups prefer to self-medicate or visit traditional healers rather than public or private health facilities.

Financial constraints: As most rural tribal populations live below the poverty line, the lack of funds influences how much and what type of health care they receive, and determine whether households are able to maintain their living standards when one of their members falls ill. Poor tribal people often have to borrow money, mortgage land or animals, or pawn jewellery to meet medical expenses, or else let the sick person die. They also cannot sustain the opportunity cost of a doctor's visit, much less of a protracted hospital stay, often dropping out half-way through a course of treatment as it means leaving their crops, animals, and family unattended.

Economic Status:

Historically, the base of the tribal economy was agriculture, hunting, food gathering and collection and sales of MFP. The land was only a common resource for them and thus they lost their lands to outsiders when exploitation of forest resources began on a significant scale. The result is that majority of them are small and marginal land holder. Landlessness is another problem of tribes. In Karnataka the tribes are suffering from the problems of poverty, unemployment and underemployment. Almost all the tribes are depended on wage work in the mainland and forest department. In some areas, tribes are migrating to coffee, and tea plantation areas for the wage work. Nearly 80percent of the tribes are not availed banking services. So most of the tribes are depended on the local money lenders, which leads to the high burden of the indebtedness. The housing and infrastructure facility in the tribal areas is very low. Totally, in Karnataka the tribes are suffering from the problems of income poverty as well as human poverty.

The LAMPS is a bigger society especially designed for the tribal regions. These bigger units are formed by assimilating all the scattered varieties of primary credit, consumer and other co-operative societies working in the area of the block or market place under the tribal development project. The LAMPS are providing job opportunities and generating income earning to the tribal communities through the collection of MFPs and sales.

In Karnataka the first LAMPS was organized at Heggada Devana Kote of Mysore District in the year 1965. Two more LAMPS were established in the year 1967, one at B.R. Hills at present in Chamarajanagara district and other at Puttur in

South Canara district. Gradually 23 LAMPS were organized in Karnataka, under the tribals sub plan programme as in the other states of India. Thus these 23 LAMPS have been established till the date in ITDP area and tribal sub plan area and one LAMPS that is Muthathi in Mandya District has been formed outside of that area. In Karnataka only, tribes are enrolled as a member of LAMPS. All the elected directors will be from the scheduled tribes' category. It is shown in the following Table

Table 3.20
Year of Establishment, Coverage Area and Growth of Membership of LAMPS in Karnataka

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the LAMPS	Year of Establishment	Area of Operation (Taluk)	Membership					
				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	LAMPS Hunsur	24-03-1971	Hunsur, Periyapatna	6431	7697	7697	7691	7691	7691
2	LAMPS H.D. Kote	30-12-1976	H.D. Kote	7202	7202	8000	7202	7202	7202
3	LAMPS Chamarajanagar	20-11-1978	Chamarajanagar	1641	2041	2041	1961	2841	2049
4	LAMPS Hanur	04-12-1982	Kollegal	3556	3556	4179	4069	4179	3723
5	LAMPS Gundlupet	04-08-1982	Gundlupet	1703	1830	3934	1703	3934	3934
6	LAMPS B.R. Hills	17-03-1967	Yelandur	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766
7	LAMPS Thithimathi	18-12-1976	Virajpet	4351	4351	4351	4351	4351	4351
8	LAMPS Basavanahalli	17-01-1979	Somwarpet	3190	3643	3643	3643	3643	3643
9	LAMPS Bhagamandala	09-09-1982	Madikeri	2545	2694	2772	2694	2722	2804
10	LAMPS Koppa	28-02-1979	Sringeri, N.R. Pura, Koppa	3520	3527	3529	3529	3529	3788
11	LAMPS Moodigere	28-02-1979	Mudigere, Kadur, Chikmagalore	2096	2481	2563	4484	2563	3070
12	LAMPS Udupi	23-02-1977	Udupi	6454	6489	6510	7302	7302	7344
13	LAMPS Kundapur	30-06-1983	Kundapur	3089	3090	3092	3090	3092	3094
14	LAMPS Karkala	04-09-1977	Karkala	6259	6678	6715	6678	6715	8688
15	LAMPS Sulya	17-02-1981	Sulya	2901	3174	3472	3174	3472	3690
16	LAMPS Puttur	23-03-1967	Puttur	2424	2764	3074	2764	3074	3619
17	LAMPS Belthangadi	12-01-1979	Belthangadi	5352	5678	5993	5676	5993	6516
18	LAMPS Bantwal	24-01-1983	Bantwal	3525	3525	3525	3525	3785	4315
19	LAMPS Mangalore	05-08-1982	Mangalore	377	617	617	617	611	1375
20	LAMPS Bhatkal	24-03-1994	Bhatkal	2133	2336	2349	2345	2349	2383
21	Sahyadri LAMPS Yellapur	15-03-2005	Yellapur	416	899	899	1400	899	2389
22	Vanashree LAMPS Haliyala	15-03-2005	Haliyala, Joida, Karwar	1400	1400	2000	2735	2000	3600
23	LAMPS Muthathi	04-03-1994	Malavalli	333	335	385	385	385	385
	TOTAL			7266	7777	8310	8278	8409	9141
				4	3	6	4	8	9

Source: Annual Report of Karnataka LAMPS Federation, Various Issues.

The special feature in the organization of LAMPS in Karnataka is that twenty of these societies have been organized only in the Mysore division, only where the ITDP is in operation. Only three LAMPS are in existence in north Karnataka of

Belgaum Division. The total membership of the LAMPS has been increased continuously except in the year 2008. Moodigere, Koppa and Haliyala LAMPS have covered three taluks each. Remaining LAMPS have covered only one taluk each. Out of 23 LAMPS, Hunsur is the oldest; Yallapur and Haliyala are the recently established LAMPS. Karkala and Hunsur LAMPS have highest members, Muthathi has least number members. Because Muthathi is non I.T.D.P area and it has only 115 tribal families. The establishment and growth of the LAMPS has been helpful to tribal communities to generate income and employment opportunities along with democratic participation.

3.10 Tribal Development Programmes, Financial Allocation and Expenditure in Karnataka:

Government of Karnataka is implementing various Centrally sponsored and State level programmes through the various departments under the Tribal Sub Plan and article 275(1) and other tribal developmental schemes (explained under the title of the tribal development programmes and strategies) for the empowerment of tribes under the Social Welfare Department and Directorate of the Tribal Development.

In Karnataka Scheduled Tribe Welfare Department and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation are implementing the various State and centrally sponsored schemes for the development of tribes. In five districts namely Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chikkamagalur the ITDP are working, nine districts have separate Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department, rest of the twenty district Social Welfare Officers are implementing the development programmes.

Department of Scheduled Tribes is implementing programmes like coaching and allied schemes, research and training, constructions of Ashram, Muraji and residential schools and hostel buildings, upgradation of merit of scheduled tribes' students, book bank scheme for medical and engineering students, scholarship for the students are the major educational programmes. Besides economic development, Navachethana Programme is also taken up for the upliftment of tribes. Various infrastructure facilities like housing, drinking water supply, electricity, road, health centers, drainage facility etc, are provided under the tribal sub plan. Various

developmental departments/boards/corporations are implementing the above programmes for the benefits of the tribal people in Karnataka.

Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation is also implementing Self Employment Scheme, Industries Service and Business Scheme, Direct Loan, Microcredit, Training Programmes, Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyana etc. The Government of Karnataka is making earnest attempt to allocate more financial resources for various tribal development and welfare programmes during 1998-99 and 210-11. (Table 3.21 and 3.22).

Table.3.21

State Expenditure on Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

Rs in Lakhs

Sector allocation	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Directions and Administration	68	67	44	58	62	69	127	97
Economic Development Pooled under TSP	151	135	160	1000	600	733	1070	775
ST.Development Corporation	3434	1379	2231	2598	3997	5020	5964	6812
Assistance to ZP	475	1504	1432	3220	229	1905	5211	4117
Assistance to TP	00	292	446	2.0	182	220	304	379
Educational Scheme	1431	1401	1139	1846	2118	5722	6137	12145
Special Assistance to TSP	1019	824	1495	2148	3121	3543	4000	6500
Other expenditure	328	453	458	890	3719	3590	4125	2795
Total	6905	6066	7405	11762	16049	20799	26937	33621
ST share in the total Expenditure	0.33	0.28	0.27	0.09	0.43	0.50	0.56	0.61

Source: Department of Social Welfare, GOK, Bangalore, Various Issues.

Table 3.21 shows the trends in development expenditure and non development expenditure incurred for the empowerment of scheduled tribes in Karnataka state. In percentage terms the Scheduled Tribes share in the total development expenditure has increased from 0.33 to 0.61 during the period of 2002-03 to 2009-10. The state government has appreciated the need for providing more financial allocation and increase the coverage of the economic development and social justice programmes implemented through Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Tribal Sub Plan and

Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation. It is of interest to note that out of the total financial allocation made from different programmes under Scheduled Tribes population coverage the highest amount of money was allocated for educational development of the tribal students followed by Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation and for providing special assistance to Tribal Sub Plan during 2002-03 to 2009-10.

Table: 3.22

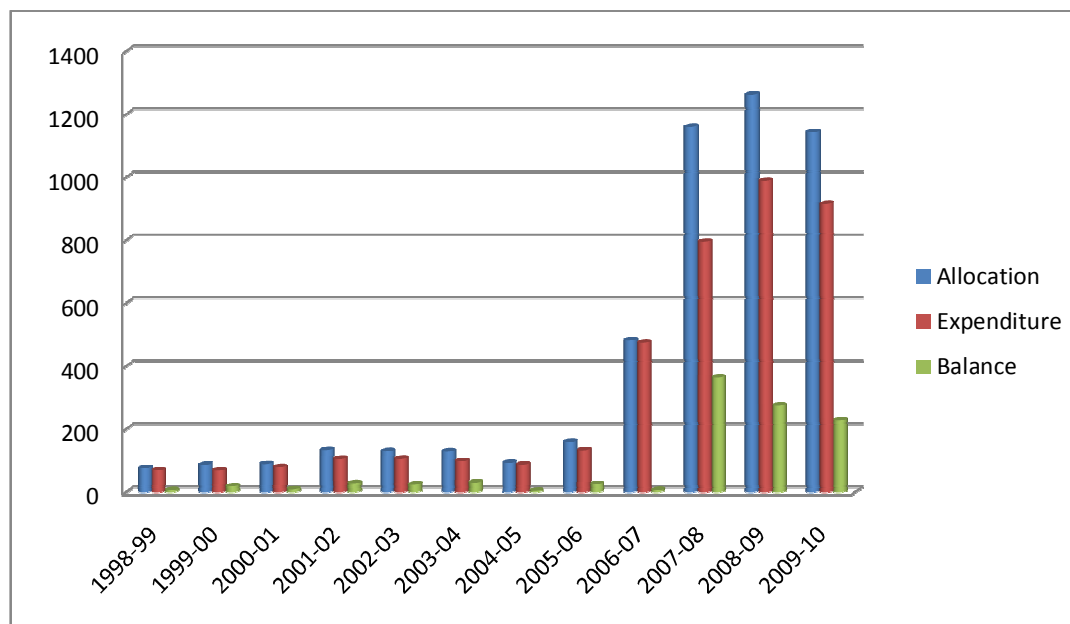
Financial Allocations and Expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan in Karnataka
Rs in Crore

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Balance
1998-99	76.18	69.56	6.62
1999-00	87.92	69.05	18.87
2000-01	89.94	80.36	9.58
2001-02	134.1	105.63	28.47
2002-03	130.67	105.96	24.71
2003-04	130.09	99.04	31.05
2004-05	93.42	88.34	5.08
2005-06	159.6	133.23	26.37
2006-07	482.16	475.15	7.01
2007-08	1160.87	796.05	364.82
2008-09	1263.89	988.76	275.13
2009-10	1144.05	916.15	227.9

Sources: GOK, Annual Report of the Social Welfare Department, (2010-11)

Figure; 3.8

Financial Allocations and Expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan in Karnataka.



The data in Table3.22 and figure 3.8 shows that allocated amount for the tribal sub plan is not properly spent on the tribal development plan. The means actual expenditure is less than the allocated amount. It shows the negligence of the state government and ignorance of the tribes for the utilization of the fund for empowerment. So the State government should take serious steps to implement the programmes and proper utilization of the funds allotted for the tribal development and even the tribes should exercise democratic pressure about proper utilization of funds allocated for all the welfare programmes. It is satisfactory to observe that more funds were allocated for tribal development and welfare in Karnataka by the State government.

3.11 Challenges of Tribal Development in India and Karnataka:

The tribes in India and Karnataka have so many important and varied challenges or problems of development even after the 65 years of planning era. The main challenges or problems of tribal development/empowerment include;

- (1) **Acute Poverty:** The tribals in general suffer from acute poverty. This situation makes them helpless susceptible for exploitation and deprivation on account of lack of employment opportunity, landlessness, and the foregone right over the forest for collection of MFPs, the tribals face the problem of income poverty.

The continuation of income poverty for longer period and between generations of tribes makes them confronted by human poverty. Thus a large majority of the tribal population in India in general and in the Karnataka state in particular is unable to enjoy the human rights. That is a reason for identifying the tribes as a major poverty group at all India level for directing the state programmes of poverty alleviation since-2001.

- (2) **Unemployment and Underemployment Among Tribes:** The tribes in India face unemployment and under employment problems during different months of the year. The nomadic and semi nomadic tribes face more unemployment and underemployment. In fact nomadic and semi nomadic tribes lack a general sense of productive employment. Further in many parts of India the implementation of major development programmes in tribal areas and declaration of important dense forest areas as National Reserve Forest and Wild Life Sanctuaries also has shifted the tribal inhabitants into the outside world. The incomplete and inefficient implementation of tribal rehabilitation programme has resulted in reducing the tribal adult labour unemployed and underemployed. In a large number of tribal rehabilitation centres the tribal households have not received the land title deeds. This problem also has accentuated the problems of unemployment and underemployment among tribes.
- (3) **Challenges of Migration:** It was observed in some of the Indian states like Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland (North-Eastern States) and Southern States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala that there is a strong plantation economy. The tribal families in these Indian states migrate to plantation areas in search of suitable employment opportunities. Such tribal labour stay and work in plantations for duration of four to six months of every year. (Puttaraja and O.D Heggade, 2010) The migrant tribal families go in search of food security, so as to avoid regular hunger and starvation in their native habitats. The migrating tribal labourer takes along with their children as well. Thus the children will forego school education and become illiterate labour ultimately. The aged parents of migrant tribal labour stay back in the native tribal habitats without support from their adult children.

- (4) **Problems of Rehabilitation and Resettlement:** From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1951) mining and construction of major and medium multipurpose river valley projects have been undertaken. Further the Forest Policies, Forest Protection Acts and Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 implemented early 1972 as a rule called for shifting the tribal people from the project areas as well as National Reserve Forest. This has necessitated a programme of tribal resettlement and rehabilitation in India. This programme since very inefficiently and carelessly implemented, it has created many problems of tribal displacement. The problems in this regard including house building shortage and delay in land acquisition and distribution with inability of the forest department to issue land title deeds improper planning and inadequate finance for rehabilitation and resettlement programmes has added more sorrow, disadvantages and insecurity into the lives of the displaced tribal people.
- (5) **Problem of Illiteracy and Ignorance:** Tribal people are perhaps the highly illiterate and low literate population of modern India. The tribal people are also very ignorant people or unaware of the working mechanisms of an exchange economy, industrialization, urbanization and commercialization of agriculture taking place in the mainstream India. Therefore mostly the tribes have remained very isolated and unable to empower themselves so far.
- (6) **Ill Health and Malnutrition:** Mostly the tribal people suffer from undernutrition and malnutrition leading to many health problems. In addition till very recently the tribes were not having access to allopathic medicine system. The tribal magicians and doctors (usually the tribal elders) treat illness from their customary knowledge of herbal medicine. During the last two decades it was found that the tribal people suffered from diseases like Tuberculosis, Asthma, Scabies, Sickle cell anemia, wound and fracture caused by sudden attack by the wild animals and other health diseases caused by ageing process.
- (7) **Lack of Basic Economic and Social Infrastructure:** The tribes were suffering from total absence of modern basic economic and social infrastructure till 1980. From the Sixth Five Year Plan onwards the I.T.D.P was strengthened and implemented in all districts with high concentration of tribal population. Thus programmes for construction of roads, housing, building for schools and

primary health centres, student hostels, drinking water supply were implemented and financed by the State. This is a major initiative under the successive Five Year Plans since 1980 to protect and improve the standard of living of the tribal people. However there are so many problems of effective maintenance, regularity and reliability and coverage.

- (8) **Problem of Land Alienation and Land Rights:** The tribal families rehabilitated elsewhere face regularly the problems of land alienation and inability to obtain land title deeds. The phenomenon of land alienation is referred to the practice of purchasing or forcefully acquiring the agriculture land of the tribes by the main land people. The mainland people give loans and advances to the tribes and give alcohol and good feasts to the tribes to influence them to sell their land at nominal prices. Such events should have been reported by the national SC and ST commission reports from the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa where mining projects and other industrial as well as major and medium irrigation projects are implemented. Further in many states where tribal rehabilitation and resettlement projects are implemented all tribal families have not been given land title deeds. Sometimes for want of land some of the late comers into tribal rehabilitation centre are not given land or small plots of agricultural land (less than one hectare) has been allotted on oral instruction of the project officer by encroaching the already allotted agriculture land to the early settlers in the tribal rehabilitation centers. Thus the shifted/ displaced and rehabilitated tribal families face the problems of uneconomic land holdings as well as insecurity and fear of evacuation from the land on account of the absence of suitable land title deeds.
- (9) **Indebtedness and Lack of Inclusive Financial Services:** The tribal farmers suffer from lack of access to the institutional source of credit. This is due to their inability to obtain land title deed of which alone can guarantee bank loan and membership and credit facility from agriculture credit co-operative society. Thus without having land ownership the tribal farmers are unable to obtain the agricultural loans from institutional sources and derive benefits from them. Thus some of them borrow loans from the money lenders from the main land villagers or semi urban areas at a very high rate of interest and thus suffer from

exploitation. A large number of tribal families in many Indian states suffer from lack of inclusive financial services. This is because mostly so far the tribal people have not become the integral part of exchange economy. Thus the tribes need for using modern financial services is very negligible. Hence the tribal people suffer from financial exclusion.

(10) Shifting Cultivation and Primitive Agriculture: In many parts of tribal India still shifting cultivation is practiced. It means shifting the location of cultivable land each year from one place to another (forest and hilly) area on account of soil erosion caused by heavy rainfall. The shifting cultivation is highly uncertain form of very low yield agriculture. But it is also damaging to the protection of the fertile soil and green coverage of the hillocks and forest areas. The tribes are still depending more on food gathered from the forest and food collected from hunting. They are not seriously always engaged in settled agriculture. Although in some Indian states like Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat hunting and semi nomadic tribes are becoming settled farmers. The process is rather slow and time consuming in North-Eastern States. The department of agriculture has made systematic efforts to educate the tribal people about the adverse effects of shifting cultivation. There is however, a great need for creating awareness about better farming knowledge and technology among the tribes in India.

(11) Problem of Transportation and Communication: In general the tribes live in difficult geographical areas or terrains. The tribal Hadies/ Podus are located on the hillocks or on the slopes of the mountains. This way of selecting land for residential location is governed by the principle of guaranteeing physical safety from the threats of the wild animals. However this decision has created other kind of problems to the tribal people on account of the lack of physical/ geographical inaccessibility the tribal Podus/Hadies suffer from transportation and communication bottlenecks. These problems create further round of inaccessibility thus, to the schools and primary health care centers and other benefits from nearby semi urban areas and cities.

(12) Bureaucratic Delay and Inefficiency: There is bureaucratic delay and inefficiency in planning and implementation of tribal development and welfare

programmes in many Indian states. In addition the bureaucrats are also found to be highly corrupt. This is reported by many CAG Reports submitted to government of India annually. Therefore there arises an urgent need for reducing and if possible avoid the bureaucratic delay, inefficiency and corruption in ITDP, TSP and other tribal development projects.

- (13) **Alcoholism:** Alcohol consumption is a part of tribal food culture. Therefore the tribal men are tempted more to buy toddy and other factory made liquor from the shops in the nearby mainland villages or small towns. The growing alcoholism among tribal people causes drain in their cash income and it also cause adverse effects on their health. The wage income earned by the tribal men is to a greater extent spent on buying liquor. Thus the women and children are suffering from without food and other basic necessities. So there is a need for de addiction programme for consumption of liquor and also tobacco and opium.

3.12 Conclusion

In conclusion it may be observed that;

- (a) The Indian state has entered the arena of tribal development/empowerment mostly after 1980. Till then the government of India was ignorant and indifferent to protect and empower the tribal people;
- (b) The macro socio-economic as well as political changes of the decade of 1970's has forced the Indian state to design and implement certain development and welfare programmes to achieve the goal of "Social Justice" by protecting the vulnerable groups of society like tribal people;
- (c) The founding father of Indian constitution has provided for formulation and implementation of development/empowerment programmes to reduce poverty, create employment opportunities and prevent their exploitation with increase in the financial ability of the State Government;
- (d) Between 1992 and 2012, more financial resources were allocated by both Central and State governments to implement tribal development as well as empowerment programmes. There is sizable gap between the financial resources allocated and actual development expenditure incurred by the State government;

(e) The market in India does not accommodate and protect the economic interests of the tribal people. Thus the government has taken initiative to establish scheduled tribe development and Finance Corporation in all Indian States. Further in every district where tribal population is sizable in number the ITDP formulated and implemented, however, the government programme initiatives are not satisfactory. The government effort to deal with tribal problems is often viewed with suspicion, distrust and it is considered as waste of resources;

Therefore in view of the continuation and increasing severity of the poverty underemployment and unemployment, growing landlessness, failure of tribal rehabilitation and resettlement programmes, very low level of human resource development of tribals, growing exploitation by the mainland people and officials of the State forest department and growing alcoholism. The Indian States had been seriously searching for alternative institutional mechanism to solve the tribal development/empowerment problems in India. Thus, as a way out the Third Sector Organizations (NGOs) was found appropriate to address the above problems. Therefore, from the mid 1980's the Union and State governments together have evolved and standardized the procedures to provide financial grants in aid and the other logistic support to the NGOs which service the needs and objectives of the tribal development policy in India. This is how the dynamic and socially relevant as well as useful role of NGOs in tribal development/empowerment has been recognized in India. Thus today we find multi farious NGOs with diverse objectives functions and organizational structure in the field of tribal development/empowerment.

CHAPTER: IV

***NONGOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL
DEVELOPMENT:A MACRO ANALYSIS***

4.1	DEFINING NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
4.2	TYPES OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
4.3	SIGNIFICANCE OF NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN DEVELOPMENT/ EMPOWERMENT
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CHAPTER: IV

NONGOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:

A MACRO ANALYSIS

In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyze the meaning, significance and development role of nongovernmental organizations in the development process of the developing country like India. Further, we have also made an attempt to briefly explore and explain the role of nongovernmental organizations in the tribal development or empowerment in Indian context on one hand and identify and describe briefly the problems of tribal development after the entry of nongovernmental organizations in tribal areas and problems faced by the nongovernmental organizations in terms of their interaction at the time of implementing tribal development or empowerment programmes in India.

4.1 Defining Nongovernment Organizations:

Nongovernmental organizations are small/ tiny social collectives established by a smaller or large group of people to achieve a set of social goals. Here societal goals means achieving social objectives which improve the quality of human life, increase human security, strive towards promoting human welfare in socio-economic as well as politico cultural sense.

A study by the World Bank (1991) defines nongovernmental organizations as “private organizations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interest of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services or undertake community development.” A World Bank key document working with nongovernment organizations adds “in wider usage the term nongovernment organizations can be applied to nonprofit organizations which are independent from the government. Nongovernment organizations are typically value based organizations which depend in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary service. Although the nongovernment organizations sector has become increasingly professionalized over the last two decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics.”

The above World Bank study definition of the nongovernment organizations implies the following: (a) the nongovernment organizations are private organizations which undertake highly diverse development /empowerment and protection activities in the society. (b) The nongovernment organizations are nonprofit organizations; (c) The nongovernment organizations are value based, thus voluntary charitable as well as service organizations.

Many scholars like Pokharel (2000), Sundarm (1986), Prabakarn (1992), Tvedt (1998), Korten (2000), and Chand (1991) have offered their own distinctive definitions of nongovernment organizations. Some of the important features of these attempts to define the concept of nongovernment organizations include the following elements:

- (a) Nongovernment organizations are voluntary service as well as welfare organizations (Pokharel- 2000);
- (b) Nongovernment organizations are nonprofit organizations which deal with the problems of the poor and exploited people; (Sundarm -1986, Chand-1991).
- (c) Nongovernment organizations strive towards promoting radical self organization at the individual level (Korten-2000).
- (d) Nongovernment organizations may be organized or unorganized, structured or unstructured in reality; (Prabakarn-1992).
- (e) As a voluntary organization, nongovernment organizations are democratic and subject to members control ultimately than any external agencies; (Sundarm-1986).
- (f) Nongovernment organizations are people's collective which participate in development process; (Bhose-2003).
- (g) Nongovernment organizations are viewed as supplementary and complimentary organizations to deal with the diversified needs of the community (Chand-1991).

The operational definition of the NGOs sector adopted by Najam (2000) states that "NGOs includes the broad spectrum of voluntary associations that are entirely or largely independent and that are not primarily motivated by commercial concerns. These organizations are primarily motivated by the desire to articulate and actualize particular social vision and they operate in the realm of civil society through the shared normative values of their partner and clients". According this definition NGOs

constitute a distinct institutional sector with particular motivations and structural preferences.

Vandana Desai (2000) defines nongovernmental organizations as mainly private initiatives involved in development issues on nonprofit basis. The term nongovernmental organizations is understood to refer to those autonomous, non membership relatively permanent or institutionalized, nonprofit (but not always voluntary) intermediary organizations, staffed by professionals or the educated elite, which work with grassroots organizations in a supportive capacity. Grassroots organizations on the other hand are issue based often ephemeral membership organizations; they may coalesce around particular goals and interests and dissipate once their immediate concerns have been addressed. The definition by Vandana Desai emphasis the diversity of nongovernmental organizations which may involve professionals or the educated elites in serving the weaker sections of the society.

Peter Willets, (1978) from the City University of London, argues the definition of NGOs can be interpreted differently by various organizations and depending on a situation's context. He defines an NGO as "an independent voluntary association of people acting together on a continuous basis for some common purpose other than achieving government office, making money or illegal activities." In this view, two main types of NGOs are recognized according to the activities they pursue: operational NGOs that deliver services and campaigning NGOs. Although Willets proposes the operational and campaigning NGOs as a tool to differentiate the main activities of these organizations, he also explains that a single NGO may often be engaged in both activities. Many NGOs also see them as mutually reinforcing.

A **non-governmental organization (NGO)** is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any form of government. The term originated from the United Nation (UN) and is normally used to refer to organizations that are not a part of the government and are not conventional for-profit business. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization. The term is usually applied only to organizations that pursue wider social aims that have political aspects, but are not openly political organizations such as political parties.

4.2 Types of Nongovernmental Organizations

The functions of NGOs are varied in accordance with the programmes they undertake. Keeping in view the various activities, NGOs may be classified into the following.

1. Charity NGOs
2. Relief and Rehabilitation NGOs
3. Service Providing NGOs
4. Economic Development NGOs
5. Social Development NGOs
6. Empowerment NGOs
7. Network NGOs
8. Support NGOs
9. National, Local and International NGOs

The late 1970s saw people coming out of the church, the left, and the Gandhian and Lohiaties movements to coverage in the field of development at the grassroots with focus on awareness creation and conscientization.

The structural obstacles placed at each level of activity and the need to influence the policies gave rise to the “empowerment models” by early 1990s. Gender justices, environmental concerns, human rights, were understood to be part and parcel of the structural aspects of the society which apart from class, caste and ethnicity, also were responsible for the exploitation of the marginalized sections of the society.

Together with development, the NGOs development the perspective of participatory processes and many started practicing them at the grassroots to strengthen self management and grass root democracy.

During the 1990’s the number of NGOs in India has multiplied many folds. An estimated over 30,000 NGOs, most of them with rural focus are actively working. NGOs have acquired legitimacy and credibility to a great extent, not withstanding changes of corruption and lack of public accountability and transparency on some NGOs.

The number of internationally operating NGOs is estimated at 40,000 and National numbers are even higher: Russia has 277,000 NGOs; India is estimated to have around 33,000 NGOs in year 2009, which is just over one NGO per 400 Indians, and many times the number of primary schools and primary health centers in India. Number of NGOs in India is increased to 45678 at the end of the year 20011-12. The following Table 4.1 illustrates the state wise growth of NGOs

Table 4.1

State Wise Growth of Nongovernmental Organizations in India

State	Number of NGOs	State	Number of NGOs
Andaman and Nicobar Island	20	Lakshadweep	05
Andhra Pradesh	2649	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	1999
Arunachal Pradesh	146	<i>Maharashtra</i>	4424
Assam	1310	Manipur	1054
Bihar	2102	Meghalaya	101
Chandigarh	90	Mizoram	59
Chhattisgarh	433	Nagaland	257
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	08	Orissa	2218
Daman and Diu	05	Pondicherry	82
Delhi	3064	Punjab	432
Goa	60	Rajasthan	1723
Gujarat	2311	Sikkim	33
Haryana	704	Tamil Nadu	2699
Himachal Pradesh	249	Tripura	176
Jammu and Kashmir	469	Uttar Pradesh	7527
Jharkhand	852	Uttarkhand	624
Karnataka	2074	West Bengal	4747
Kerala	972		

Source: Planning Commission Report-2011-12, GOI New Delhi.

As a part of civil society the NGOs role in micro-macro linkages and policy advocacy has become a dominant feature now.

To keep in line with the process of privatization , the state has gradually been following the principles of social contracting with the NGOs in implementing its anti poverty programme, thus, providing lot of space for the NGOs to collaborate with the governments in power. At the same time the NGOs together with the marginalized sections of the society are actively involved in opposing the policies of the State and the governments which are detrimental to the livelihood system of the poor.

As NGOs are well versed in community motivation and social mobilization they are being increasingly involved in all rural projects and programmes by the government be it locally sponsored or funded by international agencies. The current Five Year Plan lay greater emphasis on NGOs involvement in all the development programmes for the rural poor. It is for the NGOs to decide whether to offer total of the pro-poor components in the said programmes.

4.3 Significance of Nongovernmental Organizations in Development/ Empowerment:

The NGOs are also called third sector organizations because they are viewed as an alternative institutional form for promoting human development and welfare as against the capitalism and socialism that are viewed as first and second form of development organizations. In other words the NGOs originate at a point where the state and markets fail to reach or perform certain functions or deliver services to the needy and oppressed.

The NGOs have emerged and appeared as well as reappeared throughout the process of modernization, industrialization and urbanization in the North since 1800 A.D.,. Therefore the NGOs have assumed the shape of single function or multiple function, welfare or development organizations. Thus they are variously called as voluntary welfare/ service associations/organizations, third sector organizations, nonprofit organizations, democratic private social initiatives, civil society initiatives, civil society organizations, community based service organizations...etc. Each of these usages denote one major function of the NGOs.

The NGOs have emerged on large scale since 1980's in less developed countries like India for two reasons: (1) there is an increasing and more flow of donations and charities for poverty reduction, provisions of health care, provisions of protective and welfare services for the infant and old age people in the South. (2) The State in the many developing societies like India has recognized the role played by NGOs in poverty reduction, employment generation, income stabilization, education and health care service programmes for the poor in urban slums, rural areas and inaccessible tribal regions. Thus the NGOs in India have come to stay with foreign or Indian state funding or by both.

Further many NGOs which are unfunctional and operate in a small local area or community or funded by their own members. These local NGOs are depending more on their member's labour organizational and professional skills and abilities.

The NGOs in general are very unique organizations. In other words the NGOs are highly flexible and adaptable to local area or target group needs. They are also democratic and small organizations with a small group of voluntary social workers or paid social workers who are well motivated and trained in social work. Therefore the voluntary service organizations or NGOs may formulate as per the requirements and stipulations of the government development/ empowerment programmes for implementation alternatively. They may also apply their mind and skills keeping in view their broad ideologies and mission formulate development as well as welfare programmes for execution. In view of the above, of late, many well motivated individuals as well as group of individuals in India have set up a good number of development and welfare NGOs. Of which some of them are also working in the tribal areas of the Indian States. This trend may be seen in Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odissa, and West Bengal, as well as North- Eastern States.

In recent years the role of NGOs or third sector organizations has been emphasized as a new remedy for the poor and disadvantaged groups. This trend is most remarkable in the field of development co-operation. During the past decade there has been phenomenal growth of NGOs both in number and in volume of their activities. This is to a great extent due to the increased availability of funding from donor governments. Some donor agencies have increased their support to NGOs even in stagnant or declining aid budget (Smillie 1996)

The 12th Five Year Plan approach Forming National Development Council Call for NGOs to discuss the developmental activity. It shows the importance of NGOs in development.

4.4 Objectives and Functions of Nongovernmental Organizations:

There are different economic theories of the origin of NGOs which serve the needs of development and welfare. These are the contract failure theories which explain the inevitable role of voluntary organization in the production of certain goods

which the private sector fails to produce. That means the voluntary service organization produces such goods and services which neither the State agencies nor the private sector are capable of producing efficiently. That means the NGOs produce certain type of social goods which are essential for ensuring equity and social justice in the society.

The second economic theory, the subsidy theory argues that nonprofit organizations benefit from a variety of implicit and explicit subsidies such as exemption from taxes. Thus a part of the financial burden shifts to the government, a prospect that acts as an incentive for setting up a voluntary association.

The theory seems particularly applicable to the Indian situation since voluntary organizations often obtain even their initial funds either from the government or foreign funding agencies. This theory explains the phenomenal growth in the number of voluntary organizations as a result of the both foreign and domestic (mainly government) which began to characterize the voluntary from the late 1960's onwards.

The third theory of NGOs origin is called exchange theory. This exchange theory views voluntary democratic association of a small or large group of people as a benefit exchange. The group leader provides a set of benefits to the members of the NGOs and inturn receives benefits from them.

4.4.1 Objectives of NGOs:

The important objectives of the NGOs may be briefly stated as follows:

- (a) To provide welfare services to the highly exploited and oppressed people more economically than the public sector;
- (b) To take development programmes to the interior and physically inaccessible areas of a country;
- (c) To identify the needs of livelihood and understand the philosophy governing the concept of happiness of isolated as well as segregated population groups.
- (d) To create development impulses and values among the targeted groups to transform from primitive to modern systems of development.

- (e) To promote the participatory character of the highly backward and oppressed people to solve their own problems by organizing them into better social collectives.
- (f) To improve the economic, social, environmental standard of the people.
- (g) To stimulate self-help and self-reliance through various field training programmes.
- (h) To provide for health and education of the tribal men, women and children.
- (i) To promote extra-curricular activities like sports, literary and performing arts for the benefit of the tribal children.
- (j) To facilitate free boarding and lodging to the SCs and STs School children for higher education.
- (k) To provide employment guarantee by implementing various income generating programmes.
- (l) To bring out the community wastelands and individual lands under plantation programmes to make land green and ecologically balanced.
- (m) To arrange irrigation facilities and other facilities to the lands of small and marginal farmers for production of more food grains.
- (n) To take up infrastructure development like construction of village connection roads, construction of ring bond, etc. for the development of the people.
- (o) Strengthening local governance at grassroots through PRI initiatives.
- (p) Women's empowerment, promotion and strengthening of Selp-Help Groups.
- (q) To develop human resources through literacy campaigns, educational development, health care services and nutritional programmes;
- (r) To create awareness about medical treatment programmes on STDs/HIV/AIDS.

4.4.2 Functions of Nongovernmental Organizations:

Some of the important functions of the NGOs in developing countries in general and in India in particular include the following:

- (1) To promote the human resources development of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the people.
- (2) To create and establish the means of food security among the very poor people by eliminating the threat to their livelihood.
- (3) To introduce and promote settled and sustainable agriculture to reduce the inconveniences and disabilities imposed upon the nomadic or semi nomadic tribes of population groups.
- (4) To protect the marginalized people from the exploitative clutches of the market by organizing the nonprofit organizations locally in the habitat where they live.
- (5) To increase and promote the access to finance and financial services by the marginalized people by introducing financial inclusive services.
- (6) By providing essential basic services like housing, roads, electricity, school education and primary health care services into the habitations of the marginalized people in distant remote area.

In Korten's (1990) view the first generation relief and welfare NGOs which predominate in the developing world often have close ties with State and international development aid organizations and do not overly engage in political activities.

The second generation development NGOs organizes individuals locally to address issues like public health and agricultural development. These groups frequently help their constituents to overcome structural constraints to change local and regional elites and to assist in reducing dependency relationships. The third generation NGOs explicitly target political constraints, engaging in mobilization and conscientization. Their focus on co-coordinating communications and linkages among people's organizations. These networks help to spread awareness of the practical local success of some second generation development strategies and to serve as catalysts for wider social movements. However these types are more ideal than real and not mutually exclusive (Fisher1998; 448).

4.5 NGOs and People's Participation:

The NGOs could be effective and efficient grassroots level people agencies for promoting people participation.

David C. Korten (1990) observes that “A process by which the members of a society increase their personal and institutional capacities to mobilize and manage resource to produce sustainable and justly distributed improvements in their quality of life consistent with their own aspiration.

It can be historically traced that participation as a concept and a strategy of development is an outcome of a profound disillusionment with established development strategy in post industrial revelation period. The development strategy followed during this period emphasized economic growth and industrialization in the context of increasingly centralized plan and control over the distribution of resources. It is widely accepted that the term ‘participation’ is too dynamic to have a static and universal definition. Furthermore, participation is shroud with a variety of interpretations ranging from “manipulative participation” to “authentic participation”. Making political capital out of participation is often a hidden agenda behind the former interpretation whereas latter stress on genuine people’s involvement as an ongoing process and end in itself. Hence, an effort can be made to highlight the major strands with regard to various conceptualization and interpretations.

Peter Oakley, (1999), identifies two broadly distinguishable schools of thought on conceptualization of participation. There are two schools of thought about people participation in development process.

One school view participation in the context of development project as the key input in terms of the inclusion of human resource in development efforts. This enhances the changes of success of project.

The other school relates to the means and end debate on participation. To elucidate further, participation as a means implies the use of participation as a strategic component to achieve some predetermined goal. In this sense, participation is essentially a short-term exercise, limited to achievement of certain goal.

Common Participation: in everyday life the rural people take part or interact with others on a variety of activities and situations, casually incidentally purposely, or necessarily without which society will not function. They may participate individually or collectively in their agriculture operations, craft, and other transactions and so on.

All these things are usually carried out. Hence such activities may be classified as common participation.

Two distinct participations: Two distinct people's participations scenario emerge; one, community participation facilitating external project designers achieving the goals which the designers have set for the community and two, communities by participation setting their own goal and achieving them. Thus, the academic debate on development participation could relate to two situations viz. participation in development and participatory development. In the former situation, the project objectives are already set and the communities are made to involve through focused education specific to the project and by the forming people's organization to achieve the project objectives, providing incentives and mobilizing them mainly by social control exerted through local leaders. And in the latter, the communities become participatory through a process.

The community participation is needed since people welfare is very impartment and thus it has to attain. Okaley and Marsden (1984:89) makes a vital observation; poor in development and active involvement and influence in the decisions affecting those resources. To participate meaningfully implies the ability positively to influence the course of events". They argue that NGOs have an important part to play in this process and that formal bureaucracies tend to resist it. A similar view point is held by Midgley (1986:56). He has argued that "Although spontaneous participation may appear to be highly desirable. Local communities ... require the stimulus of external agents if they are to participate meaningfully... NGOs are more likely to promote authentic forms of participation than the state". Midgley also point out to the fact that the bureaucracy is more likely to respond to pressures from "organized interest groups" than communities at large. Moreover, "since the least organized and marginalized sections of the society have little opportunity to influence government, their interests are not likely to be served by state involvement in community participation" and hence "NGOs are not only more likely to serve the interests of the poor but also capable of initiating schemes that increase the organizational power and consequently the political pressure that can be exerted by the poor people". (These views have been shared by a number of authors).

As leadership is defined as an act of influencing others, taking part by the poor in decision making would mean, in simple terms the act of influencing with others.

In their decision, the role of participation in decision making is restricted to the planning process only. Yet this stage has not emerged in India.

Peter Oakley (1999) interpretations about the participation are:

1. Participation as collaboration.
2. Participation as specific targeting of project beneficiaries.
3. Participation as organization.
4. Participation as empowering.

Participation as means of empowering people has gained increasing support. However the term empowerment is seen differently by different people. Some see empowerment as development of skills and abilities to enable people to manage better, to have a say or to be negotiable with the existing delivery system, others see it as more fundamentally political and concerned with enabling people to decide upon and to take actions they believe to be essential for their own development. Local people's contribution is pre requisite to organization and empowerment. At the same time organization which is a fundamental ingredient of the process of empowering is also a pre requisite to local people contribution. The concept of development seems to provide a context for participation. Development is seen as the increasing possibility of the individual to control his own environment. Thus people participation appears not merely as a utopian ideal but as a necessity.

Core Elements of Participation: participation is people's business since people are /should be the primary actors in development. People's participation is more in the relevant programmes that concern them. People's participation cannot be plucked off or pressurized but it must evolve.

If development work initiates people's participation the same will ensure a successful development. Participation cannot be a favor to the people from the side of the NGOs or the government, but it is a person's legitimate right. Participation must promote people's empowerment.

The arguments on participation seem to converge on the relationship between two key concepts namely 'taking part and influence'. Moreover, any participation process seems to have two components irrespective of the context, situation or objective; (a) a decision –making process to realize the subjective decided upon; (b) an action process to realize the objective decided upon. Participation may be partial when one of them is absent. In the former, participation may mean 'taking part to decide' and in the latter 'taking part in the carrying out'. This meaning holds good for the situation in which all the participants are socio-economically equal and consequently equal in the ability to influence decision making. Hence development sans people's participation means development sans development.

The Challenge before NGOs: Now the role of NGOs is very much a challenging one. In the current scenario of the 21st century as observed by Anitha Cheria and Edwin, the NGOs face the dual task of collaborating critically with the State and at the same time fighting against the anti-people / anti marginalized policy. Such a dual task cannot be discharged effectively unless the NGOs have autonomy based on the self reliant capabilities. NGOs sustained intervention will depend very much in future on their self reliant capacity and local resource mobilization.

With the 73rd constitutional amendment on Panchayat Raj Institutions, new opportunities and challenges are opened up at grassroots for the NGOs. The NGOs over the years have promoted vast social infrastructure of the poor, the women, the dalits etc, enabling them to influence the policies and enter into governance at least in the grassroots, and strengthening local level democracy which will go a long way to improve the life situation of the poor and empower them further. This will sustain the initiative of the people for sustained growth and development.

The sustainability of the grassroots level people centered participatory and self managed development processes will ultimately depend on the capability of the people in local resources mobilization and influencing policy process. Mere assertion of rights through social mobilization and democratic pressure will not satisfy their basic and development needs.

Enhancing the governance at the local level and bringing in a qualitative change in the local bodies in favor of the poor and marginalized could integrate the equity principle and sustainability factor into micro development process. This in

turn, could strengthen the bottom-up development process with its impact on the so-called mainstream development.

The NGOs have promoted vast social infrastructure of the poor and marginalized, the women, the dalits, adivasis, the agri-labourers etc. Transforming them into reality depends very much on the political initiatives of the people which, in turn, depend on the perspectives with which NGOs organize them.

The NGOs by and large focus on developmental activities at the grassroots. In doing so, many NGOs tried to fill in the gap where government institutions and departments (like health and education) failed by running parallel programmes to provide services. Such an approach has not succeeded in creating an impact on the government departments to improve the quality of service they provide. On the other hand it made the government look towards NGOs to deliver services and makes the people dependent on the NGOs. The net result has been further strengthening of the dependency of the needy people. The right course would be to provide information, create awareness and strengthen the capability of the people to demand from the system and get their basic needs and services as their fundamental right. The basic needs issue cannot be addressed and solved unless the people assert their rights a demand system. There is also a need in a country like India, to consider the basic socio-economic and cultural rights as fundamental rights. The basic needs must be seen from the basic rights perspective and grassroots development social action must be combined with legal action.

In Indian sub continent, NGOs are rendering multitudes of services and executing varied programmes such as relief, rehabilitation, income generation, community organization, awareness creation, capacity building and recently advocating, lobbying, empowering etc.,.

4.6 Nongovernmental Organisations and Tribal Development in India: Issues and Concerns:

From time immemorial India has a natural propensity for voluntary works by virtue of which “Moksha” was said to be attained. The trend persists obstinately. However the nature and mode of volunteerism has changed. In the pre-independence India, conventional volunteerism was aimed primarily at charitable works, ushering in

social reforms, providing relief and rehabilitation for the people who became the victims of natural calamities like drought, flood, cyclones, etc.

However, in post-independence India modern volunteerism has become an issue-based approach, an ideology which aimed at income generating programmes, welfare services (like providing education and health service for the underprivileged), protecting human rights (advocacy for women empowerment and the marginalised), creating awareness about environmental protection, AIDS, launching crusade against child labour, assisting the displaced who are the products of development-induced programmes, etc.

Apart from Voluntary Sector alternative terms like Non-governmental organisations, Independent Sector, Civil Society, Grassroots Organisation, Self Help Groups and Non-State Actors are used as well. The NGOs that are often known as the “harbingers of change” can boast of playing multifarious roles like that of advocates, educators, catalysts, lobbyists, conscientisers, and protectors of human rights and mass mobilisers who work incessantly for development. They have come forward with a human face to serve a human cause. This sector which has emerged as the universal “Third Force” strives for empowerment as well as social transformation.

The activities of the NGOs can be broadly summed up as:

To supplement the effort of the government in such fields where the government is unable to reach the outreached;

To launch a crusade against the policies and actions of the government which result in injustice and exploitation.

In the age of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation where the state is withdrawing its authority from many of the development sectors and market is not much willing to share the burden of development, this sector has appeared on the scene as a liberator to protect the society from the onslaught and challenges of consumerism coupled with an urge for an equitable distribution of the fruits of development. The NGOs are known for their virtues of human touch, dedication, great initiatives, flexibility, positive orientation, bonding with the society to reach the masses in a very effective manner. They are often regarded as the partners of development. They make an honest endeavour to empower the marginalised people in

such a way so that they can stand on their own feet with self reliance and depend less on charity and concessions provided by others.

Issues of Tribal Development

At the other end of the spectrum is the issue of tribal development. The concern for the indigenous people had received high attention on the international agenda. The concern for “Vanavasi” or “Anushchit Janajati” as the tribes are called in India finds its echo in the UN Charter as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the post-independence India, welfare of the tribal communities has been the national goal and special responsibility of the Centre and the various State Governments. The Government took commendable initiative for the upliftment of the tribes as they are required to take part in the nation-building process along with the general populace of the country and participate in the decision-making process. The development of the tribes has been the constitutional obligation of the Government. Coupled with the provisions spelt out in the Indian Constitution and intervention packages, the Government had instituted numerous Commissions and Committees from time to time to assess the tribal situation in the country. But it was very unfortunate that in spite of these efforts and initiatives, the Government could not bring any radical change in the socio-economic development of these marginalised sections and subsequently they were pushed to the periphery. The failure of the Government gives a fertile ground to the NGOs to work upon and extend a helping hand to their fellow tribals. What is required in the context of Indian tribal situation is the conscientisation of the tribes about their latent capacities and to motivate them for acquiring a better life. In the long run the tribal should be made self-relevant through proper socialization and imparting training. NGOs can contribute in a positive way to the development of tribal health and in the protection of their indigenous knowledge base which is either ignored or exploited. We all know that the tribes have the keys to the biologically diverse areas. They have a profound knowledge of the flora and fauna, the appropriate plant species with medical importance, their location, the parts to be used, time of collection, preparation and administration of the same. Their knowledge of the ethno-medicine is very important for their existence. Moreover, there is a growing inclination all over the world for herbal drugs, nature based products instead of synthetic ones. But, there are certain threats to this indigenous asset of the tribes. Deforestation, environmental degradation, and lack of

initiative of the younger generation to learn and adopt the medical practices of the tribal medicine men, lack of proper dissemination and transmission of the knowledge, piracy of the knowledge are some of them. The healing traditions and techniques are transmitted orally from generation to generation in the tribal areas because of the poor level of literacy in those areas. Hence, most of the time they are found in an undocumented form, which means slowly and steadily some part of it may be forgotten for good. Against this backdrop, the NGOs have a very important role to play. The NGOs may create awareness among the tribes by demonstrating the conservation and preservation of the medical plants. They may use the audio-visual aids for creating a lasting impression and campaign for ensuring the promotion of herbal plants in kitchen-garden and nurseries. Sharing of knowledge in workshops is also recommended where both NGO professionals and tribal counterparts would participate. The NGOs should encourage tribal youths to take up the tradition of practitioners of tribal medicine as livelihood option and encourage in research and development of their practice. There is a global dimension of this problem as well. International agencies and multinationals often pirate the age old knowledge of the tribes for preparing drugs. Documentation of tribal knowledge becomes an urgent necessity in this case. The NGOs coupled with the Gram Panchayat can play a significant role in it. They can prepare a community register where such knowledge can be documented in the local language. They must be legally made aware of their traditional rights and move in the direction of preserving their knowledge under the auspices of Intellectual Property Rights.

Concerns:

1. It is an astonishing fact that sometimes there are no linkage and coordination among the different NGOs that are working in the same geographical area and for a nearly identical purpose.
2. There should be more transparency in the function of the NGOs so that they may garner the support and faith of the ordinary people.
3. There is a need for closer interactions and exchange of ideas between the beneficiaries and volunteers of the project.
4. The work should be of a sustainable nature.
5. Fragmentation, powerlessness, corruption, nepotism, and internal weaknesses are some of the negative traits of the NGOs.

6. The NGOs hardly disclose their funding source and expenditure pattern. They refuse to reveal the names of their funding partners and reasons for tying up with them.
7. The NGOs are often alleged of using foreign money to undermine the state's authority. In a free market economy, the donor agencies are often found scouting around the philanthropic houses. A proliferation of easy money often alters the operation style, the cost calculus, basic ethos, motivations, idealism and ideological underpinning of the sector.
8. NGOs are in a need of a regularised code of ethics and conduct.
9. There are allegations against the NGOs for large scale bungling, cheating and forgery.
10. Lack of accountability and commitment to the welfare of the masses are often witnessed.
11. They bring temporary solution to the problem and often fail to address the root cause of it and eradicate it.
12. The NGOs are themselves entrenched between the welfare state on one hand and economy driven by globalisation on the other.

However, all these bottlenecks cannot be the reason for overlooking or marginalising the contribution of an organisation. In spite of these criticisms and drawbacks, it is an undeniable fact that the NGOs have emerged universally as a "Universal Third Force."

4.7 Non Governmental Organizations and Tribal Development in India: A Macro Analysis

Voluntary action and NGOs play a role in the development of tribal areas supplementing governmental efforts, especially in generating awareness and capacity building among the tribes so as to improve their economic status so that they can lead a dignified life. NGOs and voluntary agencies cannot only hold the institutions accountable to the people to bridge the gap between development programmes and the tribes, but it can also act as an effective instrument in facilitating tribal access to facilities and services. There is also a need to involve NGOs working in the tribal areas in promoting effective implementation of the tribal development programmes.

It has been recognized that the task of the development of Scheduled Tribes cannot be achieved by Government efforts only. The role of voluntary or non-governmental organizations, with their local roots and sense of service has become increasingly important. They supplement the efforts of the State in ensuring that the benefits reach to large number of populations. In certain cases, it is the voluntary organizations who are in better position to implement the schemes of the Government in a more efficient and objective manner than the Government itself. This is primarily attributable to the highly committed and dedicated human resources that are available to some voluntary organizations.(GOI,2012,pp120)

The role of Non-Governmental Organizations/Voluntary Organizations has been recognized since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. Many voluntary organizations have done a commendable job in the upliftment of tribes and are still continuing their efforts. However, in view of the mushrooming growth in the number of NGOs/VOs approaching the Ministry for financial assistance, efforts have been made to ensure that only genuine and committed organizations undertake developmental activities as partners of Government.

In order to ensure that the schemes implemented by NGOs are selected in a transparent manner with greater involvement of the State Governments/UT Administrations, the Ministry has evolved a decentralized procedure for receipt, identification, scrutiny and sanction of proposals of Non-Governmental Organizations from the year 2005-06 and strengthened the system further by revision of relevant schemes during 2008-09. According to this procedure, all the State Governments/UT Administrations have constituted a “State Committee for Supporting Voluntary Efforts” chaired by the Principal Secretary/Secretary, Tribal/ Social Development Department, with other official and non-official members including representatives of NGOs. This multi-disciplinary State Level Committee examines new as well as ongoing proposals of NGOs and recommends only the most effective projects in service deficient tribal areas in order of priority.

Table 4.2

State wise Number of NGOs Working for Welfare of the Tribes in India

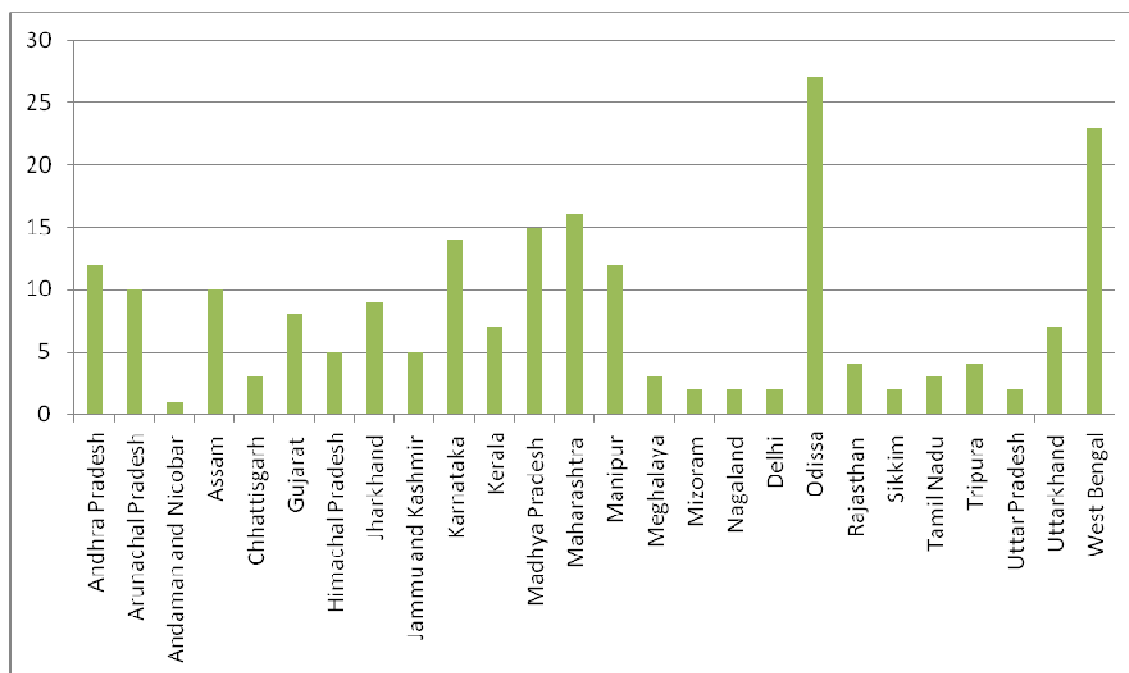
(In Number)

State	Number of NGOs	State	Number of NGOs
Andhra Pradesh	12	Manipur	12
Arunachal Pradesh	10	Meghalaya	03
Andaman and Nicobar	01	Mizoram	02
Assam	10	Nagaland	02
Chhattisgarh	03	Delhi	02
Gujarat	08	Odissa	27
Himachal Pradesh	05	Rajasthan	04
Jharkhand	09	Sikkim	02
Jammu and Kashmir	05	Tamil Nadu	03
Karnataka	14	Tripura	04
Kerala	07	Uttar Pradesh	02
Madhya Pradesh	15	Uttarkhand	07
Maharashtra	16	West Bengal	23

Source: GOI, Annual Report of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. 2011-12 New Delhi.

Figure4.1:

Distribution of NGOs Servicing for Tribes among the States in India.



In India there are 208 NGOs serving the cause of tribal development with the grant-in aid received from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Of these NGOs, fourteen

NGOs are identified as established voluntary agencies on the basis of an all India character and for their selfless service and remarkable achievements in uplifting the deprived sections of society and place those in a separate category for sanction of their projects and relaxation of certain terms and conditions relating to the release of annual grants. Odisha has highest number of NGOs in tribal service followed by West Bengal (23), Maharashtra (17) Madhya Pradesh (15).Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Delhi have only 02 NGOs each. In Karnataka 14 NGOs are working for the tribal development under this scheme of these two NGOs namely Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement and Swami Vivekananda Girijan Kalyan Kendra are the established voluntary agencies working in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district of the State.

Appropriate care has been taken to establish good rules and procedures to avoid the abuse of funds by the NGO's. The government has initiated steps to constitute expert committees at the national and State levels.

Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs): An effort was also made by the Ministry to identify voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations which have an all India character and are known for their selfless service and remarkable achievements in uplifting the deprived sections of society and place them in a separate category for sanction of their projects and relaxation of certain terms and conditions relating to the release of annual grants. The Ministry has accordingly categorized a few organizations as “Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs)”. These are as follows:

1. Ramakrishna Mission and its affiliated organizations.
2. Akhil Bharatiya Vanavasi Kalyan Ashram and its affiliated organizations.
3. Bharat Sevashram Sangha and its affiliated organizations.
4. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and its affiliated organizations.
5. Seva Bharati and its affiliated organizations.
6. Vidya Bharati and their affiliated organizations.
7. Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, H.D.Kote Taluk Mysore District, Karnataka.
8. Deen Dayal Shodh Sansthan, New Delhi.
9. Servants of India Society, Pune, Maharashtra.
10. Rastriya Seva Samiti, Andhra Pradesh.

11. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills Yallandur Taluk, Karnataka.
12. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangh, New Delhi.
13. DAV Managing Committee, New Delhi.
14. Vinoba Niketan, Kerala.

Schemes in the Voluntary Sector:

There are four ongoing schemes of the Ministry, which are open to the participation of voluntary/nongovernmental organizations. These schemes are:

1. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including Coaching for Scheduled Tribes and award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure.
2. Strengthening education among ST girls in low literacy districts (erstwhile scheme of educational complex in low literacy pockets for development of women's literacy in tribal areas).
3. Vocational training in tribal areas.
4. Development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (earlier known as scheme of development of primitive tribal groups (PTGs)- (NGO component)

Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes including coaching for Scheduled Tribes and award of special incentive for improvement of infrastructure

The scheme was launched in 1953-54 and is continued. In the Tenth Five Year Plan this scheme was merged with the Coaching and Special Incentive to NGOs for improvement in infrastructure under the umbrella scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations. This scheme is not gender-specific and is open for ST males and females equally. The scheme has been revised in 2008-09 including the financial norms.

The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide an environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct impact on the socio-economic

development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts.

Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90 percent by the Government. The Voluntary Organization is expected to bear the remaining 10 percent as contribution from its own resources. However, the extent of assistance under the scheme is 100 percent for those projects being implemented in the Scheduled Areas. The grants to a VO/NGO for a particular category of project are limited to the financial norms prescribed for that category of project by the Government and revised from time to time. The grants are sanctioned as per the procedure laid down under Rule 209 of General Financial Rules, 2005 as amended from time to time. The NGOs are required to maintain separate accounts in respect of the grants released to them, which are open for inspections by all appropriate officers/ agencies of the government. The NGO is also required to get its account of grants-in-aid audited annually by a Chartered Accountant, and submit a complete set of copies of the audited statement of accounts along with utilization certificate of previous grants in a format prescribed under GFR 19-A.

The grants are normally released in two instalments every year subject to the satisfactory performance of the NGO based on annual inspection conducted by the District Collector or authorized officers, and the recommendations of the State Committee. The inspection report should be submitted annually in prescribed format and should be duly countersigned by District Collector with date.

Monitoring of the activities of the NGOs is carried out as per provisions of the financial rules, besides inspection by officials of the Ministry or State Governments/UTs. Besides, the Ministry has initiated efforts to obtain independent monitoring reports through identified professional agencies.

Many categories of projects have been prescribed under the revised scheme which may be considered for grant. Among them, the following categories of projects are more popular:

1. Residential Schools
2. Non- Residential Schools
3. Mobile Dispensaries

4. Ten or more Bedded Hospitals
5. Computer Training Centre
6. Library including mobile unit.
7. Rural night school for tribal adults.
8. Balwadi centre.
9. Health and sanitation programme.
10. Drinking water supply programme
11. Training in agriculture and allied activities.
12. Training centre for employable skills.
13. Old age homes.
14. Involving school children in spreading awareness.
15. Any other innovative project for socio-economic development.

All the above development projects are concerned with human resources development of the tribal people. They could be broadly included under educational development, supply of health care services and meeting other basic needs and agricultural development. This list include right kind of development schemes which suitable with the current needs.

Human Resource Development of the Tribal Children- Residential Schools

Residential School is a popular category of project, which aims at extending educational facilities to poor tribal children, who are unable to get good education due to the absence of a school in their neighbourhood and due to the unaffordable cost of living and education outside. The Residential Schools are established by voluntary agencies at a place, village or town, which is not having a school and also not well connected. In the Residential School, the students are provided free boarding and lodging facilities. The cost of uniforms, books, stationery, medical assistance and other incidental charges are also met from the scheme. The teachers and other employees like the warden, accountant, attending doctor and other supporting staff are also paid an honorarium from the grant-in-aid. The organizations implementing the Residential School project can run it in a building either owned by them or in a hired building with adequate number of rooms and toilet/bathroom facilities. The maintenance charges or rent of the building are paid from grant-in-aid. A large number of ST boys and girls are being benefited by the projects. Up to 31.12.2011, 84

Residential Schools in 20 States benefiting 10920 ST students have been funded. Adequate number of rooms and toilet facilities, both ST boys and girls are being benefited by these projects.(GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs,2011-12)

Non-Residential Schools:

This is also one of the more popular and successful category of projects. Free education and mid-day meals are provided to children in the school. The cost of uniforms, books, stationery, medical assistance and other incidental charges are also met from the scheme. The teachers and other employees like the accountant, attending doctor and other supporting staff are also paid an honorarium from the grant-in-aid. The organizations implementing the Non-Residential School project can run it in a building either owned by them or in a hired building with Gurukala Ashrama, Khonsa. Up to 31.12.2011, 78 numbers of Non-Residential Schools in 9 States benefiting 10646 ST students have been funded.

Hostels:

This project aims at providing hostel facilities to such tribal students who have completed their primary or middle education from schools near their villages but cannot pursue further education due to non-availability of colleges near the village and the high cost involved in accommodation in cities. The hostels are run intowns and cities where good educational facilities are available. Residential School, Dr. Ambedkar Education Society (R) at Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure (P), Channagri Tq., Davangere (Dist), Karnataka. Residential School for PTGs and Tribal Boys at village Davanki, Block Potka, districts. East Singhbhum, Jharkhand. Up to 31.12.2011, 49 numbers of hostels in 13 States benefiting 11208 ST students has been funded. (GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2011-12)

Mobile Dispensary:

For this project the organization is given assistance to provide free medical facilities to tribals living in isolated villages/hamlets through a mobile dispensary/clinic. The scheme provides grant-in-aid annually to meet recurring expenses for Doctor and other staff, medicines, besides meeting the costs involved in the purchase of a van/jeep and equipments. Up to 31.12.2011, 39 numbers of mobile

dispensaries were funded in 13 States benefiting 4.97 lakh ST beneficiaries. (GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs,2011-12)

Ten or More Bedded Hospital:

The specific purpose behind this project is to assist voluntary agencies in running ten or more bedded hospitals in tribal areas, where the Government facilities have not reached so far. These small hospitals mostly treat outdoor patients but have facilities for treatment of indoor patients as well. Assistance is extended for procurement of furniture & fixtures, hospital equipment, ambulances, a generator set and also for meeting recurring expenses for honorarium to doctors, nurses, and other staff, procurement of medicines, building hires charges etc. *In-patients in a TB ward at Ranchi, Jharkhand. Computer Lab for PTGs and Tribal Students at Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.* Up to 31.12.2011, 11 numbers of hospitals have been funded in 5 States benefiting 3.15 lakh numbers of ST beneficiaries. (GIO, Ministry of Tribal Affairs,2011-12)

Computer Training Centre:

The computer training centres are provided for 30 students. The specific purpose behind this project is to enhance the knowledge of computer hard wares and softwares, programming, etc. and make them capable of obtaining employment in public/private sectors. To enhance the recognition of the courses conducted in these centres, and improve linkages with a recognized Certificate/Diploma, Ministry encourages the organizations to get their computer training centres accredited by Department of Electronics Accreditation of Computer Courses (DOEACC) of Ministry of Information Technology, and Ministry is providing financial assistance for accreditation as well. Up to 31.12.2011, 7 computer training centres have been funded in 5 States benefiting 3300 ST students.

Table: 4.3

State Wise Grant in Aid to NGOs for Providing Education, Hostel, Hospital, Mobil Dispensary and Computer Training Facilities for the Tribal Development During 2002-2011 December

Rs in Lakh

States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	10 th Plan	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	11 th Plan
Andhra Pradesh	166	142	195	190	161	854	118	349	257	436	133	1293
Arunachal Pradesh	305	277	265	282	275	1404	324	390	569	462	434	2179
Assam	141	70	72	114	69	516	85	74	97	62	93	411
Chhattisgarh	18	20	12	36	46	132	55	57	96	114	46	368
Gujarat	63	124	99	63	158	507	100	93	99	162	86	540
Himachal Pradesh	58	48	62	53	58	279	106	58	200	151	63	578
Jammu & Kashmir	74	21	50	66	60	271	47	65	46	70	17	245
Jharkhand	304	430	456	262	190	1642	310	347	497	383	410	1947
Karnataka	214	143	207	145	241	950	240	295	130	410	167	1242
Kerala	58	40	122	43	82	345	80	26	110	110	93	419
Madhya Pradesh	70	46	50	54	127	347	120	126	115	196	49	606
Maharashtra	71	89	37	120	202	519	181	168	206	260	16	831
Manipur	80	146	115	150	172	663	145	117	149	402	16	829
Meghalaya	172	199	376	358	321	1426	336	547	491	620	280	2274
Mizoram	85	6	4	19	3	117	15	40	29	25	0	109
Nagaland	43	36	48	16	19	162	27	4	16	33	18	98
Delhi	48	38	95	19	19	219	6	31	90	0	9	136
Odissa	355	286	153	224	386	1404	468	447	614	488	566	2583
Rajasthan	52	23	48	15	66	204	48	33	47	61	0	189
Sikkim	15	30	0	28	40	113	30	21	113	59	0	223
Tamil Nadu	3	2	62	28	19	114	21	14	68	32	46	181
Tripura	21	9	16	90	12	148	55	15	66	49	18	203
Uttar Pradesh	16	6	16	27	60	125	60	28	18	55	39	200
Uttar Khanda	34	21	27	66	69	217	69	65	45	114	52	345
West Bengal	227	289	243	199	305	1263	404	550	582	512	510	2558
Total	2693	2541	2830	2667	3160	13941	3450	3960	4750	5266	3161	20587

Source: GOI, Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. New Delhi.

The table 4.3 reveals that the grant-in aid is released for implementation of the schemes like education, health and computer training etc, through the NGOs in 25 states in India has been gradually increasing from 2002-03 to 2011-12. So it is very useful to improve the health and level of literacy rate in tribal people. Orissa, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh have received highest grant-in –aid under

the above schemes. Nagaland received the grant under this is only 98 lakh during the above period. In Karnataka 14 NGOs received Rs: 1240 lakh during 10th and 11th Plan period. the data shows that the state is the major planning, implementing and functioning agency of the tribal development programmes.

Coaching for Scheduled Tribes:

The scheme of coaching of scheduled tribes students have been in operation since the IVth Five Year Plan Period. The scheduled tribes coming from deprived families and disadvantaged environment find it difficult to compete with those coming from a socially and economically advantageous background. The main objective is to promote a more level playing field, and give ST candidates a better chance to succeed in competitive examinations, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports a scheme for coaching for disadvantaged ST candidates in quality coaching institutions to enable them to appear in competitive examinations and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in civil services/ public sector. The scheme is implemented through State Governments/Union Territories Administrations/ Universities and reputed Professional Coaching Institutions which run Pre examination Coaching Centres (PECs). There are efforts to shift the focus from government run institutions to quality professional coaching institutions. The funds are provided per student cost basis. Union Territories, Universities and Private Institutions are provided assistance to the extent of 100percent on a contractual basis, while State run institutions are provided 80percent assistance from the Ministry. The funding includes the coaching fees (including the charges of faculty), advertisement charges, stipend to candidates and assistance for boarding/lodging to outstation students etc.(GOI,2012:pp126)

The total number of students including non ST students should not exceed 40 per class, admission being based on merit. The total number of ST students admitted should preferably contain 30percent women ST candidates and 5percent disabled ST candidates. Any candidate having the eligible qualifications for that particular competitive exam can apply to the coaching institutions financially assisted by this Ministry. The institutions are required to take these candidates on first come first serve basis till all the seats are filled. Candidates can avail coaching once only under the scheme for a particular competitive exam and a maximum of two coaching

courses in all. The income ceiling of candidate under the scheme is Rs.2.50 lakh per annum. The coaching institutions are provided Rs.20000/- fixed for the advertisement of all courses proposed by them in a financial year. The concerned State/UT Government are also provided Rs.25000/- fixed for advertisement of this scheme in local/vernacular newspapers in a financial year. The students are given stipend of Rs.1000/- fixed per month for the entire period of coaching. The financial assistance is also provided for boarding and lodging to the outstation students @ Rs. 2000/- per month per student. The coaching institutions are required to achieve at least 10percent success rate for scheduled tribe students every year for continued support.(Ibid,PP.126-217).

The coaching programme for preparing scheduled tribes youth for various competitive examinations intended to provide representation for hitherto neglected tribal population in the civil services of the Union Government and State Government. This objective is likely to yield high level of social dividend in the long run. This is one way of integrating the tribal population with the mainstream polity, society and economy.

Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:

The main aim of this scheme is to upgrading the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their education qualification, present economic trends and the market potential which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self employed. The scheme is being implemented through the State government/Union Territories, institutions of organisation set up by the government as a autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies, co-operative societies and NGOs etc,. For the tribal girls 30percent seats are reserved. Each vocational training centre set up under the scheme may cater to a maximum five trades and will provide training to 100 or more trainees. There is a provision for monthly stipend and raw material for the trainees.

Development of Nongovernmental Organizations in Karnataka

The government of India, of late has been rightly focusing on the human resource development of the tribal population. During the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans various NGOs were funded to implement educational, health programmes

and imparting vocational training for the tribal youth. All these three development schemes enable the tribal children and youth to develop employment and other socio-cultural capabilities. The human resources development programmes meant for tribal people in Karnataka and other States need further financial assistance.

Karnataka has a vibrant voluntary sector with poor documentation and understanding of such movements and development over a period of time in the State. The voluntary sector in Karnataka was initiated during 19th century and the first voluntary origination was started in 1830. The missionaries, as it was known then, mainly started social service. Then as years progressed, socially concerned people began to give emphasis to education and training in vocational skills, providing health and a range of caring services, people started recognizing the abilities in persons who were physically and intellectually challenged and established a range of centers to help them acquire the skills to live normal life. More recently counseling services such as concern for the environment, legal aid and protection of human rights, women and child development and development of rural poor including vulnerable community like tribes have emerged.

Particularly after 1972 the NGOs are emerged to serve the cause of the tribal development in Karnataka. The NGOs of tribal development can broadly classify into two categories on the basis of their activity and source of fund and grant- in- aid. Namely Established NGOs recognized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for release grant in aid to implement the tribal development programmes and project and government programmes implemented registered NGOs which are sponsored by the Foreign Charitable and developmental agencies and State developmental departments.

In Karnataka there are 14 leading and established NGOs are working in different districts like Chamarajanagara, Mysore ,Bangalore, Tumakur, Chikkaballapur, Uttar Kannada , Davanagere and Kolar to providing services like education, health care services, hostel facilities, vocational training for tribal youth and other services for tribal people. The following NGOs are receiving grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for implementing the various development/welfare schemes. Table 4.4 shows that 14 NGOs are engaged in implementation of the human resource development activities for the tribes.

Table 4.4

List of NGOs Funded under the Scheme of Grant-in aid for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka State

Rs: In Lakh

Name of the NGO	Project	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12
Ashrivad Development Trust. Gudibande.	Hospital	10.2	10.2	00	00	20.5	10.3	16.1	16.1	16.2	00
Barathi Education Trust.Bagepalli.	RS	14.8	5.9	5.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	16.5	00	33.2	00
Dr. Ambedkar Education Society.Nallakundre.	RS	1.6	5.2	14.8	00	20.8	10.4	16.1	16.0	16.1	00
Dr. Jachani Rastriya Sevapeeta. Basavanagudi.	NRS	.54	3.1	00	00	00	17.7	53.7	00	5.0	17.6
Harish Grameenaabirudhi Sangh. Chikkaballapura.	MD	3.9	5.9	3.9	00	7.8	3.9	6.9	6.9	8.8	00
Kumudhwathi Rural Development Society. Madugiri.	MD NRS	7.8	4.9	13.3	00	33.5	22.7	00	22.5	49.3	00
Nayaka Student Federation . Gokak.	RS	1.6	5.2	3.3	00	10.1	00	10.7	00	00	00
Pragathi Rural Development Society. Gerahally.	Hostel	10.0	3.8	3.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	12.2	00	29.6	00
Sant Kabirdas Education Society. Sedam.	RS	00	5.2	3.7	20.8	9.7	10.1	16.4	17.4	16.1	00
Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samuste. Davanagere.	RS	10.6	5.1	4.1	18.5	20.4	00	31.6	00	14.8	00
Sree Swamy Sarvadhrama Sharanalaya Trust. Rangapura	NRS,MD	24.9	15.7	15.7	00	32.1	16.3	25.8	00	51.6	00
Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust. Kaiwara.	RS	00	10.4	10.3	00	10.4	10.4	16.1	00	32.2	00
Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement. Saragur and Kenchenahally	Hospital-2 MD, RS.-2	28.9	20.4	21.2	54.7	51.7	49.2	85.7	39.0	36.2	124.7
Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra. B.R.Hills.	Hospital MD, RS.	16.7	27.3	13.9	28.5	14.4	39.7	45.4	00	94.1	23.6
Total		132	129	100	135	214	240	295	131	403.2	165.8

Source: GOI, Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. New Delhi

Note: RS=Residential School, NRS= Non Residential School, MD= Mobile Dispensary.

The above mentioned NGOs are receiving grants- in -aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs Government of India New Delhi for implementation of the schemes like Hospitals, Mobile Dispensary, Residential Schools and Non Residential Schools and Hostels in the tribal areas for tribal development /empowerment of the tribes in different parts of the Karnataka State. The total grant in aid flow from Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been fluctuating from 2002-03 up to 2011 December. But it is increased more than three times from the year 2002-03 to 2010-11. Among the 14 NGOs those are servicing for tribal welfare in Karnataka State, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement Saragur H.D. Kote taluk in Mysore district and Swami Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills. Chamarajanagara district are receiving more grants-in-aid than the others. Because these two NGOs are identified as established NGOs and providing education, health care services and socio-economic development services through implementing the schemes like health Care services and educational schemes, Vocational Training Centers for the empowerment of the tribes in these districts. In these two NGOs, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement H.D. Kote is receiving more grants-in-aid than the Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra because it is running the two units of Residential Schools at Hosahalli and two Hospitals; one at Sragur and another at in Kenchahally of the H.D.Kote taluk of the Mysore district. In these two districts substantial numbers of forest based tribes with good mixture are availing Human Resource Development services from the above two nationally and internationally recognized and successful NGOs.

In addition to the 14 NGOs in Karnataka, some of the NGOs are servicing for the development of tribes through implementing the project funded by the Foreign Charitable and Rural Development Institutions like CAPART, NABRAD, and the State government funded tribal development programmes along with the donor's fund. Some of these types of NGOs are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. BIFE. Tumkur. | 2. Chintana Foundation. Chickmangalur |
| 2. CORD. Coorg. | 4. DEED. Hunsur. |
| 5. DUDEE. Gundulpet. | 6. FEDINA. H.D.Kote. |
| 7. Janashikshana Trust. Chickmagalur. | 8. Krupa Vanavasi Kalyana Ashrama, |
| 9. LIFT, Hunsur. | 10. MYRADA, H.D.Kote |
| 11. Nisarga Foundation, H.D. Kote | 12. Parivarthana, Hunsur. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 13. Samagra Grameena Ashrama, | 14. Samvrudhi, Kanakapura. |
| 15. TREED, Yallapura. | 16. Vargis vikasana samsthe, Chickmagalur. |
| 17. World Vision, Gundulpet. | 18. Budakattu Krusikara Sanga, Chickmagalur. |

4.8 Problems of Nongovernment Organizations in Tribal Development/ Empowerment:

Some of the important problems faced by the NGOs in fulfilling the task of tribal development include the following.

- (A) Many NGOs always face the problem of creating confidence and trust among their target groups like tribal population in many parts of India. It was reported that the tribal people view the entry of NGOs into their society and economy as well as geography as encroachment on tribal purity, tribal sanctity and tribal social integration. Thus the NGOs should on priority basis engage themselves in confidence building activity in the tribal areas.
- (B) The tribal people are affected very adversely by the resettlement and rehabilitation programme of the tribes except the NGOs to work as their spokesman. In this vision of the tribes there is an idea of problem solving capability embodied in the NGOs. In many instances the NGOs are not able to solve the problems by acting as an intermediary between the State and the tribal population. Under such a situation the tribal people lose confidence in the ability of the NGOs in addressing their development as well as empowerment problems.
- (C) The NGOs are agencies of advocacy only, thus they work as intermediaries between the tribal people and the State and its bureaucracy. Thus the NGOs are placed in very suitable situation of effectively intermediating between the two stakeholders namely the government and the tribal population. Thus in reality NGOs should have appropriate skills and leadership for organizing the negotiations for resolving the conflicts and problems if any.
- (D) The NGOs are regularly confronted with the problems of mobilizing financial resources and highly motivated and trained volunteers in social work. These two are the internal problems of the NGOs. Thus it is necessary that the NGOs develop a suitable vision and formulate strategies to finance as well as mobilize man power for effective continuous implementation of their programmes.

(E) The integrity of the NGOs is increasingly questioned in India in the recent past. This is an important public reaction about voluntary social work which should stand the social auditing. Therefore the NGOs should keep their records openly accessible and transparency on one hand and allow for target group people participation in the activities of the NGOs.

4.9 Problems of Tribes on Account of Nongovernment Organizations Entry:

There are a few important problems for tribal people on account of the entry of NGOs. Some of them may be briefly stated as under;

- (a) So far there is no involvement or participation of tribal people in the tribal development planning and implementation attempted by both the State machinery and the NGOs. Both the State and NGOs prescribe the solutions for the tribal backwardness and exploitation instead of allowing participation by the tribal people. It is essential that the tribal people are consulted and heard before designing and formulating as well as implementing tribal development/empowerment programmes. The tribal people are not ignorant neither they are not incapable to articulate their felt needs.
- (b) In States like Mandya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odissa and Andhra Pradesh many NGOs have misused the grants- in aid provided by the government of India and state government on one hand and charity or donations provided by foreign donors on the on the other hand. This is revealed by the several Annual Reports of the Parliamentary Committees and also audit reports. This is a kind of bureaucratic corruption. This problem has to be addressed urgently.
- (c) The NGOs are neither involved nor consulted in the tribal resettlement and rehabilitation programmes. This important programme so far is planned and implement by all alone by the State forest department. There are many loopholes and limitations in the planning and implementation of programmes in all Indian States. Therefore it is necessary to shift emphasis of NGOs advocacy to participation on one hand and tribal people themselves on the other hand.
- (d) It was found in North- Eastern States that many NGOs are found in advocating and organizing the religious conversion programmes in favor of Christianity. This religious conversion activity of the NGOs is seriously criticized by the Hindu

religious and Charity organizations. This is leading towards increasing conflicts between the Hindu and Christian religious and Charity NGOs.

4.10 Conclusion:

A good number of Nongovernmental Organizations have entered the field of tribal development since 1980. This is a response to both market failure and State failure in the field of tribal development on one hand and the need for transforming the tribal societies and economy as quickly as possible on the other hand.

The Nongovernmental Organizations or Voluntary Associations of the people were interested in and committed to the cause of serving the socio-economic and cultural empowerment of the poor, vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. Thus the NGOs are called the Third Sector Organizations. The NGOs are governed by principles of transparency, accountability, democratization. The NGOs are mostly dependent on external finance that means they depended on the government grants in aid or the contributions and charity received from domestic and as well as foreign donors. The NGOs in general shall not have opportunities to generate their own revenue from the internal sources since they are not profit seeking organizations. This is the major reason why the NGOs are termed as Non Profit Organizations. In this study we have dealt with the working of developmental and welfare NGOs.

Because this study is an economic enquiry into the working of the NGOs to reduce the poverty and we have selected some NGOs which promote the human resource development and human development of the vulnerable people like tribes. A large number of NGOs that are developmental and welfare oriented have made an entry into the tribal societies and economy in various Indian States since 1980.

Most of the NGOs working in the field of educational development, health care services delivery and imparting vocational training have done well and contributed gradually into the social transformation and improvements in the quality of the life of tribal people in different States of India.

The tribal development and empowerment as carried out in India by both the Government and the NGOs presents a mixed scenario. The Government gives constitutional guarantees to the tribals, but fails to implement them adequately. The NGOs have fared a little better, but need to address the tribal problems and issues

more consistently and adequately. Except for a few NGOs known for their wider mass base and capacity to bring about socio-economic change, many or most of them are complacent and just do the routine work, primarily serving their own interests. While the Government has constitutional provisions and resources, its delivery mechanism needs to be strengthened in collaboration with the NGOs. The NGOs can only facilitate this overall process of development and empowerment of the tribals in the country. But it is ultimately the people who must demand their rights and privileges.

CHAPTER V

EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF NGOs IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE STUDY REGION

5.1	PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA
5.2	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE TRIBES OF THE STUDY AREA AND SAMPLE DESIGN
5.3	ORIGIN AND PROFILE OF THE NGOs IN THE CASE STUDY REGION
5.4	PRESENT DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF THE CASE STUDY TRIBES
5.4.1	HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STATUS
5.4.2	INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE TRIBES AND THE ROLE OF NGOs
5.4.3	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE ROLE OF NGOs
5.4.4	FOOD SECURITY AND THE ROLE OF NGOs
5.4.5	EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND THE ROLE OF NGOs IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
5.4.6	HEALTH STATUS AND THE ROLE OF NGOs IN HEALTH CARE SERVICES
5.5	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLE NGOs
5.6	ROLE OF NGOS IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS AND TRIBAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS
5.7	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOREST RIGHT ACT-2006 AND RULE 2008 IN THE CASE STUDY REGION
5.8	LAMPS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES
5.9	CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF NGOs IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE STUDY REGION

In this chapter the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the present economic status of the case study tribes and also an evaluation of the role of NGOs in the economic development and the quality of life in terms of indicators like education, health and increases in income of the case study tribes. Further an attempt has been made to analyse the size and extent of development disparities between the select case study tribes in the case study region viz Mysore and Chamarajanaga districts in Karnataka State.

5.1: Profile of the Study Area:

The **Mysore District** is situated in the southern part of Deccan Plateau and it forms the Southernmost District of Karnataka state. It is also one of the rich Districts in forest wealth and it has a rich heritage in respect of Wild Life.

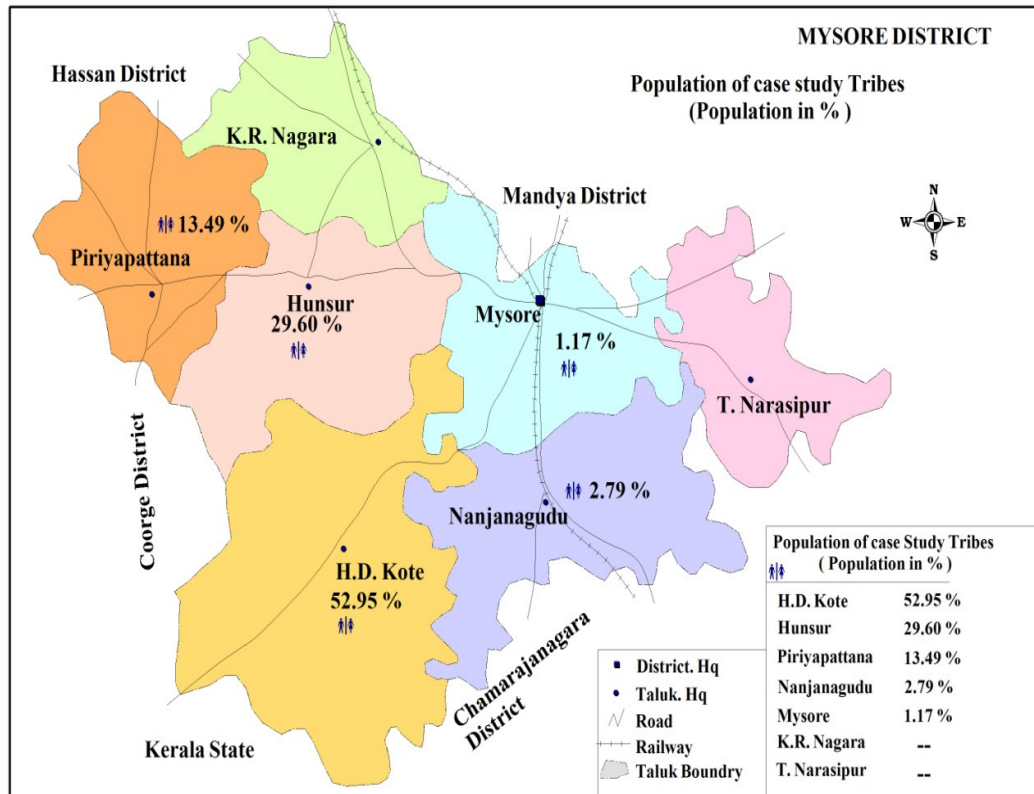
Mysore district is located between latitude 11°45' to 12°40' N and longitude 75°57' to 77°15' E. It is bounded by Mandya district to the northeast, Chamarajanagara district to the southeast, Kerala state to the south, Kodagu district to the west, and Hassan District to the north. It has an area of 6,854 km² (ranked 12th in the state). The temperature in the district varies from 15⁰ degree Celsius in winter to 35⁰ degree Celsius in summer. Mysore district receives an average rainfall of 785 mm.

The administrative headquarter of the Mysore District is Mysore City. The district is a part of Mysore Division prior to 1998; Mysore district also contained the Chamarajanagara District before that area was separated. On the northern edge of the district Nagarhole National Park lies partly in Mysore district and partly in adjacent Kodagu District.

Mysore district has a population of 2,641,027 (2001 census), of which 1,344,670 (50.91percent) are males and 1296357 (49.09 percent) are females. According 2011census the total population of the Mysore district is 29, 94,744 of which 15, 11,206(50.46) are male and 14, 43,538(49.54) are female. The district population is 37.19percent urban and 62.81percent rural. The literacy rate of the

district is 63.5percent with 71percent of males and 56percent of females being literate. 82.8percent of urban population and 51.8percent of rural population are literate. Population growth rate is 13.39percent. Density of the population per square Km is 437and sex ratio is 982females for every 1000 males. According to 2001 census 10.27 percent of the tribal population to the total population is inhabitd in this district. (Wikipedia free encyclopaedia of Mysore district)

Map: 5.1



The Map 5.1 shows the percentage of the case study tribes distribution among the talukas of the Mysore district. Among the taluks of Mysore district H.D.Kote taluk has highest percentage of the case study tribes with good mixture and Hunsur taluk has a second highest area in regarding the concentration of the four case study tribes in the Mysore district. Mysore taluk has least percentage of case study tribes. In the talukas of K.R.Nagara and T. Narasipura does not have case study tribes.

Mysore District is subdivided into seven taluks whose 2001 Census populations are given below: Piriya pattana (224254) Hunsur (253926) Krishnrajanagara (239199) Mysore (1038490) Heggadadevanakote (245930)

Nanjangudu (360223) Thirumakudalnarsipura 279005). The figures in brackets indicate the size of the population.

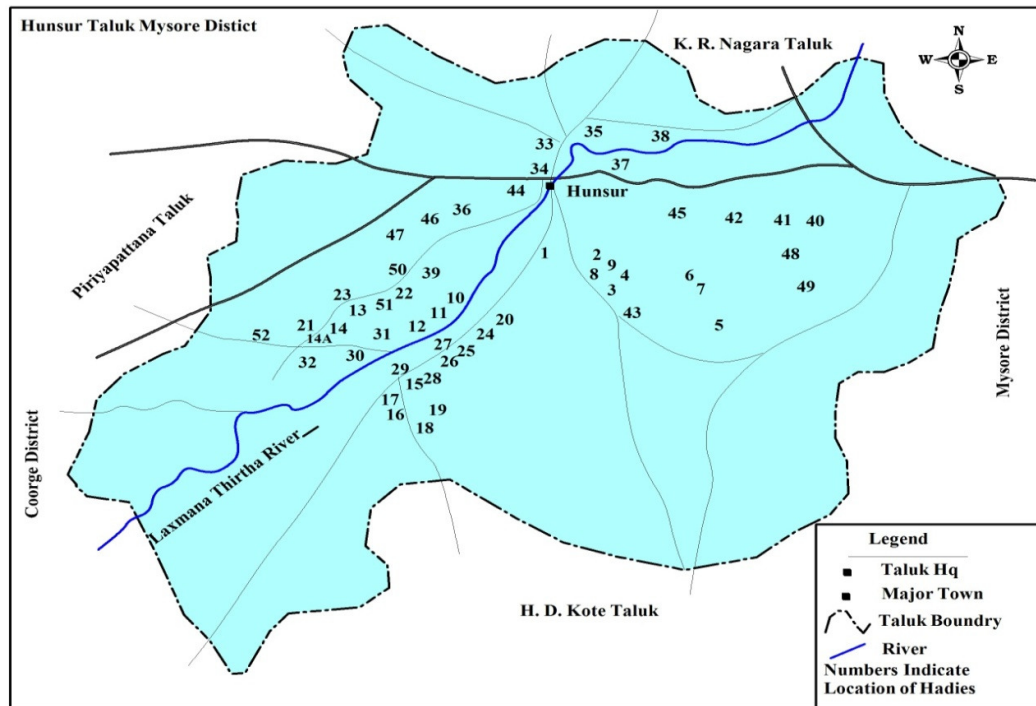
Mysore district is very attractive tourism place and internationally famous for Dasara festival. The District is predominantly agrarian; agriculture is the backbone of the economy. Ragi, maize, jowar, paddy, horse gram, black gram, red gram, cowpea, groundnut, cotton, sunflower, are the major crops grown. Cropping pattern includes sericulture and other horticulture crops. The district is traditionally known for sericulture activities coconut, banana, turmeric; vegetables and sugarcane are also grown.

Mysore is known for a good extent of forest land within its west side boundaries. Hence, it has a very high population of forest-dwelling tribes - viz Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes inhabit the forest of Nagrahole National Park (642 Square Km). All these are protected areas. These tribes have their own dialect. In the above mentioned tribes Jenukuruba is identified as primitive tribe.

Case Study Talks Profile of the Mysore District:

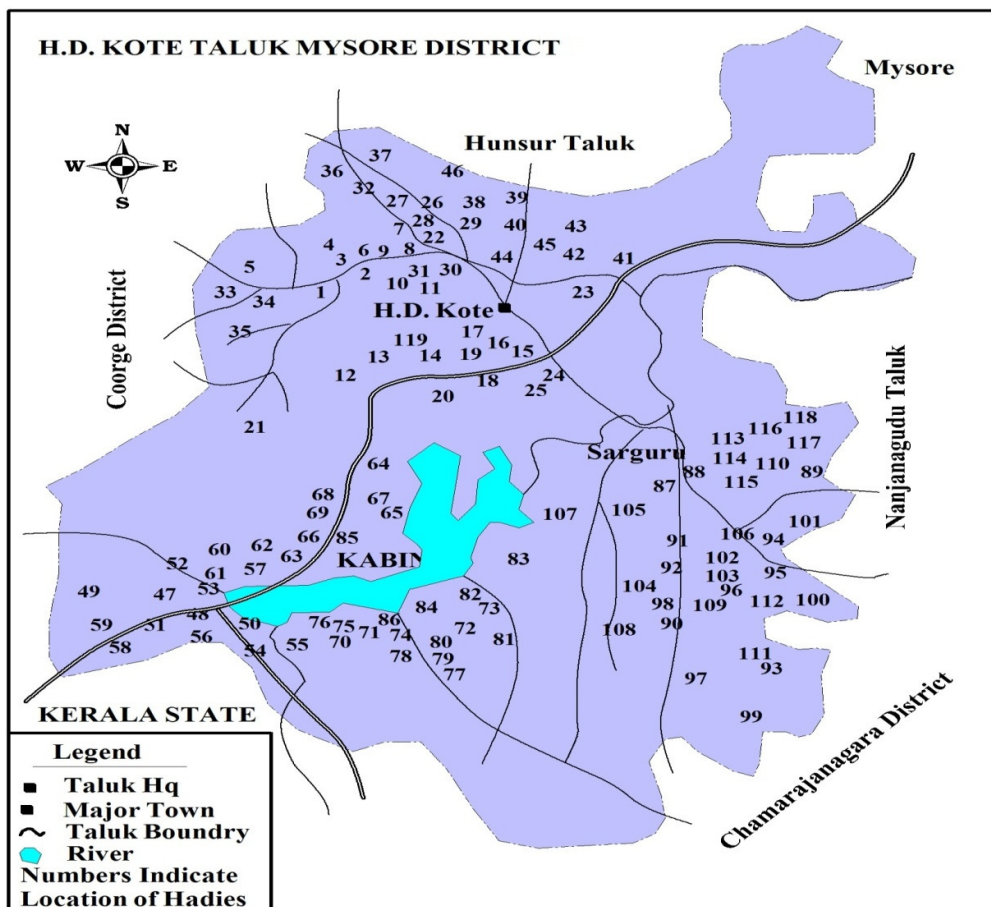
1. Hunsur is a taluk in Mysore district of Karnataka. It is also well known for timber trade, especially teak. Another important trade activity is tobacco growing and tobacco auctions. Consolidated Coffee Curing Works employs many people in coffee bean processing. The geographical area of this taluk is 1622 square Kms including forest area of 7786 hectares. This location is also a growing market for sheep farming. It has an average elevation of 792 meters (2598 feet). According to 2001 India census, Hunsur had a population of 43,893. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Hunsur has an average literacy rate of 69%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 74%, and female literacy is 63%. The Nagarahole National Reserve Forest is also located in this taluk. In this taluk total population of Scheduled Tribes is 35801. Of this the case study tribes are thickly inhabited in 52 Hadies, (Appendix-3) the total population size of the selected tribe in this taluk is 13071. In this taluk DEED and other NGOs are working for tribal development thus this taluk has been selected for the case study. Tribal Hadies are located in the map 5.2.

Map 5.2



2. Heggadadevanakote: H.D.Kote is a taluka of Mysore district of Karnataka. The total geographical area of the taluk is 900 square Kms including 33031 hectare of forest land. This taluk has four reservoirs viz., the Kabini, Nugu, Hebbala and Taraka reservoirs. Ironically however, the agriculture in this taluk is rain-fed mainly because the government has failed to harness the capacity of the four reservoirs. Also, barring the Kabini reservoir, the other three reservoirs are always dry. As a result, farmers who could otherwise raise three crops are able to hardly raise one and are perennially in debt. This is also one of the main reasons for the economic backwardness of the taluk and distress migration to cities is common. According 2001 census H.D. Kote had a population of 12,043. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. H.D. Kote has an average literacy rate of 66%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 72%, and female literacy is 60%. In this taluk Scheduled Tribes population size is 49390. Of this the case study tribal population size is 23368. These case study tribes are spread over in 14 Hadis, (Appendix-3) in border area of the Nagarhole Reserve Forest and Bandipura National Reserve Forest. Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement and other NGOs are working in this taluk for the purpose of promoting tribal development. Tribal Hadies are located in this case study taluk map 5.3

Map 5.3

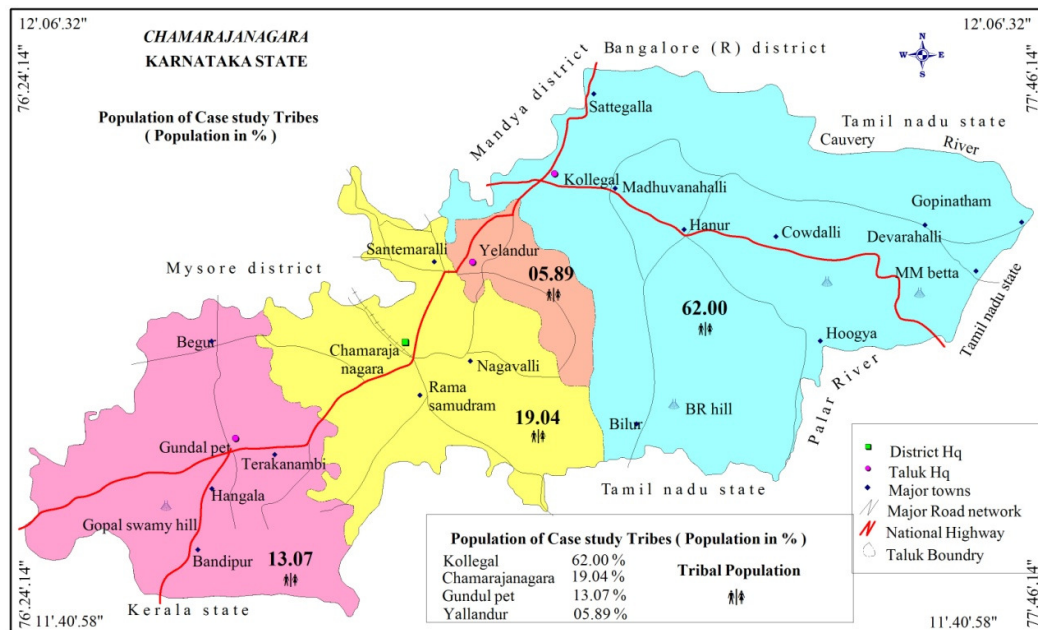


Chamarajanagara District: Chamarajanagara district came into existence in August 1997. The district consists of 4 talukas from the erstwhile Mysore district: Chamarajanagara, Kollegal, Yalendur and Gundlupet. It is situated in the southern part of Deccan Plateau and it forms the Southernmost District of Karnataka State. It is one of the backward districts in Karnataka. This district has forest wealth and it has a rich heritage in respect of Wild life.

Chamarajanagara district is located on the southern tip of Karnataka state and lies between the North latitude $11^{\circ} 40'58''$ and $12^{\circ} 06'32''$ and East longitude $76^{\circ} 24'14''$ and $77^{\circ} 46'55''$. It falls in the southern dry zone. Topography is undulating and mountainous with north south trending hill ranges of Eastern Ghats. Salem and Coimbatour districts of Tamil Nadu in the east, Mandya and Bangalore districts in the north, parts of Mysore district in the west and Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu in the south, bound the Chamarajanagara districts.

The geographical area of Chamarajanagara district is about 5,101 Kms. The total population in the district is around 9, 65,462 (as per 2001 census), out of which rural population constitutes 8, 17,372 (84.66percent). According to 2011 census the total population is 10, 20,962, out of which 5, 13,359 are the male (50.28percent) and 5, 07,603 are female (49.72percent). Population growth rate is 5.75. The density of population is 200 per sq. km. The sex ratio in the district is 989 females for every 1000 males. The percentage of tribal population to total population in this district according to 2001 Census was 10.99. (Wikipedia free encyclopaedia of Chamarajanagara district).

Map: 5.4 Chamarajanagara District



The Map 5.4 shows the percentage of case study tribes distributed among the four taluks of the Chamarajanagara district. Among the four taluks Kollegal taluk has highest percentage of Soliga people and Yallandur taluk has least percentage of the case study tribes.

The District capital is the city of Chamarajanagara. The District of Chamarajanagara includes Chamarajanagara (3, 56,721), Yelandur (78,111), Kollegal (3, 66,285), and Gundalpet (2, 20,075) taluks. The figures in bracket indicate the size of the population. Kollegal taluk has a large number of Tamils, and were originally part of the Tamil Nadu state in the Salem District.

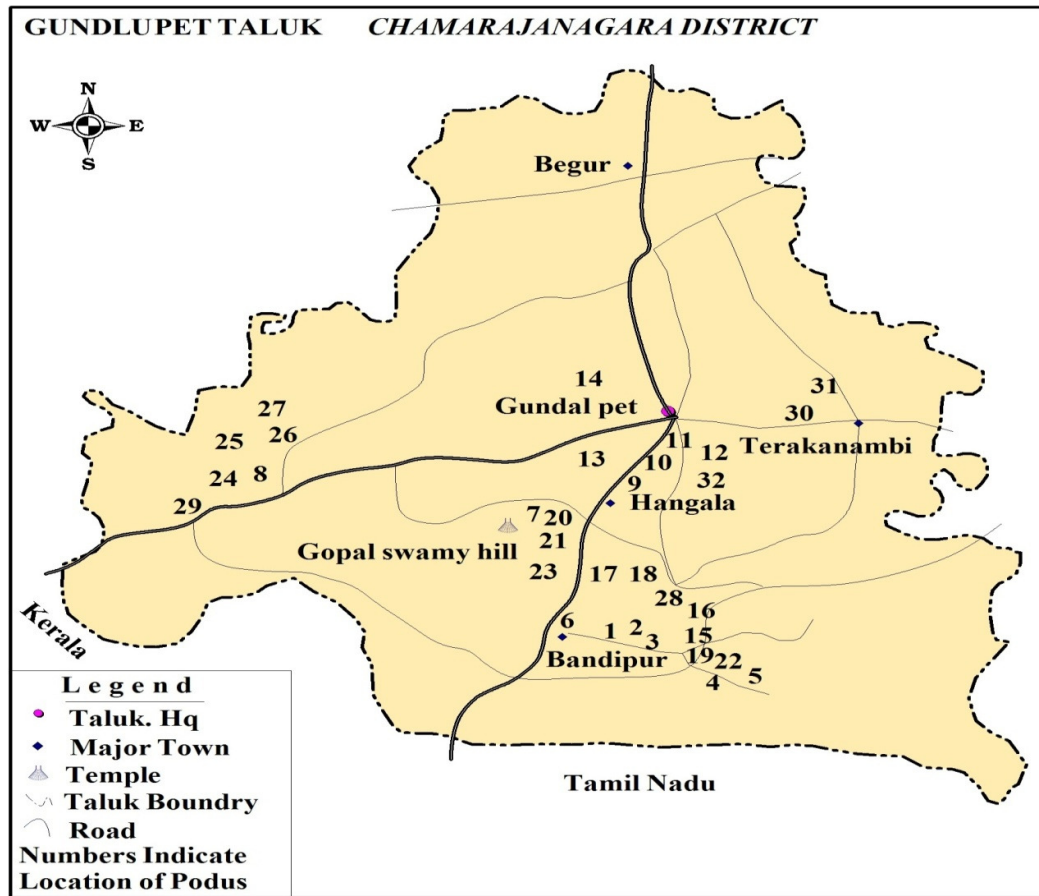
The Chamarajanagara District is predominantly agrarian; agriculture is the backbone of the district economy. ragi, maize, jowar, paddy, horse gram, black gram, red gram, cowpea, groundnut, cotton, sunflower, sugarcane are the major crops grown. Cropping pattern includes sericulture and other horticulture crops. The district is traditionally known for sericulture activities coconut, banana, turmeric; vegetables and sugarcane are also grown. The irrigation in the district is mainly well irrigation, and 80percent to 90percent of the irrigation is through ground water. Small pockets of Kollegal and Yalandur taluks are covered under canal irrigation.

Chamarajanagara is known for embodying a good extent of forest land within its boundaries. Hence, it has a very high population of forest-dwelling tribes. Most of soliga tribes inhabit the forest of B R Hills,(590square Km) Malai-Mahadeswara Hills, and Bandipur National Park (942 square Km) Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba tribes are also inhabited in this area. All these are protected areas. These tribes have their own dialect, usually with a strong Tamil influence.

Case Study Talks Profile of the Chamarajanagara District:

1. Gundlupet: we have selected the Gundlupet taluka for the case study in Chamarajanagara district, because in this taluk there is good mixture of sample tribes and the tribes are shifted out of the border area of the National Reserve Forest. It has an average elevation of 816 meters (2677 feet) 4.22 square kilometers. According to 2001 census Gundlupet had a population of 26,368. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Gundlupet has an average literacy rate of 63%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 71%, and female literacy is 56%. Main crops are jowar, ragi, sugar cane, turmeric, onion and banana. It is a fairly dry region on the rain-shadow side of the Western Ghats with an average annual rainfall of about 600 mm (almost all of it falling during the monsoon months of July through October. The natural vegetation of the area is dry thorn forest, as can be seen in the nearby reserve forests on the boundary of Bandipur National Park. In this taluk tribal population is 24,588. Of these populations selected tribal population size is 4119 which consist of 2402 male and 1717 female and these selected tribes Jenukuruba, Kadukurba and soliga are living in 32 Poudus,(Apedix-3). These are located in map 5.5.

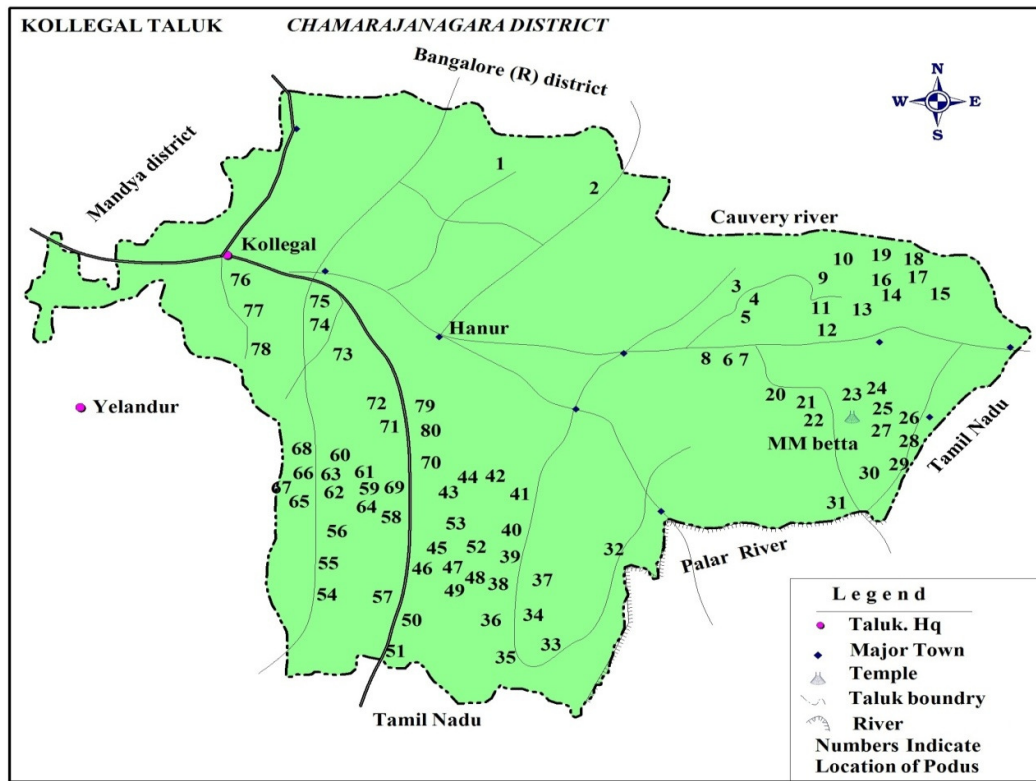
Map 5.5



2. **Kollegal:** we have selected this taluk for our case study because most of the soliga tribe is inhabited in this taluk. Kollegal is one of the major taluks in the Chamarajanagara district of Karnataka State in the south of India. Kollegal is well known for its silk industry which attracts traders from all over the state. Until 1956, Kollegal was part of the Coimbatore district of the Madras Presidency. It was integrated with the Mysore State after reorganization of State in 1956. The Kollegal is the name derived from the names of two hermits namely 'Kauhala' and 'Galava' who were believed to be instrumental in the development of Kollegal. The Mali Mahadeshwara Hills, and the waterfalls at Hogenakal near Malai Mahadeshwara hills and the waterfalls of Gagana Chukki and Bhara Chukki at Shivana Samudra (also known as Bluff) are popular destination. It has an average elevation of 588 m (1,929 ft). Since the town is on the foothills of the Western Ghats, it is home to a mixed topography. Temperature is moderate and area is 27.47 square kilometers. Kollegal had a population of 52,450. Males constitute

51% of the population and females 49%. Kollegal has an average literacy rate of 69%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 74%, and female literacy is 64%. In kollegal taluk soliga tribe are dominated and they are living in 80 Podus,(Apedix-3) in the foot of B.R. Hills and Malai Mahadeshwar Hills. The total tribal population of the Kollegal is 34,839. Of these the population of the soliga tribe is 19,506 (Male 10656 Female 8850). Vivekananda Girijan Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills is serving to these tribes for promoting their development. The Ppodus of Kollegal taluk are located in map 5.6.

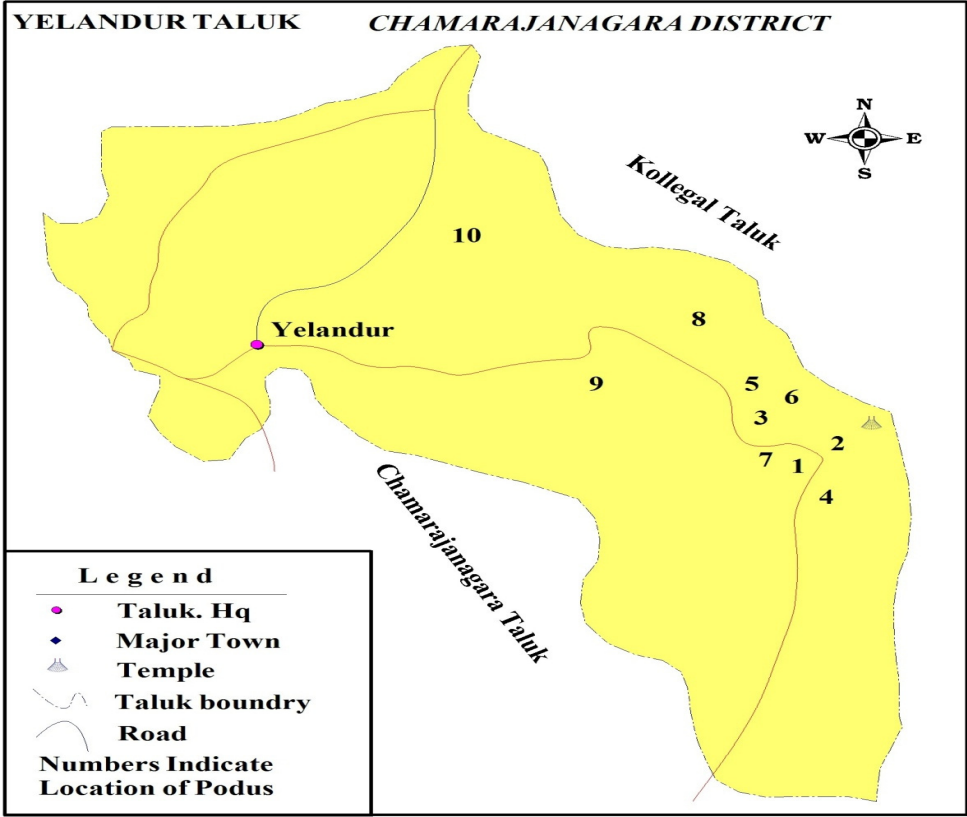
Map 5.6



3. **Yalandur** is a small taluk in Chamarajanagara district of Karnataka State .It has historic and cultural importance in this region. Yalandur has an average elevation of 555 meters (1820feet) 2001 census Yalandur had a population of 8583. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Yalandur has an average literacy rate of 58%, lower than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 65%, and female literacy is 50%. Yalandur is the smallest taluk of Chamarajanagara district in Karnataka state. It consists of 33 villages. It is situated about 60 Kms south-west of Mysore and about 150 Kms south of Bangalore. In

history it was called as Ramachandra Yelanbure. Later on it changed into Yalandur. B.R. Hills is one of the major tourist destinations in the taluk. At a height of 5,091 feet above sea level, this hill stretches from north to south for about 16 Kms. And roaming amidst the long grass and tall trees are animals. K.Gudi (Kyathadevaraya Gudi) in B.R.Hills: This is an unmatched combination of holiday at a hill-station and an opportunity for exploration of the wildlife. The resort is located in the heart of the B R Hills Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra is established in this area. In this taluk total tribal person 13716 are concentrated. Of these populations 1870 are the Soliga population which consist 1005 male and 865female and who are living in the 10 Podus,(Apedix-3) of the B.R Hills. These are located in map 5.7.

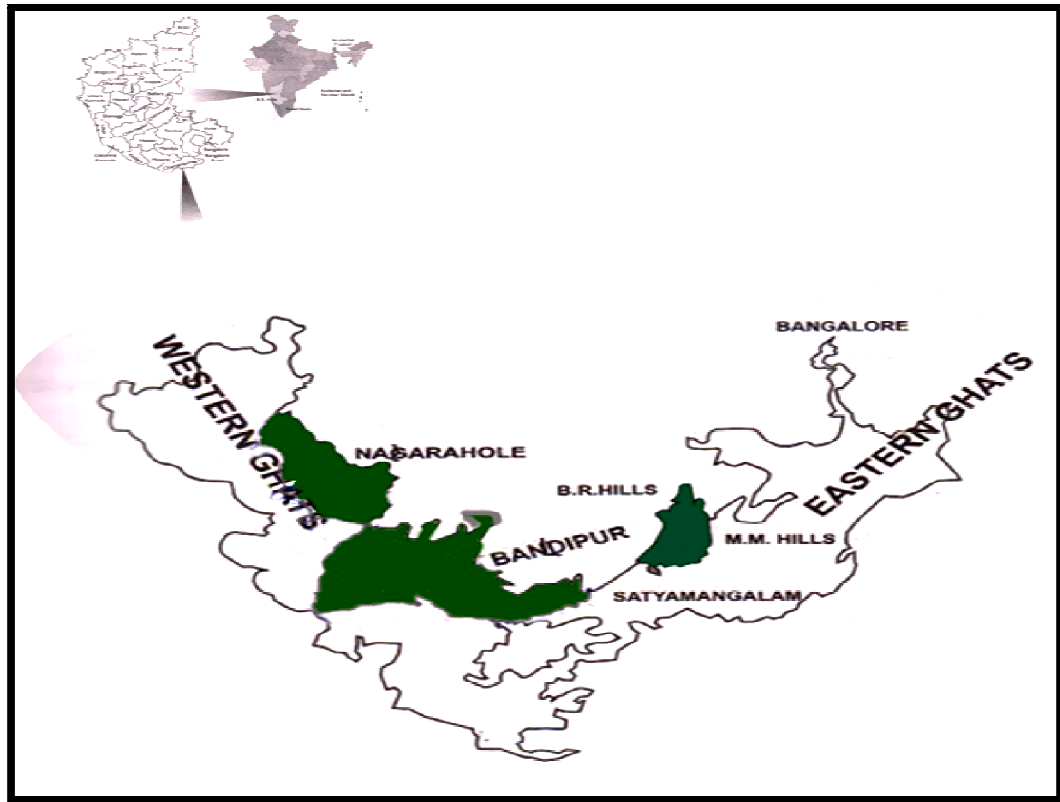
Map 5.7



These two districts are located in southern part of the Karnataka and National Reserve Forests of Nagarahole, Bandipura and B.R. hills forest are also located in these districts. These reserve forests are links between the Eastern and Western Ghats

Map: 5.8

Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats Covered with Bandipura Nagarahole National Reserve Park and B.R. Hills and M.M. Hills



The Map 5.3 shows the location of the Bandipur, Nagarahole National Reserve Forest areas and B.R.Hills Wild Life Sanctuary area, which joins the Eastern and Western Ghats section of the south India.

5.2 Demographic Profile of the Tribes in the Case Study Areas and Sample Designing:

According 2001 census the total tribal population in Mysore district is 2, 71, 350, (male 136856 and female 134495) which is 10.27percent of the total population of the district. The literacy rate of the tribes in the district is 46.4percent (Male: 55.1percent, Female: 37.5percent). In Chamarajanagara district, the total tribal population is 1, 06,111(male 53202female 52900) that is 10.99percent of the total population of the district are concentrated. In this district, 41.4percent literacy rate of the tribes has recorded (Male: 50.2, Female: 32.8) which is lower than the literacy of the Mysore district tribes.

In the above two districts Dongrigrasiya, Hakkipikki, Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba/Bettakuruba, Kammara, Kaniyan, Meda, Nayaka, Paniyan, Soliga, Yarava and other tribes are mainly concentrated.

For the purpose of case study, we have selected four tribes among the tribal groups of the two districts. Jenukuruba, Bettakuruba/Kadukuruba, Yarava and Soliga are some of the ethnic groups found in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Among the above tribes Soliga and Jenukuruba tribes are the major large groups whereas Kadukuruba and Yarava are the smaller tribal groups. In demographic terms Soliga tribe is a major tribe in Chamarajanagara district and Jenukuruba is the major tribe in Mysore district among the above said tribes. Yarava tribe exists only in Mysore district. Jenukuruba tribe is identified as Primitive tribe.

Demographic Profile of the Case Study Tribes in Karnataka:

According to 2001 population census the above said four tribal populations in Karnataka as shown in Table 5.1.

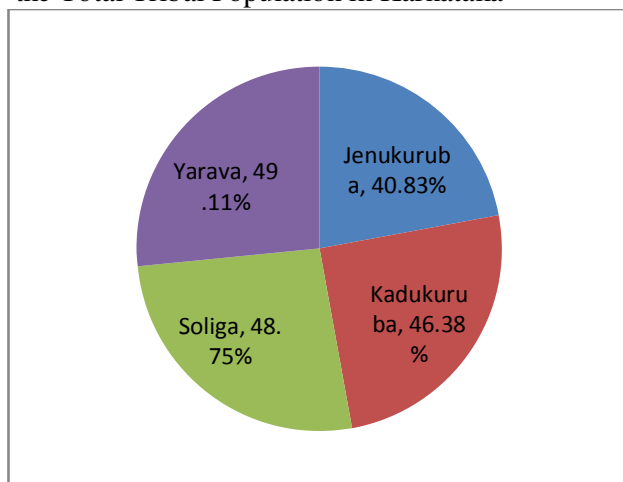
Table 5.1
Population Size and Percentage of Case Study Tribes in Karnataka to Total Tribal Population

Selected Tribes	Population Size	Percentage of Total Tribes	Literacy Rate
Jenukuruba	29371	1.53	40.83percent
Kadukuruba	63218	3.30	46.38percent
Soliga	23995	1.25	48.75percent
Yarava	21945	1.14	49.11percent

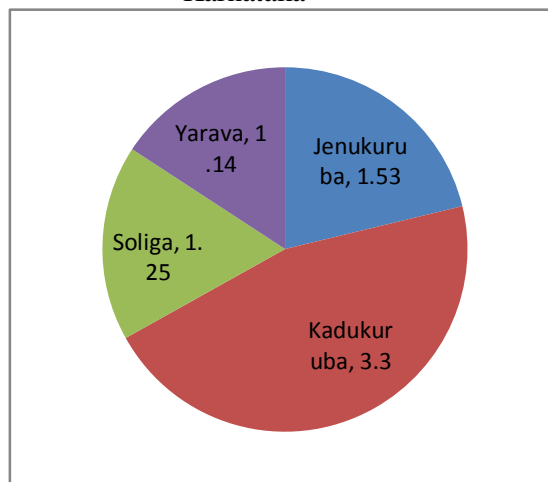
Source: GOK (2010) Report of the Directorate of the Tribal Welfare of Karnataka (PP, V-VI) and GOK (2001) Census Report, Bangalore.

Figure 5.1

Percentage of Case Study Tribes to the Total Tribal Population in Karnataka



Literacy rate among the case study tribes in Karnataka



Demographic Profile of the Case Study Tribes:

In the total tribal population of these two districts, 44,151 and 31,505 are the selected four tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts respectively which are 16.27percent and 29.69percent of the total tribes.

Table 5.2
Demographic Profile of the Selected Tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts

Sl. No.	Taluks	Number of Hadies	Number of Families	Total Population	Jenu Kuruba	Kadu Kuruba	Yarava	Soliga
Mysore District								
1.	H.D. Kote	114	4841	23368	16761	2430	1547	2630
2.	Hunsur	51	2916	13071	11329	00	93	1649
3.	Mysore	01	104	518	0	0	0	518
4.	Najangudu	05	247	1235	1195	0	0	40
5.	Piriyapatna	30	1201	5959	5783	0	0	176
	MysoreTotal	201	9309	44151	35068	2430	1640	5013
Chamarajanagara District								
1	C.R.Nagara	24	1052	6001	-	-	-	6001
2	Gundulpet	29	1048	4119	1355	750	-	2014
3	Kollegal	80	3176	19506	-	-	-	19506
4	Yalandur	10	462	1879	-	-	-	1879
	C.R. Nagara Total	143	5738	31,505	1355	750	-	29400
	Grand Total	344	15047	75656	36423	3180	1640	34413

Source: GOK (2010) ITDP Office Report of Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts

The Table 5.2 shows that H.D.Kote and Hunsur talukas have highest tribal population in Mysore district than the other talukas. That means in these talukas in 165 (82percent) tribal hadies 7757 (83.38percent) families are settled which consist of the 36,439 (82.53percent) tribal populations with good mixture of the four tribes in Mysore district. Mysore, Nanjanagudu, Piriapatna talukas have less tribal population and mixture of the above said tribes. Among the selected tribes Jenukuruba's (primitive tribe) are the highest in number than the others. In Chamarajanagara district Soliga's are the major tribe. They are living in 143 podus of the 5530(96.37percent) families which consisting of 29400 (93percent) population and spread over in the four talukas. Kadukuruba and Jenukuruba tribes are very less in numbers and there is no yarava tribe in the Chamarajanagara district. Comparatively Mysore district has highest in numbers of tribes and good mixture of all the four tribes. In both the districts all the tribes are unevenly distributed, because of the unequal spread of the forest and different cultural and ethnic nature of the tribes.

The Sample Design of the Selected Tribes:

Total sample size of the present study for the collection of primary data is 350. Of this, further the sample size has been determined between the two sample districts and among four sample tribes, on the basis of the proportionate principle of the size of the population of selected tribes. For the collection of primary data the tribal households are selected on the basis of random sampling technique. In Mysore District, H.D.Kote (Most backward) and Hunsur Taluks and in Chamarajanagara District, Kollegal, Yallandur and Gundlepet taluks are selected for the collection of samples. Because, these taluks are very backward (Nanjundappa Report 2002 PP,868, 869) as well as thickly, and good mixture of the tribes are inhabitant and NGOs are servicing for the tribal development/empowerment. Rehabilitated and non-rehabilitated and within the forest and outside the forest inhabitants (Hadies/Podus) are randomly selected. (Table: 5.3).

Table 5.3
**Sample Design of the Case Study Tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara
 Districts**

In Numbers

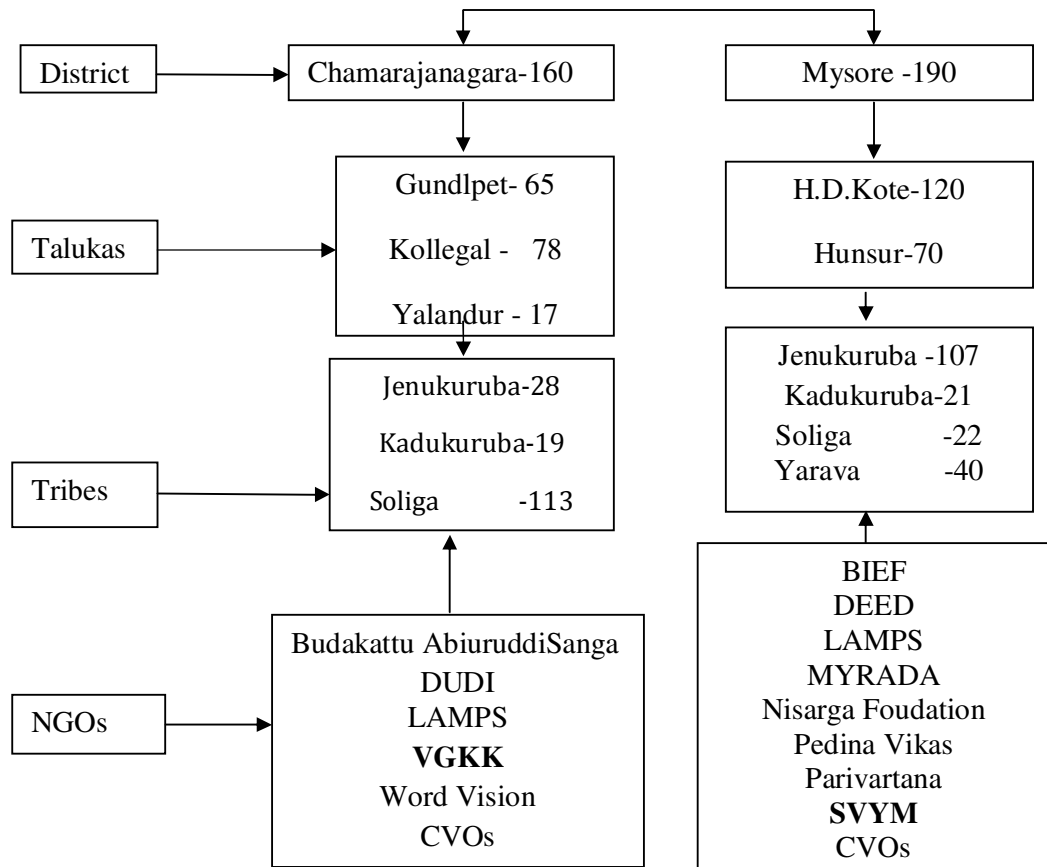
Tribes	C.R.Nagara			C.R. Nagara Total	Mysore		Mysore Total	Samples Grand Total	Population Size	Percent of sample
	Gudlpet	Kollegal	Yalandur		H.D. Kote	Hunusur				
Jenukuruba	28	NA	NA	28	63	44	107	135	36423	38.57
K.Kuruba	19			19	17	4	21	40	3180	11.43
Soliga	18	78	17	113	10	12	22	135	34413	38.57
Yarava	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	10	40	40	1640	11.43
Total	65	78	17	160	120	70	190	350	75565	100

Source: Designed by the Researcher

The above sample design shows that the total sample size is 350 households. Of this, 160 households from Chamarajanagara district and 190 households from Mysore district have been selected. In Chamarajanagara district 113 Soliga, 28 Jenukuruba and 19 Kadukuruba families are selected. In Mysore district 107 Jenukuruba, 40 Yarava, 22 Soliga and 21 Kadukuruba families are selected for the collection of household data. Totally in two districts 135 samples each from Jenukuba and Soliga (38.57 percent from each tribe) and 40 samples each from Kadukuruba and Yarava (11.43 from each tribe) are selected. Because comparatively Soliga and Jenukuruba tribes are more in number and Yarava and Kadukuruba are less. Mysore district has more tribal population and number of tribes than Chamarajanagara district. Thus we have drawn more sample households from Mysore district.

Chart 5.1

Distribution of Sample Tribal Households in the Case Study Area Including NGOs



In Chart 5.1 shows the number of sample households in each tribe and between the districts of the case study region. Further it shows the number of NGOs working for the tribal development in the study area. Here researcher have selected SVYM in Mysore district and VGKK in Chamarajanagara district for the evaluation. Because these two NGOs are nationally established and internationally recognized NGOs and these are providing multidimensional services for the above said tribes for the human resource development as well as economic development. In addition to that these two NGOs are receiving Grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Union Government of India and also donations from the abroad and local donors.

The Size and Composition of the Tribal Population in the Sample Tribal Households:

In the composition of the population, the sample size analyzed includes the variables like population size of the sample households, sex ratio, and age groups of the tribes.

Table 5.4:

Population Size and Sex Ratio of the Samples Tribal Households:

In numbers

Tribes	Chamarajanagara			Mysore			Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total	Percent of Four Tribes
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Jenukuruba	52	59(1134)	111	217	223(1027)	440	269	282(1048)	551	37.48
k.kuruba	37	41(1108)	78	51	48(941)	99	88	89(1011)	177	12.04
Soliga	234	246(1051)	480	50	42(840)	92	284	288(1014)	572	38.92
Yarava				98	70(714)	168	98	70(714)	170	11.56
Total	323	346(1071)	669	416	383(920)	799	739	719(973)	1470	100

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

(Note: The figures in the brackets show sex ratio.)

In 350 sample households, we have the grand total population of the tribes in two district is 1470, of this 739 are male and 719 are the female. The above size of population data tells us that the total tribal population size is very high in Mysore district than the Chamarajanagara District. Because, the sample size of the Mysore district is more than that of the sample size of Chamarajanagara district. But in the grand total of the two districts, soliga's total population size is higher than the Jenukuruba's in the same size of the sample. Because the average family size of the Soliga's (4.23), Jenukuruba's(4.08), Kadukuruba(4.42) and Yarava(4.25) tribes(size of the family is derived from the total population size of the sample of each tribe is divided from the total number of sample household). The above figures show that, the family planning concept is more in Jenukuruba and Soliga compared to the other tribes. Sex ratio of the two districts average of four tribes is 973 for 1000 male. Among the four tribes of the two districts Jenukuruba tribe has 1048 females for 1000male; it is higher than the others followed by Soliga 1014, and Kadukuruba has 1011 which is higher than the district sex ratio. But only Yarava tribe has 714 female for 1000 male; it is lower than the district sex ratio and the other three tribes.

Chamarajanagara district average sex ratio of the case study tribes is 1071, it is higher than the average sex ratio of 920 the Mysore district and in Chamarajanagara district Jenukuruba has highest sex ratio of 1134, followed by the Kadukuruba 1108 and Soliga 1050. In Mysore district also Jenukuruba has highest sex ratio of 1027 followed by Kadukuruba 941 and Soliga has 840.

Tale 5.5

Distribution of Selected Sample Tribal Population by Age Group

In Numbers (figure in brackets are in percentage)

Tribes	Chamarajanagara			TOTAL	Mysore			TOTAL
	0-14	15-60	>60		0-14	15-60	>60	
Jenukuruba	23(20)	82(74)	7(6)	111(100)	116(26)	312(71)	11(3)	440(100)
Kadukuruba	24(30)	53(68)	1(2)	78(100)	25(25)	68(69)	6(6)	99(100)
Soliga	112(23)	342(71)	28(6)	480(100)	17(19)	69(76)	4(5)	92(100)
yarava					37(22)	123(72)	10(6)	170(100)
Total	159(24)	477(71)	36(5)	669(100)	195(24)	572(72)	31(4)	801(100)

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

The Table 5.5 shows the age groups of the sample size population. Among these groups, age group of 15-60 is considered as a working group (economically active). In Chamarajanagara district the percentage of working population is 68-74, whereas in Mysore district it is 69 to 76 percent. Among the four tribes jenukuruba tribe has highest percentage of working population in Chamarajanagara district but in Mysore district Soliga has highest percentage of working population and Kadukuruba tribe has the lowest working population in both the districts.

5.3 Origin and Profile of the NGOs: Engaged in Tribal Development/ Empowerment in Case Study Area.

In Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts before the year 1972, the forest based tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava were living within the forest areas of B.R. Hills, Nagarahole and Bandipura. The Forest Policies and Acts like Conservation of Forest Act and Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 have created havoc in the lives of tribals by declaring forests as a National Reserve Forests and Wild Life Forest, Sanctuaries and National Parks in the name of protection of forest and wild life. As a result the above said tribes were shifted over from the above mentioned forest areas and improperly rehabilitated them to the border areas of the

forest and mainland without providing adequate basic living facilities. Due to this reason tribes have lost their rights over their ancestral and traditional forest land. Hence they suffered, due to loss of identity, loss of livelihood resource base and their homeland. Further they are suffering from the acute poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of land ownership and land rights, problems of housing and infrastructure including lack of basic needs, problem of inaccessibility to the education and health care services, problem of bonded child labour, atrocities from the upper caste and harassment from the forest department etc.,. Also the tribes were having fear and had negative attitude even to see the mainland people.

For the development of tribes in the case study area the tribal welfare department and forest department are implementing various programmes namely ITDP, TSP and others which are prepared and funded by the State and Union governments under the Five Year Plans. But unfortunately due to the bureaucratic delay these programmes have not reached the tribes living in mountainous and dense forest areas successfully. Therefore it has been realised that the task of development of tribes cannot be achieved by the government efforts only. The role of NGOs with their local roots and sense of social service has become more important in this region. Therefore a few NGOs were started from the early 1980's by a few enlightened individuals in this area.

Profile of the NGOs in the Tribal Development in the Study Area:

The following NGOs are working for the development/empowerment of the tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts since 1980. Their performance evaluation is stated briefly as under;

1. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE):

The ATREE established in the year 1996, is one of South Asia's leading forest conservation and sustainable development research organisations, with a strong interdisciplinary activities including biodiversity conservation, environmental governance, ecosystem functions and services, eco agriculture, water management, urban environments and environment change.

ATREE has its community based centre at MM Hills in Kollegal taluk and B.R. Hills in Yallandur Taluk of Chamarajanagara district. To conservation of forests,

to livelihood of local people and to research work for environmental protection activities are undertaken. For achieving the above goals in the operational area ATREE has given training for sustainable harvest of MFPs in the above taluks of Chamarajanagara district since 10 years. Further meetings have been conducted for participatory resource monitoring and creation of awareness, scientific method of harvesting and field demonstration also attempted for the MFPs harvest. Training and workshops are arranged to the members, agents and directors of LAMPS to create awareness about their role and responsibilities for conservation and management of forest and environment. For the sustainable agriculture development demonstration cultivation, training camps about preparation of green manure and vermin compost establishment of seed bank, celebration of seed festival, conduct the seed conservation meetings, training programmes, excursions and work shops are arranged in 15 podus of the Chamarajanagara district. In addition to that, 2500 horticulture and plantation plants are distributed to the tribal and non tribal farmers. (Annual Report of ATREE, 2010)

2. BAIF- Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation: BIRD-K

The foundation stone of BAIF was laid on August 24, 1967 by the President of India Dr. Zakir Hussain at Urulikanchan, near Pune, Maharashtra State. There are many eminent persons with rich experience in different fields of socio-economic development, serving as Trustees of BAIF. In 1989, the organization was renamed as BAIF Development Research Foundation, to emphasize the focus on development research which calls for transfer of appropriate technologies along with efficient systems and strengthening the field network and grass root level organizations.

BAIF's target was small and marginal farmers and socio-economically weaker sections of the society. The goal was to improve their quality of life by promoting gainful self-employment and bringing them out of poverty. The proposed action was to promote sustainable livelihood through agricultural development. Considering the uneven distribution of land and water resource which were critical for increasing agricultural production, priority was given to livestock development particularly animal husbandry, which would benefit a majority of the small farmers. Thus the initial programme was to promote cattle development as illustrated in BAIF's logo.

With income generation, promotion of community health, education and good moral values were also considered essential for better quality of life.

The main programmes of the BAIF are:

1. Development of animal husbandry.
2. Natural resource management.
3. Holistic cluster development approaches.
4. Capability building.
5. Tribal rehabilitation and women empowerment.

One of the programmes of the BAIF is related to tribal development that is Tribal Rehabilitation and Women Development/Empowerment. In tribal areas the BAIF has adopted strategy or an approach which was more open-ended, based on local resource and suitable to the social and cultural strengths of the tribal communities. A more holistic programme approach evolved as a result of this exploration. Realizing the drought tolerance of woody perennials, tree-based farming was promoted for rehabilitation of tribals on their denuded lands along with integration of activities for soil and water conservation as well as agricultural development. This programme popularly known as the Wadi Programme demanded assured supply of moisture and intensive care. Hence, appropriate water resource development activities were initiated. A woman being the major work force in agriculture, the success of the agro-based activity was dependent on the active involvement of women. Thus women empowerment was initiated as an integral part of wadi through hardship reduction, promotion of health care, gender sensitization, capacity building, micro-finance and development of microenterprises. Formation of Self Help Groups not only helped to build confidence among the participant families but also to develop strong grass root level people's organizations to organize backward and forward linkages. The learnings from the wadi programme motivated BAIF to promote women empowerment, health care and literacy on a wider scale and to incorporate these components in all the development programmes to ensure better quality of life. IDRC, Canada, CAPART and The German Development Bank (KFW) provided support under the bilateral assistance through NABARD to replicate the wadi programme on a larger scale under different socio-economic conditions. The positive impacts of this programme motivated the Ministry of Tribal Affairs,

Government of India to expand the programme through State Governments as well as local voluntary agencies. The Government of Maharashtra invited BAIF to expand the wadi programme in 15 districts where tribal population is concentrated. The programme has provided sustainable livelihood, prevented migration, particularly of women which had a positive impact on health, education of children and their quality of life. Revival of the traditional health care system by mid wives (dais) and herbal healers (vaidus) provided basic health care. The programme has subsequently taken to other States with the support from the respective State Governments and Government of India. NABARD set up a special Tribal Development Fund and BAIF was involved as a Resource Organization for capacity building of the implementation agencies. The Government of India has recognized BAIF as a Centre of Excellence in Tribal Development.

It also has 12 Associate Organizations all over the Indian States. Among these Associate Organizations BAIF Institute for Rural Development of Karnataka (BIRD-K) is one of the NGO Organization is working in Karnataka. The headquarter of this NGO is at Tiptur. One of its branches is working in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district. BIRD-K is implementing various development programmes in 22 districts benefiting 95,558 families spread over 2637 villages. The cattle development programme recorded benefits to 124,084. To address the critical problems of safe drinking water which was threatening the lives of over 3575 families in 77 villages in Tumkur, Chikkaballapura and Gadag districts, the Sachetana adopted innovative practices for ground water augmentation through rain water harvesting and artificial recharge. The Jalajivini project is benefiting more than 1200 households through water resource development, improved agriculture live stock development, capacity building and model school development (BAIF Annual Report-2009-10)

Presently BIRD-K is implementing Suvarana Sankalpa Yojana programme. It is an integrated tribal development programme under the tribal sub plan which is assisted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs of the Union Government and Government of Karnataka. The Suvarna Sankalpa Yojana is covered 8000 tribal families of 8 districts of Karnataka. The period of this plan is 2007-2013 and the total cost of this plan is Rs 27 crore.

The overall objectives of the Suvarna Sankalpa Programme are to improve the standard and quality of life of the poor tribal families. This programme has specified following aims;

(1) Food security and poverty alleviation; (2) To improve the health status of the community; (3) To improve the asset of the tribal families; (4) Empowerment of women;

For the successful achievement of the aims of this programme the following activities are undertaken.

- Develop a productive asset in the form of Wadi Model; (plant based agriculture) planting and cultivate the suitable fruit and forestry species and help for promote improved agriculture on their land.
- To enhance the productivity of land through soil and water conservation measures for enhancing food and income security.
- To improve availability of water through construction of small check dams, ponds and deepening of existing wells and springs.
- Introducing cross breeding and upgrade dairy cattle.
- Facilitating to establish nonfarm enterprises.
- Develop forward and backward linkages for providing micro-credit, self employment ventures and consumption credit along with the required marketing linkages.
- To improve the health conditions through the creation of the awareness about the health and hygiene.
- Empowerment of women through the formation and capacity building of the SHGs

Under the Suvarna Sankalpa Plan in Husure and H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district 1000 scheduled tribal households are selected as beneficiaries. Among these scheduled tribe's households Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes are also receiving benefits from this Plan. Under Wadi Model 850 tribal households received benefits, this will implemented in 840 acres of land while constructing of form bunds of 19125 metres, planted the 47,384 horticulture plants and 5,88,072 forests plants. In addition to that 248 vermin compost units and 102 form ponds are

constructed. This has to be useful to development of farm land and food production as well as the environmental development.

For the development of animal husbandry one Animal husbandry development centre is established at Vaddambalu in Hunsur taluk and 165 households are supported to purchase cows, sheep and goats. And 32 households are received the support for the small business. This has helped to the tribal families for livelihood improvement.

For improving the health status of the tribal families 12 nutritional food processing demonstration camps are arranged and 22 health camps are organised with distributions of the 20 health kits and vitamin tablets. 400 improved Chulas or Astra Stoves are constructed. For the development of human resource various training programmes are arranged, 525 tribal people have participated in this programme and 186 tribes are benefited in the exposure visits and learning materials and books are provided to 39 SHGs. (Report of the BAIF branch of Hunsur and Tipatur, pp56).

3. Development Through Education (DEED)

DEED – Development through Education is founded in the year 1980 at Hunsur taluk of Mysore district in Karnataka. It has been registered under Society's Registration Act of 1960 and also it has 12(A) 80G registrations under the Income Tax Act and FCRA registration.

Dr. Gerrypais has started this NGO with S. Sreekant and other five members who are interested in social work for disadvantaged groups of the society. The above founder member has good qualification, experience and knowledge for the work with tribes along with dedication.

Deed is working for the development/empowerment of the forest based tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes (those tribes are living nearby and within the National Reserve Forest of Nagarahole and Bandipura) of the Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluks of Mysore district. Since 32 years of its working experiences, DEED has been implementing the various programmes funded by the different sponsored development donor and charitable agencies and also it acts as substitute for government.

The main objectives of the DEED are:

- (1) The Realisation of political social and legal empowerment through effective community organisations and people's participation.
- (2) Ensuring accessibility to basic health facilities through the implementation of alternate basic health care system.
- (3) Ensuring accessibility to quality pre-school, primary and secondary education for all the children of the target area.
- (4) Facilitation of sustainable food security through the implementation of an effective agriculture programme.
- (5) Securing support schemes and legal protection through building linkage with government organisations and institutions. (Annual Report of DEED-2008)

Upto the year 2004 DEED concentrated more on Land Rights, Forest Rights, Socio Political Rights, Basic needs of the Adivasis, education, women and child development, build up of the organisations and leadership qualities of the 40 tribal hadies in the Hunsur taluk and Kakanakote area of the H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district.

The major activities and achievements of the DEED:

(a) Promotion of Education: DEED (Development through education) contributes since 32 years to develop the tribal communities in Mysore district. Along with other initiatives, DEED created several education projects for the children of isolated tribal villages: The organization tries to find those children and explains to their parents the importance of sending them to school. By the support of Claire Dubouil, Magdalena Bloder and Dennis Jan and district child development department DEED opened the DEED's School in Hunsur hosts 20 children: some of them are orphans, while others come from poor families, who often lack both money and time to take good care of them. They live in the school, and occasionally come back to their villages for the religious festivals. The youngest ones are five years old, while the older boy is 15. The kids are used to live together, and some of them are brothers and sisters. This common life created strong links between them, and they form a very lively community.

For the promotion of education five Pre Primary Centres have been established by the DEED. They enrolled 208 children and promoted 103 children to Ist

standard. Further the students have reached S.S.L.C, PUC, B.A and D.Ed, general education support has been given to 2069 children along with support of FSLT programme, CSWB. Moorarji, Ashram School and hostels have accommodated 925 students and DEED has supported 30 pupils, and 35 children clubs have been formed. With the support of A-e-A Chennai, an International French Development Agency under the Community Owned and Management Education (COME) concept 34 schools have initiated to assist 3000 children to take up education from pre-primary, primary high school and college level by mobilising all government resource meant for education (DEED Consolidated Annual Report2004-09.PP-32).

Protection of Child Rights: So far creating the awareness about the Child Rights 15 taluka level, 80 area level and 60 hadi level campaigns and 201 meetings are held. The children and parents have understood child rights. Child labour School has been started by the DEED and it has been working successfully. 240 child labourers are enrolled in this school.

(b) Development of Leadership Quality and Building up the Organization; to develop a leadership quality, 65 training programmes have been held so far. 1916 female and 1038 male persons have participated in the training. Among them 400 leaders constantly attended the trainings. They have acquired knowledge about local leadership manage, village level committees regarding the Forest Rights Act, Gramasabha and other law relating to the tribals. Two political leaders have contested in the MLA election which was held in May 2008. One tribal woman namely Jajithimaih was elected as vice-president of Mysore Zilla Panchayat. Budakattu Krishikara Sanga, (BKS), Vanavasi Mahila Sanga (VMS), Taluka Adivasis Seva Sangha (TASS) CBO are formed and supported by the DEED. As a result, tribals are actively involved in formation of village level forest right committees and relevant training on functions of the committees.

(c) Women Empowerment Programme; For the empowerment of the tribal women 45 SHGs and 26 ASGs have been established by the motivation and initiative of the DEED. Monthly once meeting and yearly once, two taluka level meetings have been conducted. Women SHG have saved and accumulated Rs 6, 34,719 in the last five years while ASHG have saved Rs 73900. Eu-TDH German support for this programme.

(d) **Health Related Activities:** For the support to improve the health status of the tribes the DEED has arranged 10 taluka level 80 area level and 125 hadi level camps and training. 3380 adults and 7260 children are benefited from these programmes. 4041 children have received DPT, BCG, TT and Polio72 maternity benefit is received Rs 700 each. Further the DEED has actively been supporting food security of the tribals under the FSLT project programme.

(e) **Agricultural Development:** To support the agriculture development of the tribes the DEED has conducted 1994 agricultural trainings/meetings. In these meetings general information on natural vermin compost, mixed and multiple crops, land development, tree planting etc, have been informed. 537 families have cultivated 1171 acres of land.450 families have cultivated in Hunsur taluk and 450 families have cultivated 1000 acres of land in Kakanakote area with the support of BOARDA German funding agencies.

(f) **Creation of Legal Awareness and Self Governance:** The DEED has undertaken initiatives to undertake 12 taluk levels, 83area level, 300 hadi level training have been held 18628 participants are participated all important tribal empowerments related Acts are briefed and popularised. They are like prevention of Domestic Violence Act, Education Bill, Tribal policy and development plans and programmes, Reservation policy, Forest Rights Act, Public Interest Litigation and others. Dharana and Jatha at larger level; 25 dharana at panchayat level are held. Memorandum regarding tribal budget has been sent to Chief Minister and to the Governor. SHGs, ASHG, BKS, VMS, and TASS have actively participated in the programme. Grmasabha meeting and Hadi self-rule committees have been formed to create awareness about self governance; 769 meetings and trainings have been held and 4262 persons altogether participated in trainings and meetings. They have got motivation for self-rule – reliance.

(g) **Economic Empowerment Programme:** For the economic development of tribes credit funds facilities have been provided. 45 SHGs, 26 ASHG, 40 SRCs are formed. Selected progressive SHGs have been given Rs 77,250 as revolving fund. SHGs have taken Rs 1, 18,820 internal loans. 250 chulas were constructed.67 pairs of bullocks, 15pairs of ploughing cows and 21 units of goats were purchased by adivasis families under the project support. 198families have been given 2199 horticulture plants. 100

vermin compost pits have been constructed 1729 families are self motivated towards kitchen gardening, 210 families have planted 15450 plants like teak, silver, and other forestry species, 166 families are supported to make form bunds in 3555 Acres, 242 families have assisted agricultural support (Seeds, manure, pesticides etc.).30 gardens are developed and they have been used for herbal medicine. Four adults groups and 25 children groups are given opportunity for cultural performance.

(h) Advocacy and Lobbying, with Resource Mobilize for Tribal Development: Advocacy and lobbying is a continuous process and working strategy of the DEED. The advocacy was done in an effective way that legal struggle has been initiated, public interest has been registered in high court of Karnataka and supreme court, to challenge the State Government and Taj hotel group for having allowed Five Star Hotel to come into the National Park area. Similarly two more public interest litigations have been filed in the above courts questioning the validity of declaration of tribal natural habitats that is Ngarahole and kakanakote forest area as a National Park and evicted tribals from their homes and banning collection of MFPs by the tribes. To bring pressure on State and Central Government to enact Scheduled Area, Tribal Panchayat Act and Forest Right Act, a massive tribal pressure was built up at the State and Central level. DEED was one of the important Organisations in this struggle. PESA Act was brought into force in 1996, and Forest Right Act has come into effect in year 2006. DEED also initiated struggle for land for all the displaced tribal families from the National Park. In spite of this the forest department has lodged several legal cases against Adivasis, their leaders, and the DEED representatives.

4. DUDEE

This NGO was started in the year 1985 in Gundlupet taluk by the Dr. Maheshwara Rao. It was working for the development of tribes in this area. DUDEE founded for the resettlement of tribes who were shifted out from the Bandipura National Reserve Forest due to the implementation of Wild Life Protection Act of 1972. In the field of education this NGO has started two pre primary schools and organised mass literacy camps for the adult education till 1989. In this area Taluk Tribal Action Groups and association were formed in the year 1986 by the efforts of this NGO. Provision of health care services, support for food security, provision of

employment and support to get land rights are the main priority areas of operation of this NGO. Unfortunately at present this NGO is not working.

5. Living Inspirations for Tribals (LIFT):

The LIFT was founded in the year 2002 by A.Puvaiah, C.Muttanna and other 5 likeminded voluntareers at Hunsur taluk of Mysore district. The working area of this NGO is Mysore and Coorg districts of Karnataka.

The main objective of this NGO is to focus on its support to forest department to shift the tribes from the protected area of the Nagarahole National Reserve Forest area and to rehabilitate them properly in the mainland with all the facilities. Further the LIFT advocacy to tribes for obtaining all the rehabilitation benefits and tribal development programmes of the government.

In this way the LIFT supported 280 rehabilitated households of Nagapura hadi Block-1to Block-6, 60 households of Sollepurahadi and 147 households of Shettyhalli(Nallapattann) hadi of the Hunsur taluk of Mysore district. This type of advocacy and supporting activity of the LIFT is helpful to tribes for proper rehabilitation and to get benefits of the rehabilitation package from the forest department. In addition to that, the LIFT is helping to the tribes for obtaining the benefits of the government programmes like TSP and other through ITDP in Mysore district. An intervention of the LIFT in the process of rehabilitation programme to be believed is useful to avoid the bureaucratic delay and corruptions in the process of rehabilitation.

6. Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA)

Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA) was founded in 1968 to assist the Government in resettling Tibetan Refugees. Since Mysore State has since become Karnataka, the Tibetan program ended in the early 80s. By 1982 MYRADA moved out of resettlement and began to focus entirely on the poor and marginalized in the rural areas. During this period MYRADA was searching for a mission to guide its strategy. This search involved an analysis of the causes which kept people poor, intensive interaction with people in the villages and debate within the organisation. All these resulted in a mission statement which emerged in 1987. The acronym MYRADA is now in common use and has become the organisation's

logo. MYRADA at present is directly managing 18 projects in 20 backward and drought prone Districts of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. There are other States where it has collaborated with Government, Bilateral and Multilateral Programs, by contributing to program design and supporting implementation through regular training, exposure and deputation of staff. Examples of such long-term support are in the States of Haryana, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh. It also provides similar long-term support to programs in other countries like Myanmar, Indonesia, and Timor Leste and in a small way, in Iran. This approach arises from MYRADA's decision not to fly its flag all over, but to promote, in collaboration with other institutions, a proven development strategy in which the rights of the poor, women and marginalized to build and manage their own institutions, to develop their own livelihood strategies, to associate in order to lobby effectively to change oppressive relations, to access resource and build linkages are recognized. "Building institutions of the poor and marginalized which are appropriate to the resource to be managed and objective to be achieved" (MYRADA, building poor people's institution an agency profile, Past, Present and Future Part-I, 2010, pp-1-3)

MYRADA is and will endeavour to remain a field based NGO. MYRADA calls itself an Actionist NGO involved in building poor peoples' institutions, through which they are able to mobilise and manage resource to build their livelihood strategies and lobby effectively and in a sustainable manner for their rights and entitlements. MYRADA believes that the poor and marginalised have a right to build their own institutions, which must be respected and not mainstreamed by the official system.

MYRADA is now a Group of autonomous societies, companies and informal institutions sharing a common vision to promote livelihood strategies, local governance, environment and natural resource management, health and education systems through institutions designed and managed by the rural poor in an equitable and sustainable manner

Fostering a process of ongoing change in favor of the rural poor in a way in which this process can be sustained by them through building and managing

appropriate and innovative local level institutions based on their rights and rooted in values of justice, equity and mutual support.

Re-creating a self-sustaining livelihood base and an environmentally clean habitat and the institutions to sustain them, based on a balanced perspective of the relationship between the health of the environment and the legitimate needs of the poor. Building institutions, strategies and skills through which poor families are able to secure the rights of women, children and marginalized sectors to develop their livelihood strategies leading to food security and sustained incomes.

Promoting convergence in the Panchayat Raj Institutions that fosters effective, appropriate and timely primary health care and education and which addresses the issues related to gender, HIV/AIDS/STIs, maternal and infant mortality rates and water borne diseases in a holistic and sustainable manner.

MYRADA has intervened in thirteen areas in the past. In some of these areas it has made a contribution to development theory, policy and practice. The thirteen areas are:

Resettlement of refugees and bonded labourers which started in 1968 and tapered off in the early 80s. Interventions that have grown over the past 25 years and by which MYRADA is identified are:

- (a) Identifying and fostering Self Help Affinity Groups (SAGs) since 1984 as institutions that generate empowerment of the poor and marginalised and promote a livelihood strategy for each family.
- (b) Provision of quality education and infrastructure in government primary schools since 1985 in which School Management Committees are involved.
- (c) Management of micro watersheds and waste lands since 1986 where peoples' institutions like Watershed Area Groups take the lead.
- (d) Building networks at district level among NGOs, Banks and institutions involved in development and change since 1995.
- (e) Promoting institutions like Soukhya groups (sex workers) and Village Health and Sanitation Committees and their convergence with the Gram Panchayat to foster a holistic approach to Health and HIV/AIDs since 2000.

- (f) Promoting participative management of water and waste in small towns and semi-urban areas since 2000.
- (g) Establishment of partnerships between the private sector and peoples institutions in manufacturing, marketing and agriculture since 2000 to diversify, add value and scale to livelihood activities
- (h) Promoting self reliant federations like the Community Managed Resource Centres since 2004.
- (i) Working with Gram Sabhas and Panchayats to promote good governance and equity since 2005.
- (j) Promoting informal and formal producer and marketing groups since 2006.
- (k) Promoting micro finance with a development/social mission through Sanghamithra which was launched in 1996.

Capacity building and sharing what peoples' institutions have achieved through 10 well equipped training centres, located in the project areas. In some of these areas, notably in the SAG and Watershed management strategies and in promoting Community Managed Resource Centres as integral to a withdrawal strategy. MYRADA's pilot initiatives have influenced changes in Government, donors and NGO policies. (Annual Report of 2009-10, MYRADA)

A few rural development/tribal development schemes like housing and infrastructure, watershed management, improvement in soil quality, protective irrigation, and recharge and village development activities are implemented in different states in India.

MYRADA has branches at H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district and Kollegal Taluk of Chamarajanagara district. It has been focused on the tribal development activities like child sponsorship, house construction, honey harvesting, training for tribal youths and supply of kits to the 300 tribal persons under the TRIFID sponsored programme. Through the TDF project under NABARD 850 tribal families benefited from the agro forestry and animal husbandry activities. MYRADA constructed 200 Roof water harvesting system, 250 eco-sanitations, Individual Sanitary Latrines and electrification for the tribal houses in the area. At present MYRADA is not concentrating more on tribal development programmes in these districts.

7. Nisarga Foundation

Nisarga Foundation is an NGO came into being in 1997 with its registration under Indian Trust Act, 1890 and has been working mainly with the tribal population of H D Kote taluk of Mysore district. It has provision of Income Tax Act of 12A and 80G in India and FCRA registration in the year 2000. Nisarga Foundation was a sensitive response to the needs of the most of these tribal groups who were displaced and dispossessed by three dams and two National Parks in this region.

Mr. Nanjundaiah is a Founder Secretary; he has rich experience of working with tribal communities, especially the Jenukuruba, Bettakuruba, Soliga and Yarava. During the past 20 years, he has involved in the tribal welfare activities, advocacy work, policy formulation processes at the state and national level. He has served in responsible positions at national level in various networks like CAPART, a government agency to fund rural development, Indian National Social Action Forum (INSAF), Adivasi Solidarity Council, Tribal Joint Action-Karnataka and co Nisarga Foundation Federation of NGOs in Rural India (CNRI). He has now been serving as President of Federation of Voluntary Organizations (FEVORD) in Karnataka.

The Governing Body of Nisarga Foundation is to include 6 members from various walks of life endowed with expertise in areas such as rural economy, rural sociology, socio-economic development, law, gender equity and tribal welfare. Now 8 staff members are working who have rich experience in areas like tribal and rural development, natural resource management, microfinance, HRD, education and health. They have been in the field of tribal development for the past 15 years. Each staff member is capable of delivering extensively on these issues for the communities.

The main goal of this NGO is to work towards realizing the rights of community groups and enhancing their quality of life with dignity.

Nisarga Foundation envisages overall development of adivasis, dalits and such of those socially and economically marginalized poor communities through measures of promotion of sustainable agriculture to ensure food security and livelihood, application of appropriate rural technologies, effective and judicious management of natural resource etc.

Emphasis of the Work and Area of Focus: Restoration of tribes, traditional land and forest rights, community empowerment for quality and value education in primary schools by collaborating with government and other agencies. Empowerment of tribals, promotion of tribal culture and traditional health, development of primitive tribes, food security and livelihood, women empowerment, strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions, child education, child rights, rights of the disabled, sustainable agriculture advocacy and lobbying, legal aid and networking with other organizations.

Projects: Nisarga Foundation has delivered various projects since its inception. It implemented a project of CAPART on watershed management, Sarva Sikshana Abhiyan of Department of Education, ensuring quality education in Ashram Schools with the support of ITDP, alliance building with primitive tribal groups with the support of Action Aid India, Food Security and Livelihood for Tribes, supported by TDH (EU) Germany, Empowerment and natural farming for sustainable livelihood, with the support of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Italy. MIVA, Netherlands has extended its support for means of transport for one time.

Nisarga Foundation has the linkage with TDH since 2004 -2009 for the purpose of food security and livelihood for tribals. TDH is democratic, systematic and believes in right based development of women, children, tribals and other rural masses, good in micro & macro linkages, capacity building of NGOs. As a result 20 tribal villages in H.D.Kote got organized to achieve food security and 200 primary children assisted to continue their education and 200 tribal leaders emerged, legal knowledge built up among tribals, education received attention, herbal medicine promoted, low cost smokeless chulah popularized, vermin compost and natural farming promoted. 30 child labourers have been identified and encourages them to enrol for education and 6 of them have been enrolled to main stream schools. Village Forest Rights Committees have been formed in all the villages 1074 members have been nominated into these committees. Nisarga Foundation helps to submit 2157 applications under the Forest Right Act and supports them while conducting the training programmes.

Nisarga Foundation has actively involved in strengthening tribal self-rule and Panchayat Raj Extension to Scheduled Area (PESA) Act, 1996. This NGO has initiated 30 SHGs of women and 16 agriculture SHGs of men in the taluk the members include tribes and non tribes. Agriculture activities such as vermin compost,

agro forestry, bunding, horticulture, kitchen garden, compost pit etc have been part of the regular programs. Several health check-up and awareness camps for tribals and non tribals have been conducted in the taluk. After imparting training by this NGO, 33 traditional herbal practitioners among the tribal community have been practicing herbal medicine.(Annual Report of Nisrga Fondation 2010).

8. Parivarathana

Parivarathana is an NGO established in the year 1988 at Hunasur taluk of Mysore district. It was set up by a group of committed young development professionals and social workers with a view to work for poverty alleviation, environmental protection and sustainable rural development. In the past 24 years the organization has successfully implemented several low-cost, eco-friendly sustainable rural development programmes.

In Hunsur taluk majority of the rural population are under pressure for their sustainable livelihood. So Parivarthana initiated its work for the sustainable development of the poor and vulnerable community in the cluster of 50 villages including some tribal hamlets covering 10,000 populations with the following objectives.

- (1) To sensitize rural mass by organizing awareness camps and trainings.
- (2) To organize people's collectives to address their issues and to find solutions through mutual help and starvation.
- (3) To provide food security through alternative eco-friendly sustainable agriculture.
- (4) To protect environment for sustainable rural livelihood base and development.

The main activities of the Parivarathana NGO are

- (A) Capability building.
- (B) People's organizations for self-reliance

(C) Development activities like soil and water conservations, massive tree plantation, horticulture development, support to organic farming, adaption of fuel efficiency chullas, development of animal husbandry, herbal medicine propagation, development of adult education, linkage of government schemes etc,. Tribes and non tribals are the beneficiaries of the above said activities.

Parivarthana's activities rely on contributions and funds from the individuals and institutions. Till now Christian Aid, London, CAPRT-RC, Darawad, TEDAKHA trust, Mysore, Charities Advisory Trust/Good Gift Catalogue, London were the major supporting donor agencies. Apart from these institutions local individual and beneficiaries have also contributed.

From the fund of HEKS India, Chennai, foreign collaboration Switzerland Parivarthana running the special hostel in the name of 'Adivasi Makkala Palana Kendra for the tribal students of 3rd standard to PUC. In this hostel 30 tribal students have been facilitated covered by 12 hadies of the 522 families. This programme is helpful to tribal children for the empowerment of education. Totally the above said NGO is supporting the tribal development in this taluk.(News Letter Parivarthana 2010)

9. Pedina –Vikasa

Pedina –Vikasa is a voluntary organisation started in 1983 in Bangalore. The objective is to work with the tribal people at H.D. Kote promoting self- reliance through community organisation and participation in development process. Some tribal people also involved with this NGO. Presently this NGO is creating awareness among tribes about their rights and to utilise the government programmes for the development. It is also implementing sponsored programmes for the tribal development.

10. The Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM):

SVYM founded by Dr.Balasubrmnyam in 1984 has been engaged in promoting tribal development and as well as providing health care services to the tribes and rural people of the H.D. Kote taluk .The SVYM declares itself as a NGO based development organization committed to the promotion of Gandhian values in human life and help to vulnerable people like tribes to achieve human rights as under; the main inspiration to establish this NGO is Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi.

The SVYM registered under Karnataka Societies Registration Act. and Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India under FCRA including exemption from the Income Tax Act of India, USA, and UK,.

“Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM) is a development organization, engaged in building a new civil society in India through its grassroots to policy-level action in health, education and community development sectors. Acting as a key promoter-facilitator in the community’s efforts towards self-reliance and empowerment, SVYM is developing local, innovative and cost-effective solutions to sustain community-driven progress. SVYM is also rooted to its values of Satya, Ahimsa, Seva and Tyaga, which is reflected in its program design and delivery, transactions with its stakeholders, resource utilization, disclosures and openness to public scrutiny. Buying in support from the community, working in healthy partnership with the government and corporate sectors and sharing its experiences with like-minded organizations have been the hallmark of SVYM’s evolution over the past 28 years”. Annual Report of SVYM.2011-12,p-1). It is an inclusive growth oriented objective of the SVYM. The Vision of this NGO is “A caring and equitable society, free of deprivation and strife”.The main mission of the SVYM is to “Develop and facilitate processes that promote the quality of life of the people”.

The main objectives of the SVYM:

- (1) To sustainable quality of health care by providing equitable care with involvement of community and in alignment with the organisational interpretation of the core values;
- (2) To provide and facilitate quality education by joyful, experiential and child centric means to children in the 6-15years age group with focus on human values, literacy; numeracy and vocational training and social emphasis on education of the girl child.
- (3) To assisting in the formation of self reliant groups and individuals in tribal and rural communities (with special emphasis on women’s empowerment) and enhance community awareness and community development;
- (4) To build the potential of individuals and institutions for the development sector;

The Organization, started by a group of Medicos in 1984, today has been enriched with representation from various professions like medicine, education, engineering, finance and development. Moving towards further diversification in the sectors of expertise many key members participated in and contributed to the strategic

planning exercise that was initiated. Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SVYM) is a leading and development and social welfare organisation in the nongovernmental or non-profit sector of the Karnataka State. This voluntary association is meant to serve the human resource development and welfare needs of the tribal and rural people of the H.D.Kote taluk in Mysore district. Since its inception the SVYM was fortunate enough to be led by a small group of visionary and missionary men and women.

The organization is governed by a seven member Governing Body (GB), comprising one President, one Vice-president, one Secretary, one Joint-secretary, one Treasurer, and 2 executive members, who are elected annually by General Body. The governing body is the policy making body of the organization with oversight responsibility. It provides a strategic direction to the organization. A select group of advisors representing diverse development sectors like government, finance, architecture, law and corporates guide the governing body. The main responsibilities of governing body include - formulation, dissemination and monitoring of core strategies and policies of SVYM, approval of annual plans and budgets, annual audits and financial statements and providing the strategic direction in all the sectors of intervention. While the implementation of the programs and projects are the direct responsibility of the CEO and the Development Support Team (DST), the governing body is vested with the responsibility of oversight of the process of implementation, providing the necessary insights, wisdom and judgment. It is the responsibility of the governing body to ensure good governance practices in all its activities, and ensure compliance with the statutory and other regulations.(Annual Report of SVYM-2011-12)

The SVYM as an NGO has attempted the process of demarcating the governance and management functions based on its experience. In this sense the SVYM is a major well managed NGO in India. The SVYM has been able to diversify and introduce certain new programmes in the field of education, health care services delivery and socio-economic empowerment programmes (SEEP) for both tribal and non tribal population. The SVYM by now has developed into a large NGO with a total staff of 533 persons.

Table 5.6

Allocation of the Staff by the Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, H.D. Kote.

year	Tribal	Non tribal	Education	Health	SEEP	DST	TRACS	Total
2005-06	38	102						
2006-07	46	118	62	277	03	08	42	342
2007-08	52	249	83	295	03	09	70	460
2008-09	47	260	83	295	03	09	42	432
2009-10	54	310	139	291	08	15	54	507
2010-11	NA	NA	156	227	07	11	60	461
2011-12	NA	NA	161	312	07	12	41	533

Source: Annual Reports of SVYM Sargur, H.D.Kote, Various Issues

Table 5.6 shows the distribution of staff by various types of HRD and empowerment activities undertaken by the SVYM till recently. This NGO has adopted a dynamic and practical decentralised recruitment and employment strategy. As far as the wage and salaries determination and payment is concerned the SVYM has adopted an intermediate approach by keeping in view the labour and personnel policy in the corporate sector and also the ethical and philosophical guidelines to be followed by NGO providing social service to the community. This is revealed in the salary structure adopted by the SVYM. There is, however, no guideline issued or controls imposed by the government on the workers salary and working conditions of the NGOs. It has to be mentioned that the teachers and supportive staff of the residential school are admitted for the grant in aid. Therefore the SVYM is able to retain a good number of workers and employees for many years.

Like VGKK at B.R. Hills Chamarajanagara district, the SVYM working from H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district has predominantly concentrated on three types of functions. They are;

- (a) Promotion and Expansion of Education: the SVYM over the years is able to build and operate educational institutions like primary, middle school, high school, and teacher training college in Hosahally, Vivekananda School of Excellence in Sargur and a post graduate school in non profit sector management in the name of V-LEAD in Mysore. This post graduate course is affiliated and certificated. The examination is conducted and P.G. degree is awarded by the University of Mysore.

- (b) Providing Health Care Services and promotion of Health; The SVYM has emerged as a leading agency providing various types of both preventive and curative health care services to the tribal and non tribals of the mainland rural people. This organisation has established two medium size allopathic hospitals at Saragur and Kenchanahally in H.D.Kote Taluk of Mysore district. These two hospitals are professionally well managed.
- (a) Socio- Economic Empowerment Programme; Gradually the SVYM has been able to introducing the (SEEP) Socio- Economic Empowerment Programme for both tribal and non tribal people including women in the H.D.Kote taluk. The SVYM has taken initiatives to establish SHGs among tribal and tribal women, self employment activities, community movement against corruption, and construction of low cost toilets and Astra stoves in the tribal hadies with the support of the Nirmal Vahini.

Therefore the SVYM is basically operating in the field of education and health care services in H.D.Kote Taluk of the Mysore district.

The SVYM has been able to obtain grants in aid from Union Government and Karnataka government for implementation of educational schemes and health care services delivery programmes for the benefit of the tribal and non tribal people. Further the activities of the SVYM are also funded by some humanitarian charity organisations from abroad. The SVYM has been able to establish project collaborations and partnership like the following:

World Bodies: UNICEF, USAID, ILO through State Resource Centre on Child Labour, Department of Labour, International Paediatric Outreach Project, San Francisco, USA.

Government of India: Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Government of Karnataka: Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, Department of Education, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Department of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women and Child Development, Department of Youth Services and

Sports, Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT) Bangalore, Karnataka Health Systems Reform and Development Project, Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society, Karnataka Science and Technology Academy, Mysore District Blindness Control Society, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Bangalore, District Tuberculosis Centre – RNTCP, Devaraj Urs Backward Development Corporation - Ganga Kalyana,

Academic Institutions: Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute for Rural Development, Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur, Cornell University, USA, District Institute for Education & Training (DIET), Mysore, Government Ayurvedic College, Mysore, Ghent University, Harvard University, USA, Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences (HIMS) Mysore, JSS Group of Educational Institutions, Mysore Medical College and Research Institute, Kamakshi School of Nursing, Kasargod Institute of Medical Science, Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS) Bangalore, Kuvempu University Karnataka, Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICI) Bangalore, Indian Association of Palliative Care (IAPC) Delhi, National Institute of Engineering (NIE) Mysore, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) Bangalore, Northeastern University USA, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS) Bangalore, Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), University of CalPoly, USA, University of Iowa, USA, University of Mt. Allison, USA, University of Michigan, USA, University of Mysore, Vittala International Institute of Ophthalmology, Bangalore, University of California, San Francisco (UCSF),

Agencies, Foundations and Trusts: Affiliated Network for Social Accountability South Asia Region (ANSA SAR), Asha for Education, USA, Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, Counterpart International, Divya Deepa Trust, Elizabeth Glazer Paediatric AIDS Foundation, USA, Embrace, Bangalore, Family Planning Association of India (FPAI), Health Related Information Dissemination among Youth (HRIDAY), IT for Change, Karnataka, Karnataka Education Network (KEN), McAfee India, Michael & Susan Dell Foundation, USA, Sight Savers, Mumbai, St. John's Hospital, Bangalore, Water Aid, UK, World Diabetes Foundation, Denmark, Yogakshema Wellness & Rehabilitation Centre, Bangalore, Essent Charity, Hemandra Kothari Foundation, Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI), Health Education Literacy Population Services (HELPS),

Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF), Tech. Mahindra Foundation, Enable Health Society, Sustainable Youth Action for Education and Sanitation (YES).

NGOs: Adivasi Kriya Vedike, Ekal Vidyalaya, Jodo Gyan, Mahila Samakhya, MYRADA, Karnataka, N R Foundation, Mysore, National Association for the Blind, Karnataka, Ramakrishna Math and Mission, SAATHI, Hyderabad, CHF International India several individuals have extended their assistance in various.

At present it extended its working area in Dharwad, Bijapur, Hassan, Kodagu, Bangalore district in Karnataka state and North America and United Kingdom.

The various collaboration, co-operation and memorandum of understandings between the SVYM and other National and International Organisations has brought in rich dividends into the H.D.Kote Taluk. It has immensely helped the tribal and non tribal population of the H.D.Kote taluk. The SVYM has made substantial contribution into the field of educational development, health care services delivery, promotion economic development of tribes etc, is explained elsewhere in this chapter.

11. Vivekananda Girijana Kalayana Kendra:

Thirty two years ago (in the year 1980) Dr.Sudarshan, with a small group of dedicated Doctors and social workers (medical volunteers team) undertook long treks in the dense forests of B.R. Hills to visit the Soliga settlements in search of tribes who needed medical help. More often than not, when this team reached there, it found that the tribes had fled their settlements in fear, and left behind only the aged and children. However, Dr. Sudarshan and his group preserved, and over time, the tribes overcome their fear and began approaching them for their ailments. Vision and commitment of Dr. Sudarshan to provide composite services to the tribes of B.R. Hills lead to the launching of Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra (VGKK) in 1980 at B.R. Hills in Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara district.

An 8 bedded hospital was established in B.R. Hills in 1980 exclusively for medical assistance of the tribes and a mobile unit with necessary equipment and medicines was also put into service in order to reach remote tribal settlements.

VGKK was registered in 1981 under the Society Registration Act of Karnataka. It was successful in obtaining exemption from the Income Tax Act of

India and abroad. Currently VGKK also works for the empowerment of tribes on several broad categories like health, education, creating livelihood security, promoting community organization and development.

The main **Vision** of the VGKK is a self –reliant and empowered tribal society rooted in its culture and tradition living in harmony with nature. The **Mission** of the VGKK is sustainable development of tribal people through rights based approaches to health, education, livelihood security and biodiversity conservation.

Objectives of the VGKK:

- (1) To implement a comprehensive, holistic, need-based, gender and culture sensitive and community based system of health care integrating indigenous health traditions;
- (2) To establish an education system that is specific to the tribal language, culture and environment;
- (3) To promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable harvesting of Non-Timber Forest Produce;
- (4) To ensure livelihood security through sustainable agriculture, vocational training and value addition of the forest produce.
- (5) To empower tribal communities through Sanghas (People’s Organizations) and women self help groups;

The governing body of the VGKK includes one president, one honorary secretary, treasurer and members. The governing body is forming and planning the programmes and give suggestions to implement the tribal development programmes effectively. One special characteristic of the VGKK governing body is that at present the president and all the members belong to the Soliga community.

Table 5.7
Allocation of the Staff by the Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R.Hills.

	ST	Others	Total
Education Sector	02	59	61
Health Sector	04	08	12
Community Organization	23	00	23
Vocational Training	01	03	04
Total	30	70	100

Source: Annual Report of the VGKK B.R. Hills, Various Issues.

The VGKK is a registered voluntary organization in the service of Soliga tribe. Its headquarter is located at B.R. Hills Chamarajanagara district in Karnataka. Dr.H.Sudharshan a highly socially motivated physician is the founder of VGKK. Before establishing the VGKK Dr. Sudharshan had visited the Soligas of the B.R. Hills. He has started providing health care services to Soligas all alone from the late 1970's. Within in a short period of time his commitment and serious approach to the welfare of the Soliga tribal people was recognized by some of the Soliga leaders themselves. Further a few socially motivated persons like physicians and surgeons of the Mysore Medical College and JSS Medical College Mysore also took part in the activities of the VGKK. These medical practioners have taken keen interest in organizing health camps at B.R. Hills and also visiting on Sundays. Thus Soliga podus have been opened for medical treatment of the patients. Thus Dr.H.Sudharshan was able to organize a mobile health care service on barefoot for few years. Dr.Sudharshan concentrated on providing medicine to healing patients among the Soliga community. By experience he found that the medical interaction made by him and his friends from medical community from Mysore is to meet the health care needs of the Soligas. The intelligent and humanitarian Dr. Sudharshan soon felt the need for doing something more than the delivery of health care services. Dr. Sudharshan felt that Soligas needed educational facilities, opportunities for empowerment and livelihood support. This realization prompted Dr. Sudharshan and his friends to establish VGKK. Initially for few years VGKK was able to service with voluntary social work and small donation in cash and kind made by local philanthropists from Mysore and Bangalore cities.

The VGKK started as a vehicle of curative health soon found it responding to the needs of the community and evolving in ways that were not envisioned at the beginning. While curing people, it was also found that there was a need to differentiate basic knowledge about hygiene and prevention of diseases. This led to VGKK into the field of community health. People were informed of the benefit of water, sanitation, green vegetables and appropriate health care at their podus through street theatre. This community health initiative yielded good results. However, even this was not sufficient. (Our Forest Our Life 25 Years Experience of Tribal Development 2006).

By experience in the service of the Soliga tribe the VGKK has learnt and formulated the right based approach to development and empowerment of the Soligas. The health interventions undertaken by the VGKK has helped it to identify the food insecurity and malnutrition prevailing among the Soligas. The malnutrition problem was due to the lack of income earning opportunities. Therefore the VGKK has to achieve greater success in its objective of effective delivery of health care services. It had to address the income poverty and other forms of economic backwardness. Thus the VGKK by 1981-82 started promoting many income creating economic activities like development of sericulture, dairy farming, cultivation of cash crops, fishing and handicrafts among the Soligas. Further to improve the employability and income earning capabilities of the Soligas, vocational training programmes like mat viewing, bamboo crafts, spinning, weaving, binding, printing and candle making were introduced. Further the VGKK has also designed and implemented certain programmes of community development. Under this the VGKK has attempted building approach roads between various distant hamlets, (Podus) houses for tribals, residential schools, installing solar lights etc,. This being an important social infrastructure development activity is continued between the years 1982 to 2012.

Another important area of the work of the VGKK includes building human and physical resource, sensitizing human development rights among the Soliga tribe. Lobbying at districts and state level organizing the Soliga tribe to protect against the issue of liquor license in the tribal area, quarrying and injustices.

Over the years the diversification of the VGKK as an NGO enabled it to realize that only the provision of external inputs does not deliver goods unless the internal mechanism for democracy and self reliance and self help develop. The official publication entitled Our Forest, Our Life, 25 Years of Tribal Development (2006) VGKK Publication (pp-12) observes that “this brought VGKK to the concept of sustainable development, where the development is need based and demand driven. It is the community that decides what, when, where and how it wants something; not done or preoccupations or the government. The evolution of the VGKK from the curative health to community health and to community development to sustainable development. Livelihood security and biodiversity conservation makes for a fascinating study.

The VGKK with its broad social vision and mission planned and implemented programmes for educational development by appointing good teachers, procuring educational aids, laboratory equipments, furniture and constructing a permanent building for establishing a residential school during 1981-82. By 4th May 1983 the VGKK was successive in establishing the ten bedded hospital at B.R Hills for the Soliga tribe. Subsequently the VGKK was identified as a nodal and leading NGO to implement educational health care services for tribal people in Mysore district. (it is in Chamarajanagara district after being separated from Mysore district).The VGKK was instrumental in collaborating with donor and philanthropists, individual as well as other voluntary organizations to mobilize financial resource and materials etc.

The VGKK has gradually made efforts to establish a large scale multipurpose society (LAMPS) to market MFPs by Soligas; to establish the linkage between the Soliga families and the Indian overseas bank located at Yallandur to finance the dairy development initiatives and further establish supportive organization to serve the Soliga needs.

Gradually the VGKK extended its operations to bring in its fold to all the Soliga habitats in Chamarajanagara district. An important early achievement of the VGKK is the organization of Jansamparkasabha to facilitate the interaction between the officers of the various government departments and Soliga people. The purpose of such jansamparkasabhas was to facilitate grass root level interaction and to make state bureaucrats to make responsible for the needs of tribal people. The officers of Public Sector Banks, the departments of forest, education, tribal welfare, agriculture and veterinary services and local self government were invited to participate in Janasamparkasabhas. The Sabhas were also used to distribute benefits like tree plants, sapling, loans, land and houses to tribes.

A publication by VGKK (2006; pp15) has rightly observed that the Sanghas work at various levels -hamlet, taluk, district and state and they also mobilize people to fight for their rights such as the recent action against the ban on MFP. They raise awareness about health education, social and community development issues and motivate people to follow the right path

The VGKK has made very sincere efforts to protect sustainable livelihood of the Soliga tribe and the conservation of the biodiversity in the B.R. Hills region. The

VGKK has helped researchers who have tried to identify various species, flora and fauna in the B.R. Hills region. This NGO also has conducted training programmes and implemented projects in sustainable harvesting, bio diversity conservation, green farming and agro forestry. All these activities help to improve the linkage between the Soliga tribe and the forests. Further the Soliga tribal people were economically exploited by the local traders who dealt in MFPs during the early 1980's. This problem is resolved by the VGKK by establishing a Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Society (LAMPS) to promote MFPs trade in the interest of the Soliga tribe. Another initiative was to establish a co-operative society namely Sree Biligiri Soliga Minor Forest Produce Co-operative in 1986 with 869 members provide facilities for processing honey converting berries and roots into pickles, jams and juices. Thus this society has generated two benefits namely; (a) Creation of employment opportunities for Soliga tribe; (b) Distributed a greater proportion of the final profits among Soliga forest dwellers. This society has created direct employment opportunity for 30 Soligas, since MFP is not available throughout the year a large number of Soligas are not able to obtain employment.

The VGKK was able to establish collaboration with TATA energy research institute Mr.Kamaljith Bava of TATA energy institute was instrumental in setting up of a Bangalore based Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE). The partnership between VGKK and ATREE has led to sustained engagement with the tribal community for conservation of the forests of B.R. Hills. The success of these endeavors has been appreciated in India and abroad in both scientific and wild life circles. This partnership has also helped in the spread of new techniques in agriculture and agro-forestry (Our Forest, Our Lives 25 Years of Tribal Development, 2006; pp16)

The VGKK has been able to establish project collaborations and partnership like the following:

World Bodies: Supraja Foundation, Hong Kong, India Friends Association, Camgrillp, U.S.A., Mr. Christian Kruger, Switzerland.

Government of India: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, TRIFED, CAPART and NABARD, New Delhi.

Agencies, Foundations and Trusts: Bharath Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Chennai, Vidyaposhak, Dharwad, PAS Exports, Mysore, Indian Development Foundation, Charities Aid Foundation India.

Government of Karnataka: Social Welfare Department, Zilla Panchayat, Chamarajanagara,

The VGKK extended its working area into Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Tamil Nadu.

The other areas of work and contributions of the VGKK in the tribal area of the Yallandur taluk are separately explained thematically elsewhere.

12. World Vision India

Internationally, World Vision came out of the passion of Robert Pierce a war correspondent moved by orphaned children in Korea in 1947. World Vision India is a Christian humanitarian and rehabilitation organisation started in 1958 at Calcutta. In 1976 it was registered as a society under the Tamil Nadu society Act. Its National office is presently based at Chennai. It is working to create lasting change in the lives of children, families and communities living in poverty and injustice. World Vision serves all people regardless of religion, caste, race, ethnicity or gender. Spread across 174 districts in India, World Vision works through long-term sustainable community development programmes and immediate disaster relief assistance. It serves in different parts of India through 136 Area Development Programmes (ADP).

World Vision's primary approach to poverty alleviation through transformational development is called 'Area Development Programme' (ADP). Each ADP focuses on a geographical area and covers a population of 20,000 to 1, 00,000 people. It is a long-term involvement of 12-15 years, rooted in the community and in partnership with the Civil Society, NGOs and the Government. World Vision India consciously focuses on people groups and areas in our country that are socio-economically vulnerable. Hence majority of the ADPs in rural and isolated tribal areas specially focus on the unreached, marginalized and disadvantaged people. ADPs focus on the needs of children tackling child mortality rates, their health, and education. Providing access to water for drinking and agriculture, building food security and household resilience through income generation and access to credit,

directly impacts the well being of children. Every community is also sensitised on aspects of environment, gender, persons with challenges, care for the vulnerable and peace building. The communities are involved in designing and implementing the long term programme.

The chief aim of the ADP is to empower the people so that they can eventually own (meaning self-manage) their development process. We seek to place ownership and resource in the hands of the community based organizations (CBOs) and to build their capabilities. The CBOs include Women Federations, Development Committees, Yuvak Mandals, Child Parliaments, Self Help Groups, Child Protection Committees, and Children Clubs etc.

While this approach facilitates the sustainable transformational development of the communities, the main focus of this development is the well being of children. The building up of the community in this fashion facilitates the equitable development of every child in the community, bringing with it a promise of a life filled with dignity, justice, peace and hope.(World Vision News Bulletin 2009).

World Vision India started its function in Gundlupet in October 1995. Gundlupet is very backward taluk in Chamarajanagara district of Karnataka. Most of the villages are rural as well as backward and some located in the midst of the forest and tribal hadies are rehabilitated in the border area of the Bandipura National Reserve Forest Area. Presently World Vision works in 40 villages out of 144 villages in this taluk. Area Development Programme (ADP) is serving the people over 20,000-30,000. This NGO is working for the development of the tribal and non tribal community.(World Vision News Bulletin 2009)

Major Activities and Achievements under the ADP of World Vision in Gundlupet Taluk:

The following are the major activities and achievements of the the World Vision under the Area Development Programme in the taluk of Gundlupet of Chamarajanagara district.

Organised Awareness Camps on Immunisation, Child Rights, General Health and HIV and AIDS: the ADP has organised 36awareness camps on immunisation and breast feeding and 9 programmes are organised regarding the child rights awareness.

And two programmes are organised on the HIV and AIDS. This has been promoting the good health of the children in the community.

Ensuring Proper Supply of Safe Drinking Water and Better Sanitation: Nearly 65 families have been facilitated the water tanks with a storage capacity of 2500 litres and one bore well has been dug at one of the schools benefiting 225 children. The ADP has assisted deserving families with materials like cement, bricks, and toilet materials for construction of individual 175 toilets at their houses. The ADP has also been constructed 1900 metres of drainage, 1000 families of the 20 villages have benefited under this programme.

Ensuring the Well-Being of School Going Children: The ADP has provided note books and study materials to 4649 school going students to encourage them to continue education and also assisted the construction of school compound totally 340 metres in 8 villages, and thus 1050 primary and high school children have benefited.

Economic Development Programmes for the Poor and Marginalised Communities: The ADP has formed nearly 200 SHGs including tribes and non tribal members in the area of 40 targeted villages. The ADP has organised 9 training programmes on book keeping and activities of SHGS for the members. To enhance the economic status of the financially vulnerable communities, the ADP assisted 500 SHG families with live stock like hybrid and local milking cows. The project also provided assistance by supplying goats to 40 tribal families. Further 103 youths were facilitated for technical and non technical training and 1069 people are benefited from the community based organisations. .(World Vision New Bulletin 2009)

Totally the World Vision in India is creating awareness and providing education and health based facilities along with the economy improvement facilities for development of the 40 village communities including tribes in Gundlupet taluk under the Area Development Programme. So it is an additional help to empowerment of tribes in Gundlupet taluk.

In the case study area 12 NGOs are working for the development of tribes. All these NGOs are creating awareness among the tribes about the government programmes and they are implementing government programmes as a substitute as an

agent of the government as well as development institutes and domestic and foreign charitable with receiving grants in aid and funds. Of these NGOs VGKK and SVYM are nationally and internationally recognised and established NGOs providing health care services, education services and economic empowerment services to the tribes in both the districts. So we have selected these two NGOs for the case study and explain their services elsewhere.

5.4 Present Economic Development/Empowerment Status of the Case Study Tribes:

The above mentioned forest based and primitive tribes of the study area are suffering from the acute poverty, unemployment and underemployment, food insecurity, lack of infrastructure and lack of basic facilities, low level of education, problem of ill health, landlessness, primitive level of agriculture and problem of migration etc.,. So the above said case study tribal economy is subsistence. Because, they fall short of the modern economic development as well as the fruits of the plans and programmes of the governments. So the economic development/empowerment is initiated among the tribes. The economic status of the tribes include the income from the wage employment, agriculture and animal husbandry, migration for wage, MFP collection and sales, etc.,. The human resource development indicators like education and health status are also not developed. The NGOs are working for the development/empowerment of the tribes in the study areas since three decades. This situation is illustrated and evaluated by the following evidences.

5.4.1 Housing and Infrastructure Development Status:

The housing and social infrastructure facility of the four tribes in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts is in very bad condition. So the tribes are living in very destitute condition. It can be observed from the following statistical table and field situation observed by the researcher.

Table 5.8
Nature of Housing Stock in Tribal Area

In Percentage

	C.R.Nagara			C.R.Nagara Total	Mysore			Mysore Total	Grand Total
	JK	KK	Soliga		JK	KK	Soliga		
Houses									
kutchha	96	90	83	87	91	100	96	90	92
pucca					1		4	5	2
huts	4	10	17	13	8			5	6
Total	100	19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

The Table 5.8 shows the nature of the houses of four tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Nearly 6 to 13 percent of the tribes are still living in huts (Gullu) with bad condition without any basic facilities. It is very pitiable living condition of tribes. Remaining 90 percent of the tribes are also living in very old kutchha houses constructed by forest department at the time of rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribes and some houses built under the various housing schemes of the state government with low quality materials with only one big hall dimension of 15 by 10 feet or 20 by 15 feet without rooms, kitchen, toilet and even with the minimum facilities. (it is excluded from the newly constructed houses with all the facilities under recent rehabilitated and reconstructed schemes by the forest department in 2011). Out of 350 sample households only 04 are pucca houses. Comparatively in Chamarajanagara district more number of tribes living in huts than in Mysore district. According to ITDP office records 2993 tribal families in Mysore district and 1609 families in Chamarajanagara district require houses. In every year in every tribal podus/hadies require 5 to 6 houses for newly married couples for leading their separate life according to their culture. Therefore this situation in the tribal study area implies that the housing schemes and the tribal development plans and programmes failed to provide sufficient housing and infrastructure facilities. This may be due to failure of the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. So the sanction and construction of the pucca houses for the required tribal families and repair and reconstruction of the old houses along with minimum infrastructure facilities is urgently needed.

Table-5.9

Housing Facilities and Basic Needs

In Numbers

Descriptions	Chamarajanagara District				Mysore District				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total C.R.Nargar	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total Mysore
Sufficient Drinking Water	14	07	88	109	96	19	18	32	165
Water from Ferries	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Mini Water Supple	07	05	56	68	43	04	-	09	56
Hand Pump	-	-	05	05	18	02	04	11	35
M.W.P and H.P	21	14	41	76	46	15	18	20	99
Electrification	24	13	58	95	65	20	21	36	142
Kitchen	21	15	74	110	41	14	21	20	126
Dining Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bbed Room	2	01	3	6	2	01	4	4	11
Toilet	3	6	3	12	39	10	18	21	88
Site	10	06	18	34	50	08	08	15	81
Phone	0	0	01	01	01	0	01	0	01
Mobile	16	11	57	84	28	11	22	37	128
TV	7	7	33	47	25	08	09	23	65
Radio	17	15	48	80	32	07	09	14	62
Tape-Records	0	0	03	03	03	0	01	0	04
Table	02	01	14	17	21	04	10	20	55
Chair	06	06	26	38	33	04	20	13	70
Cot	04	03	08	15	11	02	09	07	29
Fan	0	01	02	03	04	02	08	03	17
Sample size	28	19	113	160	107	21	22	40	190

Source: Calculated from the Primary Data (Note: H.P- Hand Pump, M.W.S- Mini Water Supply)

The Table 5.9 shows the household infrastructure facilities, basic needs, communication facilities and uses of comfortable goods of the selected four tribes of the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. As we have explained earlier in all the tribal households there is no dining hall, separate kitchen, bath room and toilet facilities. Only 3.7 to 5.7 percent of the tribal households have bath room and almost all the tribes have open bath room. In Chamarajanagara district 82.5percent of the tribal households and 54percent in Mysore district do not have toilets. Nearly 32percent of the tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 14percent in Mysore district are suffering from lack of sufficient drinking water. In Chamarajanagara district even today 6 percent of the tribal households particularly Nallikatra, Gombegallu and other podus have depended on the ferries for drinking water. Nearly 80 to 90 percent of the tribal households have depended on the mini water supply (Tombe) and hand pumps. It is pitiable situation in the tribal

hadies/podus more than 50 percent of the hand pumps are not working and when there is a load shedding of power supply the tribal people do not receive drinking water. Nearly 40 percent of the tribal households in the Chamarajanagara district and 25 percent in Mysore district do not have electricity for light and some households are disconnected the power for the nonpayment of the electricity bill, even though they are facilitated electricity connection under the Bhagya Jothi Scheme. In some hadies/podus solar lights are not working properly which are installed by the government scheme. So 50 percent of tribal Hadies/Podus are suffering from any kind of movement. Even today 14 podus do not have power supply because of thick forests electricity line cannot be drawn (ITDP Office Report, Chamarajanagara).

Communication Media like Radio and TV, are sufficiently used by tribal households and nearly 60 to 70 percent of the tribes are using mobile phones. But household furniture like chair, table, cot and electric fan uses are very negligible in number.

Almost all the tribal houses and toilets are constructed by the State Government Housing Scheme and forest department under the rehabilitation and resettlement scheme. NGOs role in the construction of housing and sanitation is very negligible. But NGOs are creating awareness about the schemes and utilization.

Comparatively Jenukuruba tribe is suffering more in respect of low quality housing and sanitation facilities. Yarava, Soliga and Kadukuruba tribes in Mysore district are better placed among the four tribes.

Totally infrastructure facilities and basic amenities including proper road, drainage, street lights, and drinking water facilities are very scarce in tribal hadies/podus. So the tribes in the case study areas are living in critical and subhuman condition livings. It shows the failure of State policy and programmes along with rehabilitation and resettlement programmes. To ensure social justice and to inclusive growth and development, tribal habitats should be converted as revenue villages and reorientation and follow-up work in the rehabilitation and resettlement areas is an urgent need for providing proper housing and infrastructure facilities. For this purpose government, NGOs and public participation along with re orientation of the

existing policies and programmes relating to provision of housing and infrastructure facilities are very essential.

5.4.2 Income and Employment Status of the Tribes and the Role of NGOs

There are two important changes accruing to the life of the tribal people in India after 1951. The first change is the enactment and implementation of National Forest Reserve Policy and Wild Life Protection Act leading to shifting the tribal population from the interior and central part of the dense forests into the mainland. This has resulted in the termination of the link established traditionally between the tribes and forests. The legislation has led to the termination of the tribal rights and opportunities for collecting food from the forest. Thus no more today forest is the source of livelihood for the tribes. Although Forest Right Act 2006 and Rule 2008 bestowed the right to collect the MFPs (include the food) from the forest; and the second change is the emphasis on economic empowerment of the vulnerable like tribes to liberate them from the poverty and hunger. This policy change has necessitated the need for creating regular and good quality jobs and income opportunities for the tribal people. To realize this goal or objective the government has been designing and implementing various economic development/empowerment schemes for the tribes just begun.

Against the above macro-economic changes affecting the economic life of the tribes, we shall try to understand the employment structure as well as annual income level of the four case study tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts of the Karnataka State.

The main source of household income of the case study tribes are agriculture, MFP collection and sales, wage work (Pani) subsidiary acupation, migration for the wage workand small businessetc,.

Table 5.10
Sources of Employment and Income of the Case Study Tribes

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Tribes									
Agriculture	23	37	36	32	30	33	21	32	26
Wage Work	54	43	44	46	47	54	46	47	52
MFP Collection	18	15	16	16	17	10	09	15	12
Small Business	00	00	00	00	01	00	20	01	04
Government Job	05	05	03	05	04	03	04	05	05
Private Job	00	00	01	01	01	00	00	00	01
Subsidiary Occupation	18	30	18	19	19	38	20	25	21
Migration	60	70	65	62	67	64	50	60	60

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Table 5.10 shows the sources of employment and income of the case study tribes for 2010-11. Some of the important features of the employment and income source of the case study tribes are as follows.

- (a) As is explained elsewhere all the tribal families shifted over to rehabilitation and resettlement centers are not able to obtain agricultural land. Therefore those tribal families which have received land title deeds are able to undertake agricultural operations. Mostly the tribal families have received dry land without access to irrigation. So less than 1/3 of the sample tribal families in both Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts have depended on unstable low income subsistence agriculture.
- (b) The shifting over of the case study tribes from Nagarahole, Bandipur and B.R. Hills National Reserve Forest areas has led to more increased casualisation of the tribal labour in both the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. More number of tribal households has depended on wage work and subsidiary occupation available in the nearby mainland villages.
- (c) A very small number of households still relayed on MFPs collection for earning cash income to support their livelihoods. Since the income earned by the sales of MFPs as well as wage work and subsidiary occupations was not sufficient for making a reasonable standard of living. The tribal labours of both the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts have resorted to migration to the plantations to earn a livelihood. The income earned through wage work in

the plantations was a more regular and stable source of income for at least six months period (November to April) for the tribals.

- (d) A very few tribes are found employed in Government and private sector, their number is highly negligible. Ignorance, illiteracy, fear of city work, and its people are the main reason for tribal's inability to obtain government jobs through reservation policy.

Therefore to put it in ILO parlance the tribal people in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts are facing decent employment and income deficits. This is a major factor contributing to the income as well as human poverty.

Income poverty is an understanding of poverty that is solely based on levels of monetary income. It is used by both the World Bank and the UN. According to the World Bank, people living on less than US\$1 per day are living in extreme poverty, and people who earn less than US\$2 a day are in moderate poverty. (UNDP 2000)

Whereas income poverty is based on only one indicator, human poverty encompasses the multiplicity of dimensions associated with poverty. It includes deprivation on a material level, e.g. lack of proper diet, clothing, shelter, and work. It also includes social deprivation, such as denial of employment, participation in social institutions, and education. The UN utilizes the human poverty framework as well as income poverty. (Krieger, Nancy 2002)

The UN's Economic and Social Council has described human poverty as:

"... a denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and cloth a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation" (ECOSOC). (1998)

Sub Occupations of the Case Study Tribes

Some of the tribal households in the case study region practicing sub occupations for their livelihood as well as to rise their family income. Table

5.11 shows the percentage of the sample tribal households practicing various types the sub occupation.

Table 5.11
Sub Occupations among the Case Study Tribes

In Percent

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Animal husbandry	18	21	18	18	19	14	05	25	18
Basket making	0	10	0	01	0	23	0	0	03
Total sub occupations	18	31	18	19	19	38	05	25	21

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

A small portion of the tribal households are also engaged in animal husbandry and basket making. Nearly 18 percent in Chamarajanagara district and 21 percent in Mysore district are engaged in animal husbandry and basket making as a subsidiary occupation. That means these occupations are taken as supplementary activities by some of the tribal households. Only Kadukuruba tribe is practicing the basket making activity in both districts. Due to restriction on collection of bamboos from the forest, this basket making activity of the Kadukuruba is also deteriorating. Due to migrating characteristics of the tribe's the animal husbandry activities are also not on large scale among the tribes in the study area. For the creation of the job opportunities and to generate the income of the tribal families encourage and support of the subsidiary activities of the tribes is needed along with the role of NGOs.

Table 5.12
Level of Annual Income of the Sample Tribal Households

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Upto Rs 25,000	03	00	01	01	02	01	00	00	01
Rs25,000 to Rs 50,000	52	30	40	40	45	40	35	36	39
Rs 50,000 to Rs 75,000	30	37	43	37	38	48	52	44	45
Rs 75,000 to Rs1,00000	06	20	10	12	10	06	06	10	08
Rs1,00000 to Rs1,25,000	07	12	05	08	03	02	04	08	04
Rs1,25,000to Rs1,50,000	02	01	01	02	02	03	03	02	03
Above Rs 1,50,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Table 5.12 shows the level of annual income of the sample tribal households in the case study region. Nearly 93 percent of the entire sample tribal households earn an annual income of Rs 25000 to Rs100000. Of this a large number of tribal households earn an annual income of Rs 25000 to Rs 50000, whereas little over 1/3 of the case study tribes in both the district earn an income in the range of Rs 50000 to Rs 75000. The income earning of the sample households among the Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava is grossly inadequate to make a decent living in a family size of 5 to 6 members. Thus these tribal people do not have adequate income to buy food clothing, shelter, education and health care services.

Table 5.13

Hours of Work and Number of Days of Work Available

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Not Wage Worker	04	00	03	03	00	10	06	00	02
<8 hours	100	100	51	65	00	00	00	00	00
= 8hours	00	00	49	45	100	100	100	100	100
250 Days	11	00	09	08	02	09	06	00	03
200 Days	22	00	15	22	12	24	09	07	12
180 Days	29	58	46	36	39	14	64	43	41
150 Days	32	16	29	30	47	43	14	48	43
100 Days	06	26	01	04	00	10	07	02	01
< 100 Days	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Table 5.13 reveals that the tribal labour suffers from unemployment problems. A small number of Kadukuruba and Jenukuruba labourers work for 150 to 180 days in a year. They work for eight hours or less than eight hours a day. Further a small percentage of sample tribal households get work for 200 to 250 days in a year. The quality of the employment of the tribal labourers is poor and suffers from problems of irregularity, low wages, and irregular payment of wages and social security deficits.

The tribal labour is predominantly employed as wage workers in mainland farming, coffee and tea plantations of Coorg districts of Karnataka and Nilagiri district of Tamil Nadu and also as manual workers in timber harvesting, processing and transporting operations of the forest department or by the forest contractors. A

large number of tribal laborers are paid 100 to 150 per day as wages. The wage payment is made in some area on daily basis and on weekly basis in other areas of the case study region.

Role of NGOs in Vocational Training and Programmes to Generate Income and Employment Opportunities for Economic Development of the Tribes in the Study Region.

Skill and knowledge are the driving forces of the economic growth and social development. Higher and better levels of skills adjust more effectively to the challenges and opportunities. As India moves progressively towards becoming knowledge economy, it becomes increasingly important that the Eleventh Five Year Plan should focus on advancement of skills and these skills have to be relevant to the emerging economic development. In new knowledge economy, the skill set can range from professional, conceptual, managerial and operational behavior to interpersonal skills and inter domain skills. The Eleventh Plan aims at launching a 'National Skill Development Mission' which will bring about paradigm change in the handling of skill development programme and initiatives.

In India skill acquisition takes place through two basic structural streams; a small formal and large informal one.(the formal includes higher technical education, vocational education, technical training and apprenticeship training). Skills formation takes place through informal channels like family occupations, on job training under master craftsmen with no linkage to the formal education training and certification. Training needs in this sector are highly useful and multi skilled oriented.

In this way the NGOs in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts are imparting training for creating self employment opportunities through informal channels with the financial support of the Central and State Governments and other developmental agencies.

The VGKK at B.R. Hills a leading NGO in Chamarajanagara district has undertaken various incomes and employment generating skill training for the tribal youths in the tribal area as follows;

Under the community development programmes the VGKK is running vocational training centre (VTC) cum product unit at B.R. Hills Yallandur taluk of

Chamarajanagara district. The main objectives of the vocational training centre of VGKK are;

- (1) To provide opportunities to the tribal youth especially dropouts to learn crafts of their choice.
- (2) To enable tribal youth to acquire skills in craft and management.
- (3) To link them to banks and other financial institutions to get self employment loans and assistance.

The vocational training cum product unit was started in 1982. This centre has been imparting training for the tribal youths of the Yallandur, Chamarajanagara, Kollegala and Nanjanagudu taluk and also those interested from the other areas participate in the training. In the beginning, the vocational training centre has also deputed its tribal youth for training at Regional Institute for Design and Training Development Centre (RDTDC) Bangalore, Khadi and Village Industries Corporation (KVIC) Bangalore, Central Food Technology and Research Institute (CFTRI) Mysore and Aurobindo Ashram New Delhi. Even though the concept of vocational training is new to the community, a healthy positive attitude towards this has gained ground among the tribal youth.

The training has steadily enhanced the independence of the tribal community members by helping them to become earning members of the family. The tribals are taught to semi process the MFPs in their court yards in hygienic way before selling it to the LAMPS. Successful efforts have been made to transfer the findings of the recent researches to the tribal people. In this direction to help improve their economic conditions, the training which is simple and based on local indigenous resources has been considered.

In this centre the training was offered in about 30 different units. Of these at presently operating at the centre are; candle making, screen printing, food processing unit (pickle, Juice, spice powder), leaf cup and plate making unit, somber powder making unit, honey processing unit, cane, bamboo and art work etc.,. Apart from these units in ordered to help the rural and tribal youth to gain self employment. Training cum product centre was started in 1997 with the help of NABARD. It has tailoring course and KVIC items production units for providing job opportunities for the tribal women.

The Table 5.14 shows the training obtained from the VTC cum Product Centre of VGKK at B.R. Hills in various activities.

Table: 5.14

Training Activities at the Vocational Training Center of VGKK. B.R. Hills

In numbers

Activity	No. of Trainees
Agarbathi making	60
Carpentry	250
Tailoring	249
Bakery	04
Beekeeping	1200
Mat weaving	25
Handicrafts	15
Weaving	100
Honey processing	05
Leaf cup making	10
Candle making	10
Cloth printing	05
Knitting	05
Herbal soap nut powder	10
MCR Foot ware	05
Lacquer dolls	06
Welding and Fitting	200
Skill weaving on pedal loom	10
Medical Herbs collection	25
MFP processing	50
Note book making	30
Food processing	05
Handmade paper unit	NA
Mason	15
Fruit and vegetable processing	10
Coir ropes and mats units	10
Somber powder making	05
Natural dyes	05
Total	2324

Source: Our Forest Our Life 25Years of Tribal Development and Annual Report of VGKK. B.R. Hills (2006)

Nearly 2324 tribal youths including boys and girls have undergone various training at VTC so far. Among the above trainees, most of them belong to Soligas of Chamarajanagara district and remaining are the SCs and other OBCs are obtaining training. For instance in tailoring course, out of total trainees from 1997 to 2012, 36

are STs, of these STs are only 16 belonging to Soliga tribe. Only 24 of the total trainees are working at VTC at present. The rest of them have gone back to their village and Podus where they have set up their own small and tiny household units to support themselves. Loans have been made available to some tribal youth to begin their micro enterprises. As a result direct dependency on the forest for livelihood has been reduced and self employment and income generating opportunities have been increased among the tribes. At the same time there is awareness that the forest has to be conserved to sustain to access to raw materials for processing. This training has also use full to organizing the youth to create Youth Associations for the benefit of the communities. Entrepreneurship training was also offered to enable them to turn their crofts into livelihood and also motivated the Soliga's youth to work hard. Totally the VTC cum product unit of VGKK is successfully working for creating job opportunities and income generating activities for their livelihood and reduce the poverty level. Further producing units are succeeded in generating income for sustainable development of the VTC along with the name and fame of the VGKK.

Table: 5.15

Sales under KVIC Project of VGKK. B.R. Hills

In Rs

product	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12
Honey	2527131	2771793	1120062	1008625	849140	789685	697857	587354	480469	416070
Note book	395672	341940	26071	18654	18924	25369	36485	66200	47800	16650
Food items	358617	525048	592956	568758	582629	415690	335890	240530	320874	240435
Soup-nut	60357	53534	69358	78698	108989	89569	59867	40650	44710	46620
Turmeric	33844	21985	40795	48962	32866	34980	30589	31086	39605	61695
Candle	19705	6958	4240	3895	5657	4350	3258	2600	2475	1170
Handmade paper	15395	10524	37436	25369	6097	5890	4879	3500	4525	2585
Sundries	0	0	18250	8652	4647	-	-	-	-	-
Cloths	-	5990	2236	2658	27102	12300	2580	1670	1670	1500
Printing	-	-	-	-	8868	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	2581	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3416231	3737772	1911404	1764271	1647500	1377833	1171405	970093	901889	821435

Source: Annual Report of VGKK.B.R. Hill, Various Issues.

Table 5.15 shows vocational training cum product unit of KVIC annual sales value of the various items. Among the above mentioned products honey and food products are the major products. The value of these products is declining

continuously. Total value of the sales of the products are also declining from 3416231 in 2002-03 to 821435 in 2011-12 that means the total income declined around four times. The annual sale of the product profit is helpful to sustainability of the product cum training unit of the VGKK. In this direction the sustainable development of the product cum sales unit has not sustainability.

The SVYM a reputed NGO located at Saragur .H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district has its own programme for the development of tribal and non tribal families of this region, in the name of Socio- Economic Empowerment Programme (SEEP) earlier it was called in the name of Community Development Service.(CDS). Under the SEEP, the SVYM has been implementing the programmes namely; (a) Formation and promotion of women SHGs. (b) Capability building of rural youth. (c) Rural infrastructure development. (d) Training and skill development programme. (e) Awareness programme.

For the generation of income and employment opportunities for the tribal and non tribal rural households in H.D. Kote taluk, the SVYM has Community Development Service (CDS) or Socio Economic Empowerment Programme (SEEP) through multi pronged strategies (empower the community through awareness, education and action, hoping to create sustainable development and economic security)that include the following objectives;

1. To form and support self help groups in the tribal areas.
2. To provide vocational training and entrepreneurial skills to youth to create employment and prevent migration.
3. To facilitate the creation of basic infrastructure in rural and tribal households.
4. To educate the community about the resource available to them through innovative means and mass media.
5. To secure basic rights for tribals and to ensure that they are not denied the fruits of development.

To achieve the goal of economic empowerment of the tribal community the SVYM has involved and working properly with the honest staff and field workers of SEEP wing in the following important areas;

Formations and Promotions of Women SHGs in Tribal and Rural Areas:

SEEP of SVYM successfully forms and promotes 51 women SHGs including tribal area and promote them through the various development activities. The details of activities and achievements of the SHGs have explained elsewhere under the title of economic empowerment of tribal women.

Housing and Other Infrastructure Development Activities: with the financial aid from the Rotary Mysore in the name of Rotary housing project 25 low cost(each cost Rs 65'000) houses are built at Thumabsoge, Uyyamballi, Jaganakote and Kenchanhally in the year 2004-05 and with the help of Zilla Panchayat Mysore 53 houses are constructed at Channagundi, Husukurmala and Hunusekuppe. And 34 jenukuruba houses are repaired at Begurmalada hadi in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district.(Annual Report of SVYM-2004-05,pp,20.)

With the financial assistance of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs 50 toilet and 50biomass stoves were constructed at malada hadi. In addition to that 132 low cost toilet and 199 astra stoves were constructed in the tribal hadis with the support of Nirmal Vahini Team. (Annual Repot of SVYM 2011-12, PP,48) With the support of WSHE health facilitator 15 bore well platforms were repaired in the area of N. Begur.

A historic Cabinet meeting of the Government of Karnataka was held at VTCL at Hosahally on April 4th 2001 to address all the pending tribal rehabilitation issues. The cabinet authorized the Chief Secretary of the State to take up this matter with the ministry of Environment and Forest Government of India for releases 471 acres of shrubby forest land and 511 acres of revenue land. The SVYM has played a major role in securing social justice and to provide all the facilities for the tribal families in the rehabilitation and resettlement activities. Totally 153 resettled tribal families are benefited under this scheme at Sollepura hadi in H.d.Kote Taluk. (Annual Report-2001-02 SVYM PP,56).

Formation Viveka Seva Dalas: (Group of self motivated youth) have been created to provide impetus to development and for capability building for rural and tribal youth in H.D.Kote taluk, 9 such groups were formulated with consist of total 170 members including two Viveka Seva Dalas in tribal areas. Personality development and skill enhancement training was also conducted for these groups. Self employment training in such subjects like making electrical chokes, eco friendly bricks making, file making

and sustained and scientific apiculture (bee keeping) along with employment and infrastructure assistance was given to the tribal youths and 4 Jenukuruba youths are benefited and success in their life. For the capability building for tribal youth the SVYM helped to the tribal youth to get training at CPC politechnique in Mysore in different areas like driving, electrical, painting and mason etc,. Four tribal youth succeeded in this training and got self employment in their local areas.

Community facilitators are identified in 4 villages and they were imparted training in various aspects of development. Self entrepreneurship was promoted in collaboration with RUDSET Mysore. 5 youth have started earning their livelihood all by themselves/group entrepreneurial. Group entrepreneurship initiated in the project areas.

The file making unit run by jenukuruba tribal women in Kebbepura hadi is doing well producing about 15-20 cloth files a day each woman earns Rs 6 per file stitched. SVYM is now helping the women in developing marketing strategy, managing their operations, and eventually taking control of the business themselves. Mr. Nagamma a member of this unit was interviewed by the Mysore All India Radio about her work.

The lantana furniture making unit is being run by the Kadukuruba community at two places namely Brammagiri and Huskurmala. Each member of the unit earns about Rs100 to 150 per day for their work.

With the association of TRIFED 97 Jenukurubas were trained in sustainable and scientific honey harvesting techniques. This enhances their professional skills; in addition 5 Jenukurubas were trained as trainers for the said programme for sustainable skill development. SVYM helped 300 tribals for obtaining membership of LAMPS which would turn to help them in collecting and marketing of MFPs.

The SVYM has created awareness about the RTI, community movement against corruption, protest movement against sale of alcoholism in the tribal hadis and registered a complaint in police station, and awareness about rights of the tribes and procedures of the distribution of ration under the PDS system to the card holders through the organization of various training, meetings and Jathas and other programmes. Further the SEEP unit of the SVYM has appreciated in the work of

identification of 679 tribal families without ration cards in the project area through the survey and succeeded to provide the Anna Anthyodaya Yojana ration cards to all these families through online application.

Totally the SVYM at H.D. Kote taluk and the VGKK at B.R. Hills are made their efforts through implementation of various income and employment generation activities. But comparatively these NGOs are not much more concentrated on the tribal economic development programmes than the education and health care services for the tribes. Because, the shortage of grants in aid and external sources of finance for the implementation of the economic development oriented programmes in the tribal areas.

5.4.3 Agriculture Development in Tribal Areas and the Role of NGOs

One of the major objectives of planning for the tribal development is transforming the tribes into economic and viable farmers. This goal intends to reduce drastically the poverty, food insecurity, hunger and starvation, unemployment and underemployment among the tribal population. Therefore, the tribal rehabilitation and resettlement programme have the goal of providing agricultural cultivable land to those tribal households that are shifted out of dense National Reserve Forest areas into mainland.

At present the tribes in India are at cross roads. The four tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava are selected for the present study have been gradually shifted out of the National Reserve Forest areas of the Ngarahole, Bandipur and B.R. Hills spread over in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in Karnataka State are also varying levels of socio-economic transformation. During the last fifty years, these four case study tribes like their counterparts, in other parts of India are undergoing two important changes in their livelihood and occupational sources.

Firstly many tribes including our case study tribes from Karnataka are continuously being shifted out of National Reserve Forest area. Thus these tribes now- a- days depend more on agriculture for meeting their food requirement rather than forests from where earlier the tribes used to collect food by extracting honey, fruits, roots and by hunting.

Secondly these tribes after being rehabilitated in mainland areas are encouraged and advised to take up agriculture. This second change has resulted in discontinuation of shifting cultivation (Kumari Besaya) and adapting to modern intensive small scale settled agriculture.

Let us now explain (a) the land ownership and distribution pattern among the tribes; (b) the cropping pattern and economic viability of land holdings; and (c) the problems of tribal agriculture in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts.

Table 5.16 explains the land ownership pattern among the case study tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. It may be observed that out of 14,571 the total number of tribal households in both districts only 5729 households are land holders, that means 39.31 percent of tribal households have land ownership. In other words 60.69 percent of the tribal households are land less in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Kadukuruba(35.16percent) in Mysore district and Soliga(35.81percent) in Chamarajanagara district has least percentage of land ownership, whereas Soliga(53.03percent) in Mysore district and Kadukuruba(59.33percent) in Chamarajanagara district has highest percent of land ownership among the four case study tribes.

Table 5.16
Land Ownership and Distribution among Case Study Tribes.

In Numbers and percent

Name of Tribes	Mysore District				Chamarajanagara District			
	Number of Families	Land holders	Land less	Percentage of Landholders (in percent)	Number of Families	Land holders	Land less	Percentage of Landholders (In percent)
Jenukuruba	7405	2988	4417	40.35	271	123	148	45.38
Soliga	643	341	302	53.03	5356	1918	3438	35.81
Kadukuruba	418	147	271	35.16	150	89	61	59.33
Yarava	328	123	205	37.50	-	-	-	-
Total	8794	3599	5195	40.92	5777	2130	3647	36.87

Source: Office Records of the ITDP Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts.

In Mysore district out of 8794 total tribal households the Jenukuruba households account for highest number of families. So the Jenukuruba tribe is in majority among the tribal population and other tribes are in small number in this district. It was noted that 40.35 percent of the Jenukuruba, 50.03 percent of the Soliga, 35.16 percent of Kadukuruba and 37.50 percent of Yarava tribal households in Mysore district have land ownership. That means 60 to 65 percent of tribal

households among the Jenukuruba, kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes in Mysore district are landless.

Further it may be noted that the Soliga tribe is in majority in Chamarajanagara district. That means out of 5777 total tribal households 5653 families belong to the Soliga tribe. But out of 5653 Soliga households only 35.81 percent of the tribal households own land whereas the remaining are landless. It may also be noted that 45.38 percent of Jenukuruba, and 59.33 percent of Kadukuruba tribal households have own land in Chamarajanagara district. The Jenukuruba and kadukuruba tribes live in Gundlupet taluk of Chamarajanagara district only.

On the whole 40.92 percent of the total tribal households in Mysore district and 36.87 percent of the case study tribal households in Chamarajanagara district have own land. In other words, the extent of landlessness among all the four case study tribes in both Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts is very high. Comparatively Chamarajanagara district has highest landlessness among the case study tribes than the Mysore district.

There are two reasons for the higher landlessness among the four case study tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. They are; (a) even now fairly a good number of Soliga and Jenukuruba tribes live within the dense forests and they are not ready to shift to rehabilitation centers in the neighboring mainland region, and improper rehabilitation and resettlement programme of the State forest department. Therefore these four tribal families do not own any cultivable land; they are identified as landless and unwilling households to shift; (b) even among those families which have been shifted to rehabilitation centers in both the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts during the period 1980-2010 are not able to receive the land ownership title deed. This is partly because of the shortage of agricultural land closer to rehabilitation centers and partly because of the delay and inefficiency on the part of the forest department and as well as revenue department of the State government to properly plan and expedite implementation process of land distribution for the tribes.

Table: 5.17**Size of Land Holdings in Acres**

In Percent

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
Tribes	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Less than 2 Acres	73	69	68	69	68	57	89	62	67
2 to 4 Acres	27	31	26	26	32	43	11	38	33
Above 4 Acres	00	00	06	05	00	00	00	00	00
Irrigated Land									
Less than 2 Acres	09	22	00	11	12	12	25	11	10
2 to 4 Acres	20	00	09	04	26	16	00	01	16
Above 4 Acres	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Table 5.17 shows the size of landholdings of dry and irrigated land among the four sample tribal households of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. The tribal households in general own small size landholdings (both wet land in mainland and dry land on hillocks). The primary data on the size of land holding owned by the sample tribes show that 68 percent to 73 percent of the Soliga, Kadukuruba and Jenukuruba tribes own less than 2 acres of poor quality dry land in Chamarajanagara district. Further on an average 67 percent land owning tribal households in Mysore district own less than 2 acres of poor quality dry land. Of these 57 percent of the Kadukuruba households, 62 percent of the Yarava households and 68 percent of the Jenukuruba households and 98 percent of the Soliga households own less than 2 acres of dry land in Mysore district. About 26 percent of the selected sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara districts and 33 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district own agricultural land (Padu or Thila) between 2 to 4 acres of dry land. Only 6 percent of the Soliga sample tribal households found owning more than 4 acres of dry land in Yallandur taluk. Further a very small number of tribal households in the case study region own irrigated land; and about 9 percent of the Jenukuruba and 22 percent of the Kadukuruba households own less than 2 acres of irrigated land in Chamarajanagara district. Only 20 percent of the Jenukuruba and 9 percent of the Soliga tribal households own 2 to 4 acres of irrigated land in Kollegal taluk and Gundlupet taluk. A similar weak wet land ownership pattern may be observed among the four sample tribal households in Mysore district. On the whole 10 percent of the sample tribal households own less than 2 acres of wet land and further 16 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district own 2 to 4 acres of the wet land. Totally in the study region the case study tribal land holdings are

suffering from the lack of irrigation facilities. So it shows the failure in the implementation of the irrigation schemes like Ganagakalyana and others in the case study tribal area. Naturally, in these two districts there is no distribution of the irrigated land to the rehabilitated tribal households.

Extent of Land Rights among the Case Study Tribes:

Table 5.18 shows the extent of land ownership and landlessness among different sample tribal households in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. About 41percent out of the350 sample tribal households in both the districts are found landless and our sample tribal households comprise 59 percent of the landholders. We have selected more number of land owning tribal households relatively with a view to analyze their agricultural practices, source of agricultural credit and extent of livelihood derived from agriculture. Out of the total sample tribal land holders, 89 percent of the sample tribal households have received land rights (title deeds) in Chamarajanagara district, whereas only 57 percent of the sample tribal households have received land title deeds in Mysore district. Thus 43 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district do not have land records which have excluded them from the financial inclusion process by the co-operative credit institutions, regional rural banks and public sector banks.

Table.5.18
Land Holdings, Land Records (Title Deeds), Nature of Land and Method of Cultivation.

In Percent

Districts Tribes	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Landless Households	46	32	41	41	44	33	59	27	41
Landholders	54	68	59	59	54	67	41	73	59
Land Rights (Land Records)	80	85	92	89	45	64	90	65	57
Govt. Assistance to get L. R.	66	91	86	84	70	33	55	90	77
NGOs Assistance to get L.R.	00	00	11	08	07	00	00	00	06
Ancestral L.R.	44	09	03	08	22	67	45	10	17
Land Nearby Hills and Forests	100	100	100	100	45	28	44	35	47
Nearby House	00	00	00	00	55	71	55	64	53
Settled Cultivation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Compiled from Primary Data. (Note: L.R. =Land Right or Land Record)

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Researcher have tried to collect information about government assistance to obtain land title deed by the tribals in the case study region; 84 percent sample tribal

households in Chamarajanagara district and 77 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district were helped by the State government. However the role of NGOs in helping the sample tribal households to obtain land records was negligible, only 8 percent of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 6 percent sample tribal households in Mysore district have received land records with the assistance of NGOs. The forest and revenue department officials of the State government in general did not view positively the tribals approaching them seeking land records through NGOs. Because, NGOs in general have made an allegation about the indifference and corrupt practices of the officials. This attitude of the NGOs is published in local news papers which attract, criticisms about government officials. Only 8 percent sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 17 percent in Mysore district found possessing land records for two to three generations. In other words the issue of land title deeds to the tribal farmers has been very slow and subject to delay and indifference on the part of the officials of the forest and revenue departments of the State government.

Further it may be observed that the entire sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts have adopted settled agricultural practices gradually during the last two to three decades. The agricultural land of the sample tribal households located on the hills and forest area in Chamarajanagara district. So the land located on hills is of low quality on account of soil erosion. Further, there is a difference in the location of cultivable land by the tribes in Mysore district; 4 percent of the sample tribal households owned the land in close proximity to hills and forests. Whereas the remaining 53percent of the sample tribal households own land closer to their rehabilitation centers. The quality of agricultural land found in mainland area is relatively better than the agricultural land used by the tribes in hill areas. Thus the poor quality of land owned by tribals is an important source of low productivity of agriculture in tribal areas.

Low Financial Inclusion among the Tribal Farmers

“Financial inclusion means delivery of banking services and credit at an affordable cost to the vast sections of disadvantaged and low income groups. The various financial services include savings, loans, insurance payments, remittance facilities and financial counseling/ advisory service by the formal financial system.

An open and efficient society is always characterized by the unrestrained access to public goods and services. As banking services are in the nature of public goods, financial inclusion should therefore be viewed as availability of banking and payment services to the entire population without discrimination of any type".Dr. C. Rangarajan Committee Report, (2008, PP-33).

The study of financial inclusion by the UN (2006) has set the following as its main goals:

- (a) Access at a reasonable cost of all households and enterprises to the range of financial services for which they are "bankable", including savings, short and long term credit, leasing and factoring, mortgages, insurance pensions payments, local money transfers and international remittance.
- (b) Sound institutions, guided by appropriate internal management systems, industry performance standards and performance monitoring by the market, as well as by sound prudential regulation where required.
- (c) Financial and institutional sustainability as a means of providing access to financial services over time.
- (d) Multiple providers of financial services, where feasible, so as to bring cost-effective and a wide variety of alternatives to customers (which could include any number of combinations of sound private, non-profit and public provider).

The four sample tribes of Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts are at diverse and in different levels of socio-economic transformation. Therefore, their response to the programmes of financial inclusion both supply side and demand side is weak. Among the major tribes of the case study area, on the supply side, there is a total absence of the public sector financial institutions in the tribal areas. The bankers are unwilling to open the branches on account of the absence of demand for bankers financial products and services by the tribes. On the demand side the tribes do not need all the modern banking products and services, since they are at a very low level of subsistence economy. In other words both supply and demand side constraints are responsible for financial exclusion of the tribes in the case study region.

Table5.19
Sources of Agricultural Finance, Crop Destruction, Crop Insurance and Crop Relief

In Percent

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Self, Friends and Relatives	93	92	62	71	85	86	90	90	87
Richer and Local Traders	07	02	30	22	08	14	00	07	06
Commercial Banks	00	01	03	03	03	00	11	03	03
Co-operatives	00	00	05	04	04	00	00	00	04
Crop Destruction by Animals	87	100	97	96	60	86	66	83	70
Crop Insurance	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Crop Relief	13	08	02	04	05	07	00	00	04

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

The data in Table 5.19 shows clearly the wide spread financial exclusion among four case study tribal farmers. It may be observed from the above table that;

(a) about 71 percent of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 87 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district obtain the short term agriculture credit from the self source, friends and relatives; further 22 percent sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 6 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district borrowed short term loans from the rich persons and local traders of the mainland villages. That means the tribal farmers do not obtain short term working capital credit from the organized financial sector.

(b) About 3 percent of the sample tribal households have opened the loan accounts in commercial banks, 4 percent of the sample tribal households operate loan accounts with credit co-operative societies in both districts. That means the tribal population is ignorant of the institutionalized financial inclusion process that exist in the country.

(c) About 96 percent of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 70 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district have reported the periodic crop destruction by the wild animals. The crop destruction by the wild animals is more in tribal agricultural land which are located closer to the National Reserve Forest areas. Some of the tribes have complained about crop destruction with a view to obtain State subsidy.

(d) The tribal farmers have not enrolled under the crop insurance schemes. The tribal farmers are totally ignorant and absence of land record is not allowed to get crop insurance. NGOs are also not educated about the usefulness of crop insurance.

Therefore only 4 percent out of 350 sample tribal households have received the compensation for the economic loss sustained by them on account of crop destruction by the wild animals.

Cropping Pattern in Tribal Areas:

Agriculture is the main source income and livelihood of tribes. They are currently cultivating different types of crops in a given land. The cropping pattern has changed among Soligas due to the market force and in earlier days they were used to cultivated horticulture and agriculture crops for self consumption and recently they have started sale of cultivated crops.(Madegowda and Usha Rao 2012,PP,123)

Table -5.20
Cropping Pattern of the Tribes

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Ragi	50	63	61	58	39	61	41	73	49
Maize	50	37	51	49	25	21	19	42	27
Paddy	02	00	02	02	06	00	04	05	05
Cotton	12	10	09	09	25	53	27	28	28
Ginger	05	03	06	06	24	23	28	50	29
Turmeric	01	00	02	02	01	00	00	02	01
Coffee	00	00	13	09	01	00	00	01	01
Pepper	00	00	05	04	02	00	00	02	02
Groundnut	10	05	06	08	02	05	00	05	03
Caster seeds	03	05	05	05	03	04	00	05	04
Roots/ fibers	01	01	02	02	05	02	00	03	05

Source: Calculated from the Primary Data.

The Table 5.20 shows that the cropping patterns of the tribes in both Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. In both these districts sample tribal households are concentrated more on Ragi cultivation because it is a major food crop among the case study tribes. Among the four case study tribes Yarava in Mysore district and Kadukuruba and Soliga in Chamarajanagara district are growing ragi than the other crops. Maize is another major crop among the case study tribes because it is used for both self consumption as well as an income earning crop. Relatively Soliga tribe in Chamarajanagara district is growing the highest quantity of maize than the other tribes. In changing the way of the tribal agriculture pattern nearly 9 percent in Chamarajanagara district and 28 percentage of farmers in Mysore district are growing cotton. Some tribal farmers are growing upto 20 quintals yield of cotton per acre of land. Ginger is another commercial crop grown by the tribal farmers in large scale and

nearly 29 percent in Mysore district and 6 percentage in Chamarajanagara district. In Chamarajanagara district 6 percent of tribal farmers and 29 percent of tribal farmers in Mysore district are growing ginger regularly. One of the tribal farmers in Nagapura rehabilitated block, growing ginger in four acres of his land has achieved nearly 30 quintals of yield per acre. But majority of the tribal farmers are growing ginger in small plot (1/4or 1/2acres) of their land upto 10 to 20quintals. Coffee, pepper, and turmeric crops growing tribal farmers are more in number in Chamarajanagara district than in the Mysore district. For instance Mutukadagadde, Nallikatra, K.Gudi and Hosa podu of the B.R. Hills area have nearly 70 tribal farmers, growing coffee in their own small size of land less than one acre in recent years from the influence of the mainland and Honnameti estate which belongs to Birla company in the B.R.Hills. These farmers are getting coffee yield from 20kg to 1000kg. Totally on an average, every year all the tribal farmers together are selling 10,000 Kg coffee at present. In addition to that the Soligas are growing pepper, roots, fruits and other horticulture crops in that area. For the purpose of coffee cultivation the government of India provides a loan of Rs 16,000 per farmer. It may be helpful and motivate the tribal farmers to cultivate coffee in this area. A small percentage of tribes in both the districts are practicing the cultivation of the groundnut, castor seeds and roots and fibers.

Table 5.21
Self Sufficiency for Livelihood from Agriculture and Marketing of Agricultural Products

In Percent

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Tribes									
For 3 Months only	13	38	39	35	67	29	33	48	54
For 6 Months only	87	62	61	65	30	71	67	52	44
For One Year	00	00	00	00	03	0	0	0	02
Marketing of Food Grains	15	00	40	30	40	35	40	70	53
Marketing of Commercial Crops	02	00	22	17	40	55	50	60	51

Sources: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: Food Grain Marketing only Maize 2 to 20 Quintals only and Commercial Crops like Cotton, Coffee Ginger and(Coffee 20kg to 1000kg) others 2 to5 Quintals.

Table 5.21 reveals two aspects of agricultural production of the tribal farmers of the study region. They are (1) it shows the extent of self sufficiency of food grains production and (2) the extent of marketing of food grains and commercial crops by

the tribal farmers in the study region. The output of commercial crops like cotton, coffee, ginger and pepper is sold in the market. The Kadukuruba, and Yarava tribal farmers are more efficient in the production of cotton and ginger in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district. Further it may be interesting to note that except 3 percent of the Jenukuruba farmers none of the other tribal families in the study region are able to produce food grains output required for achieving self sufficiency in domestic consumption for the entire one year. In other words the entire tribal case study tribal households are confronted by the food deficit. It may be observed from the Table 5.43 that 35 percent of the tribal farmers in Chamarajanagara district and 54 percent of the tribal farmers in Mysore district produce food grains sufficient for only three months period of a year, whereas the remaining 65 percent of the tribal farmers in Chamarajanagara district and 44 percent of tribal farmers in Mysore district produce food grains to meet the domestic requirement of the 6 months duration in a year. Therefore it may be clearly said that the four case study tribes are not self sufficient in food supply through own agriculture. A majority of these tribal farming households face serious food deficits. So there is a great need for strengthening and proper working of public distribution system in tribal areas on one hand and promote wage employment opportunities on the other hand.

Some of the important findings of the present study include the following;

- (a) About 59 percent of tribal households in both the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts are found landless, thus these tribal households working as agricultural labourer or work as tenants;
- (b) About 89 percent in Chamarajanagara district and 57 percent of the total landholder of the total sample tribal households in the case study region have received the land title deed and thus the majority of the tribal farmers own upto less than two acres of cultivable land; and small number of Jenukuruba, Soliga and Kadukuruba tribal farmers own 2 to 4 acres cultivable land. These farmers practice both wetland and dry land agriculture.
- (c) Over the years with increasing adaption to settled agriculture the tribal farmers have tried to achieve more crop diversification. Today the tribal farmers in Southern Karnataka cultivate both food crops and commercial crops. The food crops include the cultivation of ragi, paddy, maize and vegetable, whereas the commercial crops include the cultivation of coffee, ginger, pepper and cotton etc.,.

- (d) The negligible numbers of tribal farmers receive financial assistance for obtaining land records, purchase of agriculture inputs including small implements.
- (e) The tribal farmers are predominantly small and marginal farmers. Thus the food crops grown are used for domestic consumption for the period of three months and some quantity food output is sold in the nearby market to obtain cash income and to meet personal needs, although the tribal farmers suffer from acute food insecurity. That means the tribal farmers purchase food grains under the public distribution system since being highly subsidized.
- (f) The tribal farmers in Karnataka are experimenting with the cultivation of few commercial crops. A few Soliga, Kadukuruba, Jenukuruba and Yarava farmers are successfully cultivating zinger, pepper, cotton and coffee in some areas of both the study districts.

Role of NGOs in Agricultural Development of the Tribes

The NGOs in the case study region have not involved themselves the agricultural development of the tribal areas. Whereas the NGOs are involved in the field of education and health care services for tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Because of this NGOs are not receiving grants in aid from the Central or State governments for the development of agriculture sector in the tribal areas. However some NGOs like VGKK B.R .Hills in Chamarajanagara district and SVYM, DEED, BAIF NGOs in Mysore district are supporting the farming activities of the tribes in tribal areas in both the case study districts with the financial support of the NABARAD and CAPART and other development agencies.

Vivekananda Girijan Kalyan Kendra, B.R.Hills Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara district has implemented strategy for livelihood security among the Soligas is multipronged. It includes awareness rising, educational and skill development in the area of vocational training; sustainable agriculture and value addition and scientific harvesting of the forest produce.

For the sustainable agriculture development in the tribal area the VGKK has the following objectives;

1. To integrate farm seeds conservation through participation of the farming communities with soil and water management.

2. To establish sustainability by strengthening self-reliance of local farmers to improve their livelihood food security through community seed bank.
3. To conserve seed diversity through community seed banking.

Since the government allowed the Soliga to practice agriculture within the Reserve Forest, it was essential that the returns from the agriculture to improve their well being. Towards this end, a demonstration plot was started in 1984 at B.R. Hills by the tutorship with the help of VGKK. The school children and staff started cultivating horticulture crops for long term benefits. The vegetable garden was also cultivated. This had effects in the beginning of the concept of kitchen garden to the tribes. Gradually with the propaganda among the tribes, the food grains and commercial crop cultivation were developed.

By 2005 VGKK has established an organic coffee demonstration plot and coffee nursery to promote coffee cultivation. Further instead of a coffee monocrop plantation, multi-cropping is being promoted with shady fruits plantation. This will also help to retaining water, reducing soil erosion; produce more green manure for eco friendly income generation.

Organic farming is the form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation green manure compost and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and control pests on a farm. Organic farming excludes or strictly limits the use of manufactured fertilizer and pesticides, plant growth regulator such as hormones, livestock antibiotics, food additives, and genetically modified organisms. Organic farming usually involves mechanical weed control rather than herbicidal weed control.

Benefits of Organic Farming:

- (1) Organic farming proves to be more profitable than the age old traditional farming methods.
- (2) It has been found that organic farming reduces the production cost by about 25-30%, as it does not involve the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides which thus makes organic farming cost effective.
- (3) Soil is the most important component in farming and organic farming preserves soil by reducing soil erosion upto a large extent.

- (4) Organic farming also enables the farmers to use the soil for a longer period of time to grow crops as soil fertility is maintained for a long time.
- (5) Organic farming has a positive effect on the ecosystem, as it proves vital in supporting the survival of wildlife in the lowlands. It even provides safe pasture lands for grazing.
- (6) Organic farming is not only beneficial for farmers, but it also has proved useful for the dairy industry. Cattle grazing on organic farmlands have been found to be less prone to diseases and they yield more milk. These are definitely good signs for a consumer of these dairy products from health perspective and for a dairy organization from the profit perspective.
- (7) Products or foodstuffs produced from organic farming do not contain any sort of artificial flavors or preservatives nor do they contain any harmful chemicals.
- (8) The original nutritional content of food is preserved due to the absence of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.
- (9) Organic products moreover are tastier than the products yielded from traditional farming.
- (10) Consumption of products obtained from organic farming minimizes the risks of physical ailments such as heart attacks. Scientific studies have proven that organic foods are healthier than the inorganic ones.

In collaboration with German foundation, the VGKK implemented a project to conserve bio-diversity in rural and tribal areas through the seed bank and conservation of seed diversity. It involved rising awareness among the tribal farmers about the benefits of organic farming, indigenous seeds and natural fertilizers in both the kitchen garden and field agriculture.

To strengthen the seed bank and conservation of seed diversity the VGKK has arranged the training and awareness programmes which include; Beeja mela, Beeja Yatra, exposure trip for farmers, and training in different aspects of agriculture. The VGKK has formed the farmer community seed banks. These banks are helpful to preservations of local seeds and endanger varieties. The seed banks function as a place of exchange seeds among the local farmers. These types of farm activities are

helpful to achieve agriculture sustainability. But high yielding seeds need far more farm inputs.

The project was implemented in two phases; that is 2001 -02 and 2002-04 in two ways as follows;

1. **Organic Farming:** VGKK has introduced the organic farming scheme with the assistance of Karnataka State Government in 104.24hectares at B.R.Hills from 2005-06.

Organic farming leads to sustainable agriculture which aims to:

1. To strengthen agro-diversity
2. To promote the use of Bio-eco friendly manure replacing chemical manures and pesticides
3. To conserve seed diversity through community seed banking
4. To promote soil and water conservation practices; and
5. Seed bank on indigenous lines.

Organic Farming is being practiced on 104.24 hectares in Bangle podu, Yerakanagadde colony and Purani podu of B.R. Hills. Group certification for the organic farmers is facilitated by IMO. About 35 farmers are in the group. The types of compost making techniques are being propagated in the above Podus; 43 organic compost pits, 48 vermin compost and 01 pond has been constructed. Further plans include, agro processing specific activities are carried out in the year 2009-10. For the sustainable agriculture activities the VGKK has undertaken 15 training programmes on various aspects of organic farming, constructed 10 water ponds, distributes 1875 forest seedling, 875 fruits seedling, 350 Kg seeds, 20 cows, 39 sheep, 10 honey boxes 130 organic diaries and also arranged the 4 exposure visits, 6 exhibitions and constructed one market yard and open one organic library at B.R. Hills. These activities are helpful to sustainable agricultural development of the Soligas in Chamarajanagara district.

Table 5.22
Beneficiaries of Organic Farming

In Numbers

Particulars	2006-07		2007-08		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area in Acre	Families	Area in Acre	Families	Area in Acre	Families	Area in Acre	Families	Area in Acre	Families
Banglepodu	12.5	07	12.5	07	36.95	20	36.95	20	36.95	20
Yerakanagadde	25.5	09	25.5	09	96.93	36	96.93	36	96.93	36
Puranipodu	65.4	27	65.4	27	120.70	60	120.70	60	120.70	60
Total	103.4	43	103.4	43	257.8	116	257.8	116	257.8	116

Source: Annual Report of VGKK .B.R. Hills, Various Issues.

Table 5.22 shows the number of beneficiaries of the organic farming scheme implemented by VGKK at B.R. Hills. A pilot project on organic farming was implemented Bangle podu, Yerakanagadde colony and Purani podu at B.R. Hills Yallandur taluk. The Soliga farmers of these podus have responded very positively to organic farming method. Since the organic farming culture was very close to their life style inherited for many centuries. The organic farming should be popularized among tribal farmers since it is ecofriendly.

The VGKK, SVYM and DEED shall be selected as a lead agency for implementing organic farming scheme, because they have been already able to enjoy the public confidence and respect from their tribal target group.

2. Watershed Development Programme (NABARD)

VGKK has initiated a watershed development programme in Budipadaga in the southern part of Chamarajanagara district. It covers four villages, i.e. Boodipadaga, Kullur, Chikkamudahalli and Doddamudahalli. This programme is funded by NABARD and technical support is provided by hand in hand

The sub-watershed mainly comprises of SC/ST and OBC families and the population is mainly dependent on agriculture, wage labour and collection of MFPs. Due to steep slopes and poor water harvesting practices, the water gets drained into rivers causing heavy soil erosion, making the land unsuitable for agriculture. This leads to low income from the land and migration of families in search of employment opportunities. This situation is further aggravated by poor infrastructure facilities.

Additionally, the erratic rainfall pattern makes agriculture unreliable. While the major crops are maize and ragi which constitute the staple food for the community, they get good yields only once in three years.

The area faces a lack of adequate water conservation structures. The early withdrawal of monsoon affects the crop due to which the community gets low market prices. It was to address all these factors that VGKK undertook the watershed programme in 2005 with the support of NABARD (WDF).

The project has been implemented in phases. In the first phase, capacity building has been completed in 73 hectares and 35 farmers have been covered. The village watershed committee was formed to implement the phases of the project consists of 22 members among which women take active part from 4 villages. 14 SHGs have 239 members. The Full Implementation Phase (FIP) has been taken up in 848 hectares covering four villages and 354 farmers are covered under the project.

Activities include: (1) Area treatment (2.)Drainage line treatment(3)Training and exposure visit(4)Demonstration and productivity enhancement(5)Livelihood support(6)Community Organization.

The SVYM, the well reputed NGO in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district has not made any progressive attempt on the agriculture development in tribal area. But it has made an attempt in 2000-01 to arrange the training programme in agro forestry and watershed development activities in H.D. Kote taluk. As a result more than 1300 acres of soil conservation works were carried out, 64000 saplings planted in various farmers fields, demo farm ponds created, training and awareness programmes on food securities are arranged and vegetable seeds are distributed.

5.4.4 Issue in Food Security among the Case Study Tribes

Food security creation is an important objective of promoting the welfare of the poor. This idea is propagated by UNO and UNDP in the recent past. Food security implies sustainability of food supply in adequate quantity and desired quantity for all people in a country. Thus the government of India has also accepted the responsibility for creating for food security for rural poor including women and tribal people, on account of various poverty reduction and welfare promotion reasons. The government

of India has initiated many changes in the PDS during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07) and 11th Five Year Plan (2007-11). Many leading economist namely A.K. Sen (1981), Bhagath (2000) have brought out the economic and humanitarian significance of creating food security for the poor people. The food security problems essentially involve the shortage in food supply and economic inaccessibility of the poor and vulnerable social groups like tribals to the food supply.

In the case study areas, all the sample tribal households suffer from higher degree as well as modest degree of food insecurity in different period of the year. The primary data collected for 350 tribal households in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts reveal that the food grown by the tribal farmers is sufficient for a period of three to six months that means the Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba as well as Yarava tribes in Mysore district found with food shortages ranging between a duration of 6 to 9 months in a year. Whereas nearly 65% of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagar district have food security for six months period and for the remaining other six months they have to depend on the market and public distribution system.

In view of the food shortage the sample tribal households are purchasing food grains from the market and the fair price shops (PDS). Many economically poor tribal households are given Anna Anthyodaya Yojana and green card for purchase the essential food grains at highly subsidized price. So the public distribution system is the major source of food for the tribes. Because in this system providing 29Kg of rice 5kg of wheat, 1kg sugar and 3 litre of kerosene for every month to each family consist four to five member family under the Anthyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme.

The supply of food grains is sufficient to meet the food requirements of households. In this sense the public distribution system helps to save the poverty stricken tribal people away from hunger and starvation. The tribal people will have to walk 3 to 10 km to purchase food grains distributed by fair price shop.

The tribal people now- a -day are using plastic containers and plastic bags and (Sunugulu) for storing the food grains. So they are able to store protectively the food grains. The tribal households are able to store food grains in small quantities so as to domestic needs for 15to30 days periods. This is because the tribal farmers are unable to produce large quantities of marketed supply. Further their monthly income is low

and unstable. Thus they are not able to create food security for themselves by purchasing from the market.

Under the Central Nutricious Food Scheme for PTGs, the jenukuruba tribe is obtaining nutritious food pack which includes 15kg ragi, 30 jaggery, 30 eggs, 3kg doll, and one litre oil in every month during the rainy season for six months duration worth Rs 450 per month. It is also a one of the nutritious food source for primitive tribe only.

In Karnataka, the tribes are using ragi, maize, rice and forest based fruits and roots as their main food. The hen, goat, rabbit, fish, pig and others are used as non-vegetarian food. Usually they are growing food and vegetables themselves which they use. Apart from this, the PDS is the other major source of food security and mid day meal scheme of the government and NGOs residential schools are also providing partial food security to the tribal children. Almost all the tribes follow the same method which shows their food security. Primitive tribes like Jenukuruba and Koraga are getting nutritious food pack for six months under the nutritious food scheme of the government of India.

Our data and field observation reveals that;

1. All the tribal families in both the districts are practicing prepared food culture instead of raw food.
2. The entire tribal households shifted out of dense forests in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts have not obtained agricultural land from the state government under the tribal rehabilitation programme. Still 60% of the tribal households were found landless. Further the land quality being poor and unable to find or explore ground water resources, the tribal farmers are not able to undertake agriculture. In other words the tribal access to forests for food collection has been reduced drastically on one hand and agriculture productivity being low on the other hand tribes are not able to establish food security for themselves.
3. A large number of tribal farmers in this region are growing food crops like Ragi, Maize, and Vegetables; of which a very few tribal households are cultivating paddy. All the 350 sample households were found to be undertaking animal husbandry and poultry activities. Still the large size of the

tribal family being 4 to 5 persons and food crops yield being extremely low, the tribal households are unable to supply food grains and eggs, meat, chicken and fish in adequate quantity. Some of these families are selling food grains and animal husbandry output to the mainland people for earning cash income to meet their other needs.

4. Out of 350 sample tribal households 348 of them have obtained ration cards; of which 323 of the tribal households poses Anthyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme, 22 of them have green card; 3of them have APL card and only 2 tribal households does not have any cards.
5. Out of 348 ration cardholders, 331 tribal families have expressed their satisfaction that the timely supply and good quality food grains are sold in the PDS shops. The cheating by the secretary of the fair price shop is eliminated over the years through constant supervision and awareness of the tribal beneficiaries in the region.
6. All sample tribal households in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts complained against the implementation of the wild life protection Act of 1972 which prohibit them for collection of food from the forest. The tribal families have expressed satisfaction for restoring right to collect food from implementing the Forest Right Act of 2006 and Rule 2008.

There is a need to achieve nutritional security along with food security in the tribal areas. This requires awareness and education among tribal population about the need of eating vegetables, seasonal fruits and milk etc. The awareness should also be accompanied by a strategy of promoting the production of these food items at the household level. During our fieldwork, we have observed that large land lying uncultivated around the habitation. The courtyards of most of the households are also not used for kitchen farming. Public distribution system particularly the Antyodaya Anna Yojana is an important source of food along with mid-day meal in the schools. These programmes should not only continue, but need to be strengthened which provides nutritious food for all the tribal famies.

5.4.5. Status of Education and the Role of NGOs in Educational Services

Education is the fundamental concept and an important factor for the development of human capital and it is an engine for human development and also it

is a good weapon to solve all types of human challenges because the quality education creates a good knowledge and power for the empowerment of the society as well as an individual. It provides the skills to individuals to become more self-reliant and aware of opportunities and rights. It also enhances the ability of individuals to manage health problems, improve nutrition and childcare, and plan for the future. The education not only impacts on human development and economic growth, but also is the fundamental requirement of democracy. It is an essential for eradicating poverty and it allows people to be more productive playing greater roles in the economic life and earning a better living. No human beings are able to survive properly without education.

In this context qualitative and quantitative development of the educational level of Indians in general is not satisfactory, particularly among vulnerable community like scheduled tribes in India and Karnataka more specifically in the case of our sample tribes, the development of the educational level is very low, even after 65 years of planning. The government and NGOs, have taken various measures to improve the level of education of these tribal communities. Even though, quantitative and qualitative level of education is not improved much more. So the tribal communities are suffering from the acute poverty and unemployment because the tribal people are living in the forest, hilly and mountainous as well as remote areas, thus they are also neglected sections of the society. Therefore to improve the quality and quantity of education of the tribes, an integrated policy and plans which include government, NGOs, and private participation is essential. Such an educational strategy creates an enabling environment for achieving productivity links between education, employment and inclusive development of the tribals.

In Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts the education level of the tribes is lower than the general population as well as in the State level tribal education. This is revealed from Table 5.23.

Table 5.23
ST Population and Literacy Rate in Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts

Population in numbers

Area	Total tribal population			Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Karnataka	1756238	1707748	3463986	59.7	36.6	48.3
Mysore	136856	134495	271351	50.1	37.5	46.4
C.R.Nagara	53202	52900	106118	50.2	32.8	41.5

Source: GOI,(2001) Registrar General Population Census Report, New Delhi.

Table 5.23 shows the size of tribal population and literacy rate of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts as well as Karnataka. Mysore district has more tribal population than the Chamarajanagara district. In general when we compare with the general literacy rate of Karnataka (67percent), the literacy rate of STs is very low (48percent). In Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts, the literacy rate of STs is respectively lower than the state average. In case of female literacy, Mysore has marginally higher than the state average.

In the above districts including government school, Ashram schools and Murarji residential schools and one Ekalavya Model Residential School in each district (Mangal in Chamarajanagara taluk of Chamarajanagara district and Sollepura in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district) and NGOs are providing education to the tribal children and the government is providing metric and post metric hostel facilities for the tribal students.

Table 5.24
Ashram, Murarji Schools and Hostels along with the Student Strength in Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts:

In number

Details	Mysore	Chamarajanagara
Number of Ashram Schools	20	19
Number of Students Studying	3000	2500
Number of Hostels	27	23
Number of Hostel Students	2242	1700
Murarji Residential Schools	02	03
Number of Students in Murarji Schools	150	225
Number of Ekalavya Model Residential School	01	01
NGOs Schools	02 units	01 units
Number of Students Studying in NGOs	450	479

Source: ITDP Office Report of Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts-2010-11

Table 5.24 implies that the above mentioned education institutes are providing educational services upto the 10th standard (Ashram schools are providing primary education only) particularly for tribal students. Ashram schools and Murarji schools are purely free residential schools. They are providing free uniforms, books, and other reading materials. Some of the tribal students are studying in government schools within their habitats or nearby the tribal hadies/podus. In government schools mid-day-meal, books, and uniforms are also provided. Unfortunately, the Ashram and Murarji schools are not providing quality education. Because in these schools the eligible experienced and dedicated teachers are not appointed. The teachers are appointed through the private out sourcing on contract basis with low salary and without job security. These teachers are not familiar with the tribal culture as well as tribal languages and life styles. So these teachers are also not staying with the students regularly in the residential schools. Sometimes irregularity of the teachers has also affected learning quality of the students. These Ashram and Murarji schools have not concentrated on the co-curricular activities. The basic infrastructural facilities of these schools are not sufficient and good. The school infrastructure shortage is adversely affected on the quality of the education among the tribal children. So the government should take initiatives to appoint qualified permanent teachers including the priority given to the concerned local educated tribes at the time of appointment. The basic infrastructural facilities should be provided without bureaucratic delay.

Table-5.25
Status of Education Levels of the Sample Households

Districts	Chamarajanagara								Mysore									
	JK		KK		Soliga		Total		JK		KK		Soliga		Yarava		Total	
Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Illiterate	50	52	21	44	43	52	42	49	38	39	27	33	34	51	18	34	31	41
Primary	34	42	61	46	38	33	39	38	46	46	41	44	34	33	52	48	45	42
Secondary	13	04	13	07	14	12	15	11	14	13	16	18	28	13	15	15	16	14
College	03	02	05	03	04	02	03	01	02	02	08	05	04	03	13	03	07	03
Vocational	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	00	08	00	00	00	00	01	00	01	00
Dropouts-1	75	57	75	76	72	70	74	68	57	65	76	80	70	42	72	76	68	66
Dropouts-2	58	57	60	65	51	52	56	58	44	51	59	50	39	35	56	55	50	48

Source: Compiled from Primary Data. (Note: M=Male, F= Female and Dropout 1=1to 10th Std., Dropout-2= 1to 7th Std.)

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Figure 5.2 Status of Education Levels of the Sample Households (in Percent)

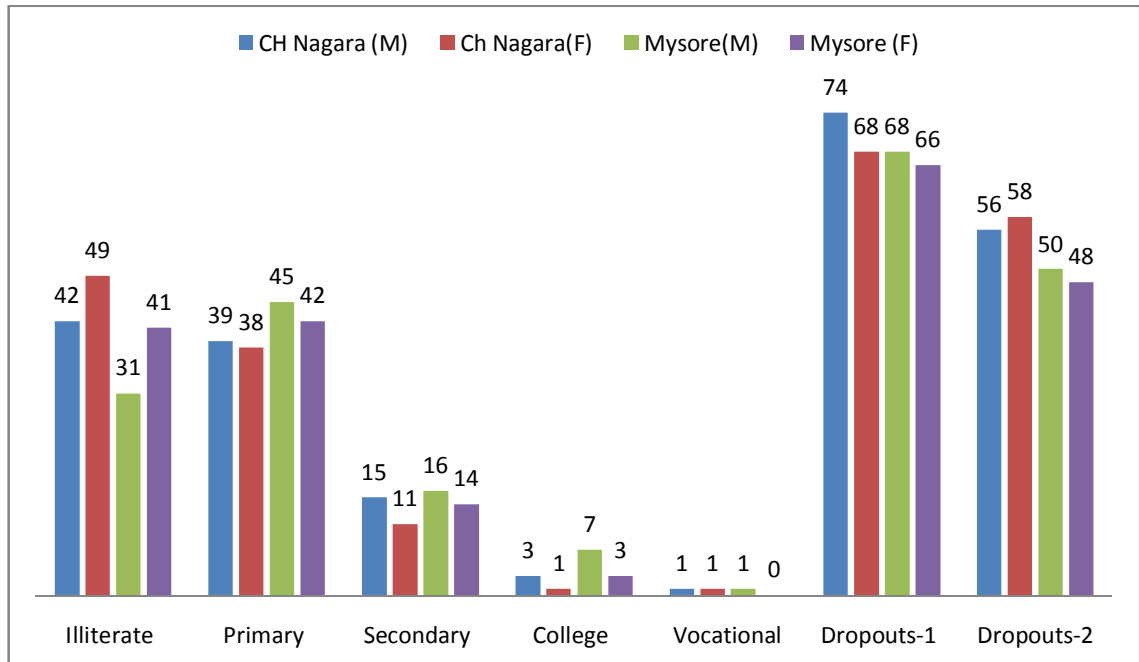


Table 5.25 explains the illiteracy rate, level of education and dropout rate among the four sample tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. The level of education consists of illiteracy, primary, secondary, college and vocational education. The illiteracy rate is very high in Chamarajanagara district than the Mysore district among all the four sample tribes and also female illiteracy rate is higher than the male among all the tribes in both the districts. Among the four sample tribes illiteracy rate is very high in Jenukuruba tribe and also comparatively Jenukuruba in Chamarajanagara district has highest illiteracy rate than the Mysore district. The literacy rate in Mysore district among the four tribes is higher than the Chamarajanagara district. That is male literacy rate is 69 percent and female literacy rate is 59 percent in Mysore district and male literacy rate is 58 percent and female literacy rate is 51 percent in Chamarajanagara district. Comparatively the primary, secondary and college educational level among the four sample tribes in Mysore district is higher than the Chamarajanagara district. Because comparatively in Chamarajanagara district tribes are living in hilly and mountain regions so it may be difficult to access the education and forest based life style may affect adversely on their education. The poverty makes them to give an importance to daily wage work than to get education. The secondary and college educational level among case study tribes is very low because the accessibility of free education in the secondary

education and particularly in college education is very difficult. Particularly in the higher education level the selection criteria and competition with the mainland tribes including the cost of the higher education do not allow to access. Further early marriage culture among the tribes and income poverty is another major obstacle to obtain higher education among the four case study tribes. So the government should make an arrangement separately with suitable plans and programmes to provide the higher education at free of cost or provide the grants in aid to NGOs for provide higher education facilities for the forest based tribes is urgently needed. The vocational education among the case study tribes is very negligible because their inability and they are unaware and uninterested to get technical and professional education on the one hand and high cost of the vocational education on the other hand. Further they are unable to understand the importance and investments of the human resource development.

One major drawback is observed by the researcher is that in the tribal areas, there is no (PPC) Pre Primary Centers for creating an interest in education and to motivate the regularity of the learning process.

In the tribal areas school dropout is the main problem. The dropout rate of the case study tribes is calculated on the basis of the total number of admissions to the first standard and the attended strength of the class seventh standard and tenth standard respectively. Incidentally dropout rate of first standard to 10th standard is very higher than the dropout rate of first standard to 7th standard. It shows the inaccessibility of the secondary education and the practice of early marriage in the tribal culture on the one hand and the poverty forced to attach them importance to wage work on the other hand.

Comparatively the dropout rate of tribal children in Chamarajanagara district is little higher than the Mysore district. Among the four tribes the dropout rate of the Jenukuruba in Mysore district, female dropout rate in Chamarajanagara district is lower than the others because these families receives incentive from the government by the Jenukuruba tribe in every month.

Table-5.26
Reasons for School Dropouts

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
No Reasons	10	00	20	15	12	14	30	14	14
Not Interested	75	73	71	72	74	73	68	63	72
Lack of Facilities	11	26	00	07	10	10	00	22	10
Forest Based Life	00	00	01	01	02	00	00	00	01
Language Problems	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	01
Early Marriage	04	01	08	05	01	03	02	01	02
Sample size	28	19	113	160	107	21	22	40	190

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Table 5.26 shows the reasons for the dropouts by the sample households. Among the various reasons or factors, not interested on the education is the main reason followed by the no reasons. The main reason for not being interested in the education is that they are not ensured job security on the one hand and poverty and seasonal migration for the wage work including forest based life style on the other hand. Further the main reasons for high rate of drop out is that the socio-economic conditions and cultural ethos, health and nutrition problems, lack of awareness, and understanding of the value of formal education, conflict and gap between the home and schools. So to reduce the dropout rate of the tribal students and to attract them to the education particularly secondary and higher education government should provide quality education with free of cost at the nearby tribal habitation through the establishment of the higher education institutions or to continue the higher education classes in the Ashram or Muraji residential schools or in the Ekalavya model residential schools is needed. It may also be possible in the participation of NGOs with support of the grant-in -aid by the government to continue the higher education in the residential schools.

Table-5.27
Educational Institutions Attended by Tribal Children

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Sample Size	28	19	113	160	107	21	22	40	190
Government Schools	59	61	52	57	39	23	53	34	37
NGOs Schools	33	27	42	34	31	27	31	27	30
Ashram Schools	08	12	05	08	29	49	15	37	32
Private Schools	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	02	01
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

(Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district)

Figure 5.3

Educational Institutions Attended by Tribal Children (in Percent)

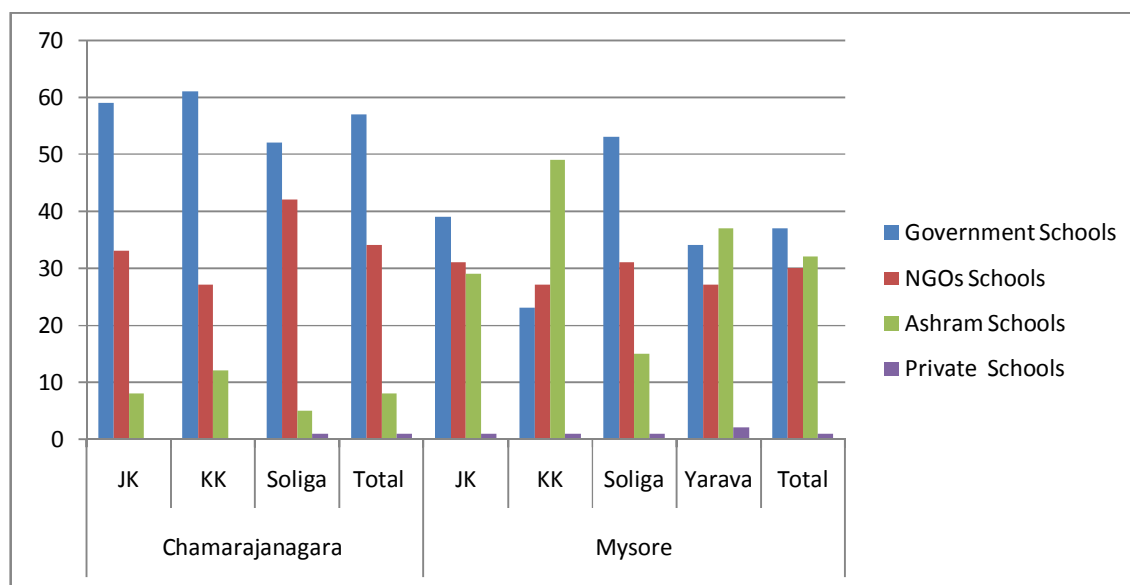


Table 5.27 depicts the educational institutions where the learning to the tribal children. More students are learning in the government schools in both the districts. But in our sample households, between the two districts highest percentage of students are studying in government schools in Chamarajanagara district than in Mysore district. In Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts nearly 30 to 33 percent of students are studying in NGOs running residential schools. Among the four sample tribes Soliga tribal students have opted for the NGO schools in both the districts. More number of tribal students of the Mysore district has been studying in Ashram

schools than Chamarajanagara district because the sample household areas are not nearer to the Ashram schools and not more intimately located in those areas. The tribal students are not studying in private schools because of high cost of education.

Role of NGOs in Educational Development of Tribes

Nationally and internationally famed and recognized two large size NGOs namely Swami Vivekananda Youth Movements (SVYM) working at Saraguru, Kenchanahalli and Hosahally in H.D. Kote taluk in Mysore and DEED in Hunsur taluk of Mysore District and Vivekananda Girijan Kalyana Kendra (VGKK) working at B.R. Hills in Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara District are engaged in providing educational services for tribes as well as mainland people for inclusive welfare. Tribes of the above said districts are educationally empowering by the NGOs.

The Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement

The SVYM is a development organization, engaged in building a new civil society in India through its grassroots to policy- level action in health, education and economic development sector. Acting as a key promoter –facilitator in the community’s efforts towards self-reliance and empowerment, SVYM is developing local, innovative and cost-effective solutions to sustain community-driven progress.

The main goal regarding education of the SVYM is that “To provide and facilitate quality education by joyful, experiential and child centric means to children in the 6-15 age group with focus on human values, literacy ,numeracy and vocational training and special emphasis on education of the girl child”. The SVYM has been undertaking the following activities for the educational empowerment of the tribes in this region. These are:

One of the major activities of human resource development of the tribal people is promotion and expansion of educational facilities undertaken by SVYM in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district. For this purpose The SVYM has established and is running three educational institutions namely;

- (1) Vivekananda Tribal Centre for Learning (VTCL) at Hosahally.
- (2) Vivekananda Teacher Training and Research Centre (VTTRC) Hoshally.
- (3) Viveka School of Excellence (VSOE) Saragur.

Vivekananda Tribal Centre for Learning (VTCL): The SVYM has established the residential school in the name of Vivekananda Tribal Centre for Learning (VTCL) at Hosahally in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district in 1998 with the goal of providing quality education focusing on values, literacy numeracy and appropriate vocational training through joyful, experiment and child centered learning process for the tribal children in the age group of 6 to15 years particularly girls. Over the years, the school has grown from single room to well equipped school with child friendly classrooms, science laboratories, computer lab, library, open spaces playground and various teaching aids and trained teaching faculties with government affiliation or grant in aid. In addition to that the VTCL has succeeded in development of the knowledge about the sports, horticulture environmental education value based education, cultural and other useful extracurricular activities among the tribal children. Further the VTCL is arranging the school excursion to historical places to the tribal students to developing out world knowledge among the isolated tribal students. Most of the students are first generation learners belonging to Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Yarava, and Soliga tribes.

Table: 5.28
Primary and Middle School Strength of VTCL (1st STD to 7th STD)

In numbers and growth rate

Class	JK		KK		Yarava		Soliga		Others		Total			GR
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
1990-91	10	4	17	7	3	1	0	0	2	0	32	12	44	
1991-92	15	19	24	9	2	1	1	0	4	1	46	30	76	72.72
1992-93	30	34	32	19	2	0	0	0	8	2	72	55	127	67.10
1993-94	37	44	40	23	2	0	0	0	13	3	92	70	162	27.55
1994-95	38	48	55	34	2	0	0	0	25	7	120	89	209	29.01
1995-96	46	56	69	39	4	0	0	0	22	10	140	105	245	17.22
1996-97	44	51	79	56	6	4	0	0	22	7	151	118	269	9.79
1997-98	30	33	73	50	17	21	2	1	14	6	136	111	247	-8.17
1998-99	44	33	80	69	28	22	2	2	12	7	166	133	299	21.05
1999-00	43	33	73	65	30	21	2	0	10	7	158	126	284	-5.0
2000-01	45	26	71	60	31	22	8	4	7	3	162	115	277	-2.46
2001-02	107	68	64	48	25	16	4	2	3	1	203	135	338	22.02
2002-03	88	73	54	51	21	11	0	1	4	0	167	133	303	-10.35
2003-04	104	75	58	51	16	8	5	1	4	0	187	135	322	6.27
2004-05	95	72	52	46	14	11	1	0	2	0	164	129	293	-9.00
2005-06	88	69	49	40	16	15	2	1	1	0	156	125	281	-4.09
2006-07	82	72	51	39	12	19	1	1	1	0	147	131	278	-1.06
2007-08	76	65	62	39	12	17	2	1	0	0	152	122	274	-1.43
2008-09	74	68	52	37	16	19	2	1	0	1	144	125	269	-1.82
2009-10	78	84	40	32	20	23	1	0	0	0	139	149	288	7.06
2010-11	79	85	39	36	24	24	4	1	0	0	146	146	292	1.38
2011-12	75	84	36	40	23	24	4	2	0	0	138	150	288	-1.36
Total	1323	1196	1170	890	326	279	41	19	154	54	3018	2344	5465	

Source: Compounded by SVYM (VTCL) School Records in Various Years

Figure 5.4: Primary and Middle School total enrolment of the Tribal Students and others by gender from 1990-91 to 2011-12 in VTCL of SVYM

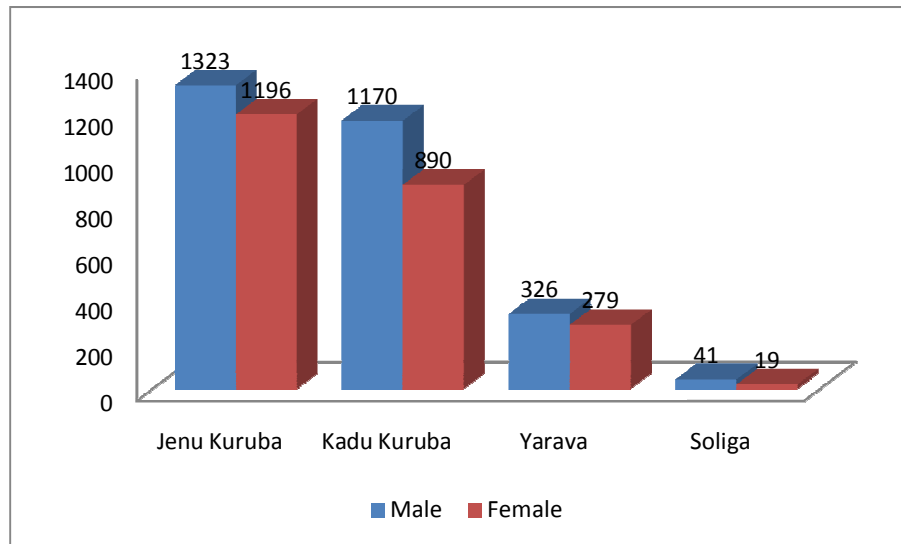


Table 5.28 shows the trends in the student's enrollment at primary and middle school of VTCL at hosahally in H.D.Kote taluk. The data on student enrollment across the tribes like Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava as well as rural people is available for the year 1991-92 to 2011-12. Some of the important trends in the enrollment of tribal children at the primary and middle school level include the following.

- (a) There is a gradual improvement in the enrollment of the tribal students during 1990-91 to 2011-12. This raising trends in the school enrollment is also reflected in the enrollment of the children belonging to Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Yarava, and Soliga tribes;
- (b) There is also unique improvement in the enrollment in girls students at the primary and middle school level from the year 1997-98; between 1991 to 2012 the gender gap in school enrolment among Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Yarava, and Soliga tribes has been drastically reduced.
- (c) A very few soliga children have been enrolled in the SVYM school at Hosahally. This is so because the Soliga households are very few in H.D.Kote taluk.

(d) The enrollment belonging to non tribal social groups living within H.D.Kote taluk has declined. Because the children of non tribal communities are advised to seek admission in the neighboring government school.

Thus the VTCL School has become in established exclusively school for tribal children. The VTCL at Hosahally is a very well planned and managed educational institution. It has adequate number of trained school teachers and supporting staff, adequate physical space of the open classroom furniture, and other facilities.

The VTCL has been running the High School at Hosahally with all facilities promotes the secondary education of the tribes in the study region. It is helpful to the tribal children to continue their education from the Middle school at the same environment.

Table: 5.29

High School Strength of VTCL:

In numbers and growth rate

Class	JK		KK		Yarava		Soliga		Others		Total			GR
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	
1997-98	2	0	12	4	1	0	2	0	9	0	26	4	30	
1998-99	9	3	26	2	7	1	2	0	20	0	64	6	70	133.33
1999-00	19	6	40	5	11	3	2	0	20	0	92	4	107	52.85
2000-01	14	11	28	6	5	6	3	1	13	1	63	25	88	-17.75
2002-03	14	14	29	17	9	13	7	1	4	2	63	46	109	23.86
2003-04	17	15	33	22	14	12	5	0	2	0	71	49	120	10.09
2004-05	24	21	38	15	15	8	8	0	2	0	87	44	131	9.16
2005-06	25	13	37	17	15	4	6	0	2	0	85	34	119	-9.16
2006-07	28	18	36	22	14	4	5	0	2	0	85	45	130	9.24
2007-08	21	24	28	25	12	11	3	0	2	0	66	60	126	-3.07
2008-09	22	28	25	25	13	14	2	0	0	0	62	67	129	2.38
2009-10	30	28	21	22	9	15	4	2	0	0	64	67	131	1.55
2010-11	30	20	29	20	8	14	4	2	0	0	66	56	122	-6.87
2011-12	40	22	19	12	8	12	9	1	0	0	76	47	123	0.81
Total	307	235	421	229	152	129	68	7	83	5	1034	596	1630	

Source: Compounded by SVYM (VTCL) School Records in Various Years.

Figure 5.5: High School total enrolment of the Tribal Students and others by gender form 1997-98 to 2011-12 in VTCL of SVYM

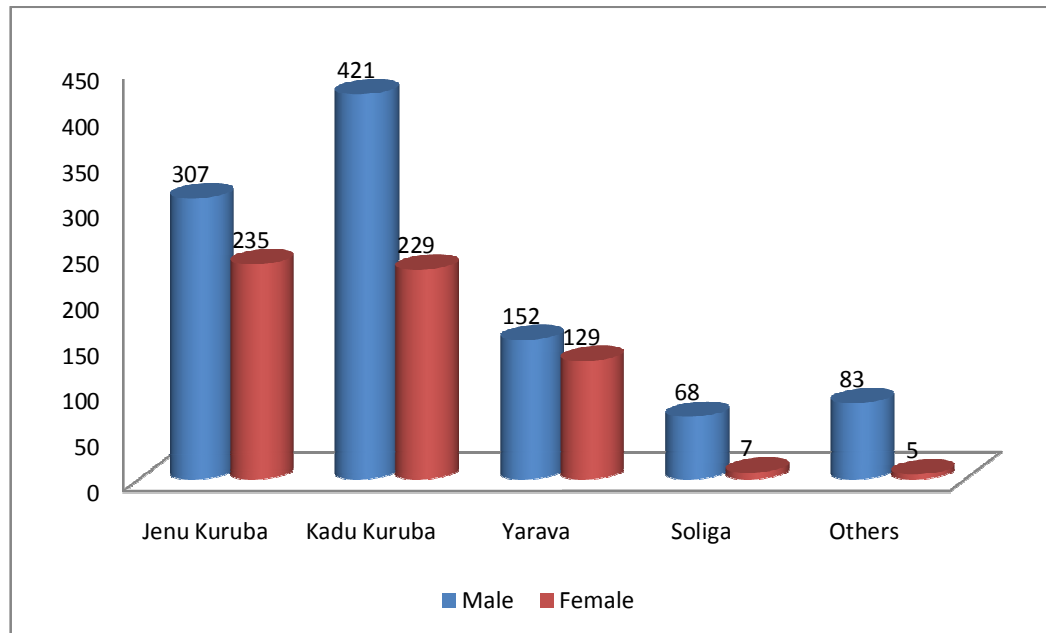


Table 5.29 shows the trends in the enrollment of the tribal children at the high school run by the VTCL of the SVYM at Hosahally. Some of the important trends in tribal student's enrollment of the high school level at Hoshally include the following.

- (a) There is a slow increase in the enrollment of the tribal students at the high school level during 1991-92 to 2011-12. Further there is fluctuation in the total number of student's enrollment by gender in the period. At high school level in case of all the four tribes selected for the present study the gender gap prevails. It is however reduced after 2009-10.
- (b) The gender gap in the enrollment of students at high school level by the Yarava children is very high during 1998-99 to 2011-12. The Yaravas found it improper to send their girl children after they attain puberty to the school. There is also certain amount of gender gap in high school level education among the Kadukuba as well as Jenukuruba tribes. An important reason for the existence of gender gap in high school level education is the prevalence of early marriage for the girl child.

During the last 25 years (1985 to 2010) a new generation of tribal educated/literate children and adolescent youth have emerged on the tribals social scene. Nearly 82 to 85 percent of the tribal adolescents in both the Mysore and

Chamarajanagara district discontinue their education at the age of 14 or 15 years. In other words the tribal children are mostly dropouts from the formal education system either at the 9th or 10th standard level. The pass or fail in the annual examination does not count. Most of the tribal boys and girls work in the forest with the forest department/ forest contractor and also in the mainland villages as an agricultural labourer. Some of these adolescent workers are migrating to neighboring Coorg district of Karnataka state and tea and coffee estates of the Nilagiri Hills in Tamil Nadu and also Western Ghats of the Kerala State.

At the time of field work it was learnt that most of the tribal youth do not wish to work in the cities and towns. The tribal youths are said to feel alienated in urban environment from their traditional natural habitat (forest area)

A few tribal elders and youngsters have also reported that the tribal students do not get admission in the nearby PU collages or ITI at Chamarajanagara town and Mysore city due to their lack of merit. Most of the tribal students pass out with minimum percent of marks prescribed for pass class. Further it was also learnt that the tribal students who join PUC or ITI will not get admission into the government hostels.

Table: 5.30
S.S.L.C. Result of S.V.Y.M. from 1999-00-to 2010-11

Year	Strength	Appeared	Pass	Fail	Percent of Result
1999-00	26	26	06	20	23
2000-01	12	12	12	0	100
2001-02	14	10	08	06	71
2002-03	10	08	07	01	81
2003-04	15	14	12	01	88
2004-05	12	10	07	03	65
2005-06	10	10	10	0	100
2006-07	16	16	16	0	100
2007-08	31	30	25	01	84
2008-09	36	36	35	01	97
2009-10	33	33	21	11	67
2010-11	36	36	34	02	94

Source: VTCL School Records Hosahally in H.D.Kote taluk,

Table 5.30 indicates the S.S.L.C results performance of the VTCL from the year 1999-2000 to 2010-11. The VTCL has got a good performance in the results of the S.S.L.C except in the beginning years. Three years achieved 100 percent result out of the above mentioned years. Because, this school has to provided good teaching staff and the facilities for learning materials.

The SVYM has been undertaking the following programmes for the promotion and attract towards the learning process of the tribal and rural children of the working areas. For instance;

- (a) Prerepana to promote sustainable development in the areas of health and education
- (b) Shikshanavahini to make quality education available to all children in the 6-14 years age group and foster a healthy relationship between parents, School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMCs),
- (c) Vidyakiran supports needy students in Mysore District who are academically bright but economically disadvantaged, to continue their college education. Additional inputs are given to them in the form of career guidance and counselling.
- (d) Vignyana Vahini aims to promote the scientific temperament among the students of H.D. Kote taluk. The project also aims to empower government and private schools to provide quality science education to their students and create a platform to enhance children's interest and creativity in science.
- (e) PremaVidya has journeyed from being a provider of supplemental education for academically motivated students to being a facilitator of opportunities that improves the quality of life for economically poor urban children. The program envisions breaking the cycle of poverty for families by improving the quality of education at the school level and encouraging students to pursue meaningful, job-oriented degrees by providing scholarships and innovative family saving programs.

Vivekananda School of Excellence: This school, located on the outskirts of Saragur, H.D.Kote taluk is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The school provides ample opportunities for the children to excel in academics, sports and cultural activities. The pre-school is based on the Montessori Method of education and is well equipped with materials to kindle the inherent curiosity of the young ones (students).

Viveka Teacher Training and Research Center: The VTTRC aims to create value based competitive teachers who can bring about a qualitative change in the present education system in general and tribal education in particular. This college, started in 2006, at Hosahally in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district offers the Diploma in Education (D.Ed) Course with an annual intake of 50 candidates. 25 candidates come through the Common Entrance Test of the Karnataka Government. and the remaining is selected by SVYM. Priority is given to candidates from H. D. Kote taluk and to those who have completed their schooling from the Viveka Tribal Centre for Learning. This institute has major funding partner called ASHA for education Sandiego. This institution is running on the basis of self financing.

Table 5.31

Trends in D.Ed Tribal Students Obtain Admission in VTT and RC at Hosahally.

Tribes	JK		KK		Yarava		Soliga		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
2006-07	1	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	6	2	8
2007-08	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	7	9
2008-09	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3
2009-10	4	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	8	2	10
2010-11	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	4	7
2011-12	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	5

Source: VTT and RC Admission Record of Hosahally, H.D.Kote Taluk.

In view of the limited number of seats available in the VTTRC only a very few tribal youth are able to obtain teachers training table-5.31. The tribal youth are neither aware nor motivated enough and as well as they do not have enough income support from their families to seek admission into teachers training course or job oriented course in other institutions.

Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra:(VGKK)

Among the various objectives of the VGKK the main education related objective is to establish the education system that is specific to the tribal language, culture and environment.

VGKK has established the residential school in the name of Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra primary, higher primary and high school (VGKKS) at B.R. Hills in Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara district in the year 1982 with the goal of establishing an education system that is specific to the tribal language, culture and environment in the age group of 6 to15 particularly tribes. Over the years, the school has grown from single room to well equipped school with child friendly classrooms, science laboratories, computer lab, library open spaces, and playground and various teaching aids and trained teaching faculties with government affiliation. Most of the students are first generation learners belonging to Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Yarava, Soliga tribes surrounding the Chamarajanagara district. But the majority of the soliga tribal students are getting education in this institution.

Towards Universalisation of School Enrollment of the Tribal Children:

Yet another area of significant contribution by the Vivekananda Girijan Kalyana Kendra as a NGO at B.R.Hills is in the educational development of tribal children and youth. The VGKK has successfully established and operating primary, middle school and high school at B.R. Hills in YalIndur taluk of Chamarajanagara district.

Table 5.32

Primary and Middle School (1st to 7th) Strength of VGKK B.R. Hills, Yallandur Taluk.

In Numbers and Growth Rate

Years	JK/KK/Soliga		SC		Others		Total			GR
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
1981-82	17	7	-	-	-	-	17	7	24	
1982-83	45	23	-	-	-	-	45	23	68	183.33
1983-84	68	32	-	-	-	-	68	32	100	47.05
1984-85	82	51	-	-	-	-	82	51	133	33
1985-86	124	82	-	-	-	-	124	82	206	54.88
1986-87	160	116	-	-	-	-	160	116	276	33.98
1987-88	224	169	-	-	-	-	224	169	393	42.39
1988-89	237	188	-	-	-	-	237	188	425	8.14
1989-90	191	138	-	-	-	-	191	138	329	-22.58
1990-91	151	119	1	0	3	1	155	119	274	-16.71
1991-92	121	98	9	1	9	3	138	102	240	-12.40
1992-93	125	97	9	2	11	3	145	102	247	2.91
1993-94	123	100	11	2	8	7	142	109	251	1.61
1994-95	126	104	5	5	5	8	137	114	251	0
1995-96	123	105	2	1	3	7	130	113	243	-3.18
1996-97	135	105	3	0	2	5	140	110	250	2.88
1997-98	159	128	6	0	2	5	167	133	300	20
1998-99	170	120	6	0	2	7	178	127	305	1.66
1999-00	182	144	6	0	3	8	191	172	343	12.45
2000-01	177	152	5	0	4	9	187	156	343	0
2001-02	178	132	11	0	2	4	191	136	327	-4.66
2002-03	190	158	14	0	4	2	208	160	368	12.53
2003-04	190	147	13	0	5	2	208	149	357	-2.98
2004-05	151	121	15	0	3	2	169	123	292	-18.20
2005-06	139	119	19	1	4	3	162	123	285	-2.39
2006-07	141	106	17	1	2	1	159	109	268	-5.96
2007-08	130	116	13	5	1	2	144	123	267	-0.37
2008-09	108	113	17	8	2	3	127	144	271	1.49
2009-10	123	146	11	4	0	1	134	151	285	5.16
2010-11	133	143	6	1	0	1	139	145	284	-0.35
2011-12	160	146	2	0	0	0	162	147	309	8.80
2012-13	152	123	1	0	0	1	151	137	288	-6.79
Total	4535	3648	202	31	75	85	4812	3810	8622	

Source: Attendance Extract of the Primary and Middle School, VGKK. B.R. Hills, Various Issues.

Figure 5.6: Primary and Middle School total enrolment of the Tribal Students, SC and others by gender form 1981-82 to 2012-13 in VGKK at B.R.Hills

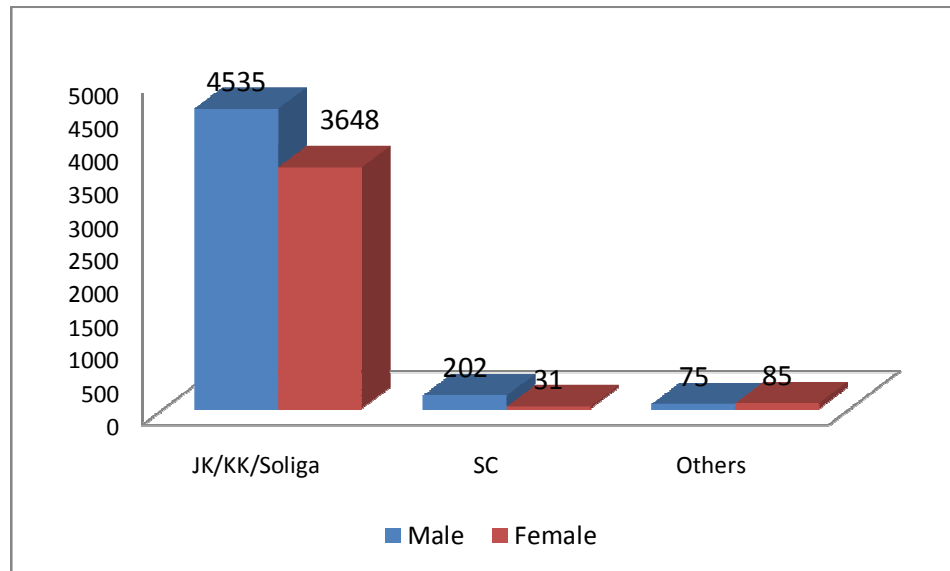


Table 5.32 gives statistical information about student enrollment in the primary and middle school students of the SC, ST and other OBC children in the surrounding area for the period of 1981-82 to 2012-13. Before the establishment of the primary and middle school by the VGKK the Soliga Children were no government school in B.R. Hills region where Soliga tribes lives predominantly. The establishment of the primary and middle school as a residential school by the VGKK was a historic move in the life of the Soliga children. From the Table5.33 we may observe the following trends in the enrollment of Children at the VGKK School at B.R. Hills;

- (a) There is gradual but different improvement in the student enrollment of the Soliga Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba tribes living in the B.R. Hills region. Between 2001-02 to 2012-13 there is a sizable increase in the tribal student enrollment. The important change in the decade 2001-02-2012-13 has been progressive reduction in the gender gap among tribal children at the primary and middle school.
- (b) The residential primary and middle school run by VGKK at B.R. Hills also enroll children belonging to SC and other Backward Class caste in the region is highly nominal. However since the B.R. Hills region is predominantly inhabited by Solibga and other tribes.

The VGKK has built a very good school and hospital complex at B.R. Hills. This construction was financed by the Central and State government over the years. The free board and lodging facilities available has attracted the tribal children towards school. The residential hostel has also been able to meet the nutritional requirement of the tribal children. It was found at the time of field work that the school and hospital premises were kept very clean and hygienic. The tribal children were able to register improvement in their height and weight (in terms of BMI Index)

Tribal Student's Enrollment at High School Level: the Case of VGKK B.R. Hills

The high school level education includes educational instruction from eighth to tenth standard level. This is an important advanced state of school education or learning. This is because the successful completion of high school education is essential for joining Pre University and/or other job orientation courses. Further in government as well as private corporate sector also successful completion of high school is insisted upon for the recruitment of the lower level office support staff.

Table 5.33

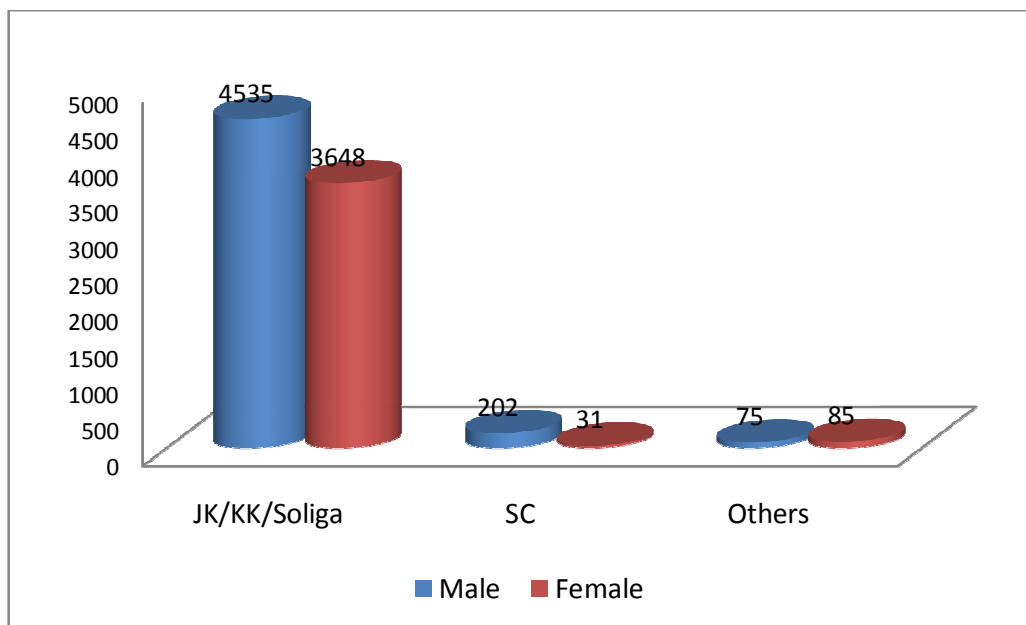
High School Strength of VGKK B.R. Hills

In Numbers and Growth Rate

Years	JK/KK/Soliga/ Yarava/Nayaka		SC		Others		Total			GR
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	
1986-87	20	3	-	-	5	2	25	5	30	
1987-88	36	14	5	0	10	8	51	22	73	143.33
1988-89	50	27	2	4	7	4	59	35	94	28.76
1989-90	52	39	5	4	9	6	66	31	96	2.12
1990-91	66	16	5	3	8	4	79	23	102	6.25
1991-92	63	15	5	2	9	4	78	21	99	-2.94
1992-93	60	15	11	1	13	3	84	19	103	4.04
1993-94	78	27	5	4	9	11	102	28	130	26.21
1994-95	73	29	1	2	8	3	82	34	116	-10.76
1995-96	71	35	5	4	5	3	80	43	123	6.03
1996-97	64	36	2	6	1	4	72	41	113	-8.13
1997-98	57	39	6	4	3	4	68	45	113	0
1998-99	63	36	4	1	6	6	74	42	116	2.65
1999-00	65	27	13	2	6	8	84	37	121	4.31
2000-01	73	31	9	4	4	10	85	46	131	8.26
2001-02	71	43	6	0	4	9	83	41	124	-5.34
2002-03	68	33	16	8	7	6	97	44	141	13.70
2003-04	81	32	18	3	8	2	107	37	144	2.12
2004-05	100	45	24	4	5	4	129	54	183	27.08
2005-06	110	54	18	5	8	5	136	62	198	8.19
2006-07	40	32	3	5	2	3	132	64	196	-1.01
2007-08	104	74	13	2	6	5	123	83	206	5.10
2008-09	115	80	15	2	9	5	139	87	226	9.70
2009-10	100	86	24	4	6	3	131	94	225	-0.44
2010-11	88	95	20	6	5	2	113	103	216	-4
2011-12	72	82	15	6	2	2	99	90	189	-12.5
2012-13	94	86	9	3	0	0	102	89	191	1.05
Total	1934	1131	259	89	165	126	2480	1320	3800	

Source: Attendance Extract of the High School, VGKK. B.R.Hills

Figure 5.7: High School total enrolment of the tribal students, sc and others by gender form 1986-87 to 2012-13 in VGKK at B.R.Hills



The Table 5.33 shows the enrollment of Jenukuruba, kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava and other ST, SC and OBC children during the period of 1986-87 to 2012-13 at VGKK high school B.R.Hills. It may be observed that children's enrollment has gradually improved after 2003-04. The tribal children's enrollment for high school is partly influenced by the percentage of successful completion of schooling at lower level (7th Standard) and partly also by the availability of free boarding, lodging and other free supply of educational inputs like text book, school uniform, shoes, school bag etc.,. All these educational facilities are provided at free of cost under different educational subsidiary schemes by the Central and State government. The NGOs like VGKK engaged in the educational development of tribal children receive financial assistance every year.

Secondly the enrollment of tribal children both male and female was relatively small compared to their respective size of enrollment at the primary and middle school level. (Table-5.33) this was the trend observed during 1986-87 to 2012-13. Even this modest average enrollment of the tribal children at high school level is an indicator of success in the efforts to educate tribal children, because the tribal children and their adolescence period have diversions of the attraction of archery, hunting and food gathering from the forest. Therefore the high school run by VGKK at B.R. Hills

has tried to attract its students towards the extracurricular activities like the literacy club, library, eco club and sports Activities etc.,

Thirdly the gender gap in the high school education within the tribes was very high during 1986-87 to 2002-03. In this period the girl child enrollment in the high school was minimum. However the educational incentives provided and persuasive efforts of the school teacher and NGO Staff prompted tribes to send their female children also to school regularly.

Fourthly the high school run by VGKK at B.R. Hills provides admission to the students of OBC is negligible whereas the enrollment of male students of SC group is sizable and at the same time the enrollment of SC girls at the high school level is again negligible.

Fifthly the continuation of the gender gap in high school education is an indicator of gender bias against the girl child even among the tribal population. The case study tribes are not exception to this.

Table 5.34
S.S.L.C. Appeared and Results of VGKK. High School at B.R. Hills.

Year	Appeared	pass	ST	Other	Percentage of pass	1 st class	2 nd class	Highest percent
1988-89	23	5	4	1	22	0	0	47.17
1999-90	20	8	6	2	40	2	2	62.83
1990-91	17	13	9	4	76	0	5	57.00
1991-92	18	11	8	3	61	0	1	54.50
1992-93	30	18	15	3	60	3	5	74.33
1993-94	35	12	10	2	34	0	4	59.00
1994-95	27	12	10	2	44	1	0	64.17
1995-96	40	10	4	6	25	3	2	66.28
1996-97	30	11	7	4	37	0	1	52.32
1997-98	30	7	5	2	23	0	0	48.80
1998-99	18	10	4	6	56	3	3	73.12
1999-00	27	11	7	4	41	1	0	60.16
2000-01	26	15	11	4	58	5	5	68.48
2001-02	25	10	8	2	40	2	1	75.20
2002-03	38	17	7	10	45	2	2	79.00
2003-04	25	21	17	4	84	1	7	65.85
2004-05	40	38	25	13	95	11	10	63.50
2005-06	55	54	28	9	97.5	30	24	77.00
2006-07	51	50	40	9	98.1	25	18	99.00
2007-08	54	51	43	8	94.4	26	17	82.2
2008-09	59	58	53	5	98.3	21	20	78.4
2009-10	67	58	47	11	86.5	22	17	83.45
2010-11	63	63	52	11	100	26	25	63.91
2011-12	57	55	43	12	96.4	25	15	78.50

Source: Our Forest Our Life 25year of Tribal Development and Annual Report of VGKK.

B.R. Hills

Table 5.34 shows the tribal students performance of VGKK high school at B.R.Hills in Chamarajanagara district. Some of the important trends in the students learning and performance include the following;

- (1) It is interesting and sad to note that all the high school going tribal children do not appear for annual S.S.L.C. examination conducted. There is a gap in the total number of tribal students in the 10th standard class and those really appeared for S.S.L.C examination that means the tribal children dropout of S.S.L.C. examination.
- (2) A comparison of the data on the total number of tribal students appearing for S.S.L.C. examination and the number of those who have passed show a sizable gap. This gap was as high as 45 to 48 percent during the period of 1988-89 to 2002-03. The lack of student interest was the major reason for high failure rate.
- (3) Between years 2003-04 to 2011-12 the examination performance of the tribal children has improved to as high as 86 to 98 percent. The factors like creating better awareness, organizing supplementary coaching class, supply of text books and others educational stationeries and efforts to insist more discipline and motivation to students etc, are responsible for highly improved S.S.L.C results.

Activities of Education

The syllabus content was completed in the stipulated time. The teachers used ample teaching aids and technology such as computers and slide projectors. Special attention was given to communication skills. From the beginning of the school year itself teachers carried out special coaching classes for the slow learners and children with learning disabilities. Children were involved in the extracurricular activities like horticulture, dairy, poultry, helping in the kitchen and dining hall activities etc. School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC) meetings were held quarterly and parents participated enthusiastically, and were keenly interested in their children's progress.

The VGKK has adopted several co curricular activities along with the curricular for the overall development of the Soliga children and to provide quality education. The environmental and vocational education, cultural education along with the value based education, life skill education, cultural and sports competitions, educational tours, 20 different activities programme for personality development

dynamic meditation and pranic healing regular medical checkup etc, for the overall personality development of the tribal students.

About 200 tribal children coming from far off places like Coorg, Bangalore, and Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts stay in the hostel. These children belong to Jenukuruba, Bettakuruba, Soliga, Malekudiya, Yarava and Lambani communities. All the children in the hostel are given free food and lodging. They help in maintenance of the kitchen and kitchen garden, firewood collection and cutting, gobar gas plant etc. They help in kitchen work as well as in serving food. Children have been divided into small groups and they are under the care and guidance of respective class teachers.

Composite Junior College

The VGKK has also established a Junior College in the year 1997-98 at present working at Yallandur. The college is situated at Uppinamole, Gumballi. The Admission opens to all for the courses in Arts, Science, Job-oriented course in Forestry, IGNOU branch for certificate course and Diploma in Dramatics are offered here.

Table 5.35

Students Strength of Different Courses of Composite Junior College

In Numbers

Course	PUC. Arts	PUC. Science	JOC. Forestry	Dip. in Drama	IGNOU
2005-06	98	-	21	-	50
2006-07	112	-	20	-	30
2007-08	120	16	24	-	30
2008-09	125	16	26	13	25
2009-10	163	16	36	14	13
2010-11	163	16	36	-	
Total	681	64	163	27	148

Source: Annual Report of VGKK. B.R. Hill

Table 5.35 provides student's enrollment across various educational courses offered in the composite junior college run by VGKK at yallandur. It shows that

- (a) There is a substantial enrollment and a graphic raise in it for the Arts combination rather than Science and other Job oriented courses. The students belong to both tribal and non tribal communities.
- (b) There is a highly negligible enrollment for Science course

- (c) A small number of students have joined job oriented course in Forestry and Diploma in Dharma and Fine arts did not attract the tribal or non tribal students of the region.

The success full students are employed as technical assistant in the department of Forestry and Horticulture.

- (d) The VGKK P.U College runs an IGNOU centre with small group of local students enrolling for different certificate and diploma course. Most of these students belong to SC and OBC groups. That means the enrollment of the tribal youth in vocational education and training programmes is negligible and very weak.

The personal enquiries by present researcher with the teaching staff of the VGKK P.U. Collage, tribal leaders and social workers and parents reveal that there is no clear and precise idea and understanding of the urban profession and occupation among the tribal people. Thus neither tribal elder parents nor the tribal youth are able to understand the importance of obtaining vocational education and training to seek regular occupations in the cities elsewhere. Till today the tribal people (Soliga) are culturally more integrated with the forest and animal husbandry. Thus the Soliga youths of Yallandur and Kollegal taluk of Chamarajanagara district need more awareness and understanding of the regular stable and decent occupations which alone can open up a regular income avenue for their economic empowerment.

Vocational Education and Training for Tribal Youth

Vocational education and training is highly underdeveloped sub sector of education in India. India has registered the lowest rate of enrollment of adolescent and youth in general in vocational education and training programme. Thus Eleventh Five Year Plan has emphasized the need for expanding both quantitatively and qualitatively the vocational education and training system in India in the future.(GOI-2007-12)

Vocational education and training programme if well designed and implemented as a short duration courses means enable massively the youth to obtain job in the industrial service sectors. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) the need for introducing the vocational education and training programmes in the tribal areas to promote wage as well as self employment among the tribal youth. Subsequently the vocational education and training courses have become a regular

feature of the economic empowerment and human resource development of tribal population. To realize this goal there is a need to provide grants in aid to the NGOs.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI)-(VGKK Tailoring Unit)

In order to help rural and tribal youth to gain employment skills, the training-cum- production centre was started in 1996 with the help of NABARD, Bangalore. Many of the trainees are now self-employed and some of them are working in readymade garment factories in Bangalore.

Table: 5. 36

ITI (Tailoring) Break up Strength of VGKK B.R. Hills

Year	ST	Other	Total
1996	14	02	16
1997	03	13	16
1998	02	14	16
1999	02	14	16
2000	03	13	16
2001	04	12	16
2002	-	16	16
2003	1	15	16
2004	-	13	13
2005	-	13	13
2006	03	13	16
2007	01	08	09
2008	-	12	12
2009	-	16	16
2010	02	14	16
2011	1	15	16
Total	36(14Soliga)	213	249

Source: Admission Register ITI College Yallandur. Staff 1+1

Table 5.36 shows the trends in tribal students and others enrollment in the industrial training institute run by the VGKK at Yallandur in Chamarajanagara district. It may be observed that the admission of the students of Soliga tribe is highly negligible during the period 1997 to 2011. In many years the enrollment of Soliga youth for learning tailoring course varies between one to four people, whereas the rural youth belonging to the scheduled caste and other backward caste of the Yallandur taluk have been benefiting from the vocational education and training programmes offered by the VGKK at Yllandur town. Earlier the ITI College run by VGKK was located at B.R. Hills but the ITI College was suffering from shortage of suitable student's trainees from the local tribal community. However the local non tribal students found it difficult and costly to travel to B.R. Hills to obtain vocational

training. This problem was rightly solved by shifting the ITI College to the nearby Yallandur town. On the whole it may be observed that the job oriented courses offered by the VGKK have failed to attract the young students. This failure is not really the reflection of any shortcomings of the VGKK. Instead this problem is the result of widely prevailing social indifferences among the young people of rural community. The youth belonging to SC, ST and OBC groups is more attracted towards administrative jobs or urban jobs in hotel and restaurant, lodging, tourism and transport service.

The Karuna Trust has started a Nursing School in 2006-07 at B.R. Hills with the help of VGKK. The hospital facility of the VGKK at B.R. Hills is used for the teaching and conducting practical classes for the nurses.

Table 5.37

Trends in the Students Enrollement in Nursing School at B.R. Hills

In numbers

Years	STs	Others	Total
2006-07	15	15	30
2007-08	12	18	30
2008-09	10	20	30
2009-10	08	22	30
2010-11	04	26	30
2011-12	01	29	30

Source: Attendance Register of the Nursing School B.R. Hills.

Table 5.37 indicates that at the beginning of the nursing school started 50 percent of the ST student's have got admission of the total strength of the nursing school. But gradually this strength is reduced continuously. In 2011-12 only one ST Student was admitted, remaining belong to the other social groups in the region as well as distant places. Among the ST student of this nursing college a few Soliga Young girls were getting nurse training. This also once again establishes the argument that the Soliga youth are unaware of the economic significance of the job oriented course.

In addition to the above educational programme the VGKK has adopted 19 Ashram schools from the department of social welfare, Chamarajanagara District. The Teachers Skills are upgraded through skill up gradation workshop. The importance was given to quality education.

Vivekananda Girijana Lower Primary School, (class Ist to class Vth) at Punajanoor in Chamarajanagara district started in 1992-93. The school is run with financial support from Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. It has the student strength of 45 children.

There is importance given to regular attendance, cleanliness and learning levels. Cultural studies and field visits to the surrounding areas were highlights of the past year's session. Medical examinations were conducted twice a year for the students of the school.

The VGKK has intended "to establish an education system that is specific to the tribal language, culture and environment". This is an idealized objective. This objective is very difficult to realize through a formal educational system because, the school curriculum from primary to high school level is designed by the expert committees appointed by the department of public instruction, government of Karnataka. These curriculum committees devise syllabus, teaching learning methods and examination system and school working hours as suited to all the students in the entire Karnataka State. Therefore the NGO like VGKK and SVYM will not have required freedom and autonomy to design its own curriculum, teaching learning process and conducting examination. Thus the formal school education system is not consistent with tribal culture and environment. However such unique goal may be realized by adapting informal education method separately. So far the NGOs like VGKK and SVYM schools network has not made such innovative attempt to integrate tribal culture and environment with formal education system.

This review clearly underlines that in spite of constitutional guarantees and persistent efforts, tribal communities continue to lag behind the general population in education. The reasons for this can be categorized as external, internal, and socio-economic and psychological. The external constraints are related to problems and difficulties at levels of policy, planning, implementation, and administration. Internal constraints refer to problems associated with the school system, content, curriculum, medium of instruction, pedagogy, academic supervision, monitoring, and teacher-related problems. The third set of problems relates to social, economic, and cultural background of tribes and psychological problems of first-generation learners.

External Constraints:

The perspective adopted for educational development among tribal communities fails to adequately address the specific disadvantages characterizing tribal population. For instance, the population and distance norms formed by the government have not been beneficial to tribal locations because of their sparse population and sporadic residential patterns. Further, in formulating policies and programmes for tribal education it is essential to understand the complex realities of tribal life and the expectation of tribes from the system, and this has never been done either by the tribal welfare department or by the education department. Consequently, no worthwhile policy for tribal education has been formed. One of the major constraints of tribal education at planning level is the adoption of a dual system of administration. The tribal welfare department deals with tribal life and culture and administers development work at the local level, including education. But the tribal welfare department lacks expertise in educational planning and administration in general and academic supervision and monitoring in particular. On the other hand, the education department is the sole authority for planning educational development at state level. It formulates implementation guidelines and instructions regarding curriculum, textbooks, teacher recruitment, transfer policies, and so on. In this the department tends to formulate uniform policies for the entire state. The school calendar is a case in point, where vacations and holidays cater to the needs of the formal school set up in a non-tribal context, with little consideration for local context and tribes festivals. This lack of sensitivity to their problems and failure in understanding tribal social reality, coupled with faulty selection and appointment of teachers in tribal areas, have resulted in poor performance and teacher absenteeism in tribal schools. Under the system of dual administration, absence of coordination and complementarity as well as inadequate scope for reciprocal use of respective expertise and experiences between the two departments has invariably stunted educational development among tribes.

Internal Constraints:

The internal problems of tribal education refer to the quality of school provision, suitable teachers, relevance of content and curriculum, medium of instruction, pedagogy, and special supervision. A majority of schools in tribal areas are without basic infrastructure facilities. Normally, school buildings in tribal areas

have thatched roofs, dilapidated walls, and non-plastered floors. Research evidence shows that a large number of tribal schools do not have teaching-learning materials, or even blackboards. In tribal areas the opening of a school is equated with the posting of a teacher and same is the case with 'ashram' schools. It is found that in most of ashram schools which are residential in nature, there is no space for the children to sleep. Consequently, the classroom turns into the dormitory and vice versa. Due to lack of minimum sanitary provisions, it is not uncommon to find that many children studying in ashram schools are afflicted with contagious diseases like scabies and diarrhoea, leading to high drop-out rates. Schools in tribal areas just function with bare minimum facilities.

Content and Curriculum:

Though the demand for changing the content and curriculum to suit the tribal context has been an old one, no serious effort has been made in this direction in any state, except for some sporadic pilot projects. The uniform structure and transaction of curriculum has put tribal children at a disadvantage. In respect of pedagogy, it has been found that the rigid systems of formal schooling, which emphasize discipline, routine norms, teacher-centred instruction, etc., have made the children wary of school. This goes against the culture of free interaction and absence of force as embedded in tribal ethos and culture prevalent at home. This has led to sharp division between home and school leading to lack of interest among the children towards school, and research findings have shown this as a major factor behind non enrolment. Another area is the inherent fear of tribal children towards the teacher, and their inability to establish a communication link with the teacher and this is reflected in low attendance and high dropout rates. This could be tackled to a great extent by using the regional language as the medium of instruction. The Constitution of India allows the use of tribal dialect (mother tongue) as the medium of instruction in case the population of the said tribe is more than one lakh. But this has not been adopted on the grounds of feasibility and viability of introducing and sustaining such a change. In recent years, some efforts have been made for preparing primers in tribal dialects but again they have been nullified in the context of inter-tribal rivalry, hierarchy etc and also, being on a very small scale, are incapable of influencing mainstream practices.

Socio-economic and Cultural Constraints:

In a broad sense, these socio-economic and cultural factors can be outlined as poverty and poor economic conditions, social customs, cultural ethos, lack of awareness and understanding of the value of formal education, conflict and gap between the home and school, etc. Studies on educational deprivation of tribes have inevitably linked it to their poor economic condition and poverty. The main occupation of tribes is agriculture, practised either through shifting cultivation or terrace cultivation where productivity remains very low. Consequently, children play an important role, contributing directly or indirectly to family income by participating in the family occupation and household works like cattle grazing and fuel and fodder collection, etc. Even though elementary education is deemed free and additional incentives are given to children, in practice, it is not free due to several reasons. First, the incentive schemes do not have full coverage, and thus, have limited value at community level. Second, many of the benefits do not reach the beneficiaries. Third, even though incentives like slates and uniforms are given, they are of poor quality and do not reach in time, thus nullifying the entire purpose. It should be noted that the impoverished economic status of tribes makes even the small amount of private expenditure involved in procuring writing material, clothing, etc a serious burden on the family. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising if education is not given priority. In an economy dominated by struggle for survival, options are limited. Since education does not provide any visible and immediate benefit and tribes do not see beyond their present state, the participation of tribal children in education also becomes limited. Another reason for low participation is the opportunity cost involved, as the majority of non-enrolled children are required to work in households or family occupations. Even if the economic contribution of children is indirect, they certainly facilitate the participation of parents in economic activity. In recent years the efforts of the government have been directed towards improving economic conditions of tribes by introducing various developmental programmes and schemes, mostly related to agriculture, horticulture, and cattle rearing, backed by subsidies and monetary and non-monetary inputs. A critical analysis of development programmes and their effect on tribal households shows that till tribal households reach a threshold level of income and land size, the economic development programmes can come into conflict with other activities like education. In a way it can be said that these

development programmes seem to be adversely affecting the education of tribal children (Sujatha 1994).

Poor health is another major hindrance in the promotion and participation of tribal children in education. Contagious diseases like scabies, eye infection, malaria, and diarrhoea are common in tribal areas, and also affect children's attendance at school. Further, some tribal communities are seasonal migrants and this leads to absenteeism among their children and makes it difficult for them to effectively benefit from schooling.

The Necessary Support within the Education System includes:

1. Using both tribal and state languages during the pre-primary and primary levels.
2. Creating supplementary tribal relevant learning materials.
3. Opening up of the PPC in the tribal areas.
4. Introducing monetary/non-monetary incentives for teachers in tribal areas
5. Addressing the health and nutritional needs of tribal children.
6. Improving community participation by training tribal teachers and youth as peer educators.
7. Establishing and strengthening transitional education centres which focus on mainstreaming tribal children
8. Creating seasonal hostels and residential schools for children of migratory parents.
9. Training female teachers for single sex classrooms.

5.4.6 Health Status and the Role of NGOs in Health Care Services of the Case Study Tribes

The tribal populations are recognised as socially and economically vulnerable groups. Their lifestyles and food habits are different from that of their rural neighbours. They depend on minor forest produce and manual labour for livelihood. They may not have adequate income. Their food consumption (Thini; Meals) pattern is dependent on the vagaries of nature and varies from extreme deprivation (in the lean seasons) to high intakes (in the post-harvest period).

Higher prevalence of undernutrition in tribal population is due to poverty and consequent undernutrition. Lack of awareness about, access to and utilisation of the available nutrition supplementation programmes, social barriers preventing the utilisation of available nutrition supplementation programme and services, poor

environmental sanitation and lack of safe drinking water, leading to increased morbidity from water-borne infections, environmental conditions that favour vector-borne diseases, lack of access to health care facilities resulting in increased severity and /or duration of illnesses are the major causes of the low level of health status of the tribes in the region.

Most of the tribes in the case study area are living nearby border area of the Nagarahole and Bandipur National Reserve Forests and Hilly and Mountainous regions of the B.R Hills. So it was not possible to deliver the modern health care service to the doorsteps of the tribes in this region. Because the scarcity of the health manpower and institutional health care services centers since working of the NGOs and government hospitals in this tribal areas. The tribes are suffering from the potable drinking water supply and lack of nutritious food and sanitations problems. So, the most commonly found diseases among tribes include Tuberculoses, Malaria, Leprosy, Blindness, Asthma, Scab, Anemia, and other problems like Snake bite, deep cut wounds and fracture caused by the aggressive wild animals etc., A large number of tribal people also suffer from respiratory disorder due to the consumption of Opium, Ganja and smoking habits. Therefore in general the longevity of life of tribal population is relatively less compared to normal healthy population of the mainland. The nexus between Tuberculoses and HIV is strong and widely spread in the H.D.Kote and Gundalpet taluks of the tribal people. The case study tribes of these two districts are also confronted with problems of Maternal and Child Health Care.

Since the early 1980's efforts were made to establish government hospital as well as hospital by NGOs in B.R. Hills Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara district and Saragur and Kenchanhally in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district. So the tribes are availing health care services from the various sources for their health care needs.

Table: 5. 38
Health Care and Ambulance Services by Various Sources

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Tribes									
Government Hospitals	10	10	16	05	32	14	56	25	31
NGOs Hospitals	00	00	16	15	08	05	00	05	01
Homeopathy	00	00	01	01	00	00	00	00	00
Govt. and NGOs Hospitals	58	64	30	42	50	66	36	70	60
Govt. NGOs and Homeopathy	00	00	19	22	00	00	00	00	00
Govt. Hospital and Homeopathy	32	26	18	15	10	15	08	00	08
Ambulance Service by Govt.	04	05	00	01	41	19	55	52	43
Ambulance Service by NGOs	00	00	25	18	09	00	00	00	05
Ambulance Service by Both	96	95	75	81	50	81	45	48	52

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

The Data Table 5.38 shows the extent of utilization of health care services provided by the NGOs and government hospitals across the tribal groups. It is interesting to note that homeopathy system (Naru, Beru or Marandu) of the medicine although afford but it is not availed by the patients of the four case study tribes. Secondly the case study tribes visit both government and NGOs hospitals for treatment. The tribes' individual preferences between government and NGOs hospitals differ purely on individual strong ordering for particular medical personal or perceived high quality of particular type of medical treatment. Thirdly a good number of Kadukuruba and Jenukuruba tribes in Gundlupet taluk of the Chamarajanagara district avail homeopathy from the governmental hospital. The important reason for preferring governmental hospital is that the NGOs hospital is its disadvantages for away location. Finally in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts both the government and NGOs hospitals have established their own ambulatory services since 2001. A large number of patients from all the four sample tribes have regularly used ambulatory services to reach the hospitals. It was found that at the time of field work that tribal elders and women have highly appreciated the working of ambulance services in the study region. The tribal people in general have appreciated the reliability, efficiency, and other supporting as well as nursing staff of the ambulatory services of both the government and NGOs Hospitals.

Table: 5.39

Distance of Hospitals from the Sample Hadis/Podus

In Percentage

Districts Tribes	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
00-05Kms	28	26	65	54	31	57	100	25	40
05-10Kms	72	74	25	39	36	38	00	75	40
10-15Kms	00	00	00	00	28	05	00	00	00
16Above -15Kms	00	10	07	05	00	00	00	00	04

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Table 5.39 shows that (a) The Government as well as NGOs hospitals are in general located within 5 Km of tribal Hadies/Podues .(b) A large number of Kadukuruba and Jenukuruba and Soliga tribal households of Chamarajanagara district are located at a distance of 5 to 10 Km radius of the hospitals location. (c) Some of the Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba tribal households of the H.D.Kote taluk (mostly located in Kakanakote forest area) are located at a distance of 10to 15 Kms. (d) Further a small percentage of Kadukuruba and Soliga tribal households in Chamarajanagara district (those are living in mountainous difficult fringe area of M.M. Hills and B.R. Hills) are staying at a distance of more than 15 Kms from the hospitals. The researcher observed pitiable situation in this region. Tribes particularly Soligas are carry the patients though Adde (cloth made carrying instrument which is made by stick and bed sheet) because of lack of transportation facilities and dense forest and difficult mountainous area. This analysis of the geographical distance and problems between tribal residence and hospitals location clearly reveals regular need for the efficient nursing and ambulatory services or the Mobile health unit services.

Table: 5.40

Health Care Service Charges Levied by the NGOs and Government

In Percentage

Districts Tribes	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Free	68	74	94	87	69	59	07	42	53
Small Amount	00	00	00	00	00	10	40	32	20
Not Getting Services	32	26	06	13	41	31	53	26	37
Health Care Service Charges Levied by Government.									
Free	00	00	02	02	01	00	01	00	01
Small Amount	100	100	98	98	99	100	99	100	99

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

The health care services are provided both at free of cost and levy of nominal user charges both in the government and NGOs particularly in the case study region. The VGKK working at B.R.Hills mobile health care service units do not levy any user charges. This NGO provides various kinds of health care services to tribal families at free of cost. The Soliga tribal population is the major beneficiaries of the working of the VGKK hospital network since Soligas are in large number in the B.R. Hills region. Whereas the SVYM hospital operating from Saragur and Kenchanahally in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district provide health care services without imposing any user charges for some types of medical treatment. Whereas few others opine that the SVYM management collects some nominal user charges. Finally a number of tribal households from Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district have reported that they do not visit hospitals run by NGOs, instead they seek health care services from the nearby government hospitals.

Table: 5. 41

Opinion about the Health Care Services by the NGOs

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Not Satisfactory	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Average	04	00	50	36	20	31	40	08	22
Good	64	74	44	51	39	24	07	64	39
Very Good	00	00	00	00	00	14	00	02	02
Not Getting Treatment	32	26	06	13	41	31	53	26	37

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Table 5.41 indicates that the providers opinion about the quality of health care services delivered by the NGOS hospitals in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district. Some of the important trends in this regard ;(a) 13 percent of Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba and Soliga tribal families out total sample size and 37 percent tribal households out of the total sample size in Mysore are not availing treatment from NGOs hospital (b) 51 percent of the tribal families in Chamarajanagara district and 39 percent of the tribal households in the Mysore district have rated the health care services provided by the NGOs as ‘good’. A large number of sample households of Kadukuruba, Jenukuruba in Chamarajanagara district and Yarava and Jenukuruba households in Mysore district have termed the health care services provided by the NGO Hospital as ‘good’.(c) 36 percent of tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 28 percent in Mysore district have rated the health care services delivered

by NGOs hospital as an average quality. Of this nearly 40 percent of case study Soligas household in Mysore district and 50 percent of the Soliga households in Chamarajanagara have rated that the NGOs hospital serve as an average. (d) It is interesting to note that, none of the sample tribal households in both the districts do not have been expressed the dissatisfaction about the health care services of the two NGOs of the case study region.

Table: 5. 42

Which Hospital is Delivering Good Health Care Services?

In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Government Hospital	58	62	00	13	10	10	10	40	12
NGOs Hospital	10	10	90	70	23	30	20	10	14
Both Hospitals	32	28	10	27	67	60	70	50	74
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

The source of accessing good quality health care services is analyzed in case of tribes in the case study region. There are two main trends observed as shown by Table 5.42. They are

- (1) 70 percent of the tribal households in Chamarajanagara district express their opinion that the VGKK hospital at B.R. Hills provides good health care services (majority of the beneficiaries in this area are the Soliga households).
- (2) Only 14 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district have expressed their good opinion about the health care services of the SVYM Saragur in H.D.Kote taluk.
- (3) However we observed that a mixed trend of tribal households appreciating both the Government and NGOs hospital is providing the good health care services. However it may be noted that in Mysore district around 74 percent of the sample tribal households approach and express their good opinion that both the government and NGOs hospital are providing good health care services.

Table: 5. 43**Reasons for Better Services by NGOs Hospitals**

In Percentage

Districts Tribes	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Efficient Doctor and Staff with all Facilities	68	74	64	66	30	39	10	40	30
10 to 20 Bedded Hospitals with Free Services	00	00	26	18	29	32	37	34	33
Not Getting Treatment	32	26	10	16	41	31	53	26	37

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Note: the percentage is calculated to each tribal sample and also total sample size of the each district.

Table 5.43 deals with reasons for better quality health care services offered by NGOs hospital in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. It is important to note that nearly 63 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district and 87 percent of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district have felt that the presence of highly efficient and dedicated as well as service motivated medical professionals (Physicians, Surgeons and Nurses) with well maintained hospital wards and surgical operation theater with good pharmacy unit contribute to the better functioning of the NGOs sponsored hospitals. A few tribal households in both Chamarajanagara and Mysore district have considered corruption and laziness as the source of discrimination and inefficiency in the government hospitals. That means, NGOs well managed and prompt in service provisions are better medical services providers than the government hospitals.

Role of NGOs in Health Care Services of Tribes

In Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts nationally and internationally famed and recognized two large size NGOs namely SVYM working at Saraguru and Kenchanahall in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore District and VGKK working at B.R.Hills in Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara District are engaged in providing different type of health care services for tribes as well as mainland rural population.

Vivekananda Memorial Hospital Saragur: This first of its kind hospital catering to the health need of the rural and tribal communities was established in 1998, with the present building commissioned in 2002. Today VMHS has grown to an 80 bedded hospital with a 24/7 emergency and critical care units facility. Over the years, the hospital has witnessed increase in the people who access this facility. The hospital

has gradually developed its facilities and continuously strives to be the ideal care provider and practices the current health care standards. 16.5 percent of the people who access service at the hospital are forest based tribes from H.D. Kote taluk. The hospital has fully fledged Operation Theater, Neonatal intensive care unit and support center for people living with HIV/AIDS, telemedicine link-up and fully computerized record section. It also houses an integrated blood storage center and HIV counseling and testing center (ICTC) both recognized by NACO.

The hospital serves as training centre for doctors, nurses, paramedical, health workers and the community at large. Medical students from Medical college from Mysore are posted here as a part of their internship programme, especially for orientation in the community health. Students from different parts of the world come to here to do their medical elective.

The hospital has a 10 bedded in-patient care for tribes. In the year 2009-10 the hospital has witnessed a significant increase in the number of tribes accessing health care services. 6409 tribes accessed the out-patient services and 958 accessed the in-patient care.

Vivekananda Memorial Hospital Kenchenahally: VMH Kenchenahally, established in 1990 is a 10 bedded primary care center started primarily to address the health needs of the tribes residing in the surrounding areas.

The aim of this primary health care center is to provide sustainable, professionally managed, comprehensive and holistic health care in a interior, underserved area with limited connectivity. The hospital serves in estimated population of 30,000 including 5000 tribes spread over an area of 20Kms as part of health awareness and knowledge sharing several training programmes and camps are held for the community.

The Ayurvedic panchakarma treatment center was established at VHM in 2003. A wide range of 60 varieties of Ayurvedic remedies are offered at the center. The therapies are integrated with yoga and physiotherapy to provide a holistic approach. In the near future, the center will have full-fledged Ayurvedic center.

Health care services available in VHM Kenchahally are *OPD 9am to 2pm, *Emergency services: 24/7, *10 bedded in-patient facility, *24 hours pharmacy,

*Ayurvedic panchakarma and other treatment *Hospital based camps (monthly Ayurvedic ,Diabetes and HTN camps), *Basic lab investigations, ECG,X-Ray, USG. *National health Programme: RNTCP, HIV, (weekly ICTC) *NBCP (primary vision testing), RCH (immunization, ANC),*support services; (Ambulance, canteen, Accommodation, phone water ...etc.)*training center, *Herbarium

The main health care services of the Vivekananda memorial hospital of SVYM are:

- (i) Community Eye Health Activity.
- (ii) Nutrition Orientation Programme for Mother.
- (iii) Rural Oriented Health Initiatives. (ROHINI)
- (iv) Mobile Health Unit.
- (v) Thematic Camps.
- (vi) Revised National Tuberculosis control Programme.(RNTCP)
- (vii) Reproductive and Child Health. (RCH)
- (viii) Special Focus Area: Tribal Health:
- (ix) Gestational Diabetes Mellitus.
- (x) Community Based Rehabilitation.
- (xi) Nairmalya vahini xii)Vitamin A Supplimentatin.
- (xiii) SVYM Response to HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- (xiv) Integrated Conseling and TESTING Centers.(ICTC) .
- (xv) Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT).
- (xvi) SVYM-KSAPS, Public Private Partnership Programme at ARTC.
- (xvii) Fellowship in HIV Medicine.
- (xviii) TB Awareness programme.

The following table shows the Details of Treatment by SVYM

Table: 5.44**Trends in Tribal Patients Treated by Vivekananda Memorial Hospital of SVYM ,H.D.Kote, for the Year 2002 -03 to 2011-12**

Hospital load	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	Total
Out patients	2094	3672	2550	10561	10652	10911	11634	11836	11041	11438	86389
Moble Health Unit	0	0	0	0	4619	5274	5690	6996	11963	11898	46440
Inpatient Section	290	189	553	762	815	906	1101	1287	1245	1266	8414
Tribal Total	2384	3861	3103	11323	16086	17091	18425	20119	24249	24602	141243
I P daysTribal	1052	2157	1860	2760	2856	3184	3413	4773	4335	4554	30944
Emergencies services	41	110	114	126	640	715	877	301	717	789	4430
services for Birth	29	31	63	92	106	121	118	124	156	162	1002
Services for Death	5	4	7	12	15	5	6	21	12	10	97
Surgeries	39	29	31	33	80	78	83	18	118	123	632
Eye surgery	0	0	27	10	12	13	5	6	25	32	130
Scanning	30	105	121	163	170	217	219	262	303	359	1949
X-Ray	112	344	384	314	466	518	417	395	386	458	3794
Investigations	3060	4168	4933	4697	6213	7271	6470	7800	8265	8500	61377
ANC Care Cases	0	0	0	186	396	386	432	333	522	569	2824
Immunization	0	0	0	39	274	255	204	65	116	250	1203

Source; Vivekananda Memorial Hospital Statistics Report, and Annual Report of SVYM Saragur, H.D. Kote.

(Note: Total Patients Includes Treated by Saragur and Kenchanahally Resource centers of VMH)

Table 5.44 shows trends in the health care services delivery and its types to the tribal people of H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district for the period of 2002-03 to 2011-12. This data includes the total number of tribal inpatients and out patients covered by Vivekananda Memorial Hospital (VMH) at Saragur and Kenchanahally in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district. The data in the Table;5.45 shows clearly that the NGO hospital run by SVYM in H.D.Kote taluk has emerged and developed into a leading provider of hospital care over the years. Some of the important aspects of the role of VMH run by SVYM include the following;

- (a) The total number of outpatients treated for various ordinary diseases has increased rapidly during 2005-06 to 2011-12. In this period the total number of outpatients treated is over 10,000 every year. The VMH also run the mobile health unit for the benefit of tribal people in H.D.Kote taluk. The total number of outpatients treated from mobile health care unit increased from 4619 in 2006-07 to 11963 in 2011-12.
- (b) The capacity of the VMH of SVYM H.D.Kote has increased substantially during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12. In this period the total number of inpatients treated has increased from 290 in 2002-03 to 1245 inpatients by 2011-12. Thus the hospital inpatient cares form one day admission of tribal as inpatients are related with periodic medical checkup and medical advices for further treatment.
- (c) The VMH of SVYM provides emergency services, births and death services and surgeries. The data relating to the birth services show an increasing tendency among the tribal women to seek 100 percent institutional delivery services (child birth). The VMH also has provided highly useful emergency medical services to the tribal people. The usefulness of this emergency medical service has increased very rapidly during the period of 2005-06 to 2011-12.
- (d) The VMH of SVYM both Sargur and Kenchanahally branches are providing highly useful supportive medical services like Scanning, X-Ray, investigations ANC services and immunization. On the whole the VMH of SVYM has been trying to usher in a health revolution among the Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava in H.D.Kote taluk and very occasionally the tribes living in

neighboring Gundlupet taluk of Chamarajanagara district and Hunsur taluk of Mysore district also approach VMH for medical aid.

Therefore we may conclude that the VMH has been playing highly useful role in protecting human lives (tribal and non tribal) and human resource development in H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district. The working of SVYM hospital network may be replicated elsewhere to take efficiently and effectively the health care services into the door steps of the tribal people.

Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra:

An 8 bedded hospital was established in B.R. Hills in 1980 exclusively for medical assistance of the tribes .A mobile unit with necessity equipment and medicines was also put into service in order to reach remote tribal settlements. And VGKK was registered in 1981.Currently VGKK works for the empowerment of tribes on several broad categories like Health, Education, Livelihood, Community Organization etc.,.

Among the various objectives of the VGKK the main health related objective is to implement a comprehensive, holistic, need-based, gender-and culture-sensitive and community centered system of health care integrating indigenous health traditions.

Dr. Sudarshan started a health service clinic for tribal and non tribal people. Such inclusiveness is one of the hallmarks of VGKK.

Vivekananda Tribal Hospital:

The hospital at B.R. Hills stands as one of the strongest limbs of the integrated tribal development projects providing accessible, holistic and quality health care to the tribal community in the area and beyond. The hospital in its new building has been named Vivekananda Tribal Health Center (VTHC). Now it is 20 bedded hospital with a well –equipped lab and facilities for X-Ray, labor ward and operation theatre. Tribal from distant villages in Male Mahadeshwara Hills and Enamoring Tamil Nadu also avail of health care facilities of the hospital.

Hospital clinic: the clinic is equipped with a nebulizer, pulse oxymetre/cardiac monitor, ECG machine, x-ray and laboratory facilities, in addition to well stocked library. It continues to cater to the routine out patients. Backed by good infrastructure

and dedicated staff, the clinic has for long stood for rational drug use and a holistic approach towards health.

Particularly emphasis has been laid on detection and treatment of disease such as Tuberculosis, Epilepsy, Diabetes, and Hypertension. Leprosy and Mental Illness. Weekend camps are conducted at Gumballi PHC, in Yalandur Taluk which is managed by Karuna Trust(an affiliate organization of VGKK),thus extending health services to the whole of Yalandur Taluk and neighboring Taluks for inclusive health care services.

The Main Health Care Services of VGKK Vivekananda Tribal Hospital are:

(i)**Emergency Medical Services:** ambulance services are provided to transport emergency cases and enable timely referral for seriously ill patients at tertiary care center to the hospital. Antenatal cases that require higher care are sent in the ambulance to appropriate centers.

(ii) **Mobile Health Care Unit:** taking health to their doorstep is the motto of the mobile health care unit of VGKK. In addition to the tribal settlements in and around B.R. Hills, unit visit settlements in area as distant as Bandipur and some villages in Nanjanagudu taluk on the one side, and settlements in neighboring Tamil Nadu and MM Hill on the other.

Since the mobile unit travels to all the tribal villages it is now also being utilized for supervision and motivation of the ANMs and the work being done at the sub center level. This helps in the proper implementation of the RCH programme in the tribal areas.

(iii)**Mobile Dental Care Unit:** A well equipped modern mobile dental unit was started with a view to reach the tribal and rural areas. The dental surgeon heads the unit and a complete range of Dental care is being provided such as scaling, filling, extraction of teeth, root canal treatment and prosthesis. Health education is an integral part of this programme.

(iv) **National Health Programme:** The following national health programmes were held as schedule and house to house surveys were conducted to determine the health scenario of the tribal village: a) National Mental Health Programme. b)Leprosy Control Programme C)Epilepsy Control Programme D)Blindness Control Programme E)Vaccination Progamme F)Family Health Programme G)School

Health Programme H)Respiratory and Diarrhea Control Programme I) STI and RTI Control Programme.

(v)**Students Health Check-Up:** Annual health check –up of the students of VGKK School and other school were conducted in the month of July and October every year.

(vi) **Internship Training:** interns from Mysore Medical College and JSS Medical College are posted at VTHC as a part of their stay postings in community medicine. They are exposed to various facts of community medicine.

The modern Allopathic hospital runs by Vivekananda Girijan Kalyana Kendra (VGKK) at B.R. Hills Yallandur Taluk of Chamarajanagara district has been doing great service to tribal people over the last three decades. The following table shows the details of the patients treated by the VGKK.

Table: 5.45

Trends in Patients Treated by the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital

Treatments	2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005 -06	2006 -07	2007 -08	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12
Out patients	10,928	10,879	9465	9533	10696	8945	7783	13,476	12,475	10206
Inpatients	453	547	439	401	336	345	387	496	435	275
T. in mobile unit	7723	13,090	-	5428	9600	8520		7075	16738	8673
Refer to higher center	144	155	135	154	41	52	134	52	28	90
T. of school children	-	1022	1007	1025	1025	912	920	1196	684	874
Anemia case	-	606	322	350	340	315	325	320	315	185
Gastrointestinal	-	1770	1456	1400	1470	1520	1600	1650	1620	1650
Hypertension	-	293	340	320	400	412	420	470	480	450
Respiratory illness	-	2239	2612	2740	2400	2450	2450	2500	2500	-
Diabetes	17	188	129	19	17	12	11	83	07	56
Tuberculosis	20	20	41	03	17	10	04	06	08	112
Cardiology	-	211	141	10	08	09	10	08	08	05
Neuro Epilepsy	16	138	103	01	01	12	12	12	26	-
Renal	-	99	08	100	102	108	140	120	100	95
ENT	-	478	230	230	240	230	200	210	200	158
EYE	-	333	165	150	165	170	185	165	135	69
Dental	-	215	205	350	380	400	450	400	415	364
ANC	-	117	114	150	180	156	158	196	204	81
Gynecology	-	217	167	140	130	100	108	108	112	142
Skin	-	917	613	580	600	480	380	360	365	360
Ortho	-	542	493	400	350	340	350	360	384	355
Injuries	-	705	370	500	520	540	580	598	568	80
Mental illness	-	430	399	183	422	312	17	12	5	-
Miscellaneous	-	1361	1494	1000	1212	1400	1325	1650	1400	1200
Minor surgeries	53	15	08	10	10	12	14	00	13	10

Source: Annual Report of VGKK B.R. Hills, Various Issues.

The table 5.45 shows the working of the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital for the period 2002-03 to 2011-12. The data in this table reveals certain important dimensions of the health care services delivery by VGKK at B.R. Hills of Yallandur taluk. Some of the important dimensions may be briefly stated as under;

- (a) During 2002-03 to 2011-12 The Vivekananda Tribal Hospital has provided medical treatment to over ten thousand outpatients on an average per year. This is a sizable number of outpatients for any medium sized rural hospitals are handling.
- (b) The Vivekananda Tribal Hospital has also provided medical treatment including surgeries to over 45 inpatients and outpatients are belongs to Soliga tribe of the region.
- (c) The Vivekananda Tribal Hospital operating a mobile unit of health care services delivery to the tribal people in Yallandur, Gundlepet, Kollegal and Chamarajanagara taluks. The total number of outpatients treated by the mobile health service unit of the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital is sizable also it is varies from year to year.
- (d) The Vivekananda Tribal Hospital provides child health care services in this region. It has been regularly undertaken children health checkup programme and administering suitable medicine and other medical treatment in case of need every year. The children of the residential school run by the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital is the major beneficiaries of the pediatric services provided by the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital.
- (e) It may be observed table-5.46 that the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital provides a wide Variety of medical services in treating diseases like anemia, gastrointestinal, hypertension, respiratory illness, diabetes, tuberculosis, cardiology, renal, ENT, eye, dental problems Skin diseases. Further the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital at B.R. Hills provides. ANC and gynecology services to the female patients. It has also been providing useful medical services in dealing with mental illness, injuries, and orthopedic problems. In case of many of these medical treatment efforts the number of patients availing health care services from Vivekananda Tribal Hospital for valid range of minor health problems also has increased.

The above analysis of the hospital services provided by Vivekananda Tribal Hospital and its Mobile unit reveal that;

1. Vivekananda Tribal Hospital as such is well accepted by the tribal and non tribal population at B.R. Hills and whole Yallandur taluk. The patients from the neighboring Kollegal and Chamarajanagara also appreciate widely the medical services provided by the hospital and have expressed their gratitude to the medical or health personal of Vivekananda Tribal Hospital.
2. The working of the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital for nearly the last three decade in Yallandur taluk has helped to save hundreds of lives of the Soliga tribe and presence of the hospital and its services have rendered the pain and sorrows of the tribal.

The Vivekananda Tribal Hospital has instilled courage and confidence among the tribes to interact with the mainland people.

Table 5.46

Laboratory Services Provided by Vivekananda Tribal Hospital

L. Services	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Blood investigation	1026	2069	1468	1245	1336	1625	1807	1329	1400	
Sputum test	307	528	367	70	122	50	40	173	79	112
Urine routine	1042	1083	859	1089	1989	1815	1658	931	841	
Blood sugar	729	397	425	300	250	245	252	307	235	56
X-Ray	176	118	113	116	192	35	40	245	196	
ECG	50	46	12	42	42	45	54	64	42	
Sickle cell	36	190	-	168	09	-	-	-	40	
HIV	23	10(+4)	12	00	02	-	-	-	-	20
Malaria	46	10	05	04	04	04	04	-	-	
Pregnancy test	10	15	16	25	24	32	40	80	90	81
Pulse polio	-	-	-	324	304	370	450	498	498	
Tubectomy	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	
House surgeon trains	-	-	-	36	36	36	36	36	36	

Source: Annual Report of the VGKK B.R. Hills, Various Issues.

Table 5.46 shows a variety of laboratory services of Vivekananda Tribal Hospital network during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12. The Vivekananda Tribal Hospital has developed laboratory services in blood investigation, sputum test, urine routine, blood sugar, X-ray, ECG Scikle cell, HIV, Malaria, pregnancy test etc.,

The health care services provided by Vivekananda Tribal Hospital under the visionary leadership of Dr.Sudarshan has won the hearts of the entire Soliga tribe and also many other national and international NGOs and Third Sector Organizations. The health care services provided by the Vivekananda Tribal Hospital have taken into account the following principle in its strategy for health care services delivery;

- (a) The local epidemiological conditions
- (b) The malnutrition and undernourishment of the tribal people and its impact on their health.
- (c) The medical trauma services on account of the injuries caused due to the interface conflict between tribals and wild animals.
- (d) The general health needs of the population and the health needs of the ageing population and the health needs of the children and women.

The foregoing analysis has shown that the NGOs are more efficient and people friendly than public and private sector institutions dealing in health care services. This observation may be substantiated on the basis of the total neglect of the public and private health care institutions to deal with health care needs of the tribals living in highly backward and mountainous region in India till 1997. Although on account of the implementation of national health policy -2002 the tribal area are brought under primary and community health centers network by the government, a large number of these grassroots level public sector health care institutions suffer from many inadequate problems like shortage of medicine, critical health manpower, absenteeism of the health workers, lack of electricity and water supply and other infrastructure facilities, laboratories, x-ray and diagnostic centers etc.

In view of this government encourage highly committed NGOs known for their dedication and integrity like SVYM and VGKK may be encouraged to start hospital in tribal areas in these two districts of Karnataka.

The grant in aid provided to such NGOs in health sector may be determined keeping in view the inflation in health inputs ,renovation and replacement needs and establishment of new medical treatment facilities in view of changing nature of disease burden in tribal region .

The two NGOs engaged in the supply of health care services only SVYM in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore District, VGKK at B.R. Hills are working as highly integrated, well co-ordinated visionary development organizations in the tribal areas. Their existence in respective tribal area is generating many spillover benefits to the tribal as-well as mainland rural people.

This is better understood by recognizing the decline in the tribal deaths and reduction in birth of underweight children among the tribal and reduction in the number of deaths of pregnant women at the time of delivery ,on account of the institutionalized of the deliveries.

The present study reveals that the mainland people have been benefited more by the working of the two NGOs sponsored modern hospital particularly in H.D. Kote than the total number of tribes. But the social utility and thus the social desirability of NGOs sponsored hospital in H.D.Kote taluk and B.R.Hills of yalandur taluk area should be judged in terms of their contribution to the improvement in life expectancy, reduction in IMR and death of pregnant women and newly born under weight baby, a fall in deaths caused by the snake bite sand wild animal aggression against the tribes. In other words working of NGOs sponsored modern hospital has guaranteed the life saving medical services to the most vulnerable people like tribes.

Therefore it may be suggested that the NGOs sponsored primary community health center may be established in areas where primitive tribes are facing the threaten of extinction on account of food and nutritional insecurity, absence of modern hospital facilities, inadequate development of transport and communication system etc.

For improvement of health and welfare of tribes, creation of awareness about preventive methods of health care, benefits of the use of nutritious food, and providing basic health need, cleanliness on the one hand, provide sufficient good nutritious food through the PDS to all the families of tribes, and integrated health care services improvement and establishment of health care service facilities is another urgent need. For this Government, NGOs and community participation, with the multilevel multi dimensional integrated plan and approach of the GNCP is very essential.

5.5 Income and Expenditure Analysis of the Sample NGOs in the Study Region

The present empirical study has in detail analyzed the role of two large Nongovernmental Organizations working in the field of tribal development/empowerment in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts of Karnataka State. We have obtained the integrated income and expenditure data for the period of 2005-06 to 2011-12 of the two sample NGOs namely Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement in H.D Kote and Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills. Income and expenditure statements of both the NGOs include all the activities of them which are implementing the study area as well as tribal and non tribal services, particularly in the account statement of SVYM.

As is explained already the SVYM and VGKK have three sources of income. They are

- (1) Local donations;
- (2) Internal source of income;
- (3) Foreign donations;

The SVYM H.D. Kote has not separately stated the amount of grant in aid received from foreign sources during the reference period of the study. Thus it is not possible for us to trace the country of origin of foreign donations received by the SVYM. However it was reported that very small amount of foreign donations were received from USA and UK for the purpose of education and health care service delivery activities. Some individual foreign donors have requested the SVYM to constitute an endowment fund of their donations. From the interest amount received by the SVYM was requested to disperse a lump sum amount as scholarship to the tribal students and for food and cloth provided to the 5 or 6 tribal students every year from the foreign endowment.

The internal source of income includes revenue receipts obtained from the activities and support services undertaken by the SVYM interest payment received on the fixed deposits and also project money obtained from the Union and State Governments.

The expenditure of the SVYM includes activities relating to development support, provision of institution based services (education and health care services) support service and finally depreciation and others. It is indicated in the Table 5.48

Table: 5.47
Income and Expenditure Statement of the Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement,
Saragur, H.D.Kote

Rs in Lakhs

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Income							
General Contribution	27.45	16.66	13.25	26.00	15.07	31.79	22.43
income from activities and support services	195.51	244.84	412.02	542.73	573.00	731.68	810.61
Interest received	15.00	20.63	21.07	19.51	31.80	27.78	32.45
Earmarked funds	241.00	423.80	612.12	601.86	882.91	1055.86	1077.62
Others	1.17	.18	.69	1.44	.77	.67	2.08
Total of Income	465.15	706.13	1059.15	1191.55	1503.57	1847.80	1945.22
Expenditure							
Development Support	17.35	20.13	21.87	22.08	32.38	47.94	38.85
Institution Based Services	166.34	214.27	346.52	315.08	408.69	451.81	591.61
Community Based Services	153.18	325.06	460.57	533.16	767.48	949.75	910.20
Support Services	98.69	113.39	175.81	232.20	226.65	301.12	330.60
Loss on Sales Asset	0	0	0	0	1.21	.9	0
Depreciation and Others	70.33	66.64	77.06	89.06	101.19	97.83	93.29
Total Expenditure	505.91	739.52	1081.85	1191.59	1537.62	1848.58	1964.57
Surplus/Deficit	-40.75	-33.39	-22.70	-.04	-34.05	-.77	-19.35

Source; Consolidated Annual Audit Report of SVYM, Saragur, H.D.Kote, Various Issues.

Some of the important trends in income and expenditure of the SVYM at H.D. Kote for all its activities include the following.

- (1) There is a definite increase in the general contribution, internal income, and earmarked funds of the development projects undertaken by the SVYM during the 2005-06 to 2011-12.
- (2) The SVYM receives sizable internal revenue from the various development activities and support services undertaken. It has increased from Rs1.95 crore in 2005-06 to Rs 8.1 crore by the 2011-12. This is a good trend for any NGO working in the field of tribal development.
- (3) There is a sizable increase in the earmarked fund of the SVYM. It was Rs 2.41 crore in 2005-06 which has increased to Rs 10.78 crore by 2011-12. This sizable increase in the earmarked fund shows the increase and diversification of the educational and health care service delivery.
- (4) The SVYM H.D.Kote has invested good amount of Capital on education and health care services delivery activities. This may be observed from the Table

5.47. That means the expenditure incurred by SVYM on its activity is related with human resource development activities of the tribal population in the region.

- (5) The SVYM is transparent and efficient in its performance; it has allocated nearly 10 percent of its earmarked funds as depreciation cost in the recent years.

Table 5.48

Assets and Liabilities, Mobilization and Deployment of Funds of Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Saragur, H.D.Kote.

Rs in Lakhs

particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Liabilities	43.77	59.34	118.69	251.13	238.37	277.98	147.28
Total Assets	117.74	1147.81	1249.49	1529.25	1513.66	1662.44	1631.85
Total Funds	1076.64	1088.47	1130.79	1278.11	1275.29	1384.46	1484.56
Source of Funds							
Restricted Funds	866.32	869.82	950.79	1051.76	1063.86	1134.66	1196.37
Designated Funds	160.67	167.23	134.38	132.82	153.93	177.99	207.29
Unrestricted Funds	46.63	51.41	45.61	93.53	57.49	71.79	80.90
Utilization of Funds							
Fixed Assets and capital work	608.14	666.41	818.72	812.68	834.51	811.47	763.34
Investments	371.27	220.14	284.44	364.26	404.39	402.73	570.81
Net Assets	94.22	201.91	27.63	101.17	36.36	170.25	150.41

Source; Consolidated Annual Audit Report of SVYM, Saragur, H.D.Kote, Various Issues.

Table 5.48 shows the trends in assets and liabilities on one hand and mobilization and deployment of funds on the other hand of the SVYM for the period of 2005-06 to 2011-12. The SVYM has showed that it has accountability, transparency managing its finance very efficiently. This is revealed by the rapid growth in the total assets over the total liabilities of the SVYM during 2005-06 to 2011-12. The pattern of utilization of funds by the SVYM shows impressive growth in the volume of fixed assets and capital work investment made and net asset owned by SVYM. On the whole the SVYM H.D.Kote has been managing its finances very efficiently.

Table 5.49**Income and Expenditure Statement of Vivekananda Girijan Kalyan Kendra at B.R.Hills**

Rs in Lakhs

particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Income							
Local General	31.90	40.97	20.30	77.42	265.79	168.27	149.18
GOI MTA	58.42	35.92	104.30	42.02	92.57	99.73	50.86
KVIC and TRC	-	16.95	.30	31.27	36.75	52.13	62.46
Vidya Poshak	-	-	-	-	-	16.72	14.92
Foreign		-	-	13.15	92.53	98.53	5.62
Tezu Branch Income	-	-	-	1.54	2.06	6.59	-
Total	89.32	105.90	140.90	176.30	489.71	441.99	283.06
Expenditure							
Local General	31.90	40.97	20.30	86.16	232.44	168.27	149.18
GOI MTA	58.42	55.85	104.30	58.51	105.50	99.73	50.86
KVIC and TRC		16.95	.30	25.67	33.61	52.13	62.46
Vidya Poshak		-	-	-	-	16.72	14.92
Foreign		-	-	4.92	84.49	98.53	5.62
Tezu Expenditure		-	-	1.03	2.13	6.59	-
Total	89.32	113.77	140.90	176.30	489.71	441.99	283.06

Source: Consolidated Annual Audit Report of VGKK, B.R. Hills, Various Years.

Table 5.49 shows the income and expenditure of the Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills for the period of 2005-06 to 2011-12. A quick glance at the Table 5.54 shows that the finance of the VGKK at B.R. Hills is smaller than the SVYM at H.D.Kote. The VGKK receives both government grants in aid and foreign donations. The foreign donation is obtained since 2008-09 by the VGKK at B.R. Hills. Perhaps this indicates the lack of initiatives on the part of the VGKK to mobilize from the foreign donors though it is more widely known at national and international level as an efficient NGO.

The VGKK sometimes resorted to finance for its activity through the bank loan, it is able to obtain bank loan since it has good amount of assets in the form of land, buildings and other fixtures and accessories in schools and hospital and Gorukan Bavana and others. The Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (GOI, MTA) related expenditure is higher than the expenditure on the other development

programmes implemented by the VGKK. The GOI, MTA expenditure is related to educational and health program implemented by VGKK.

Table 5.50

Assets and Liabilities, Mobilization and Deployment of Funds of Vivekananda Girijan Kalyan Kendra B.R. Hills.

Rs in Lakhs

particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Liabilities							
General Capital Service	7.50	343.40	327.47	332.84	359.48	583.83	590.31
Specified Fund		5.81	5.89	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
Loans Repayable	7.79	9.54	9.15	9.15	39.50	167.88	93.49
Current Liabilities	-	-	13.97	21.70	21.60	-	112.57
Advances							
Grant Utilized	-	-	.27	5.33	83.97	10.33	1.55
Work Advances	-	-	9.15	37.53	15.21	-	.66
Rent Advances	-	-	-	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Total	15.29	358.76	356.67	413.99	527.20	769.46	806.01
Assets							
Fixed Assets	7.77	264.60	259.11	298.62	329.95	692.43	674.00
Investments	-	47.16	42.12	38.00	78.26	38.26	83.85
Current Asset and Advances	7.79	2.07	6.99	2.63	12.28	50.63	.24
Grant Receivables	-	39.82	23.12	60.32	52.12	17.48	35.00
Deposits	-	.65	.86	1.41	.92	.31	.31
TDS Receivable	-	.77	1.16	.75	.20	.20	.91
Excess of Expenditure Over Income	-	-	-	4.88	-	-	1.04
Cash on Hand with Banks	-	3.69	23.31	12.25	53.43	71.40	10.63
	15.56	358.76	356.67	413.19	527.20	769.46	806.01

Source; Consolidated Annual Audit Report of VGKK, B.R. Hills, Various Years.

Table 5.50 shows the trends in growth in assets and liabilities on one hand and mobilization and deployed of funds on the other hand by the VGKK at B.R. Hills for the period of 2005-06 to 2011-12. It may be observed that there is phenomenal increase in general capital service and loan repayable by the VGKK during the period of 2005-06 to 2011-12.

There is a substantial increase fixed asset and investments of the VGKK during the period of 2005-2012. In this period there is a sizable growth in the capital

stock of the VGKK as a NGO. However the VGKK has also been trouble by sizable fund arrears on account of grants receivable.

On the whole the finance and the development administration of the VGKK is highly transparent and efficient. The VGKK at B.R. Hills enjoys higher degree autonomy and has shown greater wisdom in serving the cause of tribal development/empowerment in Chamarajanagara district.

5.6 Role of NGOs in Tribal Development: An Analysis of the Perceptions of the Tribal Households and Tribal Welfare Associations

An attempt has been made to explain the perception of sample tribal households regarding relevant organizations for tribal development in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. Nearly 74 percent of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 31 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district have expressed the view that the government has suitable means for accessing institutional services for the benefit of the tribes. The entire sample of Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba sample tribal households and 63 percent of the sample Soliga tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 22 percent of Yarava, 45 percent of the Soliga, 24 percent of the Kadukuruba and 42 percent of the Jenukuruba sample households have considered government as a better organization to obtain institutional services.

Whereas 13 percent of the Soliga in Chamarajanagara district and 18 percent of the total sample tribal households (all the four tribes) have viewed NGOs are more reliable and easily accessible organizations to obtain institutional services like bank credit benefits under the different development schemes.

Further 17 percent of the total sample tribal households from Chamarajanagara district and 51 percent of the total sample tribal households in Mysore district have preferred both government as well as NGOs as the case may be to access the institutional services. These groups of sample tribal households are not able to perceive the difference in the role played by the government and nongovernment organizations in formulation and implementation of the tribal development programmes.

The researcher has tried to explore the frequency of visits by the field staff/ volunteers of the NGOs into the tribal Hodies/Podus. It was found that 29 percent of the Soliga households in Chamarajanagara district, 57 percent of the Jenukuruba, 43 percent of the Kadukuruba and 28 percent of the Yarava tribal households in Mysore district out of their respective total samples have reported that the NGOs field staff visit weekly once to their Hodies/Podus for the purpose of evaluation and supervision of the working of the tribal development schemes.

Secondly the entire selected sample households of Jenukururba and Kadukuruba, 61 percent of the selected Soliga sample households in Chamarajanagara districts, whereas 43 percent of the Jenukuruba, 57 percent of the Kadukuruba, 100 percent of the Soliga and 72 percent of the Yarava selected sample households reported that the field staff of the NGOs visits once in a fifteen days. Both the heads of the tribal households and field officers of the NGOs have commonly agreed on the frequent visit to tribal Hodies/ Podus as a necessary condition to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness to implement tribal development schemes.

We have made an attempt to explore the perception of the tribal households about the relevant institutions for promoting tribal development; 86 percent of the sample tribal households of the 160 sample in Chamarajanagara district have expressed the view that both the NGOs, government and LAMPS are essential for promoting tribal development., whereas 22 percent of the 190 sample tribal households in Mysore district have also expressed a similar view. The tribal households have found the relative usefulness of the State agencies as well as NGOs including LAMPS in serving them.

Some of the tribal households, tribal leaders and NGOs promoters as well as field officers have expressed the view that the role of government is essential to deal with tribal rehabilitation programmes, sanctioned and issue of land title deeds. Whereas NGOs are highly efficient and viable organizations for effective delivery of educational and health care services and LAMPS are usefull for marketing MFPS as well as agriculture produces produced by the tribes.

The researcher has attempted an opinion survey about the performance and effectiveness of the services delivery by the NGOs working in their geographical

areas. There is mixed opinion on the part of the four case study tribes about the working of the NGOs in the region.

- (1) Totally among all the tribes 40 percent of the total sample tribal households in Mysore district and 45 percent of the total tribal households in Chamarajanagara district have expressed dissatisfaction about the performance of the NGOs. This opinion refers directly to working of the NGOs namely VGKK at .B.R. Hills Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara district and SVYM working in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district. This opinion seems to be subjective and bias on one hand and also based on incomplete information about the working of the NGOs. Most of this, dissatisfied tribal households to doubt the integrity of the NGOs on spending the government grants.
- (2) Nearly 17 percent of the sample tribal households in Chamarajanagara district and 10 percent of the sample tribal households in Mysore district of the total tribal sample households of 160 and 190 respectively considered the working NGOs as 'Very good'. This observation applies to NGOs like VGKK and SVYM.
- (3) 38 percent of the selected sample tribal households (Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba and Soliga) in Chamarajanagara district and 50 percent of the sample tribal households (all the four tribes) in Mysore district have expressed their satisfaction about the mode of service delivered by the NGOs namely VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM at H.D.Kote.
- (4) A small percentage of sample tribal households that is 15 percent in Chamarajanagara district and 51 percent of the tribal households in Mysore district have said that the NGOs working in the region do consult them while designing, finalizing and implementing the tribal development schemes. It was found that the tribal people in general do not understand the meaning and significance of the consultation lobbying and advocacy procedures essential for promoting a tribal people's movement or participatory development or to uphold their right to development or empowerment.

Working of Tribal Welfare Associations:

During the last three decades (1980-2010) on account of various macro and micro level socio-Economic and politico cultural changes the tribal's were able to organize themselves and establish their own social organization. They are called tribal welfare Societies/Association. The researcher have tried to collect the opinions of the office barers of the tribal welfare association about

- (a) The problems of tribal development / empowerment
- (b) The role of NGOs in addressing the tribal development/empowerment problems.

Thus the researcher has used a short questionnaire to interview the president/secretary of the tribal welfare association or society. This brief and quick survey was under taken in the month of Jun-July 2012. The following tribal welfare Societies or associations were interviewed.

1. Budakattu Krushika Sanga, H.D.Kote
2. Girijana Kalyana Sanga, Gundlupet
3. District Girijana Abiruddi Sanga Hospodu, B.R Hills
4. Taluk Girijana Kalyana Sanga, Gundlupet
5. Budakattu Abiruddi Sanga Dodda Madana Halli, H.D.Kote
6. Budakattu Kshemabiruddi Sanga, Kollegal
7. Budakattu Krushikar sanga, Hunsur
8. Vanvasi Mahila Sanga, Hunsur
9. Taluk Soligar Kshemabiruddi Sanga, Kollegal.
10. Budakattu Hakku Samrakshana Samiti, Hunsur

Our sample of tribal welfare Association includes one district level unit, seven taluk level units and two Hadi/podu level units.

The tribal welfare associations are drawn from Hunsur taluk (3) H.D. Kote taluk (2) of the Mysore district and Gundlpet taluk (2) Yallandur taluk (1) and kollegal taluk (2) of the Chamarajanagara district.

The working of 10 samples tribal welfare association has the following common objectives.

1. The tribal welfare associations supervise the implementation process of the forest Right Act. 2006 and rule 2008 and identified the problems if any;

2. Creating awareness and sensitise the tribal population about the type, nature of benefits and terms and conditions to avail the benefits under the tribal welfare programmes of the government and NGOs;
3. To educate and advice about the need and significance of proper utilization of government, as well as NGOs programmes for tribal development / empowerment;
4. To extend the support periodically to organize the health camps and awareness rising programme in tribal Hadies and Podus;
5. To organize tribal agitations or protest movement to fight against tribal exploitation and deprivations caused by others;

In the sample tribal welfare association depending on the tribal population composition of Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Yarava and Soligas are represented. In case of tribal welfare association of kollegal and Yallandur Soligas are represented. Where as in Hunsur and H.D Kote taluk Jenukurub, Kadukuruba and Yarava tribes are represented. Some of the important characteristics features revealed in the opinion survey from the working of tribal welfare association reveals the following.

1. All the 10 tribal welfare association have expressed the view that both the government and NGOs have an useful role in different aspects or activities of the tribal development / empowerment process.
2. Nearly 8 out of 10 tribal welfare associations have viewed that they are aware of the problems and complexities of tribal development. Thus they have advocated a more enhance role for government and NGO in tribal development. The representatives of five tribal welfare associations have pleaded for more financed resource association and better comprehensive planning for tribal development.
3. All the 10 tribal welfare association has criticized about delay and corrupt beaurocretic practices.
4. All the 10 sample welfare association office barers have expressed their total displeasure and dissatisfaction about not involving tribal people in planning and implementation of tribal development programme by the state as well as NGOs.
5. 8 out of 10 sample tribal welfare association are of the opinion that public protects are highly usefully in lobbying for final solutions to the tribal

problems. The public protests representatives have argued that it will be very helpful in building pressures on local and regional politician to solve the tribal problems.

6. Only 3 out of 10 selected sample tribal welfare associations said that the NGOs serving them are honest and prompt. They also said that they are participating in the tribal development programmes implemented by the NGOs.
7. A Majority of the tribal welfare association (8 out of 10) have agreed that it is beneficial and ethical to co-operate with the NGOs working for their betterment in their region. Such a view was expressed by tribal leaders of the Hunsur and H.D. Kote taluk of the Mysore dist. And of the Gundlupet, Yalandur and Kollegal taluk of and chamaganagara district.
8. About 8 out of 10 of and tribal welfare association have said that they are aware of grants in aid provided to the NGOs by the State in India and also about the foreign donations. A few office barers of the tribal welfare association have also expressed their anxiety about how to make the existing NGOs self relevant in the matter of financial resources. On the whole it was found that the tribal welfare associations are working in co-operation with VGKK at B.R. Hills, SVYM at H.D. Kote and DEED at Hunsur taluk till now. The tribal leaders in general have not thought of their own separate NGO for the purpose of promoting tribal empowerment /development. A large number of tribal men and women are unaware of the right to participate in the activities of the NGOs.

Reason for Financial Exclusion among the Tribes; The tribal people in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts like elsewhere suffer from financial exclusion problem. Only about 7 percent of Jenukuruba, 21 percent of Kadukuruba and 11 percent of Soliga sample tribal households possess saving accounts in credit co-operative societies as well as public sector banks in Chamarajanagara district. Whereas in Mysore district 20 percent of the Jenukuruba 29 percent of the Kadukuruba, 27 percent of Soliga and 42 percent of Yarava sample tribal households have purchased savings accounts in the public sector banks, most of them have started savings bank accounts in after 2008-09. This is partly on account of need for enrolling as a member of the SHGs or to obtain bank loans. Nearly about 3 percent of the

sample tribal households (Soliga) in Chamarajanagara district and 7 percent of all the four sample tribal households together have enrolled as a member of agriculture credit co-operative societies (excluding LAMPS) in Mysore district. That means the tribal memberships in credit co-operative society is low, since nearly 50 percent of the sample tribal households do not possess land title deeds.

The factors like ignorance, illiteracy, absence of self employment opportunities together contributed to the financial exclusion of the tribal population so far. There is no demand for bank loans and other financial services on the part of the Jenukuruba, kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes living in the case study area. This is an important obstacle for tribal economic empowerment.

5.7 Implementation of the Forest Right Act-2006 and Rule 2008 in the Case Study Region

Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which is being administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeking to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded, was notified for operation with effect from 31.12.2007. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Act were notified on 1.1.2008.

As per the Act and the Rules notified there under, the responsibility for recognition and vesting of forest rights and distribution of land rights rests with the State/UT Governments. After operationalisation of the Act and notification of the Rules, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had addressed the State/UT Governments on 11.1.2008 to initiate necessary action for implementing the Act, as per a time-bound schedule. Subsequently, actionable points along with the timelines were also forwarded to all the States/UTs for implementation of the Act. They were directed to take all necessary steps to create awareness about the objectives, provisions and procedures of the Act and the Rules amongst the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers and the concerned authorities under the Act. They were advised to ensure translation and publication of the Act and the rules in all the regional languages and arrange their distribution to all Gram Sabhas, Forest Rights

Committees and all departments of the Government including Panchayath Raj, Rural Development, Tribal and Social Welfare and Forest Departments, and to undertake the orientation of officials, civilian representatives and Non-Government Organizations in the State, who can then be called upon to assist as resource persons in the awareness programmes, etc.

As a result of the efforts made more than 31.68 lakh claims filed, more than 12.46 lakh titles have been distributed as on 31.12.2011. More than 17 thousand titles were ready for distribution. A total number of 27, 16,349 claims have been disposed of, which is 85.73% of the total claims received. As per the information available from 14 States, the extent of forest land for which 12, 33,316 titles have been distributed, is 16, 49,378.42 hectare. (40, 73,964.71 Acres). (GOI 2011-12, PP, 1-2)

The purpose of the present study is however not to evaluate the implementation process of the National Forest Right Act 2006 and Rule 2008. Because, the present study mainly deals with the role of NGOs in tribal development/development, it is not essential to evaluate the National Forest Right Act. But the researcher believes that without solving the problem of land rights of the tribes the tribal economic development requirement become incomplete. Thus the present study emphasises that the Central and State government give more priority and importance to the distribution of land to the tribals and conferring the land right on them. Such policy measures alone can ensure the access to agriculture credit by the tribals from agriculture credit co-operatives and public sector banks.

In general, NGOs do not wish to take up land issues of the tribals since they involve in conflicts between them and the State government. A few members of the field staff of the leading NGOs working in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts have expressed the view that they would search for a safe source of intervention like education, health care, biodiversity conservation, and provision of nutritional food etc, in the tribal areas. Thus except the DEED working in Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district none of the other NGOs in two district have tried to enter in tribal land issue. The DEED has reported that it has financed the tribal protest movement seeking land allocation and land title deeds through their own internal funds.

In Karnataka the district administration has received 1,62,874 (including 2773 community right applications)applications for seeking land allocation under the Forest Right Act of 2006 and Rule 2008. So far 1, 48,411 applications are disposed which is 91 percent of the total application received. As per the information available

6393 individual land rights and one community right have been issued. In other words they are issued land title deeds which consist of the 3.87 percent of total land rights claimed. This is a dismally low performance in land distribution programme for tribal in Karnataka. Totally 8,329.70 acres of cultivable land is distributed for 6394 tribal applicants. That means an average each tribal applicant has received 1.30 acres of agriculture land under the Forest Right Act of 2006 and Rule 2008.

Table 5.51
Implementation of National Forest Right Act 2006 and Rule 2008 in
Chamarajanagara and Mysore Districts (upto January 2011)

In Numbers

Taluks	Number of Hadies/ Podus	Number of Households	Total tribal Population	Application Received	Applications Rejected	Land Rights Issued	Total land Distributed (In acres)	Average land size (In acres)
Mysore district								
H.D.Kote	114	4841	23880	3632	2976	655	117.37	0.17
Hunsur	51	2916	14580	1311	1311	00	00	00
Nanjanagud	05	247	1235	266	266	00	00	00
Periyapatna	30	1201	6005	179	17	162	74.30	0.45
Mysore Total	201	9309	46218	5387	4570	817	187.27	0.22
Chamarajanagara district								
C.R.Nagara	24	1052	5921	564	155	409	489	1.19
Yallandur	10	462	1757	485	388	97	130	1.34
Kollegala	80	3176	19506	949	85	864	1557.13	1.80
Gundulpet	29	1048	4119	18	-	18	29.33	1.62
C.R.Nagara Total	143	5738	31303	2016	628	1388	2203.15	1.58
Two District Total	344	15047	77521	7403	5198	2205	2393.39	0.85

Source: GOK, Directorate of Integrated Tribal Development Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts.

Table 5.51 shows the land rights claims and land title deeds as well as land distributed in different taluks of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. It may be observed that the highest number of applications seeking land by the tribes in H.D. Kote taluk. However only 655 land applications of the tribes were recognized and remaining application were rejected in this taluk. In Hunsur and Nanjanagud taluk 1311 and 226 land application submitted by the tribes were entirely rejected. In other words the tribal people living in these taluks are unable to obtain land rights, because

they are unable to submit their applications with adequate documentary evidences. Only 17 tribal households' applications are rejected out of 179 who have submitted applications for seeking land rights in Periyapatna taluk, remaining 162 household applications were recognized for issued land title and 74 acres of land was distributed at the end of January 2011. However the average size of land distributed under this programme to tribes is highly negligible. It was 0.017 acres in H.D. Kote taluk and 0.45 in Periyapatna taluk. On the whole in Mysore district, 5387 applications were received of these only 817 (15.16percent) applicants are eligible to get land right with average size of land only 0.22 acres. So the tribal households have obtained very tiny uneconomic land holdings. This meager land ownership by the tribals in Mysore district does not enable them to overcome their poverty cycles.

It may also be observed that there is a modest progress in the recognition of the land right claims and distribution of land for the benefits of tribal in all the taluks of Chamarajanagara district. The highest number of land claims (388) by the tribals was rejected in Yallandur taluk of the Chamarajanagara district at the end of the January 2011. The regions most of the forest land was recently encroached upon by the mainland tribals. Very importantly the average size of the land holdings distributed to the tribal farmers range between 1.19 to 1.80 acres. However the average size of landholdings of the tribal farmers in Chamarajanagara district is 1.58 acre. Totally 68.8 percent of the total land rights seeking households are able to obtain land title deed in this taluk. Therefore comparatively under the National Forest Right Act 2006 and Rule 2008 the Chamarajanagara district tribes have benefited more than the tribes of Mysore district.

Good number of tribal farmers is not able to establish their right over the land they are cultivating. So they are unable to obtain land ownership title deeds from the government. This situation leaves fairly a good number of tribal households without land. The landlessness would make tribals perpetually absolutely poor. Further such landless tribal families are forced to depend on forest for meeting their food and cash income needs.

The delay of proper implementation of National Reserve Forest Right Act 2006 and Rule 2008, imposing the restriction upon the movement of the tribes into the forest and also scope for collecting food and MFPs from the forests.

This is clear from the opinion expressed by our sample tribal households about 176 tribal households in Mysore district and 149 sample tribal households in

Chamarajanagara district have expressed the view that they are constrained by the legal restrictions imposed by the forest department meet.

Table; 5.52

Dependency of Tribals on Forest for Food and MFPs Collection

Households in Numbers

Description	Chamarajanagara District				Mysore District				
	JK	KK	Soliga	otal	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Sample size	28	19	113	160	107	21	22	40	190
Households Depend upon the Forest for Food	-	-	11	11	-	-	01	-	-
Occasionally MFP Collection Households	09	06	77	102	32	01	01	10	44
Tribal Households Complain about Restrictions	25	19	105	149	102	19	20	38	176
Tribal Households Collecting MFPs Despite Restrictions	10	11	63	84	18	04	12	14	48

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher.

Even after imposing the restrictions upon the tribes 48 sample tribal households in Mysore district and 84 sample households in Chamarajanagara district were found collecting food and MFPs from the forest since they do not have alternative sources of livelihood. In view of the inability of tribal households to collect the adequate quantity of food and MFPs to earn regularly modest cash income force them to stay on the hunger and deprivation, poverty and underemployment. This is an important problem of the tribal development/empowerment in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district of Karnataka.

The main obstacles for the effective implementation of National Forest Right Act 2006 Rule 2008 are as under;

- (a) Erotic and disorganized rehabilitation work.
- (b) Administrative delay and indifferences.
- (c) Lack of pressure- political and administrative.
- (d) Illiteracy and ignorance
- (e) Failure of the part of tribals to provide land right records and documents.
- (f) Lack of co-operation and co-ordination among various development departments involved in the implementation of the Forest Right Act.

- (g) The delay in the implementation of Forest Right Act has constrained the economic growth of the tribal households.

Policy Suggestions:

The following suggestions or initiatives may be considered for solving the problems of estrangement of the tribal families from their land and forest.

- (a) It is highly essential that the rehabilitation and reconstruction work will have to be planned and well organized. The rehabilitation programme should provide for civic amenities on one hand for land to undertaking cultivation major dependable sources of livelihood on the other hand. Further this also needs for reexamination of the rehabilitation programmes implemented earlier with a view to tackle the deficiencies and inadequacies if any including the failure to distribute adequate land and land title deed to rehabilitated tribal households.
- (b) The elected peoples representatives and administrators shall be pressurized to deal with problems in plan formulation and implementation for the tribal development. The tribal people in the case study region should organize and educate themselves adequately to agitate for obtaining a better deal from the Central and State governments in matters relating to the tribal development/empowerment.
- (c) The bureaucracy of the different development departments like department of agriculture, tribal development co-operation, public distribution system, and housing should be sensitized about the problems of tribal development/empowerment. This could be done through a better co-ordination and co-operation between the officers and the support staff of the different government departments and agencies dealing with tribal development.
- (d) The state should adopt enabling environment to create and use reliable land documents benefiting the tribal people. The important evidence for this is the tribal living in the region for many centuries. Village committees should be constituted for the purpose of obtaining land and land title deeds.

To resolve the problems of the tribal development/empowerment, it is necessary that the government, NGOs and the private sector shall participate in formulation and implementation of tribal development/empowerment programmes. This is important to note that if the conflicts between the man and nature are resolved without damaging the interest of the either players, then it will be possible to involve

the tribal people in the forest protection, the conservation, and development of the biodiversity in the hinterland of the tribal areas.

5.8 Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) and Economic Development of Tribes

Co-operatives are also viewed as one type of Non-Governmental Organizations. Among the various NGOs the co-operatives are major type of people's organizations for the betterment and welfare of the tribal people. Co-operation is an economic system which has been considered to be the best instrument to ameliorate (improve) the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the community. Co-operative form of organization has been the most suitable agency to bring about a radical change in the conditions of the tribal community. Tribes were being exploited by money lenders, middlemen and traders for a very long period, owing to insufficient arrangement for credit for marketing of agriculture and minor forest produce in the tribal areas. It was natural that tribals would fall into the clutches of this exploiting agencies a lot. It was, therefore, necessary that the tribals were to be saved from middlemen, usurers, money-lenders of avaricious traders. Tribes had to be ensured a fair price for their agriculture and minor forest produce. Large Sized Adivasis Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) were visualized as a vehicle of tribal development.

The main objectives of LAMPS are;

1. Liberalizing the tribes from the clutches of money lenders through the supply of credit.
2. Purchase of the surplus agricultural products and minor forest produce from tribes.
3. Supply of essential commodities and agriculture inputs to tribal people.
4. Promotion of subsidy-cum-loan, production scheme in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, forestry, cottage and village industries.

The LAMPS is a bigger society especially designed for the tribal regions. These bigger units are formed by assimilating all the scattered varieties of primary

credit, consumer and other co-operative societies working in the area of the block or market place under the tribal development project.

As shifting cultivation and hunting were banned and the tribes got pushed into a monetized exchange economy, their dependence on minor forest products for income increased even as their access to forests declined.

Table 5.53

Establishment, Area Coverage and Trends in Membership of LAMPS in the Study Area

Name of the LAMPS	Year of Establishment	Area of Operation (Taluk)	Membership					
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
LAMPS Hunsur	24-03-1971	Hunsur, Periyapatna	6431	7697	7697	7691	7691	7691
LAMPS H.D. Kote	30-12-1965	H.D. Kote	7202	7202	8000	7202	7202	7202
LAMPS Chamarajanagara	20-11-1978	Chamarajanagara	1641	2041	2041	1961	2841	2049
LAMPS Hanur	04-12-1982	Kollegal	3556	3556	4179	4069	4179	3723
LAMPS Gundlupet	04-08-1982	Gundlupet	1703	1830	3934	1703	3934	3934
LAMPS B.R. Hills	17-03-1967	Yellandur	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766

Source: Annual Reports of Karnataka LAMPS Federation, Mysore various Issues.

The Table 5.53 shows that the year of establishment, area covered and trends in growth rate memberships of the LAMPS working in the study area. The first and very old LAMPS was established at H.D.Kote(1965) in the study area and in Karnataka also and followed by B.R.Hills(1967) and Hunsur(1971) and Chamarajanagara,(1978) Hanur(1982) and Gundlupet(1982) LAMPS. Totally six LAMPS are working in the study area with one taluk area as its jurisdiction for the economic development of the tribes. Of these, four LAMPS are situated in Chamarajanagara district covered in each one taluk of the Chamarajanagara district whereas in Mysore district only two LAMPS operate in three taluks. Total number of tribal membership of the LAMPS in the H.D.Kote and B.R. Hills are stagnant from 2005-06 to 2010-11 other four LAMPS have registered increasing growth rate in their memberships and Gundlupet LAMPS has highest growth in enrolling the memberships. Only Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes are enrolled as members in the LAMPS of the study area.

The following factors are responsible for geographical or inter LAMPS variation in the co-operative membership of the tribes.

1. This is partly because in case of the LAMPS at Hunsur the total membership is sizable because it covers the tribal population of two taluks namely Hunsur and Periapattana taluk of Mysore district. Whereas the LAMPS of H.D.Kote being the oldest tribal society has the highest number of tribal members. This is because the percentage of case study tribal population is also highest among all the taluks of the study region. There is a gradual increase in the total membership of the remaining four LAMPS in the study area on account of the recent awareness of the LAMPS among the tribes. Further it may also be noted that the tribal population is relatively smaller in the three taluks namely Gundlupet, Yallandur and Chamarajanagara and in Kollegal taluk, the Soliga tribe is highest in the size of population of the Chamarajanagara district.
2. Another important social characteristic of tribal membership of LAMPS is that in Yallandur, Kollegal and Chamarajanagara almost all the members belong to Soliga tribe only. But in Gundlupet taluk Jenukuruba, kadukuruba and Soliga tribes are the members of the LAMPS. In case of Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluks of Mysore district all the four case study tribes' have received the membership of LAMPS.
3. Given the inter taluk variation in the tribal population there is a pressure on the tribal adults to earn a livelihood by collecting and selling MFPs since they do not have any other lucrative occupation and it is also traditional job of the four case study tribes. Thus with more awareness about the LAMPS the total tribal membership of the LAMPS has increased considerably during the period of 2005-06 to 2010-11. It was learnt through the interview with the president and secretaries of LAMPS that the tribal people were earlier under the economic influences and control of the forest contractors through money lending, selling liquor and purchasing MFPs at a little higher price where dissuading tribal people from becoming the members of LAMPS. This tendency is weakened by the useful working of the LAMPS and weekly cash payment made and higher price offered to MFPs even by the LAMPS encouraged them to become the members of LAMPS and discontinue the practice of the private sale of MFP to the forest contractors.

Important activities have been undertaken by the LAMPS. It is procurement and a sale of minor forest produces. They are engaged in other activities also, such as distribution of essential commodities under public distribution system, sale of

consumer articles and agricultural inputs and supply of food grains and consumer articles to hostels. A few LAMPS have embraced banking activity also. All the LAMPS in the study area are operating two to three PDS shops in respective tribal areas. All the LAMPS provide the medium term loan to tribal members during the year 2004 with 50 percent subsidy. But the repayment of this loan not exceeded even 45 percent of the loan amount dispersed by all six LAMPS.

The collection and sales of minor forest products such as honey, tender leaves, amla fruits, soap nut, lichen, tree gums, tree mass etc, had been a subsidiary occupation of tribal communities right from the Pre-British period. At present the Soliga in Chamarajanagara district and Jenukuruba in Mysore district are collecting the highest volume of MFPs. The tribes in the Hadies namely Penjahally, Metikuppe, and Balle of H.D.Kote taluk and Veeranahosahally, Kolavige and Aladakatte Hadies of Hunsur taluk of Mysore district, and also in Kanneri, Muneswarakaloni, Gombegallu keredimba, Nallikatra and Havinamoole Podus of Kollegal Taluk and Adinakanivi, Karemala, and Melukamenahally of Gundlupet taluka, Hosapodu, bangle podu of Yallandur taluk of Chamarajanagara district are collecting more MFPs.

Table 5.54
Membership of LAMPS from the Sample Households
In Percentage

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Household Membership of LAMPS	36	58	56	52	17	19	54	35	25
Training for Collection of MFP	100	100	74	87	60	100	33	44	46
Training by Government (ITDP)	00	10	00	05	10	10	10	00	10
Training by LAMPS	100	90	70	70	77	90	90	100	77
Training by NGOs	00	00	30	20	13	00	00	00	13

Source: Calculated from the Primary Data

The Table 5.54 shows the percentage of the membership obtained out 350 sample tribal households and training imparted to the tribal population in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in collection of MFPs and sales. In this regard the government has done more stupendous work than the NGOs like VGKK and SVYM and other working in the region. The training for MFPs collection by the tribes has not

attracted the attention of the NGOs. This is probably because the training for MFPs collection by the tribes has not included under the eligibility list for receiving grant in aid.

Table 5.55

Sales of MFP by LAMPS Co-Operative Federation of Karnataka.

Rs. in Lakhs

Name of the Product	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Honey	1,93,835	2,82,974	3,24,593	2,46,66	5,68,409
Soap nut powder	50,627	75,979	77,118	77,075	88,645
Tender leaves powder	9,860	15,300	15,765	16,350	23,970
Lichen	4,950	12,950	9,450	8,580	15,405
Amla fruits	3,770	6,940	4,160	4,660	5,890
Tree Moss	250	2,165	300	-	-
TOTAL	2,63,292	3,96,308	4,31,386	3,53,131	7,12,789

Source: Annual Report of Karnataka LAMPS Federation.

The Table 5.55 shows the trends in MFPs sales by the LAMPS federation of Karnataka during 2005-06 to 2009-10. The sale of honey is increasing every year and it is the largest product of sale. Tree mass is the product next in the sale. The total sale of MFPs during the period has increased around three times. The MFPs are sold directly to contractors who is the highest bidder in the particular LAMPS or whatever the price which is fixed by the LAMPS.

Table 5.56

Collection and Sales of Minor Forest Produce of LAMPS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Name of Lamps	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Collection	Sales	Collection	Sales	Collection	Sales	Collection	Sales	Collection	Sales
Lamps Chamarajanagar	21.7	28.8	-	8.21	-	-	-	-	3.75	6.00
Lamps Hanur	19.7	35.3	20.1	39.6	16.3	27.7	12.6	18.3	-	-
Lamps Gundlupet	16.2	29.2	19.2	26.0	8.42	9.20	4.27	10.5	4.45	6.70
Lamps B.R.Hills	13.9	20.8	1.1	9.60	-	-	-	-	2.10	3.50
Lamps Hunsur	2.2	0.3	5.0	10.3	2.11	3.07	3.11	4.00	6.50	8.40
Lamps H.D.Kote	7.18	4.13	0.10	07.5	6.78	9.69	3.76	5.64	6.15	5.42

Source: Annual Report of Karnataka Lamps Federation, Mysore, various issues.

Table 5.56 shows the collection and sales of MFPs by the LAMPS of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts during the period of 2005-06 to 2009-10. The collection and sale of MFPs of all the LAMPS are increasing with fluctuations in every year. Collection of M.F.P. value is less than that of the value of sales, because the purchasing price of MFP from tribes is lower than that of the sales price. So it indicates that spread of the MFP price is high. The sales price fixation of MFP tends to vary from LAMPS to LAMPS. Among six LAMPS in the study area Hunsur LAMPS has highest collection and sales value and B.R. Hills LAMPS has least value during 2009-10.

It may be observed from the Table 5.48 that there is inter LAMPS variation in the collection as well as sales of the MFPs in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. The data for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10 shows the following trends;

1. There is a year to year fluctuation in the value of the MFPs collection by the tribal people in both Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts during the 2005-06 to 2009-10. This is partly because of the implementation of Forest Right Act 2006 which had abolished the forest dweller movement within the forest, the right to collect the MFPs. However the right to collect the MFPs by the forest dwellers was restored back in the Forest Act 2006 and Rule 2008. But still the forest officials are not allowing the tribals to collect MFPs as a right;
2. The news papers report states that there is an illegal co-operation and understanding between the local police, forest department officials and forest contractors in collecting MFPs. The traders from Tamil Nadu and Kerala are used to visit the tribal areas of Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts especially H.D.Kote and Gundlupet areas to purchase MFPs directly.
3. In the recent past it was also reported that many tribal persons take MFPs on head loads and mini Lorries to the border areas of the Tamil Nadu and Kerala to sell MFPs to private traders at high price.

Table 5.57
Business Performance of LAMPS 2007 to 2010

Rs in Lakhs

Name of the LAMPS	Share Capital Members + Government			Working Capital			Business Transaction M.F.P & Other business			+ Profit / - Loss			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Hunsur	20.73	20.78	20.78	21.00	13.68	13.68	6.55	7.87	11.66	-1.58	0.15	0.50	1.0
H.D. Kote	14.46	14.29	12.11	15.00	20.64	15.00	49.20	5.64	5.42	-0.20	-	-	-
Chamarajanagar	12.73	14.73	12.42	43.00	80.00	92.00	6.30	6.70	12.00	4.64	-1.65	0.58	0.38
Hanur	16.50	17.13	-	19.00	30.29	-	27.77	18.33	-	8.00	3.00	-	0.32
Gundlupet	13.92	15.97	15.65	28.37	16.70	21.00	12.57	14.65	12.80	-4.10	-0.37	1.15	0.50
B.R. Hills	21.06	21.06	21.24	21.00	30.29	33.00	22.56	30.87	38.35	-0.50	-1.20	0.20	0.10

Source: Annual Reports of Karnataka LAMPS Federation, Mysore Various Issues.

The Table 5.57 shows that the trends in share capital, working capital and business transaction of the LAMPS of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. No doubt that the above LAMPS in some years are under financial loss, but totally rate of profit and loss of all the LAMPS is fluctuating. And the share capital of LAMPS contributed by the members and government and working capital is carried forward from the share capital and profit of the early years. Business transaction includes minor forest products and other business activities. Out of working capital after the business transaction the remaining capital is given as a loan to LAMPS members. Total business transactions and working capital of LAMPS are fluctuating during the period 2007-2010. During the year of 2010-11 B.R. Hills LAMPS earned the profit of Rs 10,000. And it has distributed the profits to its members two times during the above period. The LAMPS of Hunsur has earned the highest profit during the year 2010-11.

The main areas of impacts of LAMPS on the tribal community in the study areas are –

1. Minor Forest Products collections and sales is the basic occupation of tribal community. So, the tribal co-operative (LAMPS) is the basic and important agency of the minor forest products (MFPs)
2. LAMPS are creating the job opportunities to the tribal community. So, it is helping to reduce seasonal unemployment of the tribes.

3. LAMPS are helping to generate income for the tribal groups through the sales of MFPs.
4. LAMPS are upholding the co-operation principle which is the traditional principle of tribal community.
5. LAMPS are the basic institutions to tribal community for democratic participation and communication. It is a stage between the tribal community and civil society.

The major problems identified by the researcher in operating geographical area of the LAMPS in both the districts are as follows;

1. Lack of the basic education and basic co-operative education in the tribal community.
2. There is also Co-operative administrative staff engaged in corrupt practices, inefficiency including lack of co-operative education among the staff of the LAMPS.
3. Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 and restrictions, threats and corruptions by the forest officials to enter into the forest for the collection of MFPs act as obstacles to the tribal community. The Forest Right Act of 2006 and Rule 2008 are not implemented completely even at present. This is one of the major problems to collect MFPs and inturn for the development of LAMPS.
4. More spread on the price of MFPs which is collected by the tribes. That means there is a big gap between the purchasing price from the tribes and sales price to contractors through the LAMPS.
5. Due to Wild Life Act of 1972, MFPs collection is declining. To compensate this business the LAMPS are not undertaking multi business activities. Most of the LAMPS only depend on MFPs business and distribution of food grains to tribes under the system of PDS.
6. The MFPs business and the profit of the LAMPS are not increasing in quantitative terms;

To strengthen the LAMPS in the study area, the following measures are very urgently needed.

1. Formal education, especially the co-operative education has to be provided to the Tribes which is very essential to their creative participation.

2. Co-operative administrative improvement is necessary to restrict and eliminate the corruptions, inefficiency, red tape and nepotism.
3. The right to collect and market minor forest produce should be upheld. This is done by the Forest Rights Act of 2006 and Rule 2008. So far, however, the attitude of the forest officials towards this has not changed drastically.
4. The NGOs and local tribal organizations shall take initiative to protect the tribal right to collect MFPs which is their main stay of livelihood.
5. Spread of price should be reduced in favorable terms to ensure Justice to the Tribal Community.
6. LAMPS should undertake multi business activities with MFPs business and it should provide short term and medium term agricultural loans to tribal community.

On the whole, by giving the basic especially the formal education to the tribal people, by removing corruption, bribe and other negative aspects from the LAMPS, the LAMPS could be very useful organizations for tribal development with the democratic framework.

5.9 Conclusion

The foregoing analysis has dealt with the various aspects of economic life of the Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes living in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. This part of an empirical study is based on the primary data collected from 350 sample tribal households. Further we have also examined the role of NGOs in particular, Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills, in Chamarajanagara district and Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement Saragur, H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district. The working of these two NGOs have been analyzed based on the annual administrative reports and other periodic publications on one hand and personal interviews conducted by the researcher with some of field staff and promoters of these two NGOs. However questions about the usefulness of the programme implemented by VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM H.D.Kote were also asked to the heads of the tribal families interviewed. Their responses were analyzed and appropriately used in the chapter-V.

Some of the major conclusions that emerged from the above analysis made briefly stated as under;

- (a) The case study tribal families are at crossroads economically, socially and culturally. This study has examined in detail the economic transformation of the case study tribes in the two case study districts. Such an analysis shows both the protective and empowerment role played by the State in the life of the tribal people. The economic transformations of the tribes, a barter economy to a modern exchange economy is old by 50 years only. By now all the tribal households in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts are using money as media of exchange between themselves and also in case of economic exchange (trade and labour exchange) between themselves and non tribal people of the mainland.
- (b) An important major change in the life of the tribal people has been taking place in terms of their shifting from National Reserve Forest areas of Bandipur, Nagarahole, and B.R. Hills range into nearby rehabilitation and resettlement centers. This is on account of the implementation of the National Forest Policy of 19 and Wild Life Protection Act of 1972. The process of the shifting over the tribes has been taking place between 1972 and 2012. The planning and development work relating to the tribal rehabilitation and resettlement is not well designed neither comprehensive nor tribal friendly always. Therefore a large number of rehabilitation and resettlement colonies suffer from , improper plans and locattion, lack of civic amenities on one hand and shortage of cultivable land with title deeds for all the shifted tribal families on the other hand.
- (c) Nearly 60 percent in Chamarajanagara district and 63 percent of the tribal households in Mysore district do not possess land although they are shifted during the 1980's and 1990's. The landlessness among the tribes in the case study districts is growing and leading to more casualization of labour. Thus the tribal labourers sometimes search for wage work in immediate hinterland of their rehabilitation colonies and sometimes migrate to neighboring plantation regions for search of wage employment. During the period of migration for wage work the children of the migrant families do drop out from

the education or unable to get the primary education. Further during migrating for wage work they do not get any social security benefits.

- d) This study also reveals that the Kadukuruba and Yarava farmers have emerged as relatively more efficient cultivators than Jenukuruba and Soliga tribes. The Jenukuruba are not able to concentrate more on production of agriculture, because they still continue to be dependent on collection and sales of honey and other MFPs. However, the Soliga tribal farmers are lagging behind in learning the operation of the settled agriculture, but they seem to be doing good dairying and unfortunately there is no proper programme to educate and train tribal farmers in modern agriculture either by State government or by the NGOs working in the region. The VGKK, SVYM, BAIF and DEED and other NGOs have played a marginal role in imparting vocational training in modern agriculture and animal husbandry to the tribal people. The VGKK and DEED have tried to devise and implement watershed development programmes and promoting tribal awareness about administrative procedures to obtain land records and imparting to tribal men and women to collect and process MFPs and sell them to LAMPS. The tribal farmers have not entered the branches of public sector financial institutions in the region both supply side and demand side constraints are cited as factors responsible for the widespread financial exclusion among the tribal households in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts.
- e) There are over 12 NGOs working for the tribal empowerment and welfare in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Some of them like VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM at H.D. Kote, DEED at Hunsur are in the service of tribal people for over nearly 30 years. These NGOs are fairly big in terms of the development functionaries, administrative support staff, professional practitioners of the medicine, nursing and social work, financial resources and geographical coverage of their developmental and social welfare activities. Whereas there are also some very small and tiny NGOS like Nisarga Foundation, Parivartana, LIFT, DUDI etc, addressing one or two major tribal welfare problems like lack of awareness about government programmes and modes of the participation in the government and development agencies, charitable sponsored welfare schemes etc,. These very small and tiny NGOs have concentrated on a very few villages of a particular taluk where the tribals live. Further, some NGOs namely MYRADA, BAIF, Pedinavikasa, World Vision NGOs are working in the wide areas as well as

different sponsored agencies and government programmes for the tribes and non tribal rural community development in India and Karnataka as well as in the study areas. Therefore the VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM at H.D. Kote emerge as the major contributors to the tribal empowerment and welfare of the case study region.

- f) Both Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills, in Chamarajanagara district and Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement Saragur, H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district have been implementing certain highly useful education, vocational training, and health care services delivery programmes for tribal people. In other words these two large size NGOs are contributing to the human resource development of the tribal people for the last three decades (1982 to 2012). These two NGOs have now become lead agencies in the Third Sector contributing to educational development of the tribal children on one hand and protecting and saving the human life of the large number of tribal people spread over in the dense forest and difficult hilly region. Thus the VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM in H.D.Kote have attracted the funding agencies including the government of India, Government of Karnataka as well as foreign donors.
- g) The role of VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM at H.D.Kote in providing health care services in required quantity and good quality. Both these NGOs have been started by medical practicers (Dr. H. Sudarshan of VGKK and Dr. R. Balasubramiam of SVYM) have naturally given more priority for the provision of health care services to the tribal people which were traditionally depended on native magicians and traditional healers. The tribal traditional healing method was not effective in dealing with certain types of disease like malaria, cholera, dengue tuberculosis, STD, HIV/AIDS. Thus the establishment, growth and expansion of the allopathic hospital system with the mobile dispensary by VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM at Saragur and Kenchnahally in H.D.Kote taluk have saved the tribal lives. The supply of health care services by these two NGOs has been widely appreciated and organization structure and work morale of the staff is worthy of replication elsewhere. The women and girl children are the major beneficiaries of the health care services and educational services provided by the VGKK and SVYM. This has resulted in improving the health condition, literacy and educational level, nutritional status among the tribals.

- h) The nongovernmental organizations operating in the field of tribal empowerment and welfare in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts except DEED have not taken up the task of facilitating tribals to obtain the land title deeds from the state government. The DEED working in Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluk of Mysore district has periodically organized tribal protest movement demanding the issue of land title deeds to tribes in the area. There is a mixed picture of the success as well as failure of the DEED in this respect. The promoters and field staff of the DEED have functioned as an intermediary between tribals and forest as well as revenue department of the State government to solve the land issue. For this purpose the DEED has made several effective attempts to organize the tribal farmers in Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluk since 1985. Thus the initiative of the DEED to solve the land issue of the tribals is highly appreciable. However the VGKK, SVYM and other small NGOs in the case study region have not regularly involved in solving the land issue of the tribals. Thus in many tribals rehabilitation or resettlement centers, more number of tribal farmers have remained without land title deeds. This problem has created further problems for tribals in accessing institutional credit and making use of the agricultural subsidy provided by the State government. In other words the tribal farmers without land title deeds are not enrolled as a member of agricultural co-operative societies or loan application in public sector banks are not even accepted/ scrutinized. This is exactly the main reason for the wide prevalence of financial exclusion of the tribals. Therefore the State and Union Government should give proper attention to setup suitable land tribunals to solve the problems relating to the tribal land rights. If the government resolves the problems of land rights of the tribal it will pave the way for tribal economic empowerment, by using existing development and financial institutions. If this is done then NGOs may take interest in creating awareness among the tribal farmers to adopt modern agriculture practices. A few field staff of the NGOs in the case study region have expressed the view that they can educate organize and agitate for the sake of tribals.
- i) Some of the promoters and field staff of the leading NGOs in the case study region on the condition of anonymity have expressed deep dissatisfaction and anger about the corruption and indifference attitude on the part of the bureaucrats and elected political representatives of the case study region. Even now the tribals

of the case study region have not emerged as an effective public interest pressure group.

- j) The Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills has been implementing a scheme for popularizing organic farming among Soliga farmers. Further the VGKK has also taken initiatives to promote environmental concerns among the tribes in the recent past. It has organized many eco clubs and mass campaigns to sensitize the tribal people and their leaders about the need for environment protection. However the other NGOs in the case study region have not designed and implemented any environmental programmes involving tribal people.
- k) The NGOs in the case study region till very recently have not taken up the task of promoting tribal people participation either in their own activities or make them to demand opportunities for designing and implementation of programmes by the ITDP office. A few educated Soligas are taken into the executive committee of the VGKK at B.R. Hills by its chief mentor Dr.H.Sudarshan. Very occasionally the member of the tribal podus invited to attend the biodiversity conservation programmes implemented by VGKK in collaboration with other NGOs and Zilla Panchyat Chamarajanagara.
- l) There is no serious allegation of corruption, atrocities on the tribal people by the field staff of the NGOs or their involvement in religious conversion in Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts during the last three decades (1982-2012). Thus the NGOs including VGKK as well as SVYM operating in these two districts have won the confidence of the tribal people and local political leadership.
- m) The VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM H.D.Kote operate with a good number of development functionaries in the field of health care services, education and community development work and other social service, administrative support staff. It was reported by some of the field staff that they are given fairly good salary, social security benefits and treated with dignity and social respect by the promoters of the VGKK as well as SVYM. In other words the large financial resources and sound and well managed NGOs like VGKK and SVYM have shown more wisdom in regard to skilled and professional staff and practitioners of social work. This attitude on the part of the leading NGOs in the region is highly appreciable.

CHAPTER -VI

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN IN THE CASE STUDY AREA AND THE ROLE OF NGOs

6.1	CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN
6.2	ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN
6.3	ROLE OF NGOs IN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN
6.4	IDENTIFICATION OF OBSTACLES FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN
6.5	POLICY IMPLICATIONS
6.6	CONCLUSION

Chapter -VI

Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women in the Case Study Area and the Role of NGOs

Women in a tribal society play a vital role in their social, cultural, economic and religious ways of life and are considered as an economic asset in their society. But they are still lagging far behind in the different walks of life like education, employment, good health and economic empowerment etc. Though they are industrious, they have limited control over resources and economic activities. Therefore, there is a need for economic empowerment of tribal women in order to overcome inequality, discrimination and exploitation and to achieve their all round development in the society.

6.1 Concept of Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women:

Economic empowerment of marginalized groups involves not only the process of creation of socio-political space for these groups by the state and civil society but also it is a process of liberation from man-made bondage through sustained struggle and resistance. It also represents realization of hopes and dreams of marginalised groups for a social environment, free of inequalities which affect them politically, socially and economically. The issue of economic empowerment is also linked with aspects like equality, liberty and fraternity. Thus the concept of “Economic Empowerment” of tribal women is quite new and it has been contextualized and acquires a new connotation in recent years among social scientists, policy makers, and development activists. So to overcome all the obstacles of the economic empowerment of tribal women, the scientific research is an urgent need.

There are a good number of studies explaining the causes and consequences of women disempowerment. Such studies are related to a general enquiry of women exploitation and dependency. These studies have identified lack of education, absence of skills and training, lack of property rights, social isolation and segregation and male control over resources and reproductive rights as responsible for women disempowerment. These factors in different degrees are applicable to the disempowerment of different socio-economic groups of women are socially heterogeneous groups like White women versus Black women, educated and

uneducated women, high caste women and low caste women, Christian women-Muslim and Hindu women. These socially discriminated women face different degrees and various types of obstacles for empowerment (Boserup;(1970)Sen;(2001) Becker.(1956)Further economically, women are classified into high income, middle income, and low income groups (like men).

The tribal women being economically poor and socially backward live at a low level of scale of the quality of life. Thus the tribal women often face the problems of food insecurity, malnutrition, lack of access to health care services and education and the victim of domestic violence and rape. Unlike the well organised modern communities, the tribal communities and tribal women lag far behind in social networking. This is the nature and dimension of socio-economic disempowerment problem among the tribal women in India. Sen has advocated human capabilities approach to the development process. The human capabilities include social, economic, cultural and political capabilities of the human beings. Sen (2001) has identified the following seven types of gender inequalities in his public lecture delivered at Radcliffe Institute at Harvard University in 2001. They are:

1. Mortality inequality
2. Natality inequality
3. Basic facilities inequality
4. Special opportunity inequality
5. Professional inequality
6. Ownership inequality
7. Household inequality

These seven types of gender inequalities explained by Amartya Kumar Sen do not apply to women in tribal society. These gender inequalities apply in varying degrees in rural and urban society which are generally modernising and industrialising. However the mortality inequality, natality inequality, basic facilities inequality are more pronounced between women of rural and urban societies vis-à-vis tribal societies. Sen has referred to gender inequalities of different kind between men and women. However to understand and measure the disempowerment magnitude of

the tribal women and their overall position, that has to be compared with the women of urban and rural society and not with their poor male counterparts.

By way of implication it may be observed that to achieve the goal of empowerment of tribal women, it is necessary to build and develop human capabilities among the tribal women as equal to and comparable with men and women of modern urban society and urban economic system.

Thus the human capabilities approach becomes an important tool for achieving the goal of tribal women empowerment. This view point is made by Indira (2006: 326) as under: There is a synergy between the conventional measures of the impact on women empowerment in terms of empowerment indicators and the capability approach. Though, the expected outcomes in order to improve the position of women are the same, the conventional approach through empowerment indicators looks at how her participation has increased in decision- making. Capability goes beyond it and tries to understand the role of these outcomes in improving the capability of individual, in terms of improving the choices. This way, it is an extension of conventional measures and gives a holistic impact of these programmes on the lives of women.

Therefore the human development perspective used to promote increasing and more economic growth participation, equality, human security and human dignity and respect for people necessitate the adoption of programmes for achieving empowerment of tribal women like others. Tribes including their women and children have right to live and enjoy the full human life happily. This universe definitely belongs to the poorest of the poor namely the tribal people as it belongs to the men and women of modern and materialistically prosperous system.

Throughout the world and particularly in South-east Asia and Africa, the gender problem has assumed importance during the recent years. The gender issue has become virtually a crucial point of argument. It is now widely believed that empowerment of women, in general and particularly for tribal women, to provide equal rights, opportunities, asset ownership and responsibilities, will go a long way in removing the existing gender discrimination. Women empowerment in contemporary Indian society in the form of their work, education, health, and media images in the context of lineage, rule of residence and household chores has to be achieved.

Women participation in social and political activities, their legal status in terms of marriage, divorce and inheritance of property, seeking health care should be taken into consideration. Empowerment means in terms of knowledge and awareness of one's own life and society including legal status with regard to the human lives.

Empowering may be understood as enabling women, especially tribal women, to acquire and to possess power and resources, in order to make decision on their own or resist decisions that are made by others which affect them. A person may said to be powerful when he/she has control over a large portion of power resources in society (Gowda and Yogish 2006). The extent of possession of various resources such as personal wealth, assets, land, skilled education, information, knowledge, social status, and position held, leadership traits, capabilities for mobilization of resources etc., indicate the level of empowerment..

Women's development can be attained by improving their status and bargaining power in the economy.

Sushma Sahay (1998) observed that empowerment could be possible by outlining the mechanisms and tools that still influence the women empowerment, decision- making process, multidimensional process that enable women to realize their full identity and powers in all walks of life.

The Government of India has adopted the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women on 20th March 2001. The main objective of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against the women and to ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities. Articles 15, 16, 39, and 42 of the Indian Constitution have ensured the freedom to women in every sphere of life.

In Sen's (2001) parlance, women agency means any bargaining process of their own to reduce their exploitation within family and also within the economy. The women agency, thus, can take place both at the individual level and in collective form by way of women forums or organisations.

6.2 Aspects of the Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women

During the last two decades there have been increasing numbers of research studies relating to social empowerment, economic empowerment, and political empowerment of women in general. Such studies are undertaken in the context of both developed and developing, viz., expanding societies and economies. The purpose of the present paper is exploring factors facilitating or discouraging economic empowerment of women, such studies are attempted by Banerji, Sen, Krishnaraj, Agarwal, Kelkar and Heggade. These Indian scholars have explored the economic opportunities like employment, education, access to healthcare services, improvements in human resources development, property rights and inclusive growth process for women as important determinants of economic empowerment of women. Budlender (2000: 133) state “poorer women are often rapped in abusive relationship due to their dependence on partner for food, shelter and money”.

Awais et al. (2009: 1) point out that tribal women face problems and challenges in getting a sustainable livelihood and a decent life due to environmental degradation and the interference of the outsiders. However, there are wide variations across regions and tribes in terms of work participation, sex ratio, economic productivity, and social life. Awais et al. (2009: 2) further pointed out that without any healthy and productive tribal women, the tribal societies cannot have productive settled agriculture. That means tribal women contribute immensely to the tribal agriculture. However in modern India, the natural resources and natural habitat of the tribes are used for commercial purposes and thus their ecological sustainability is damaged. This has the potential to damage the life sustenance of goods from the forest and its water bodies. This study suffers from primary data about tribal women participation by different State sponsored employment and welfare programmes in tribal regions. However, Awais (2009) have suggested based on the intuitive reasoning that to initiate policy measure to increase agricultural production through better supply of inputs including credit and improving marketing network for the agricultural output and MFP of the tribes.

Sanjay Kantidas (2012: 1) has made out a strong case for the socio-economic empowerment of the tribal women in India. This study identifies many social, political, economic, technological and physiological constraints in the way of tribal

women empowerment. Kantidas has attempted an analysis of constraints in women empowerment in the tribal area of Assam State. This research has found that, the cognitive and infrastructural constraints are major hurdles for tribal development as well as tribal empowerment. In particular, Kantidas has pointed out that the main reason for the poor empowerment of tribal women was noted as lack of knowledge about new technology and information.

From time to time a number of descriptive studies about the process of and issues in economic empowerment of tribal women, with reference to different tribes in various parts of India are attempted. Most of them have advocated policy initiatives like: (a) Agricultural diversification. (b) Increased emphasis on the growth of non-farming activities. (c) Policy measures for promoting girl's education (d) Emphasis upon increasing the access for modern allopathic medicine system and (e) Protection of tribal land property from the encroachment by the main land people and the State. All these policy measures are universally relevant for promoting human capabilities which help to increase economic empowerment of tribal women.

The economic empowerment of tribal women includes the following determinants

1. Educational Status: Education is the key which opens the door of life, develops humanity and promotes national and self development. Education can be an effective tool for women empowerment. It enables the tribal women to acquire knowledge for improving and empowering their tasks in all fields (Lal B. Suresh and Padmaja 2005). But the level of education of the tribal women in all India, Karnataka (34.76 and 36.6 percent), in general and study area is very low (37.5 and 32.8 percent in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts respectively) (Tables 3.9, 3.18 and 5.25). So it should be encouraged through the special literacy and educational programmes. And the dropout rate of tribal girl child is also more than 80.7 percent (Table 3.11). The main reason for this is that, in the tribal area, the children are forced into early marriage. To overcome this, attractive measures should be taken on one hand, and on the other hand, there should be efforts to create awareness about the evils of child marriage and thus the need for its prohibition.

2. ***Health and Nutritional Level:*** Health and nutrition are two important basic needs to be met for the empowerment of tribal women. Health condition and nutrition level of tribal women is vulnerable (Suresh and Padmaja 2005). The tribal women face many problems in health and nutrition. The maternal malnutrition is quite common among the tribal women. The fertility rate of tribal women is more compared to the women at the national level. The infant mortality rate and child mortality rate of the tribal women is also high compared to the national average (Table 3.13). In addition to that under-nutrition and CED (Chronic Energy Deficiency) is also very high as compared to others (Table 3.15). The development of health facilities for S.Ts is undertaken by the government through its successive five year plans. The PHC (Primary Health Centre) HSC (Health Sub Centres) and ICDC projects established in tribal areas are indicators of extension of medical services to the tribes (Table 3.14). Though the medical facilities are not adequate, yet they are hardly used by the tribes living in isolated villages and hamlets. So to achieve real and quick development in health sector, an extensive as well as intensive health education and awareness campaign and health insurance scheme are to be given the top most priority and main stress on the nutritional benefits, benefits of immunisation, family planning, personal and domestic hygiene, cleaning of surrounding environment, health education, sanitation, supply of safe drinking water, nutritious food etc.

3. ***Agriculture and Minor Forest Produce (MFP):*** Most of the tribes depend on MFP collection and also follow agriculture- based economy. The tribal women possess unique skills in agricultural operations and MFP collection. However, over the years, various new techniques have been introduced to reduce the manual labour power and to use the different external inputs to enhance the productivity. Generally it leads to unemployment, particularly women labour, who works (Table 6.1) 75- to 87 percent on the agricultural land and coffee plantation and domestic sector for wages. The daily wage is the main source income in their life and it also it fulfils the basic needs of the family. In recent years, tribal women, nearly 40-75 percent of the samples are migrating to plantation economy along with their family for wage work from January to June, every year (Table 6.1). This is not only helpful to eradicate the seasonal

unemployment but also useful to generate income. But migrant women labourers are not getting any social security benefits and they are unaware about it. Some events of sexual harassments are also reported during the migration period. Women accompany the family members for collection and sales of MFP .This can be part time work to generate additional income for the family. But Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 is hindering the collection of MFP and partial implementation of 2006 and 2008 Forest Right Act; these are also an obstacle for economic empowerment of tribal women. So full implementation of Forest Right Act of 2006 and 2008 and providing wage work opportunities through the government employment schemes without any bureaucratic hurdles is an urgent need.

4. ***Ownership of Assets and Access to Resources:*** The tribal women need to have control over limited resources like land, productive asset ownership, livestock and other resources, so that, they can take decisions and implement them in any way that is required. The ownership and control over productive assets will create a sense of belonging and owning. .It will thus help to take responsibility in family and local group activities .Other impact of control is to enhance their decision-making ability to meet some physiological needs, self –esteem and confidence. But in the tribal area, women control over the ownership of Agriculture land is only from 2.1 to 6.2 percent (Table 6.1).It is very negligible. This is the obstacle for women empowerment. So appropriate measures are required to overcome the above problems.
5. ***Micro-credit Programmes:*** Micro-credit programmes extend small loans to tribal women for self-employment projects that generate income allowing them to care for themselves and their families. In most cases, micro- credit programmes offers a combination of services and resources to their clients, in addition to credit for self-employment (Rajashekar 2004). Access to productive resources is critical to enhance the tribal women’s economic choices. Since the formal credit institutions rarely lend to the tribal women, in case of the study area 60-70 percent of the tribal women have become the members of SHGs. But these SHGs do not provide sufficient micro- finance (Table 6.1). Because almost all the SHGs are not working successfully. Therefore the Government and NGOs should make an effort to set up SHGs, appoint bank correspondents and

bank facilitators to promote the financial inclusion among the tribal women. The policy challenge is to support the effective grass-root credit schemes and intermediaries and ensure that the low- income people have assured credit from the formal financial system.

6. ***Technological Empowerment:*** Tribal women are involved in almost all agricultural operations in tribal areas yet, they have inadequate technical competency due to their limited exposure to outside world as well as continued reliance on traditional practices. This has compelled them to follow the age-old practices which in turn result in poor work efficiency and low productivity. So the formal and skill-based education and training for the economic empowerment of tribal women is needed.
7. ***Attaining Economic Security:*** Attaining economic security is the main factor to achieve the economic empowerment of tribal women. But the tribal women have not attained economic security, because, basically they have forest resource, primary sector based earning activity, and depend on wage earnings; nearly 75-87 percent (Table 6.1) of them depend on primary sector for their livelihood. So to attain economic security, provision of self-employment opportunity, education and training, supply of microcredit and market facility is needed.
8. ***Decision-making and Gender Equality:*** Gender equality and decision-making is the important factors to the women empowerment. There is gender equality in tribal families. But decision-making ability of tribal women is very less outside the family but it is equal to male within family.
9. ***Organisation and Leadership Quality:*** Organisation and leadership qualities are the basic factors to achieve empowerment, because it is helpful to mobilize the resources and to exchange views. Organisation capacity of the tribal women is very less. As low as 2-4 percent (Table 6.1) of tribal women are engaged in organisation since most of them do not understand its significance. This hinders SHGs progress and overall empowerment process. NGOs and government intervention is needed to overcome the above problems and to organize the leadership and management training camps or courses for tribal women.

Table 6.1

Empowerment Status of Selected Sample Tribal Women in Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts

(In percent)

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Total	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Total
Tribes									
Level of Education	48	56	48	46	61	67	49	66	54
Asset Ownership	03	02	05	02	03	02	05	06	04
Decision Making	60	62	50	56	60	65	58	66	55
Gender Equality	99	99	99	99	99	98	97	98	98
Organization and Leadership	03	02	04	02	04	03	05	04	04
Family Planning	90	96	91	90	92	98	92	94	96
SHG Memberships	52	54	45	50.3	56	57	48	53	53.5
Micro Savings	52	54	45	50.3	56	57	48	53	53.5
Employment Status	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Wage Workers	98	98	96	97	98	97	88	92	93
Migration	60	70	65	62	67	64	50	60	60
Exploitations at Work Place	00	00	00	00	10	02	00	00	11

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

6.3 Role of NGOs in Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women

In Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts many NGOs are working for the empowerment of the tribal women. But, the NGOs not only for particularly meant for tribal women empowerment in the study area. Theses NGOs are implementing various programmes for economic upliftment of the tribal women. Generally NGOs are motivating to form the SHGs and promoting them through the organising training programme about the development of SHGs and linkage programmes including create the awareness regarding the government programmes and plans for the promotion of SHGs as well as gender equality. Some NGOs are implementing women empowerment programmes from the support of donor's agencies to improve the health condition including nutritious and other hygienic factors.

The Table 6.2 illustrate the NGOs and its programmes including formation of SHGs.

Table 6.2
SHGs Formation and Promotions by the NGOs in Mysore and ChamaraJanagara Districts

Name of NGOs	Taluk Area Covered	No.of SHGs Formation	Members of SHGs	No. of SHGs Success	No. of SHGs Failures	Amount Savings
SVYM	H.D.Kote	51	600	35	16	60,0000
Nisarga Foundation	H.D. Kote	30	380	15	15	29,000
DEED	Hunsur	45	742	25	15	6,34,791
VGKK	Yallandur	14	150	8	6	16,000
World Vision	Gundlupet	05	58	2	3	10,000
AMS and AKS	Gundlupet	24	200	18	06	23,000

Source: Annual Reports of the NGOs, Various Issues

The Table 6.2 Is shows the NGOS and their initiatives SHGs details. The SVYM and Nisarga Foundation in H.D.Kote taluk, DEED in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district and VGKK, World vision and other tribal voluntary organisations in ChamaraJanagara district are working for the empowerment/development of tribal women in the study area. Particularly these NGOs are supporting to the formation of SHGs and its activities.

SVYM is a leading NGO in H.D Kote taluk of Mysore district is implementing a Socio Economic Empowerment Programme (SEEP) for the benefit of tribal and non tribal poor in 18 Gramapanchyat and 2 town panchyat areas . This scheme is reaching out to 5252 people of 35 Hadies in H.D Kote taluk. The objectives of SEEP include; formation and support to self help groups in tribal areas providing vocational training to youth to create employment opportunities to educate the community about the resource available to them to facilitate the creation of basic infrastructure in tribal areas and to secure the basic rights of the tribes-(Annual Report. pp-45).

SVYM as a NGO with committed and enlightened leadership as well as team of field workers has been successfully formed of 51 SHGs with a saving of over Rs 6 lakhs and by 2011-12, of these 36 SHGs are formed among Jenukuruba 9 SHGs among Kadukuruba and 6 SHGS for yarava tribals are established. This net work of 51 SHGS has enrolled 600 tribal women as their members. At present out of 51 SHGs 35 are working in this area. These successful SHGs are found actively and regularly working in Basavanagiri hadi, Dadadahally hadi,Bakere hadi, Machegowdanahally

hadi and kempan hadi etc.,. These SHGs are able to establish effective bank linkage and to create awareness about the problems of tribal women and government economic and social empowerment schemes and programmes meant for them.

The SVYM has also taken initiative to establish a taluk level SHGs federation which deals with different economic and non economic interest with various governments, agencies at the taluk level. The taluk level SHGs federations of the tribal women conduct meetings of its members at least once in two months. These meetings keep the tribal women members to share their banking and other life experiences in the group. The common problems are identified and their causes and consequences are also discussed with a view to find answers to the problems. The taluk level SHGs federation of the tribal women is a very significant micro level body to create awareness about the government schemes and problems of empowerment by the tribal women. This taluk level federation is a unique initiative undertaken by SVYM at H.D, Kote taluk only. Such tribal women federation is not established by other NGOs working various other taluks of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara district

The SVYM has been enthusiastically implementing many training programmes for tribals in matters relating to various government sponsored development schemes, ration card, bank loans, self employment programme and Right to Information Act. etc. It was also learnt that the SVYM has also shown keen interest in organizing training programmes in diverse areas of interest like personality development leader ship skills, community needs and problems. The SVYM has taken care to invite only 8 to 10 tribal women for each training program so that personal interaction and individual rapport is established. In that way the SVYM arranged the training programmes like tailoring, (Manjula a jenukuruba tribal woman succeeded in the tailoring work,) file making and mason work (Pushpa and Gowri succeeded in constructions of Astra Gas Stove). The file making unit was running at Manchegowdanahalli hadi. Four tribal women are now employed in this unit and it is functioning well.

The SVYM also has been instrumental in organizing visits to other successful rural co-operative credit societies, urban marketing centres (like JSS urban haat Mysore and Shree Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Centre at Dharmasthala) to seek personal knowledge of the SHGs activities. Fifty tribal women,

belonging to the SHGs, were taken on an exposure visit to Vikasa NGO (in Malavalli) and Charaka NGO (in Sagar, Shimoga). The visits helped the women understand the self employment initiatives undertaken by the women. Financial assistance was provided to tribals from the Jenukuruba community to encourage them to cultivate the land they held. Chikkamaraiah of Kallahalla haadi started growing flowers on a small scale in his land now has started to earn decent income and is leading a happy life.

Over 200 women, belonging to 9 SHGs, took out a rally to protest against the sale of liquor in their Hadis. To organise a social protest movement against Alcoholism during 2011-12 these tribal women had succeeded in ensuring closer of the liquor shops in B.Matkere, M.C.Talalu, Bovikere and Dadadahally hadies. Further during 2011-12, 50 tribal women of the SHGs in H.D.Kote taluk are able to visit Vikasa NGO in Malavally and Charaka NGO in Sagara, Shimoga district to understand the concept of self employment initiatives for women.

The SVYM has undertaken certain useful initiatives like encourage getting education, access to institutional credit through establishing SHGs net work, imparting short duration vocational training for select groups and providing a venue to engage in group discussion and group initiatives to solve their problems. In this way the SVYM is instrumental in making a good beginning in the field of tribal women empowerment.

The VGKK at B.R.Hills a leading NGO has been instrumental in establishing 14 SHGs among the Soligas in B.R. Hills region in Chamarajanagara district. Of these NGOs only 8 NGOs are presently working in this area. The role of VGKK regarding promoting the SHGs among the Soliga tribal women is very negligible.

Whereas the Adivasi Mahila Sangatana and Adivasi Welfare Association, the two tribal people organisations have been successful in establishing 24 SHGs in Gundlupet taluk among the Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, and Soliga tribes, of these 18 SHGS are working successfully, whereas 6 SHGs have been closed down. The successful SHGs of tribal women are working at Melukamenahally, Karemala, Adinakanive and Guddekeri tribal Podus. The failed SHGs belong the to Mookahally, Bargi and Mukthi colony in Gundlupet taluk of Chamarajanagara district.

The DEED a leading NGO working in Hunsur taluk has established 45 SHGs among the Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes in Husur and H.D.Kote taluks of Mysore district. Of these 30 tribal women SHGs are working actively in Shettyhally, Kolavige Veeranahosahally, and other tribal settlements. Monthly once meeting and yearly once, two taluka level meetings have been conducted. These women SHGs have saved and accumulated Rs 6, 34,719. Out of the 45 SHGs 15 have failed.

MYRADA is the first NGO has taken initiative to establish SHGs in H.D.Kote taluk. Nisraga Foundation has also established 30 SHGs in tribal and non tribal areas of the H.D.Kote taluk.

The main reason for the failure of the women SHGs is the absence of entrepreneurial quality and self employment opportunities with in their tribal Hadies and irregularity. Another reason for tribal women SHGs becoming dysfunctional is tribal labour migration to the neighbouring Coorg district in search of wage work in the coffee plantation for over a five to six month period every year.

Table 6.3
Performance of Women SHGs

In percent

Districts	Chamarajanagara				Mysore				
	JK	KK	Soliga	Average	JK	KK	Soliga	Yarava	Average
Membership	52	54	45	50.33	56	57	48	53	53.50
Savings	52	54	45	50.33	56	57	48	53	53.50
Loans	29	32	38	33.00	40	45	32	46	40.75
Profits Received	52	54	45	50.33	56	57	48	53	53.50
Repayment of Loan	10	12	15	12.33	15	20	22	25	20.50
Interest to Continue	40	45	40	41.66	50	40	40	42	43.00

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

Table 6.3 shows that the women SHGs movement is fairly successful among all the four sample tribes in the case study region, although, the loan repayment by the women members of the SHGs is low among all the sample tribes of Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. In terms of other indicators of financial inclusion like membership of the SHGs formation of the tribal women savings and borrowing behaviour, profit received is more sustained improvements in the employment income generation, integration process between tribal economy and mainland economy will

help to further create and develop Bank-SHG network for the benefit of tribals. About 41.66% in Chamarajanagara district and 43% in Mysore district of the sample households have shown interest to continue to be part of the working of women SHGs. The equal partnership at household level which is an important tribal culture value has supported the attempts to bring tribal women under the SHGs network.

6.4 Identification of Obstacles for Economic Empowerment of Tribal Women

The researchers have listed some of the major obstacles for empowerment of tribal women as follows. They are:

1. Lack of basic education and skills as well as training particularly for self employment.
2. Malnutrition and infant mortality rate is high among selected tribes.
3. High rate of unemployment and under employment.
4. Lack of resource control, productive resource ownership and decision making.
5. Lack of financial support to self employment. Because, SHGs are not progressing very well, so it is an obstacle for savings and to the supply of micro finance.
6. Implementation of Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 and not properly implementation of Forest Right Act of 2006 and 2008 is hindering the collection of MFP, which is partially hindering the economic empowerment of tribal women.
7. Tribal women labourers are not getting any social security benefits because they are working in unorganised and informal sector.
8. Organisation capacity and leadership quality is absent.
9. The food grains production on family farm and cash income derived from wage employment by the tribal women is used to feed the family members. Thus in general the women in tribal households provide a food security to the tribal families. A large portion of the male earnings is spent on buying alcohol and *toddy*.

Thus there is no enabling socio-economic environment for tribal women to achieve economic empowerment in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts of Karnataka state.

6.5 Policy Implications

1. The State should emphasise the importance of skills formation and development programmes for the benefit of tribal women.
2. Government and NGOs should prepare the special plans and programmes for the economic empowerment of tribes in general and tribal women in particular.
3. The local government officials and NGOs should be involved for organizing the SHGs among tribal women and encourage to take-up self employment activities outside the tribal habitats and settlements.
4. Agriculture and allied sector development should be promoted to create the household job opportunity for tribal women.
5. Self awareness and interest is essential for the empowerment of the tribal women.
6. Manual wage work should be provided with an appropriate wage to tribal women under the government employment generation schemes like MGNREGA, wherever it is possible without any cheating and discrimination.
7. Health care services and health insurance is necessary to improve the health status and supply of food grains through the LAMPS or PDS for tribal women.
8. Forest Right Act of 2006 and 2008 should be properly implemented without delay for the increase and improvement of the MFP based business and its processing activities.
9. Institutional financial assistance including micro finance is an urgent need for increasing the access of tribal women to open up new avenues of economic empowerment.

6.6 Conclusion

In concluding remarks, we may say that the tribal women are not empowered economically as well as socially. The socio- economic empowerment of tribal women could be kept as a long term development goal in India. Economic independence and education of tribal women will go a long way in attaining self-reliance for women. So development/empowerment awareness, education, competitiveness, willingness, confidence, self-motivation, mind set, encouragement from family and society is essential for the economic empowerment of tribal women. The success achieved in this regard is helpful for bringing tribal women into the mainstream of inclusive growth process in India. Reducing poverty and unemployment of the tribes would pave the way towards their empowerment.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY -MAIN FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

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7.3	POLICY IMPLICATIONS
7.4	DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

CHAPTER -VII

SUMMARY -MAIN FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

In this chapter, there are two parts. In Part -I, the main findings of the study is briefly summarized. Further in Part - II, some of the major policy implications of this study is derived and briefly discussed. Here, the researcher is also trying to test hypotheses of the present study. Finally, an attempt has also been made to indicate the future directions of the research in the area of 'tribal development/empowerment in India'.

Part- I

7.1 Summary - Main Findings:

In this section, let us briefly summarize the main findings of the present study:

- (i) The research problem selected for the present empirical study, deals with the tribal development/empowerment process with special reference to India and her constituent State namely, Karnataka. The tribal population is one of the important highly marginalized as well as isolated population groups. Thus the tribal population in India is a major poverty group. It is exploited by the mainland people, isolated on account of physical inaccessibility, due to forest, hilly and mountainous regions and low caste status, assigned by inadequacies and absence of socio-economic infrastructure facilities and thus a low level of human resources development as well as a low level of quality of life or sub human living conditions. This is the nature and magnitude of the research problem selected for the present study (Chapter-I).
- (ii) The present study has the following objectives and hypotheses for investigation:
 - a) To examine the economic development problems of the tribes in India and Karnataka;
 - b) To evaluate the economic development programmes of government for the tribes under successive Five Year Plans with a view to point out their limitations and short comings;
 - c) To assess the role of NGOs in economic development of tribes;
 - d) To evaluate the role of NGOs in improving the quality of life of the tribes (education, health and income) including women empowerment; and
 - e) To analyze and compare the role of NGOs in economic development of tribes in the study region.

The major hypotheses of the present study:

- a) The tribal people are very poor;
 - b) The government policy intervention positively influences the economic development of the tribes;
 - c) The third sector intervention promotes the participatory development of the tribes;
 - d) The NGOs performance is better in HRD Activities than directly productive activities. (Chapter -I)
- (iii) The researcher has attempted the detailed and exhaustive review of literature on the tribal development/empowerment. Theoretically speaking, there is no specific theory explaining the tribal underdevelopment in developing countries. The sociological theories relating to the continuation of primitive tribes and their societies on one hand and the explanation relating to the pre-capitalist societies and their subsistence economies provided by economists like W.W. Rostow, Arthur Lewis and Michael Lipton are useful on the other hand, to explain the tribal economic underdevelopment. Further, a detailed review of empirical studies on factors responsible for inter tribe variations in economic and social development/empowerment has not been attempted so far. This research gap is relevant for the tribal studies in Africa and South Asia: further the role of NGOs in the tribal development has also not been critically explored; there is no scholarly attempts to document and to investigate the cost and benefits of NGOs intervention in tribal development in Karnataka State particularly in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts; the problems or indicators of the quality of life of different tribes and tribal women empowerment is also ignored by the academic community. There is more public policy emphasis on the development/empowerment of marginalized people, including women throughout the world. Thus the tribes, including their women, are highly marginalized and exploited, deserve attention by researchers to search for the better methods to empower them; (Chapter -II)
- (iv) There is a market failure as well as State failure in the tribal societies and economy in India. This is due to the lack of economic conditions in tribal societies to give birth for the market economy or because of bureaucratization of

planning and implementation of the development/empowerment schemes or programmes for tribes resulted in the State failure in addressing the issues or the problems relating to the economic development/economic empowerment of tribes in India. This realization, of late, on the part of the State has led to the promotion of NGOs participation in tribal development/empowerment in India after 1980s; (Chapter-I).

- (v) There has been an increasing conflict between the interests of tribal development and welfare as well as the forest protection and wild life protection Acts promulgated both before and after 1947 in India. In this conflict the Indian State has a share. Before independence, the British imperialist government in India, was motivated by its profiteering attitude, has gradually declared the major forests as the State property. The British State in India has exploited the Indian forests for its economic advantage by using the tribes as labourers. However, the British government has not evacuated the tribes from the middle of the dense forests into the forest fringe areas or the mainland area. Such a shift had occurred gradually in independent India after 1947 on account of declaration of forests as a National Reserve Forest area for achieving the goals of environmental protection to exploit the mineral resources and precious stones; to harvest the high value and good quality forest wood ...etc. Therefore, as it is analyzed elsewhere in the present study, the implications of National Reserve Forest Act and the Wild Life Protection Act have resulted in shifting out the tribal people from dense forests (Chapter- III). These legislations have deprived the tribal people of their traditional rights over the forest and their resources rendering the tribals economically poor, susceptible for exploitation and placing them at the mercy of bureaucrats for the rehabilitation and for seeking wage employment at the mercy of the forest contractors as well as the mainland villagers. This change has rendered tribal people highly impoverished and poor. This problem has to be resolved and corrected by the scheduled tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Right Act -2006. This 2006 and Rule-2008 Forest Right Acts have generated more controversy about recognition of tribal rights than solving ambiguities and deprivations for tribals created by the earlier Forest Protection Acts. This has sparked off fresh controversies. Finally the Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers

Recognition of Forest Right Act-2006 and Rule 2008 were revised so as to protect the tribal right to collect MFP and live within the middle of the National Reserve Forest Area. This is an important victory for tribal organizations in the country for having restoring the conventional rights of the tribals over the forests. (Chapter -III)

- (vi) The safeguards provided in the Indian Constitution have necessitated on the part of the State to devise and implement different socio-economic and educational development programmes for the tribes. This has paved the way for formulating specific development schemes under the integrated tribal development plans, implemented throughout the country under the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) and onwards. The ITDP is a component of integrated tribal development area programme which tried to resolve both development/ empowerment problems of the tribes. The ITDP and ITDA programmes included poverty alleviation programmes, initiatives for food supply and nutrition security and human resources development programmes, (housing, education and health care programmes). During 1980-2002, these programmes have relatively done well since there was duplication between the ITDA and ITDP, the former was integrated with the later. However the State sponsored tribal development/empowerment programme, has made slow progress and their inter group and interregional impact was uneven and further there was bureaucratic delay and corruption involved in their implementation. This was reported by the CAG as well as National Commission on SC and STs (New Delhi). This is referred as the State failure in the tribal development /empowerment programmes by the economists. This has heralded the need for the NGOs intervention in tribal development/empowerment programmes;(Chapter -III).
- (vii) An attempt has been made in the present study to explain the objectives and the role of NGOs in the tribal development/empowerment process in different tribal areas of modern India. Of late, the State in India has realized the need for promoting the role of NGOs in developing highly marginalized people like the tribal population. Therefore the Indian States have come forward to extend financial assistance to different NGOs serving in various tribal areas in India. The State provides grants in aid in varying degree for poverty alleviation programmes, educational and vocational training schemes, schemes of health

care services, housing, building and maintenance of infrastructure facilities and promotes co-operatives in tribal regions. On account of this important policy change, many NGOs have been established in tribal areas of the different Indian States since the early 1980s. So the researcher felt that it would be worthwhile to analyze the impact of effectiveness and usefulness of the NGOs in realizing the social goal of the development/empowerment of tribal people in India; (Chapter- IV).

(viii) In Chapter III, we have made an attempt to provide an analysis of demographic, regional distribution of tribal people, socio-economic diversity of Indian tribes, the literacy level, the general health conditions, the food security ...etc, which are the important determinants of the level of human resources development of given population groups, viewed in terms of these parameters. The tribal population is living in large concentration in North –East States namely Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura followed by States like Jharkhand, Uttarkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odissa, and Bihar. There is also a sizable tribal population living in southern States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and western States like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The entire population of the Lakshadweep Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is tribal in nature. A quick glance at the major socio-economic variables shows that the tribal population in India lives on different level of socio-economic development. In other words, there is an inter tribal group disparity in the overall level of socio-economic development and transformation, attained by the tribes till now; (Chapter- III).

(ix) The Social Anthropologists have identified two types of tribal population groups in India. They are (1) The Major tribes or the tribal groups, whose population is sizable and who are opening up slowly for modernization and socio-economic development process; and (2) the primitive tribal groups, for example, like Jenukuruba and Koraga in Karnataka, and other 73 tribes in India are threatened by serious health problems like Tuberculosis, Malaria, Leprosy, Blindness, Asthma, Scab, Anemia, and other problems like snake bite, deep cut wounds and fracture caused by the aggressive wild animals ...etc. and other problems of food insecurity, low level of literacy and very dismal living conditions. Therefore, primitive tribes in India are on the verge of extinction. Therefore, the

State has recognized the need for appropriate healthcare, housing, food security, nutrition and provision of educational interventions to protect the lives of the primitive tribal groups. On this important task, both the State agencies and NGOs are emerged during the last three decades (1981-2011); (Chapter- III and IV)

- (x) In Karnataka State, there is sizable tribal population living in it's all the 30 districts like elsewhere in India. Karnataka State has a highly socio-economic and culturally diversified 50 tribal population groups.

For the purpose of an empirical study, on the role of NGOs in tribal development /empowerment process in Karnataka State, the researcher has selected four tribes like Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts which are located in the southern part of the Karnataka State.

These two districts have some other tribes like Kaniyan, Meda, Nayaka Wagri, and others. In Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts, the Nayaka community is also a dominated tribal community included under the Scheduled Tribes category. The Nayaka tribe is socially, economically and educationally forward group than the other tribes in this region and some sociological study have already been attempted. So the present researcher has not included Nayaka community under the present study. The Mysore district is relatively more developed both in agriculture and industry than the neighbouring Chamarajanagara district. In Mysore district, (Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava) however the Jenukuruba a primitive tribe is in large number in respect of population size among the above said four tribes, whereas in Chamarajanagara district the Soliga tribe is large in number, living in hinter lands of B.R. Hills. The majority of the Nayaka community people are settled as agriculturists (small and marginal farmers) whereas the people of other tribes in these two districts of Southern Karnataka who were being shifted out of the dense forests of the Bandipura, Nagarahole and B.R. Hills National Reserve Forest areas are on the margin between the forest and mainland. Thus the landless households among the four tribes selected for the empirical study is in large number and thus are very poor ;(Chapter -V).

- (xi) This study has selected 350 tribal households for the empirical study from the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts in Karnataka State. The tribe wise composition of the selected households in the total sample revealed that the sample comprised of 135 Jenukuruba, 40 Kadukuruba, and 135 Soliga and remaining 40 Yarava households. The Yarava tribe is not found in Chamarajanagara district, similarly Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba tribes are not found in Kollegal and Yallandur talukas of Chamarajanagara district. Thus the Soliga tribe is widely spread in all the talukas of this district; Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba tribes are found in only small number in Gundlupet taluka of the Chamarajanagara district. Further, it may be added that all the four sample tribes are found in different Hadies in the H.D.Kote and Hunsur talukas of the Mysore district. The population of Soliga tribe is very small in Mysore district whereas the population of Jenukuruba is more in Mysore district. Jenukuruba tribe is mostly concentrated in H.D.Kote and Hunsur talukas of the Mysore district; (Chapter -V).
- (xii) The sample household of the four tribes in both the districts are selected based on the proportionate random sample criteria. The land ownership, landlessness, land allotment, without sanctioning clear title deeds, geographical accessibility to forest to collect the minor forest products(MFP) by the residents of tribal Hadies/ Podus, the existence and working of LAMPS, labour out migration, types and determinants of employment and unemployment and under employment among the tribes, poor housing conditions, literacy and school drop out, lack of access to health care services etc are used as relevant variables or parameters for analysing and measuring tribal income poverty, tribal human poverty, seasonal unemployment, and very pathetic poor living conditions of the tribes in the case study region. The reference period of the case study is the recent time period 2011-and 2012. The required primary data was collected by interviewing tribal households during January to May months of the year. During these months, there is no rain in tribal areas; (Chapter-I).
- (xiii) The explanation regarding marginalisation of certain categories of poor are attempted in the recent past at the global level. These studies reveal the nature and extent of explanation of empowerment and/or disempowerment of those who suffer from different kinds of unfreedom and deprivations. The concept of

empowerment is multidimensional- socio-economic, cultural and political. The concept of empowerment was first used in the World Women Conference held at Nairobi in 1985. Broadly speaking, the empowerment concept has five components. They are (a) control over the economy of the family (b) self development (c) participation in socio political decision making (d) participation in family welfare activities (e) improvement in managerial technical skills. India is a major developing society and economy which has a large chunk of population as economically poor and socio-educationally backward. This huge population of the marginalised society include population subgroups like Hindu OBCs, socio-religious minorities, women, physically and mentally disabled and aged people as well as SCs and STs. These marginalised population groups manifest a host of characteristics of socio-economic underdevelopment. Therefore, the Indian state during the 1950s and 1960s was implementing welfare programmes; the approach to the problems of these marginalised people was shifted to development orientation during 1970-1980s; later on, since 1990s the emphasis changed over to empowerment of the marginalised. In this way there is a paradigm shift in the approach to bring various kinds of marginalised people including tribes to the mainstream of the social and economic growth process; (Chapter-III)

- (xiv) The constitution of India provides many social, economical, and political safeguards to protect and to promote the development/empowerment of the marginalised people like tribes. The Constitution provides under Article 14, 16 and 16(4) equality before law and equal opportunities for all citizens, empowering the Indian State to undertake special socio-economic development/empowerment programmes for the benefit of the marginalised people. These constitutional provisions also apply to the tribes under ST category under Articles 338A, 339(1); 340 and 342. The basic purpose of this Article of the Indian Constitution is to achieve the social development/empowerment of the marginalised people. They provide provision for implementing educational schemes, health care schemes, positive discrimination initiatives in employment, housing and educational opportunities for the marginalised people like tribes.

The basis for designing and implementing specific economic development, educational empowerment programmes for the socially excluded people like SCs and STs from constitutional provisions like Article 46; to provide grants-in-aid from the consolidated fund of India regularly for the promotion of the STs and administration of scheduled area (Article 275(1)). Further, employment reservation is provided for SCs and STs in public administration without sacrificing the efficiency consideration (Article 335); (Chapter-III).

(xv) There is an increasing and sizable concentration of STs population in India. Our country has 8.43 crores of STs as per 2001 census. The total STs population is 8.2% of the India's total population. Thus it is said that, in the world, India has second rank in tribal population, next to the South Africa. Some of the demographic characteristics of Indian tribal population include (a) there is a favourable sex ratio among STs compared to the other population groups in India. As per 2001 census the sex ratio is 977 females to every 1000 males whereas the sex ratio is 933 females per 1000 males for the country of the general population. (b) the child sex ratio is also very favourable among STs in India. (c) The STs are considered to be the most deprived and marginalized groups with respect to education. There is a high rate of dropout of children from primary to higher secondary school level. Therefore, the government has rightly laid more emphasis on educational development of the STs at all level of education; thus the government has started many residential schools in tribal areas and it is also providing pre-metric and post metric Scholarships to the STs Children; (Chapter-III).

(xvi) The STs are the most economically poor in India. The 2001 census reveals that there is a higher proportion of STs living below poverty line which is higher than the national average. This is because 81.6% of the main workers of the ST communities are engaged in primary sector activity. Therefore, the extent as well as the incidence of poverty is very high among the STs in India. Therefore, the STs are confronted with the problem of inadequate and poor quality housing, lack of access to basic amenities, dependence on irregular low wage work opportunities without resource to social security, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of access to health care services; (Chapter-III).

ST's infant mortality rate is higher than that of SCs. Under five mortality rates and the child mortality rate is higher than even SCs, OBCs and others, because, STs are suffering from the malnutrition and lack of health care facilities than the others. (Chapter-III).

(xvii) During the last three or four decades, NGOs are considered to be an important social collectives and network useful to promote the economic development and social welfare of marginalized people including the tribal population. The NGOs may take various forms and dimensions. The structure and operational style of NGOs fit into the task of achieving the various kinds of socio-economic and politico-cultural goals. Thus developmental welfare and non developmental yet service oriented NGOs have come up throughout the world. Thus NGOs are found ubiquitously both in developed and developing countries. However, the NGOs are always dependent on external financing to a large extent. Therefore the NGOs with local and regional area coverage tend to be small and tiny in terms of their scale of operation. Only a few NGOs like International Red Cross Organization work with branches in a large number of countries throughout the world. (Chapter-IV)

(xviii) In general, the NGOs are defined as private organizations which pursue social goals for the betterment of the whole community. The NGOs are, in brief, voluntary services as well as welfare organizations with nonprofit motivation work with the idea of promoting people welfare and to reduce their dependency and exploitation. These are some of the major features or the dimensions of the NGOs. Thus the NGOs are classified into the following types;

(a) Charity NGOs. (b) Relief and rehabilitation NGOs. (c) Service providing NGOs. (d) Economic development NGOs. (e) Social development NGOs. (f) Empowerment NGOs. (g) Network NGOs.(h) Supportive NGOs.

In India, religious charity NGOs and service providing, relief and rehabilitation- NGOs, developmental and empowerment NGOs are working. We find them in reality in large number both in rural and urban areas including tribal and hilly areas. It is very interesting to note that different kinds of NGOs have come up during the post reforms period (1992-2012). The

Indian State is trying to use different kinds of NGOs to protect and to rehabilitate the poor people displaced by the implementation of major development programmes, due to the mining and quarrying. There are both unifunctional and multifunctional NGOs in India. This is also true with the NGOs working in tribal areas of various Indian States in which the tribal population is found in large number. (Chapter IV)

(xix) The role of NGOs has been recognized from the very First Five Year Plan. This was a good beginning but it was not carried on by a substantial scale in other Five Year Plans followed. It was only by the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, an Independent grant-in-aid policy and policy statement on the role of NGOs in tribal development were pronounced by the government of India. This has given an impetus in clear terms for the growth and continued functioning of the NGOs in the field of tribal development/empowerment and welfare during 1981 to 2012. (Chapter- IV)

(xx) There are both small, tiny and large scale NGOs working in tribal areas in India in the field of education, health care services, income and employment generation activity, creation of awareness about their rights, land development and promotion of settled agriculture, provision of housing and sanitation among the tribes. Some of the famous NGOs are Ramakrishna Mission, Bharath Sevesrama Sanga, Bharhti Sevashrama Organization and Vidhyashrama Organization, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra etc are identified as established NGOs for tribal development at all India level. (Chapter-IV)

(xxi) There are 14 NGOs engaged in educational development, promotion of health care services, imparting vocational education and skills for self employment, construction of housing and sanitation, relief and rehabilitation activities for tribals in different districts of Karnataka State. Some of the famous NGOs in Karnataka engaged in tribal development/empowerment activities include;

Ashirvad Rural Development Trust, Gudibande,
Bharathi Educational Trust, Bagepalli,
Dr, B.R. Ambedkar Education Society, Davanagere,
Santh Kabirdas Educational Society, Sedam,

Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Saragur, H.D Kote,
Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills, etc.,

All these NGOs are receiving grant in-aid from foreign donors occasionally, and grant- in aid regularly from Union and State governments of India. Some of these tribal NGOs in Karnataka are playing very useful strategic role in serving the needs of human life and promoting the human resource development of the tribal people (promoting education, health care services food security of the tribes). (Chapter-IV)

In Karnataka, there are fourteen NGOs receiving grant-in-aid for implementation of the tribal welfare schemes like Residential Schools, Nonresidential Schools, Hospital, Mobile Dispensary and Vocational Training Programmes etc, for the tribal welfare and development/empowerment. Of these, two NGOs namely, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement at Saragur H.D. Kote and Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills stand very distinctly in providing education and health care services including Ambulatory services for the human resource development and welfare needs of the tribes like Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava living in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in Karnataka State. These two NGOs have earned wide appreciation in local area as well as State and National level and also internationally for their efficient and effective implementation of tribal welfare programmes. Their role in providing school education upto 10th standard with boarding and lodging (Hostel) services qualitatively and quantitatively is eco friendly for the tribal children on one hand and providing both preventive and curative health care services to tribes on the other hand in the case study region. Both these NGOs, as it is explained elsewhere in the present study, have succeeded in effective controlling and reducing tuberculosis, Malaria, Sickle cell anemia, HIV and other common diseases. Both the hospitals run by these NGOs are providing highly useful medical treatment for snake bite, small and serious wounds as well as bone fracture caused by the attacks of wild animals at the time of hunting, working as wage labourer and while collecting MFPs. Therefore, both NGOs like Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement at Saragur H.D. Kote and Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills have received increasingly large sum of grant-in-aid from the central government.

These two NGOs are successfully operating with well developed education and hospital network while increasing training and reorienting the voluntary social workers to implement educational and health care programmes in the tribal area; (Chapter IV and V)

(xxii) The NGOs serving the cause of tribal development as well as empowerment in different districts of the Karnataka State face in general the problem like the delay in the release of grant-in-aid by the Zilla Panchayat which represents the State government. Sometimes, it is reported orally by some of the field officers and promoters of the NGOs that the government officials seek 'incentive money' to release the grant-in-aid. If the NGOs do not pay, their applications for grant-in-aid are unprocessed or discouraged. Further, some of the tribal leaders as well as elected members of the Zillapanchayat, Taluka Panchayat also demand incentive money; otherwise the NGOs do not pay the elected representatives means these leaders create problems for NGOs in the region. Such problems are mispropaganda about the objectives and the image of the NGOs, character and concerns of the field staff spreading rumors like misappropriation of the government money etc.,

(xxiii) In North- Eastern States the NGOs engaged in the task of tribal development/ empowerment are mostly Christian Missionaries. These Christianity based NGOs are criticized for implicitly organizing the religious meetings between Christian priests and the tribes, where preaching about Christian religion and religiously organized tribes are advised to convert into Christianity by promising a better materialistic and spiritual life. This has generated many religious and cultural conflicts and controversies. In these controversies the NGOs are placed at the center of the conflict.

In some States like Madhya Pradesh, Odissa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan, NGOs which are engaged in tribal welfare and empowerment activities are found to engage in corrupt practices. This is revealed by the Parliamentary Sub Committees on tribal population empowerment and National Commission on STs in India.

(xxiv) The programme of Relief and Rehabilitation of the tribes shifted from National Reserve Forest area (Nagarahole, Bandipura, and B.R. Hills) reveal

mixed development/rehabilitation experience. The Relief and Rehabilitation programmes implemented during the last three decades (1982-2012) have succeeded, whereas in some cases the Relief and Rehabilitation have failed in producing quick welfare effects. This is known from the experience of a successive Forest department and NGOs working in Hunsur and H.D. Kote taluk. The Relief and Rehabilitation programme implemented by State Forest department in tribal hadies like Shettihalli new Hadi (Nallapptanam) in Hunasur taluk is successful and it is failed in the Hadies like Nagapura block in the same taluk. The factors like inadequate grant-in aid administrative deal, bureaucratic indifference, improper planning and lack of tribal participation are responsible. It is interesting to note that where Relief and Rehabilitation programmes have become successful after the implementation of Forest Right Act of 2006 and Rule 2008. After the implementation of this Act, the Relief and Rehabilitation package is appreciable and acceptable because it is consisted by good housing and sanitation, drinking water supply, road, electricity, transportation and communication facilities, distribution of agricultural land, title deed, provision of food grains and other basic needs along with monetary benefits(total amount package of Rs ten lakhs). This is partly because of the more regular organized and agitation nature of tribal movement is in one hand and more improved and comprehensive implementation of tribal development plans, relief and rehabilitation package with adequate financing on the other hand.

An important obstacle for the economic development of rehabilitated tribes in Karnataka in general and the Mysore and Chamarajanagara district in particular, is that there is a long gestation period involved in converting a tribal rehabilitated village into a revenue village. The delay in conversion of the tribal settlement into revenue villages goes beyond 10 years. Any village settlement which is not declared as a revenue village is not entitled to obtain a gram panchayat benefits. This inability results in exclusion of the tribal population to obtain the general rural development programmes implemented through three tiers Panchyat Raj System in Karnataka and also the absence of an institutional mechanism for development and democratic participation of the tribes. So the tribes living in complete rehabilitation centers neither have

gram panchayat nor will have the autonomous forest dwellers Panchayat for conducting local community affairs. This has produced a major vacuum in the democratic development decentralization for the tribes in many parts of the India including Karnataka State.

(xxv) There are 75 primitive tribal groups living in 17 Indian States and in the Union territories. Most of the primitive tribes are small in numbers or declining or have stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre- agriculture level of technology and generally inhabit remote localities, having poor infrastructure and administrative support and very backward socio-economic condition. Therefore, they become the most vulnerable section among the tribes in India. On account of their vulnerability 100 percent central sector scheme for the exclusive development of primitive tribal groups was started in 1998-99 by the government of India. In recent years, Janashree Beema Yojana(JBY) and Conservation Cum Development Plan (CCD) are also implemented along with utilization of fund under the Tribal Sub Plan and Article 275(1). Under this scheme the Jenukuruba living in Mysore district also receive central assistance for their relief and rehabilitation work. Of the four sample tribes selected for the present empirical study, Jenukuruba are highly socially and economically backward and suffering from poor quality of health, poor housing condition, high level of illiteracy and food insecurity. Totally Jenukurua is suffering from acute poverty and very low level of human resource development. So the Jenukuruba in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts living in Nagarahole and Bandipur National Reserve Forest areas deserve special attention and care.

(xxvi) The mainland people do not support the rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribes near to the mainland villages and they do not have interest in development/ empowerment of the tribal people. Because the mainland people think that most of the tribes are nomadic and they are de notified or criminals in nature so they might start the theft and other illegal activities and in addition to that ,if the tribes are empowered it might affect on the supply of bonded and wage labourer.

(xxvii) The efforts of the NGOs in both districts especially VGKK in Chamarajanagara district and DEED in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district have

made good attempt to organize the tribal people through the motivation for the formation of the Community Voluntary Organizations. Further the NGOs are succeeded in creation of awareness among the tribal community people about their rights and the utilization of government programmes for their development/empowerment through the Community Voluntary Organizations.

(xxviii) The researcher has identified that the NGOs in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district have been moving in different direction in the rights of tribes and creating confusion among the tribes. For instance the DEED is supporting the rights of tribes to live within the forest area against to rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribes but in the same taluk the LIFT (Living Inspiration Forest Tribes) is supporting the rehabilitation of the tribes from the National Reserve Forest and it is working for the proper resettlement of the tribes.

(xxix) The tribes in the case study areas are living in critical and substandard conditions. It shows the failure of State policy and programmes along with rehabilitation and resettlement programmes. To ensure social justice and to inclusive growth and development, tribal habitats should be converted as revenue villages and reorientation and follow-up work in the rehabilitation and resettlement areas is an urgent need for providing proper housing and infrastructure facilities. For this purpose government, NGOs and public participation along with reorientation of the existing policies and programmes relating to provision of housing and infrastructure facilities is very essential.

7.2 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

The hypotheses testing have been attempted in chapter-III, IV, and V of the present study in detail. A summary of the important aspects of the hypotheses testing is briefly stated below.

Hypothesis-1: Tribal people are very backward and poor; our empirical study on the four tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts shows that these tribes in general suffer from acute form of income poverty as well as human poverty. Of these four tribes the data show that in large number in Mysore district are poorest of the poor (or highly poverty stricken group of people). The Jenukuruba tribe suffers from serious forms of acute poverty

and deprivations. The duration and cycles of starvation and hunger, child and maternal mortality rate and the general mortality rate on account of high level of diseases burden is more among the Jenukuruba tribe. The income poverty of these four tribes is manifested in the form of house lessness / inadequate and poor quality of housing, near absence of civic amenities like electricity, drinking water supply, bathroom, and toilets, drainage system etc. in their traditional habitats. Till very recently all these tribals were illiterate (upto early 1970s). In general more than 90 percent of the tribal households in the case study region did not possess any important valuables like luxurious consumer goods and savings in the form of gold, silver or domestic kitchen wares made up of bronze and copper. It was found that a large number of these tribal families use plastic and aluminum kitchen ware.

Hypothesis-2: Government policy intervention influences positively economic development of tribes. The field data revealed a mixed experience regarding the government policy intervention influencing the level of economic development of tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts of Karnataka State. The present researcher has found that, the recent resettlement and rehabilitation programmes (2010-11) designed and implemented by the Karnataka State Forest Department in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district have been highly successful. The success of the tribal rehabilitation scheme is evaluated in terms of cent percent sanction and distribution of agricultural land ownership title to the tribes, house construction and distribution, constructions and maintenance of residential schools, primary schools as well as community health care and laying down of good roads, potable drinking water supply, construction of community hall, etc. whereas many resettlement and rehabilitation centers in both the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts rehabilitation work is incomplete and improper, even some time dismal those tribal rehabilitation scheme were implemented 1972-2005. The major factors responsible for the failure of the tribal resettlement and rehabilitation schemes include selection of highly low quality barren land, inadequate financial allocation, improper planning and cost estimation, a long gestation period involved in completion of the rehabilitation scheme and lack of concern on the part of the bureaucrats of the State forest department to solve the plight of the suffering ignorant, poor tribal people. Therefore the State sponsored tribal rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and other welfare programmes included under the integrated tribal development plans have been partly failed in economically

and socially empowering the tribal people who were shifted out of the National Reserve Forest areas in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district in the Karnataka State. The attitude of the government bureaucracy shall change and be consistent with the objectives of the tribal development/empowerment programmes. Otherwise this empirical study reveals that State policy does not help to protect and promote the welfare and empowerment of the vulnerable like tribals.

Hypothesis-3: Third sector intervention promotes the participatory development of tribals. Third sector intervention means the entry and working of various types of voluntary service organizations, NGOs or civil society organizations which deal with socio- cultural and politico –economic aspects of human life in a modern society and/or economy. Such participation by the different kinds of people’s organizations in redressing the social or public grievances and problems of the people on the one hand and involvement of the target group population in collective efforts to redress the social problems on the other hand is called participatory development in the recent times.

Since 1980’s various kinds of civil society organizations –development as well as welfare type have come up in many tribal areas. There is an intention or purpose to promote the socio-economic development as well as empowerment of the tribal people. There is a mixed picture regarding the outcomes of the working of the NGOs in the tribal economic development or empowerment process.

There are more than 25 registered NGOs working in different tribal areas of the Karnataka State. All these NGOs are externally financed people’s organizations. Some of them receive grant-in-aid directly from Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India New Delhi. Whereas some of the NGOs are receiving different development/empowerment schemes for implementation sponsored by CAPART, NBARD, International Charitable and Rural Development agencies of the State. However it may not be proper to say that NGO’s do not have capability to promote participatory development. At present both the NGOs and tribal people are not moving towards each other. This of course may be a situation at lower level of socio economic transformation of tribals.

The NGOs from Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts did not create opportunities for tribal people to participate in their activities. In other words the

NGOs handover the development programmes as they are designed by the State. Thus it was found that the NGOs in the case study region are not creative and innovative enough to involve tribal people in their development/empowerment activities.

Hypothesis -4 The NGOs performance is better in HRD Activities than directly productive activities.

NGOs are more concentrate on the education and health care services to tribal people for the human resource development of tribes. It is reveals from the data relating the enrolment of the school education and the health care services delivered by the NGOs in the case study region. For test this hypothesis on the basis of time series data relating to the education and health care services delivered by the NGOs independent sample ‘t’ test and Chi- Square teat are conducted.

Table: 7.1

Independent Sample ‘t’-Test for Comparison of Health Care Services of SVYM and VGKK

Description	NGOs	Mean	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differences
Inpatient	SVYM	841.90	13.880	.002	*** 3.342	18	0.008	430.500
	VGKK	411.40						
Out Patients	SVYM	11735.40	14.861	.001	-.757	18	0.459	1297.9
	VGKK	10438.60						
Mobile Health Units	SVYM	4304.20	4.823	.041	*** -2.720	18	0.017	4121.500
	VGKK	8425.70						
Total Patients Treated	SVYM	15442.60	13.988	.001	-1.300	18	0.220	3833.100
	VGKK	19275.70						
Other Services	SVYM	1516.90	3.419	.081	*** -5.887	18	0.000	5199.000
	VGKK	6715.90						
Lab Investigations	SVYM	5517.80	9.571	.006	*** 4.118	18	0.002	1742.200
	VGKK	3775.60						

*** Significant at Five Percent Level

The Table 7.1 shows the independent ‘t’ test results about the comparative analysis of performance of two NGOs namely VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM H.D. Kote in relating to the health care services delivery to the case study tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. For the analysis of time series data, from 2002-03 to 2011-12 have been used to analyse the variables includes that inpatients, out patients,

mobile health unit treatment and services, total patients which the combination of the above mentioned three services, other services like ANC care, emergency services, death and birth services are taken into account. In this test researcher has try to test and identify whether there is any significant difference exist or not in health care services delivered by the two NGOs.

It has been found from the test that the number of average in patients treated in each year was 842 and 411 by SVYM and VGKK respectively. The difference between the two NGOs in terms of treating the inpatients is 430 and this difference is statistically significant at five percent level.

The average number of outpatients treated in each year was 11735 and 10438 by SVYM and VGKK respectively. The difference between two NGOs in terms of treating the out patients is 1298 and this difference is statistically not significant at five percent level.

It has been found that the number of mobile health care unit treatment in each year was 4304 and 8426 by SVYM and VGKK respectively. The difference between two NGOs in terms of mobile health unit treatment is 4121 and the difference is statistically not significant at five percent level.

But in the combination of the inpatients, out patients and mobile health care services that means total patients the mean value of SVYM is 15, 443 and VGKK 19276 with the mean difference of 3833 which is statistically not significant at 5 percent level.

In other health care services of these two NGOs namely SVYM and VGKK was 1517 and 6716 respectively with the mean difference of 5199 which is significant at 5 percent level.

Further in the lab investigation services the mean value of SVYM is 5517 and VGKK 3775 with mean difference 1742 which is significant at 5 percent level.

Totally, there is a mixed result in the health care services delivery to the case study tribes of the VGKK at B.R. Hills in Chamarajanagara district and SVYM at H.D. Kote of Mysore districts and it shows that the SVYM and VGKK are providing good health care services to tribes.

Table 7.2

**Independent Simple 't'-Test for Comparison of Primary and Secondary School
Tribal Students Enrolments in SVYM and VGKK**

Description	NGOs	Mean	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differences
Primary School Enrolment	SVYM	288.8667	4.314	.047	-1.767	28	.088	-18.0667
	VGKK	306.9333						
Secondary School Enrolment	SVYM	108.9333	8.263	.008	-4.766	28	*** .000	-61.0000
	VGKK	169.9333						

*** Significant at Five Percent Level

The Table 7.2 shows independent 't' test result of the tribal students enrolment in primary and secondary school education of the SVYM at Hosahally in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district and VGKK at B.R. Hills of Chamarajanagara district providing educational services among the tribal children.

The time series data from 1991 to 2011-12 for primary school enrolment and from 1997-98 to 2011-12 for high school enrolment has been used.

The mean value of the enrolment of primary school of SVYM is 289 and VGKK is 307 with mean difference of -18 which is not significant at 5 percent level.

But in the enrolment of secondary school education the mean value of SVYM is 109 and VGKK is 170 with the mean difference of -61 which is significant at 5 percent level

Totally there is significant difference between the SVYM and VGKK in the enrolment in secondary school education but there is no significant difference in the enrolment of the students for primary education.

Table 7.3

Independent Sample 't'-Tests for Comparison of Primary and Secondary School Tribal Students Enrolments by Gender in SVYM and VGKK

Description	NGOs	Mean	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differences
Primary Enrolment SVYM	Boys	157.6667	2.175	.151	*** 4.758	28	.000	26.6667
	Girls	131.0000						
Primary Enrolment VGKK	Boys	168.4000	2.186	.150	*** 3.605	28	.001	28.5333
	Girls	139.8667						
Secondary Enrolment SVYM	Boys	68.8667	1.970	.171	*** 4.316	28	.000	29.53333
	Girls	39.3333						
Secondary Enrolment VGKK	Boys	106.6667	.059	.810	*** 5.159	28	.000	44.73333
	Girls	61.93333						

*** Significant at Five Percent Level

The Table 7.3 shows that the comparison of the primary and secondary school tribal student enrolments by gender in SVYM and VGKK. The independent sample 't' test used to identify the mean difference between tribal boys and girls enrolment between these two NGOs.

The mean difference between tribal boys and girls in primary school enrolment is 26.66 in SVYM and 28.53 In VGKK. Moreover both are significant at 5 percent level. So it concludes that there is statistically significant difference at five percent level between tribal boys and girls in the enrolment for primary education both the NGOs namely SVYM and VGKK.

Likewise the mean difference between tribal boys and girls in enrolment for secondary school education is 29.53 in SVYM and 44.73 in VGKK. However both are significant at 5 percent level. So it concludes that there is statistically significant difference at five percent level between enrolment of tribal boys and girls for the secondary school education in SVYM and VGKK.

Totally there is a gender difference in enrolment of tribal students in primary and secondary school both the NGOs.

Overall Performance Opinion about the Activities of NGOs by the Tribes

The tribes were asked express their opinion about the overall performance of NGOs for uplifting the tribal community. Respondents expressed their opinion as not satisfied, satisfied and highly satisfied.

Table 7.4

Cross tabulation and Chi- Square Test Result of Performance Opinion Between Districts

		Districts		Total
		C.R.Nagara	Mysore	
Not Satisfactory	Count	57	48	105
	% within Districts	35.6%	25.3%	30.0%
Satisfactory	Count	82	74	156
	% within Districts	51.2%	38.9%	44.6%
Highly Satisfactory	Count	21	68	89
	% within Districts	13.1%	35.8%	25.4%
Total	Count	160	190	350
	% within Districts	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chi – Square value		Value 23.604	df 2	Sig .000

Table 7.4 reveals that 64 percent of the respondents in Chamarajanagara district and 74.7 percent of respondents in Mysore district have expressed their opinion that they are satisfied with the performance of NGOs. The Chi- Square test was conducted to identify the dependency of opinion between the district and it has been proved by the test the NGOs performance is more effective in Mysore district compare to the Chamarajanagara district and difference in the opinion is statistically significant at five percent level.

Table 7.5

Cross tabulation and Chi- Square Test Result of Performance Opinion among the tribes

		Tribes				Total
		Jenukuruba	Soliga	kadukuruba	yarava	
Not Satisfactory	% within Tribes	22	67	9	7	105
		16.3%	49.6%	22.5%	17.5%	30.0%
Satisfactory	Count	60	51	19	26	156
	% within Tribes	44.4%	37.8%	47.5%	65.0%	44.6%
Highly Satisfactory	Count	53	17	12	7	89
	% within Tribes	39.3%	12.6%	30.0%	17.5%	25.4%
Total	Count	135	135	40	40	350
	% within Tribes	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chi-Square value		Value 54.064	df 6			Sig .000

Table 7.5 reveals that the opinion of the case study tribes about the overall performance of the NGOs activities in the case study area for the development of the tribes. The test result shows that there is a statistically significant difference at five percent level among the opinion of four the tribes. Comparatively Jenukuruba tribe has more satisfied with the activities of NGOs than others.

7.3 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Some of the major policy implications of the present research study may be stated as follows.

- (1) Although there are many provisions for constitutional safeguards for the vulnerable and marginalized people of India, it is very sad and unfortunate that the successively elected governments did not have political will and commitment to formulate and implement development and welfare programmes for the very poor till early 1970s. This is partly because of the ignorance about the concentrative effects of economic development and partly because of the widely prevailing political apathy and indifference towards the marginalized

people like tribes in India. On account of this, the tribal population of India has suffered from multiple poverty and deprivations. To resolve this problem comprehensive development/empowerment programmes based on the current problems for tribal population are urgently called for.

- (2) In some States, the State government machineries like ITDP units and State Forest Department have done reasonably well in implementing the relief and rehabilitation Programmes for tribes. In this category, we include States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat. Whereas the central Indian States like Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odissa and North-Eastern States have not made much progress in the rehabilitation of tribes displaced on account of implementation of either the major and medium irrigation projects, power projects and mining and quarrying operations on one hand and implementation of National Reserve Forest and Wild Life Protection Act or Wild Life Sanctuaries on the other hand. Therefore, increasingly different tribal population of modern India alienated and shifted out of dense forests and their community land without adequate and suitable compensation. This has resulted in economic exploitation by the State of the tribal population. Similarly, in the name of environmental protection, macro public goods, the tribes are shifted out of dense forests without providing livelihood, physical security, and social and health security. This is the real and major problem of displacement of the tribes from their original habitats in the forests.

The failure in systematic and successful completion of the relief and rehabilitation programmes in general and in many tribal areas of the different Indian States has created further problems for both the State and targeted population groups. The State has come under scathing criticism for its lapses in this regard. The lapses include improper human settlement planning, incompleteness of the civil works providing transport and communication, drinking water supply, sanitation, construction of community buildings like primary health centre, primary and higher primary schools and housing ...etc. This failure has left the tribal people helpless and without access to basic services. So in many tribal rehabilitation and resettlement colonies tribal people live in subhuman living conditions;

In many cases of rehabilitation programme implementation, the tribes are left for themselves without proper arrangement for earning livelihood. This has resulted in lack of food supply, inadequate nutrition and sometimes starvation. The State Forest Department has not completed any legal procedures essential for acquiring government land (waste land) and issue land title deeds for the tribes. Depending on the availability of land each tribal household is given a landholding of 2.5 acres to 5 acres for farming purpose without land title deed. This is the major problem of rehabilitation programme in many parts of India including Karnataka State. This is also found in some tribal Hadis/Podus in both Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Without land title the tribes are not allowed to establish agricultural credit co-operative societies nor allowed to become members of such societies in the nearby revenue villages. So the absence of the land ownership title deed create uncertainty and insecurity in the minds of the tribal farmers to undertake permanent long-term land development works on one hand and do not enable them to avail short term and long term agricultural loans from rural credit co-operatives, regional rural banks and nationalized commercial banks on the other hand. So some tribes approach the local money lenders in nearby village for short term loans and so that they get into the vicious circle of the debt trap.

To solve all these problems leading to the tribal exploitations in the new and old rehabilitation and resettlement colonies, the State government should take initiatives to issue land ownership title deed to all the rehabilitated tribal families. This has to be attempted on priority basis.

- (3) The Forest Dwellers' Rights Act of 2006 and 2008 restore the right to collect MFP by the tribes. This is a highly pragmatic and tribal friendly policy initiative which protects the sustainable livelihoods for the tribes on the one hand and protection of the forests by effective involvement of the tribes on the other hand. The various types of MFPs lack local market for their effective sales. Thus it is necessary to expand urgently the effective market for MFP at the regional and national levels. For this purpose the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and the State Level Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) Federation and TRIFID shall play a very useful role in the way of providing cold storage facilities and establish and run the MFP based

processing small scale industries etc. The success in this regard helps to ensure the tribes access into the job opportunities and cash income regularly. This policy initiative can impart both regularity and stability into the opportunities for earning cash income by the tribes through collection and sales of MFPs.

- (4) In many Indian states where tribal population lives in good number, efforts are made to establish and run the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS). Some Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) in Karnataka and other Indian States are performing effectively; however, some Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) have become inefficient and corrupt (in Karnataka and other Indian States). This is very unfortunate. Therefore, very serious efforts shall be made to prevent corrupt practices in Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS). The secretary, the president, and board of directors of the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) shall be made collectively responsible for the corruption and abuse of powers. The Department of Co-operation and Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFID) shall take appropriate administrative measures to bring the corrupt officials and elected representatives into the fold of the anticorruption law. The NGOs shall play a very useful role in discovering the corrupt practices in the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and to educate the tribal population, to organize public protests against the corrupt in Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS).
- (5) The tribal population in India in general and the four tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga, and Yarava in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in particular, present a very low level of human resources development. The tribal people show a high level of illiteracy and tribal educational backwardness, lack of access to health care services and lack of nutrition. All these three factors together cause lack of human resource development and vicious circle of poverty and sub human living conditions. A very low level of human resource development of tribal population do not enable them to seek jobs in the mainland rural or semi urban economy nor enable them to undertake commercial farming on their own land. Therefore, it is necessary to design a comprehensive human resource development policy for the tribes in India. Such a policy shall provide for grant-in aid for providing education, health care

services and nutritional security to the tribes. The NGOs maybe encouraged establishing training and vocational education schools in tribal areas and/or the already existing tribal residential schools shall provide job training and vocational education for tribal children. For this purpose government should provide additional land, buildings and other financial grants to the NGOs.

- (6) We have observed that the Soliga, Yarava, Kadukuruba, and Jenukuruba tribes tend to migrate to the coffee and tea plantations in Coorg district in Karnataka and Nilagiri Hills in Tamil Nadu. These migrating tribal labour obtain work opportunity for 4 to 5 months in a year, in the remaining 7 to 8 months time period of the year, mostly the tribal labour is under employed/unemployed. Thus, with an emphasis upon the higher secondary education as well as training and vocational education, the tribal adolescents and youth may be motivated and directed towards manual and semi skilled job opportunities in the nearby urban centers like Mysore and Bangalore cities. The rural urban migration of the tribes may be successful in producing certain positive effects about the job quality, appreciating the significance of regularity and stability of the income flows, making remittance to the aged dependents in the tribal habitats etc are better. This type of policy initiatives or changes in the life of the tribal people creates awareness about human rights among the tribes.
- (7) A very few Soliga families in Chamarajanagara district and Jenukuruba Kadukuruba and Yarava households in Mysore district have undertaken coffee, pepper, ginger, cardamom, cotton and maize cultivation in a small plot of their land. Their knowledge of plantation and commercial crops cultivation and production is comparable with the plantation farmers of the mainland. Thus the Soligas of the B.R. Hills region and Kadukuruba, Jenukuruba and Yarava tribes of Hadies/ Podus closer to the National Reserve Forest of Bandipur (Gundlupet taluk in Chamarajanagara district) and Nagarahole (H.D.Kote taluk in Mysore district) shall be encouraged to learn commercial attitudes to agriculture. The researcher of the present study has also found that in some farmers of the Hadis/ Podus namely Nagapura block-4 shettihally Hadies in Hunsur taluk and B. Matkere and Bramhgiri Hadies in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district, Koulihala Dam, and other Podus in Kollegala taluk of Chamarajanagara district have shown a greater degree of propensity and learning aptitude regarding modern agriculture and plantation activity and dairying. There is both inter tribe and

inter district variation in the learning skills and aptitude towards modern agriculture in the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. This learning gap regarding occupations among the tribes is found in other parts of tribal areas as well as in India. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and upgrade the agricultural knowledge and skills of tribal farmers on one hand and expedite administrative measures to issue land title deeds to the rehabilitated tribal farmers on the other hand. These two policy initiatives can go a long way in ensuring a sustainable livelihood for tribes in India and thereby reduce the conflict between the tribes and non tribes as well as tribes and environmental protection interests.

- (8) So far it was found in the case study region that the NGOs do not involve the target group population (tribes) in their development and welfare programmes designing and formulating as well as implementation. The tribal leaders are also not well informed about the sources of income and expenditure pattern of the NGOs. In fact, so far, the NGOs working in the tribal area are accountable only to the government agencies from which they receive grant-in -aid, thus in fact the NGOs strongly believe that they are not accountable to their customer target groups like tribes in giving information about their activities, programmes and finance. This situation has created an environment of suspicion, distrust and jealous at least among the tribal leaders and the promoters of NGOs and other mainland people. This problem is being enveloped into a crisis. In some tribal areas, therefore, it is necessary to find out the ways and means to involve the tribal leaders in particular and tribal people in general and leaders of the mainland people or private partnership in the working of the NGOs.
- (9) It is learnt that the bureaucracy is non cooperative and seek gratification from the NGOs for releasing the grant-in-aid. This is a very serious as well as difficult problem. The enlightened NGOs and the top level political leadership should find answer to this problem through the office of the Lokayukta.

7.4 Directions for Further Research:

Some of the important areas of the study for further research in the theme of the tribal economic development/ economic and social development may representatively include the following:

- (a) It is desirable that the success/failure in rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced tribal population may be studied and documented. In such studies, the impact of socio-economic deprivations and loss of human welfare should be documented. The causes for total or partial failure of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced tribal population deserve serious analysis. It is necessary to probe into causes like the bureaucratic callousness and indifference on the part of the bureaucracy, lack of political development sensitization towards tribes, absence of political leadership among the tribes and lack of social mobilization of the tribal people etc, may be studied.
- (b) In many tribal resettlement and rehabilitation centers (Hadies/Podus), fairly a good number of tribal households have not received land titles, but small land holdings are earmarked for them. Such agricultural land was given on lease by the tribes to the mainland farmers in the form of illegal oral agreement. This is partly driven by the tribal inability to finance the farm operations by them. Tribes do not have sufficient capital endowment or do not able to borrow from primary agricultural credit society and public sector banks to finance their agricultural operations. Thus, they lease and sublease their own agricultural land to mainland farmers. The terms and conditions governing such agricultural tenancy and crop sharing norms should be evaluated from the view point of economic efficiency and tribal interests;
- (c) The obstacles for tribal participation in the working of nongovernmental organizations shall be studied in different Indian States or elsewhere in the developing world. The information thus generated may be useful for designing and to plan for tribal people participation in the activities of the NGOs in the tribal areas.
- (d) It is necessary to study the economic losses and human life losses on account of death and serious disability caused by health diseases like tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, sickle cell anemia etc, among the tribes. Tuberculosis and sickle cell anemia are more widely spread among Soliga and Jenukuruba tribes in the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. The different threatening health diseases and their impact on work days and other human capabilities may also be studied from the perspective of human development approaches.

- (f) The causes for delaying tribal rehabilitation centers into revenue villages are unknown; an effort was made by the present researcher to probe into this matter. The leaders of the tribal communities have reported that bureaucratic indifferences, lack of integration among the concerned departments and predominance of lack of land ownership and absence of the gram panchayat as the reason for not according the status of revenue villages for the tribal rehabilitation centers. This delay in some cases span into more than 10 to 20 years. Such an inordinate long delay in transforming the revenue villages by tribal Hadies/Podus or rehabilitation centers is the source of not able to receive development grants for housing, roads construction, minor irrigation, construction of public utility buildings, establishing and operation of primary schools and primary health centers etc,. There is an association between unhygienic, inadequate and poor quality housing and health problems of the tribes. This association has to be empirically established by studies in future.
- (g) The social, cultural and psychological barriers' prevailing in the minds of the tribal people has to be identified and studied. It is necessary to explain how these obstacles are responsible for the absence of right kind of values and attitude towards modern economic growth among the tribes.
- h) It is necessary to study the preferences, attitude and motivations of the tribal people in the participation and development of forests and other natural resources. Since most of the tribal Hadies/Podus are not revenue villages; they do not have joint forest management committees as they are constituted in the mainland villages. The joint forest management committees are very essential in tribal Hadies close to the forest through such committees the tribal people should be made to interact with the official of the forest department, the constraints in this direction should be identified and their implications studied.
- (i) There is also a need for appointing a task force or the study team to estimate the poverty, unemployment and underemployment levels of the tribal people in different Indian states. Such a study shall investigate into the causes and consequences of the tribal poverty and unemployment. The task force may be appointed for this purpose of the national level or the State level. Government may be advised to appoint the State level taskforces for this purpose.

- (j) There is also a great need for making investment estimates and projection for housing, education, health care, transport and communications, drinking water supply and sanitation schemes in tribal areas. This has to be done for various Indian States with concentration of tribal population. Such investment projections may help to sensitize the government authorities to adopt rational grants-in-aid policy towards NGOs to mobilize and demand for more financial resource from institutions like NABARAD and the National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation.

APPENDICES

**NONGOVERNAMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MYSORE AND CHAMARAJANAGARA DIRSTICTS
IN KARNATAKA**

APPENDIX - I

Questionnaire for the Economic Survey of Tribal Households:

1.General Information

1.1 District:

1.2. Taluk:

1.3. Hobali:

1.4. Podu/Hadi:

1.5. Sub Caste of Tribes:

Sl. No	Name	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Status of health	Level of education	Education institution	Distance of Education institution	Class of dropout	Occupation	Sub occupation	Annual Income

1.6. Status of Residence:

Nature of house	Squire feet	Own/ Rent	Rooms	Kitchen	Toilet	Bath room	Pooja room	Hall	Dining hall

Note:(1) Tent house 2) Portable house 3) Cutch house 4) Pucca house 5) Live in the cave 6) Temple 6) Temple 6)

Availed Suitable place)

17. A. Assistance to construction house i) Government. ii) NGO. (3) Bank loan. 4) Own cost.

B. If no Toilet, are you interested to construct Toilet? Yes/No

C. If yes, do you have your own place? Yes/No

D. If you have a Toilet, Assistance by i) Government. ii) NGO. (iii) Own cost. iv) Other.

1.8. Do you have your own sight? Yes/No

1.9. Do you have the supply of current in your house? Yes/No

If yes, Assistance by i) Government. ii) NGO. (iii) Own cost. (iv) Other

If no, which source are you using to get Light?

i) Kerosene. ii) Solar. iii) Gas light. iv) Battery. v) Other.

1.10 Sources of energy to cook

i) Fire wood. ii) wastage of crops. iii) Bio gas .iv) Electricity .v) L.P.G. vi) Kerosene. vii) Coal.

1.11. Do you have facility to bath ? Yes/No

If Yes, are you taking bath? i) Daily. ii) Day by day. iii) Weekly once .iv) occasionally.

1. 12 .Are you wearing new cloths? Yes/No

If Yes, i) During festival ii) Three months once iii) Six months once iv) Yearly once

1.13. Are you getting Entertainment? Yes/No If Yes, Nature of Entertainment

i) Movies. ii) Radio. iii) Drama. iv)Tape Recorder .v)Dance .vi)Music. vii)T.V. viii)Hunting. ix) Mix.

1.14. Sources of Drinking Water:

i)Tank. ii) Open Well. iii) Own tube well. iv) Mini Water supply. v) Canal .vi) Hand pump.

vii) Public Tap. viii) Other sources.

1.15. Is there a sufficient supply of drinking water? Yes/No

1.16. Are you shifting the Residence? Yes/ No If Yes, Reasons are

- i) Shifting cultivation. ii) For Hunting. iii) For Profession .iv) other

1.17. Status of Movable Assets:

A.

Radio	Tape Recorder	T.V.	Computer	Land phone	mobile phone	internet

B.

Bullock cart	Bicycle	Motorbike Scooter	Truck	Auto	Car/Jeep	Tractor	Bus	Horse cart

C.

Cot	Chair	Table	T.V. Stand	Fan	Mixer	Grinder	Refrigerator	Washing Machine

D.

Cow	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Hen	Dog	Pig	Horse	Donkey

2. Agriculture

2.1 Are you an Agriculturist ? Yes/No

2.1 Do you have your own land? Yes/No

a) If yes do you have yourself? Owner ship or Common Ownership

b) Do you have Land right or patta on your cultivated land? Yes/No

c) If Yes, the reason to get Land Right

i) Self Interested own Expenditure. ii) Support of Govt. iii) Support of NGO. iv) Ancestral.

d) If No, the reason not to get Land Right

i) Negligence of Government. i) Nomadic life. iii) Bribing .iv) Unaware. v) Not interested.

vi)Government land .vii) problem of Wild life protection act .

2.3. Does your Agriculture land have the following features?

i) Adjacent to Forest. ii) It is in Hilly area .iii) near to my house. iv) Faraway from house .

2.4. Method of cultivation:

i) Shifting cultivation ii) traditional cultivation iii) constant cultivation iv) Modern method of cultivation

a) If you have constant method of cultivation the main reason is i) Advice of Govt. Officials and Govt. Act.

ii) Advice of NGOs. iii) To maintain the fertility of Land .iv) No adverse effect .

b) If you are following Shifting cultivation the main reason is

i) It is Traditional. ii) No adverse effects. iii) Nomadic life. iv) To maintain the fertility of land .

2.5) Quantity of Land and nature of crops;

Crops	Dry land	Wet Land	Ragi	Maize	paddy	Sun flower	Mulberry	pulses	Tobacco	cotton	Ground nut	Ginger
Quantity												

a) The main reasons for not growing Horticulture crop

i) Scarcity of Water sources. ii) We don't know this type of crop. iii) Lack of money. iii) Problem of storage and processing. iv) Problems of market.

2.6) Are you receiving any free and subsidy Facilities for agriculture development from the Government/NGOs? Yes/No

If Yes, what are these

Detail s	Seed s	Fertilize r	Equi pment s	Tractor / Tiller	Tub e well	Bullock / cart	Diesel Machin e	Mulberry Instrument s	Horti culture . plants	Land Purchas e amount
Govt.										
NGOs										
Total										

2.7) Have you Mortgaged your land? Yes/No

If yes, give Reason

2.8. Sources of Agricultural Finance:

i) Self Finance. ii) LAMPS. iii) Local Rich persons. Iv) NGOs. v) Local Traders .vi) Co-operative societies vii) Bank

2.9. Facilitator, Adviser and helper to Agriculture Development.

i) Govt. ii) NGOs. ii) Cooperatives. iv) Local Traders. v) LAMPS. vi) None of the above

2.10. Is there any crops destruction by the Wild Animals? Yes/No

If Yes, Is Government providing compensation for crop loss? Yes/No

2.11. Are you getting the sufficient income from Agriculture for your livelihood? Yes/No

If no, what are the sources of livelihood? Mention

3. Food Security

3.1. What is the nature of your Food? I) Raw Food ii) Prepared Food

3.2. Sources of food supply to your Family. i) Agriculture. ii) Forest. iii) Sources of Perches.

For how many days you're able to provide food from your own effort?

1) 3 Months ii) 6 Months.iii) 1Year. iv) above 1Year

3.3. Do you have ration card? Yes /No,

If Yes, Which type of Ration card do you have?

i) Anthodia card ii) Green card iii) Yellow card

3.4. Are you purchasing food grains from fair price shop? Yes/No, If Yes, what are the items and quantity? (Kilogram)

- a) Rice b) Wheat c) Sugar d) Kerosene

3.5. Is the fair price shops supply the good quality food gains? Yes/No

3.6. Are you purchasing food grains occasionally from private shops? Yes/No

3.7. Do you collect food and hunting animals in the forest? Yes/No

3.8. Are you collecting sufficient food from the forests? Yes/No

If yes, i) regularly ii) Occasionally.

If no, the main reasons

- i) Wild life protection act and forest policy
- ii) Scarcity of Forest produces
- iii) Bribing of Forest Officials
- iv) Exploitation of Forest Officers
- v) Problem of storage and difficulties of hunting
- vi) Not Necessary.

3.9. Are you practicing the method of storage of food grains? Yes/No

If yes, for how many days you are able to store the food grains?

- i) For one week ii) For one month iii) For three months iv) For six months v) For one year. vi) for above one year

3.10. Do you have storage facility? Yes/No

If yes, mode of storage i) Sack Bag ii) Plastic Drum iii) Barn iv) straw.

If no, i) Lack of place ii) Lack of money for construction of storage.

	Above 1 year	1 year	6months	3months	1month	15days	1week
Source of Self production							
From forest Source							
From fair Price shop							
From NGOs							
From consumer society							
From private shop							
From sandy							

3.11. Have you suffered from the shortage of food? Yes/no

If yes, for how many days.....

- i) Have you suffered from any diseases, because of hunger? Yes/No
- ii) Are you unable to work because of hunger? Yes/No
- iii) Is there any death, because of hunger? Yes/No

4. MFP Marketing through LAMPS

- 4.1. Is the LAMPS situated in your area? Yes/No, If yes;
- 4.2. Are you a Member of LAMPS? Yes/No, If yes, from how many years?
i) Below 5 years ii) From 5 years iii) 10 years iv) 15 years v) 20 years
- 4.3. Do you have more than one membership of LAMPS in your Family? Yes /No
- 4.4. Are you aware about the share capital subsidy of Govt. to get membership of LAMPS Yes/No
- 4.5. Mention the Activities of LAMPS
i) Purchase and sales of MFP. ii) Collection of Savings iii) Loans and Advances iv) Investment activities
- 4.6 .Mention the benefits of LAMPS
i) Providing the regular market to MFP.
ii) Protection from the exploitation of local traders.
iii) Regular Payment of money on sales of MFP.
iv) Supply of consumer goods
.v) provides an opportunity to Democratic participation.
vi) Provides the Job opportunity.
- 4.7. Is your LAMPS running under profit or Loss? If, it is under loss the main reasons are
i) Bribe and Irregularity of Secretary of LAMPS
ii) It is not running properly
iii) Inefficient Administration of LAMPS
iv) Fluctuation of the Price of MFP.
v) Wild life Protection Act and forest policy
- 4.8. Are you getting fair price for MFP in LAMPS,? Yes/No.
- 4.9. Will the Forest officials ask bribe or tortures to collect MFP? Yes/No
- 4.10. Can you sell MFP in the Open Market? Yes/No
- 5.2. What facilities are you getting from education institution?
- 4.11. Does the Wild Animal Protection Act become Obstacle to collect MFP? Yes/No
- 4.12 Will you get higher Price for MFP in open market than in LAMPS? Yes/No
- 4.13. Do the members of LAMPS share even the profit? Yes/No
- 4.15. Are you trained to collect MFP? Yes/No if yes, who gives the training?
i) Government. ii) NGOs iii) Forest department iv) LAMPS
- 4.16. Do you need LAMPS for your development? Yes/No

5. Educational Status of Tribal Community

- 5.1. Reasons for Dropout from the school:
- i) School is far away from Residence
ii) Behavior of Teacher
iii) Not interested to learn
iv) Language problem
v) Education is not useful
vi) Curriculum is not motivating
vii) Lack of facility

viii) Forest based life.

5.2. Facilities providing to your children in School:

- 1) The facilities of food and staying in Residential School
- 2) The facility for only to stay in Residential School
- 3) Free cloth and Books
- 4) Scholar ship
- 5) Family support.

5.3. What problems are faced by your children in schools and hostels?

- 1) The food and staying facilities are of low quality
 - 2) The late opening of hostels in every year
 - 3) The problem to pay the bill of food and hostel
 - 4) The low quality Uniform.
 - 5) The problem of drinking water
 - 6) The problem of taking bath.
 - 7) The problem of toilet
 - 8) The power problem.
 - 9) The hesitation and jealous of teachers
 - 10) The punishment for children by teachers.
 - 11) The separate of students from others
 - 12) The over discipline of teachers.
 - 13) The more interfere of hostel wardens.
 - 14) The modern education is a forced culture.
- 15) Our children health is upset in hostels.

5.4. Have they understood the relationship of education and personal developments?

- 1) The high position from higher education.
- 2) Good earning and job.
- 3) Well secured life
- 4) Good education brings all round development.
- 5) It helps to solve problems easily.

5.5. Is any one of your family members are working in modern sector? Yes/No, If Yes, Nature of employment

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Salary per Month	Department

5.6. Do you think the Modern Education is Necessary and helpful for Tribal Empowerment Yes/No

5.7 Do you feel that Modern Education is essential to your Children? Yes/No

6. Role of NGOs and Government in Tribal Health

6.1. Types of Diseases you are facing:

a) Ordinary Diseases:

i) Fever ii) Stomach ache iii) Head ache iv) Acidity v) Cold vi) Scabies vii) Cough viii) Flu

b) Epidemic Diseases: i) Cholera ii) Plague

c) Age related Diseases: i) Heart Diseases ii) Sugar iii) Authorities iv) Kidney damages v) Liver related Diseases

d) Female Related Diseases: i) Gynec related disease ii) Anemia

e) Are you aware of H1, N1, Dengue and Chikangunya? Yes /No

6.2 Frequency rate of Ill health:

i) frequently ii) Yearly once iii) Two years once iv) Seasonally v) Occasionally

6.3. Indicate Sources of Health Service:

i) Government Hospital ii) NGOs Hospital iii) Private Nursing Home iv) Local Community Hospital v) Ayurvedic Hospital vi) Home Medicine vii) Neglect viii) others

6.4. Is there any Primary Health Center nearby your Hadi/Podu? Yes/No, If Yes, What is the Distance ?

Name of the Hospital	Within the Hadi/Podu	1Km	2Km	3Km	4Km	5Km	Above 5Km
Government							
NGOs							
Ayurvedic							
Community Hospital							

6.5. Is your primary Health Center and NGOs Hospital has an Ambulance service? Yes/No, If Yes,

i) Govt. Health centre ii) NGOs iii) both

6.6. If Primary Health center is not located nearby your Hadi/Podu, Where do you get Health service ?

i) Nearby Community Health Center ii) Taluk level Hospital iii) NGOs Hospital in Tribal Area iv) Private Hospital

6.7. Is there any harm from the Poisonous insects during the collection food and working time? Yes/No

6.8. Do you Pay user charges for Obtaining Health Care Services? Yes/No, if yes, indicate:

	Free	Small amount	Equal to service	More than service
Govt. Hospital				
NGOs Hospital				
Community Hospital				

6.9. Is there any serious illness from the regular bad habits in your family? Yes/No.

If yes, indicate the habit i) Alcoholism ii) Tobacco chewing iii) other

6.10. Indicate the Mode of Transportation to carry patient?

i) Carry manually ii) Ambulance iii) Bullock cart iv) Bus v) Auto

6.11. Indicate your opinion about the Serving Hospital:

	Better	good	Average	Bad	Don't know
Govt. Hospital					
NGOs Hospital					
Community hospital					

6.12. Are there any instances of serious illness or death on account of non availability of health care?

Yes/ No, if yes, indicate the nature of Casualty. i) Damages ii) Serious admit iii) Death

- 6.13. Do you think that the Doctor and Nurses are living in nearby Hospital and working properly?
Yes /No, if No, indicate the reasons;
i) Doctor visit on alternative days ii) Nurses are absent some time iii) they are corrupt iv) Negligence
- 6.14. Did you Report Zillapanchayat or District Health authority about the absentees and corrupt practices of the Medical Man Power? Yes/No,
If yes, what was the response indicate:
i) Immediate Disciplinary action was taken ii) The Staff was Advise but it was ineffective
iii) No action was taken iv)We protested but it was ineffective
- 6.15. Do you have health Insurance under the Yashaswini Health insurance Scheme? Yes /No
If yes where do you get service under this Scheme?
- 6.16. Which Hospital provides good health services? Give reason
i) Govt. Hospital ii) NGOs Hospital iii) both iv) none of the above
a) Medical staff is good and efficient. b) Respond round the clock
c) There is 10-20 bed Hospital d) It is an Integrated Hospital with X-ray unit, Scanning and other.
e) All the Medical facilities are free f) The Hospital grant in aid by Government.
If not good give reason; i) The Health Administration and Health care Management is inefficient
ii)The Staff are corrupt and Medicines are sold for Money.
iii) Labour Absentees are more
- 6.17. Do you think the Tribal Representation is essential to improve the Working quality of Tribal Hospitals .Yes/No, if yes, how should the Representation is to be given? :
i) through the Local Election ii) through the Nomination iii) through the selection by staff
- 6.18. Mention the Status of your Family Members:
i) Healthy persons.....ii) Unhealthy persons.....iii) Suffering from long term Disease.....
- 6.19. Indicate the Number of Deaths since 25years in your Family.

Sl. No	Age	Male/Female	Nature of Disease	Hospital/House	Other Reason

7. Income and Employment

- 7.1. Indicate the Occupation of your Family:
Main Occupation: i) Agriculture ii) Works in LAMPS iii) Government Employ iv) Self Employment
v) Small business vi) Hunting vii) Job in Private Sector viii) Collection and Sales of MFP ix) Wage Employment (coolii).
Sub Occupation: i) Hunting ii) Mulberry iii) Animal husbandry iv) Embroidery v) Basket Making
vi) Fishery vii) others
- 7.2. Indicate the Total Working Hours per Day:
i) Below 8Hours ii)8-10Hours iii)8Hours iv)10-12Hours
- 7.3. Indicate the Daily Wages Received:
i)Rs:50 ii)Rs:75 iii)Rs:100 iv)Rs:150 v)Rs:200 vi)Rs: > 200
- 7.4. Do you receive the Wage Regularly? Yes /No

- 7.5. Do you get the Wage work regularly? Yes /No
- 7.6. Do you prefer the Tribal Women working Outside the Household? Yes/No
If yes, what are the benefits you are expecting from that Preference?
i) Some Wage Income is available to Family ii) Tribal Women become More responsible iii)To avoid the laziness iv)To maintain health and resistance power
If no, Why Women Employment is not acceptable to you?
i)Women Exploitation by Officials /Contractors/Traders
ii) Wage Employment is not available regularly
iii) Wage rate is too low
- 7.7. Where do the Educated Tribal Work?
i) Nearby Towns/Cities ii) Indian Army iii) LAMPS iv) Govt. Office v) NGOs vi) Private Company
- 7.8. Do you bring Head Load of Firewood for sales? Yes/No, if Yes How much will you bring per day and what is the sales price?
- 7.9. What are the difficulties you are facing during the collection of firewood?
i) Competition ii) Problem of Poisonous insects iii) Exploitation iv) Unfavorable Price
- 7.10. For how many days are you getting the annual wage work?
i) 360 days ii) 300 days iii) 250 days iv) 200 days v) 180 days vi) 150days vii) 100 days viii) Below 100 days
- 7.11. Do you have Savings Account in Bank? Yes/No
- 7.12. From where do you get the wage work?
i) From Forest Contractor ii) Nearby Agriculture Farm Land iii) Coffee plantations iv) Mines v) Public Works vi) NGOs vii) LAMPS
- 7.13. Are you exploited by owners during the working hours? Yes/No
- 7.14. Do you have the Membership of the any Societies? Yes/No

8. Women Empowerment

- 8.1. Whether your wife belongs to same or other Podu/Hadi ?
- 8.2. How are you utilizing the hours of day for different activity?

activity	Nursing The children	To cook	To clean	Washing cloths	Collection Of fire wood	Assistance To husband work	Wage work	Animal husbandry	Teaching To children	Activities of Association	entertainment	other
Hours												

- 8.3. Do you like to go for wage work at outside the home? Yes /No, If Yes,
i) Govt. Scheme work through contractor ii) Agriculture land iii) Coffee plantation iv) NGOs work v)others
If no, indicate the reasons i) Illiteracy and ignorance ii) fear and shy iii) Our husband do not like iv)Not necessary to go outside v)we are self sufficient vi)Physically/Mentally handicap vii)Indefinite local works.
- 8.4. If you work outside indicate your daily wage:
i)Rs 50 ii)Rs 75 iii)Rs 100 iv)Rs 125 v)Rs 150 vi)Rs 175 vii)Rs 200.
- 8.5. Are you getting wage work regularly? Yes/No, indicate the available wage working days
- 8.6. Do you get the wage regularly? Yes/No

- 8.7. At work place, what kind of problems do you face?
 i) Sexual exploitation ii) Long distance of work place iii) wages are not paid regularly iv) Lack of medical facilities v) Lack of drinking water and other facilities.
- 8.8. Do you bribe anybody to obtain wage work regularly? Yes/No
- 8.9. Did you ever lodge a complaint with the local Police about your problems? Yes/No, if Yes,
 i) FIR filed immediately ii) There was a lot of delay to file the FIR. iii) Bribe the Police iv) Police try to compromise
 If no, why you did not complaint? Indicate the reason
 i) Due to fear and Job loss ii) Harassment of Police/Forest officer /contractor/Land owner iii) fear of Prestige
- 8.10 Do you have Agricultural land? Yes/No, if yes, do you have patta in your name? Yes/No
- 8.11. Are you a member of LAMPS? Yes/No. if Yes indicate the benefits of LAMPS
 i) Providing the regular market to MFP. ii) Protect from the exploitation of local traders.
 iii) Regular Payment of money on sales of MFP. iv) Supply of consumer goods .v) Provides an opportunity to Democratic participation. vi) Providing the Job opportunity vii) providing Loan
- 8.12. Is there any SHGs in your Hadi/Podu? Yes/No, if yes,
- 8.13 Are you a member of SHGs ? Yes/No, If yes ,indicate who are the motivator ?
 i) Women and Child welfare Department ii) NGOs iii) Self awareness iv) Bank officials v) LAMPS
 vi) Local Leaders vii) Educated viii) Social workers ix) Neighbors
- 8.14. Indicate which types of economic activities are undertaken by your SHGs?
 i) Small petty business ii) Collection and sales of MFP iii) Business of Food items
 iv) Savings and Advances v) others
- 8.15. How much do you save in SHGs per Week/15days?
- 8.16. Do you receive any profit from the SHGs? Yes/No
- 8.17. Are you aware of the Rolling amount of Government which is giving to SHGs. Yes/No
- 8.18. Do you practice Family planning? Yes/No
 If yes, indicate who are the motivators ? i) Govt. Health workers ii) NGOs iii) Educated iv) Neighbor
 v) Self awareness. If no, give reason i) Local self medicine ii) Family planning is against to our traditions iii) our community population size is very low iv) ignorance and illiteracy.
- 8.19. Do you send your girl child to school? Yes/No
 If yes, are you aware to get the following benefits? Yes/ No
 i) Free uniform and bags ii) Free bicycle iii) Mid day meal iv) Free text books and note books v) Free admission vi) Scholarship vii) Family incentives. viii) NGOs benefits ix) other
- 8.20. Indicate the benefits from the Female Education?
 i) Education is helpful to higher earnings ii) It leads the social status
 iii) It is helpful to gender equality iv) Usefull to face the challenges of life
- 8.21. Indicate, according to your opinion, which job is suitable for your females?
 i) School teacher ii) Office clerk iii) Nurse iv) other v) don't know
- 8.22. Is the necessity of special Empowerment programmes of tribal Women? Yes/No, If yes, indicate the programme

- i) Govt. job ii) Self employment iii) Institutional financial help iv) Education and Training
- v) Food Security vi) Health improvement programmes vii) Protection from the contractor and Forest Officers

8.23. Is the tribal women enjoying the gender equality? Yes/No

9. NGOs and Tribal Development

9.1. Name the NGOs those are working for your development in your locality?

Sl. No	Name of the NGO	Aid/un aid	Govt. Programmes	Own funded Programmes
1				
2				
3				

9.2. Indicate the development and welfare programmes of NGOs, those are servicing for Tribal?

- i) Enrolling the aged Tribes under the old age pension Scheme of the Government.
- ii) Enrolling the Tribal families with Govt. and NGOs Hospital for periodic health checkup and availing health care.
- iii) Providing ambulance services
- iv) To arrange and encourage attending the agricultural demonstration classes.
- v) Discouraging the shifting cultivation method and to encourage the settled cultivation.
- vi) Organizing the self employment training camps.
- vii) Establishing the Agro product processing and product processing units.
- viii) Establishing the residential public school for tribal children
- ix) Recruiting Field staff to motivate the Tribes to participate in socio-economic development activities.
- x) Assistance and encourage to get land right and forest right Act benefits.
- xi) Creating the awareness about the developmental and welfare programs of government.
- xii) Establishing the tribal health care hospital.

9.3. What kind of beneficiary oriented programmes are implemented for the Development of Tribes by the Govt. and NGOs .

9.4) Indicate the developmental facilities available easily by

- i) Govt. ii) NGOs iii) both iv) none of these

9.5. Indicate the frequency of the visit by the field staff of the NGOs and Government

	Field Assistance	Trainers	Supervisor	Higher officer	Founder/ Govt. Representatives
Frequency of NGOs					
Frequency of Govt.					

9.6. Which institution is very necessary for your Welfare and development?

- i) Govt. only ii) NGOs only iii) LAMPS iv) Govt., NGOs and LAMPS v) Govt. and NGOS vi) Govt. and LAMPS vii) NGOs and LAMPS viii) None of the above

9.7. Indicate Whether the NGOs or Govt. helpful to achieve the welfare and Development, directly or indirectly

9.8. Is the NGOs taking advice from you to formulate and to implement the developmental programmes
Yes/No

	Govt.	NGOs
Direct		
Indirect		

Direct benefits are: i) NGOs field staff visit and organize the Tribal meetings in Podu/Hadi
ii) Information is provided by NGOs field staff about their own programmes as well as govt.
programmes

- iii) NGOs bring applications and fill them up on behalf of us to avail
- iv) The officials of the ITDP are brought to tribal area for introductions
- v) Helping to obtain land records (patta and pahani)

Indirect benefits are: i) Providing information about job and other govt. scheme.
ii) Educating the tribal about the human rights violation and encourage them to file Police complaints.
iii) Encourage to establish the SHGs. iv) Encouragement to get a membership of LAMPS.
v) Create awareness about the Govt. Programmes. vi) Encourage to adopt the family planning.

10. Common Property Resources and Tribal Development

10.1. Is there any restriction to collect MFP in Forest area? Yes/No

If Yes, i) Wild life Protection Act ii) Forest officer iii) Contractor

10.2. Are you hunting the Forest Animals for Food at present also? Yes/No

10.3. Are you leading your life based on the collection of MFP at present also? Yes/No

10.4. Is there any River, Channel, and Tank in your surrounding area? Yes/No

10.5. Is there any restriction to use the water from the River, Channel and Tank? Yes/No

If yes, have you tried to protect it? Yes/No

10.6. Is the NGOs are supporting to implement your human rights? Yes/No

10.7. Are you fishing? Yes/No, if yes, is there any restriction? Yes/No

10.8. Is there any restrictions to enter into public Temple? Yes/No

10.9. Are you practicing the Common cultivation in the Public land? Yes/No

10.10. Is there any Grassy land surrounding in your Hadi/Podu? Yes/No.

APPENDIX - II

Questionnaire for the Opinion of Tribal Welfare Associations:

1. Name of the association and address:
2. Year of establishment of the association:
3. Functional area of the association: podu/hadi/hobali/taluk/district
4. Tribal communities of the members of the association:
5. Numbers of the member of the association:
6. The main objectives of the association:
7. Programmes of the association for tribal development/empowerment:
8. Does association have awareness about the government's plans and programmes for tribal development/empowerment? Yes/No
9. If yes, are the tribes are properly utilizing these programmes for their development? Yes/No
10. If no, what are the problems are they facing?
11. If yes, are the government plans and programmes are helpful to tribal development? Yes/No
12. Are the tribal communities and the associations are participating for implement the government plans and programmes of tribal development? Yes/No
13. If no, are you not interested to participate or were they not allow to participating:
14. Is there any bribe and delays of government official for implementing the government programmes for tribal development? Yes/No
15. If yes, are you protesting against the bribe and delays? Yes/No
16. Is there any necessity to enter the NGOs for tribal development as a representative of the government? Yes/No
17. Is there any NGOs are working in your locality for tribal development? Yes/No
18. If yes, are these NGOs are promptly working for the tribal development Yes/No
19. If yes, what are the development/empowerment programmes are they implementing?
20. Are the NGOs are accepting your co-operation and participation for frame and implement the tribal development programmes? Yes/No
21. If no, are you interesting to participate with the NGOs for frame and implement the tribal development programmes? Yes/No
22. Are you aware about the government and foreign funds which the NGOs are receiving for tribal development programmes? Yes/No
23. If yes, are the NGOs are promptly utilizing this funds for the tribal development? Yes/No
24. If no, are you protesting against this injustice? Yes/No
25. Are you co-operating with the NGOs for implement the tribal development programmes? Yes/No
26. Is the NGOs are entirely supporting for tribal development or name shake?
27. Which institutional plans and programmes is necessity for tribal development /Empowerment?
 - a) Government programmes only b) NGOS programmes only c) Government and NGOs programmes.
28. Is the NGOs are working tribal friendly or the Government institutions, for tribal development?
29. Are there any competitions and conflicts among the tribes to get administrative positions in your association? Yes/No
30. Are you interesting to live within the forest or outside the forest?

ANNEXURE -III

LIST OF PODUS/HADIES OF CASE STUDY TALUKS OF MYSORE AND CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICTS

List of Podus of the Kollegal taluk

Sl. No	Name of the Hadi	Sl. No	Name of the Hadi
1.	Rajappaji Nagara	41.	Boore doddi
2.	Ganigamagala	42.	Hullinatha
3.	Dattgalli	43.	Jade gowdanadoddi
4.	Hasahalli	44.	Kuduvale doddi
5.	Changadi	45.	Kullegowdana doddi
6.	Jedeswami (konnakeri)	46.	V.S.Doddi
7.	Kannakeri	47.	B.G.Doddi
8.	Elchikere	48.	Ande kurubana doddi
9.	Nalroad	49.	Arekaduvena doddi
10.	Asthur	50.	Sooppina gude
11.	Gundi seed	51.	Ardanare pura
12.	Seeranahatti	52.	Gurumallappana doddi
13.	Mariyanna	53.	Kanumela doddi
14.	Boodihala	54.	Hosa podu
15.	Gooti dembha	55.	K.K. Podu
16.	Ramegowdanahalli	56.	Heriyambala
17.	Doonumaduvenna doddi	57.	Gullada bailu
18.	Maruru cotaras	58.	Basvanapura
19.	Ehalu kebbe doddi	59.	Uddatti
20.	Bejjaldene	60.	Havinamoole
21.	Pancahaladenna	61.	Mavathuru
22.	Kumudikai	62.	Yaragabalu
23.	Ahnehole	63.	Nellikadru
24.	Santhi nagar	64.	Geerige gadde
25.	Keeran hola	65.	Kadaku kundi
26.	Gorasanne	66.	Hoona metti
27.	Mendare	67.	Keredimba podu
28.	Medaganna	68.	Gombegallu podu
29.	Padasalanata	69.	Kavellu katte dam
30.	Alambadi	70.	Budipadaga
31.	Palara	71.	Jadeswami doddi
32.	Jalli playa	72.	Sebina kobe
33.	Kallatti bailu	73.	Kaggala gudi
34.	Sole kobe	74.	Kanchagalli
35.	Bendoddi bailu	75.	Puttiramma doddi
36.	Nakunddi	76.	Karal katte
37.	Karle maduvana dogddi	77.	Mulla katta
38.	K.S.Doddi	78.	Yara katta
39.	Koppa	79.	Hosa doddi
40.	Sathi mangala	80.	Kunti gudde doddi

List of Podus of the Gundlupet Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the Hadi	Sl. No	Name of the Hadi
1.	Karemala	17.	Hangala
2.	Channikatte	18.	Moguvini halli
3.	Mangala	19.	Chaluvaryanapura
4.	Kaniyanapura	20.	Haggada halla
5.	Kaniyanapura colony	21.	Guddekeri
6.	Melukamanhalli	22.	Adinakanive
7.	Haggadahalla	23.	Ananji hundi
8.	Maddur	24.	Madur colony
9.	Deshipura	25.	Navilugunti
10.	Devarahalli	26.	Hanagala pura
11.	Kunahalli	27.	Channamallipura
12.	Lakkipura	28.	Mukti colni
13.	Berambadi	29.	Boordar hundi
14.	Channamallipura	30.	Moolehole
15.	Chikkavilachatti	31.	Upkar colony
16.	Jakkahalli	32.	Kundakere

List of Podus of the Yallandur Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the Hadi	Sl. No	Name of the Hadi
1.	Hosa podu	6.	Kalyni podu
2.	Bangale podu	7.	Seegebetta podu
3.	Yarakangadde podu	8.	Puranipodu
4.	Mutugadagadde podu	9.	K.Devarahalli podu
5.	Manjugundi podu	10.	Eranakatt podu

List of Hadie of the Hunsur Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the Hadi	Sl. No	Name of the Hadi
1.	Kottage kaval	18.	Kappankatte hadi
2.	Kalenahalli kavel	19.	Bhartvadi
3.	Ballenahalli	20.	Kallurappna bettada hadi
4.	Varanchi kaval	21.	Ayanakere hadi
5.	Madaiahnakatte colony	22.	Vijayagiri hadi
6.	Tarikal Rangaiahna koppalu	23.	Chandanagiri hadi
7.	Hallada koppalu	24.	Nagapura black-1
8.	Pakshirajapura -1	25.	Nagapura black-2
9.	Pakshirajapura-2	26.	Nagapura black-3
10.	Dasanapura	27.	Nagapura black-4
11.	Chikkahejjur	28.	Nagapura black-5
12.	Kolavige	29.	Nagapura black-6
13.	Shattihally	30.	Billenahosahalli
14.	Neralkuppe .A	31.	Kuttavadi
14.	Neralakuppe.B	32.	Penjahalli
15.	Veeranahoshally	33.	Kattemalavadi
16.	Kere hadi	34.	Kalkunike
17.	Haralahalli	35.	Tondalu

36. Karunakuppe
37. Bannikuppe
38. Bolanahalli
39. B.R.Kaval
40. Mahadevapura hadi
41. Jenenahalli hadi
42. Uddur kaval
43. Beeranahally
44. Yoshodarapura

45. Sonahally
46. Mangalor mala-1
47. Mangalur mala -2 (J.K)
48. Hosapura
49. Halepura
50. Beeratamma hallihadi
51. Shenkara pura
52. Hebbal

List of Hadies of the H.D.Kote Taluk

Sl. No	Name of the Hadi	Sl. No	Name of the Hadi
1.	Metikuppe hadi	60.	kaimarada hadi
2.	Sonahalli hadi	61.	Gudre
3.	Boodanur hadi	62.	Macchur B hadi
4.	Bommalapura hadi	63.	Kere hadi
5.	G.M. Halli hadi	64.	Udbur
6.	Basavanagiri A hadi	65.	Seegur
7.	Basavanagiri B hadi	66.	Malada hadi
8.	Sollepura hadi	67.	Karapura
9.	Beetemanahalli hadi	68.	marada hadi
10.	Hirehalli hadi	69.	Magge
11.	Kothanhalli hadi	70.	Dyvana hdi
12.	Penjahalli	71.	Brahmagiri
13.	Ankanatapura	72.	Elchikatte
14.	Damanakatte	73.	Sanemadana hadi
15.	Hunasekuppe A hadi	74.	Rajapura
16.	Hunasekuppe B hadi	75.	Donnemadada hadi
17.	Sattigehundi	76.	Kempuna hadi
18.	Hosamala	77.	Jagana Kote
19.	Manchegowdanahalli	78.	Chamaiana hadi(N.begur)
20.	Anagatti	79.	Kanakanahalli Thittu
21.	Sunkadakatte	80.	Bundanamala
22.	Naganahalli hadi	81.	Bordevera manti
23.	Kollegowdana hadi	82.	Basapura
24.	Motha hadi	83.	Beerambalii
25.	Motakere hadi	84.	Malada hadi
26.	Annur hosahalli	85.	Kenchana halli hadi
27.	Annur Chikkere hadi	86.	Kebbepura hadi
28.	Annur hosahalli	87.	Kalkere
29.	K.Edathore	88.	Kebbepura B
30.	Prabhanagagara hadi	89.	Nanadi
31.	Basavarajanakatte hadi	90.	Bavike
32.	Rajegowdanahundi	91.	Katavalu
33.	Beemanahalli hadi	92.	Thelugumasahalli
34.	kunteri hadi	93.	Nemmanahalli A
35.	Majjankuppe hadi	94.	Nemmanahalli B

36. Madeshwara Colony
37. Mushkere hadi
38. Elehundi hadi
39. Mathi hadi
40. Padukote
41. Chikkereyur hadi
42. Camenahalli A hadi
43. Chamenahali B hadi
44. Vaddaragudi
45. Arlikatte
46. Golur hadi
47. Hosur
48. Sebinakolli
49. Anemala
50. Manimule
51. Mooleyur
52. Thimmanahoshally
53. Chikkabyrakuppe
54. Bogepura
55. Kadegadde
56. Bavali
57. Balle
58. Macchur
59. Macchu kere hadi
95. B. Matkere
96. Kanthana hadi
97. Seegodi
98. Kudige
99. Alanahalli
100. Vaderahalli
101. Badaga A
102. Badaga B
103. Dadada halli
104. Huskurmala
105. Hirehalli hadi
106. Hanchipura
107. Bejjalapuradahundi
108. Dyvalapura.
109. M.C.Tolalu
110. Channundi
111. Haralahalli
112. Ettaga
113. Mugutanamule
114. Yashavanthapura
115. Kadubegur
116. Puradakatte
117. Nettagalahundi
118. Ramanahalli

ANNEXURE -IV

LIST OF SELECTED SAMPLE PODUS/HADIES

(1) Brief Information of the Selected Sample Hadies of the Hunsur Taluka in Mysore District

Name of the Podu	Sample Size	Distance from the Taluk Centre	Sub Tribes	Number of Family	Male	Female	Total	Land Less	House Less	Ration Cord Less	Source of Drinking Water	Road	School	Light	Toilet
Nagapura-I	04	10	JK	52	86	91	177	09	05	05	MSW	YES	Ashram	YES	06
Nagapura-II	02	10	JK	70	115	110	225	26	20	20	MSW	YES	Ashram	YES	08
Nagapura-III	02	11	JK	55	110	106	216	20	22	22	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	10
Nagapura-IV	05	12	JK	55	110	100	210	08	20	20	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	13
Nagapura-V	04	13	JK	47	75	76	151	00	25	25	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	10
Shettihally New	01	18	JKYarav	150	RHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK IS GOING ON DURING SURVEY										
Neralkuppe-A	04	21	JK	78	173	165	338	38	28	38	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	04
Neralakuppe-B	04	21	JK	80	200	185	385	29	30	30	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	05
Ayanakere(M)	10	25	JK	91	230	239	469	53	29	29	MSW,HP	NO	Govt.	NO	No
Shettihally	14	18	JKYarav	54	138	130	268	50	28	28	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	20
Kolavige	03	30	JK	136	70	66	136	90	50	50	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	15
Veeranahosahally	02	20	JK	94	240	222	462	63	30	30	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	05
yashodharapura	12	03	Soliga	204	365	409	774	175	100	100	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	10
Kerehadi (M)	01	20	JK	51	120	132	252	29	10	10	HP	NO	NO	NO	NO
Kappanakatte	01	21	JK	78	170	217	387	28	30	20	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	NO
Haralahally	01	12	JK	69	180	190	370	29	23	20	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	06
Total	70			1364	2382	2438	4820	647	450	417					112

(2) Brief Information of the Selected Sample Hadies of the H.D.Kote Taluka in Mysore District

Name of the Podu	Sample Size	Distance from the Taluk Centre	Sub Tribes	Number of Family	Male	Female	Total	Land Less	House Less	Cord Less	Source of Drinking Water	Road	School	Light	Toilet
Chamanahundi -A	05	15	JK	27	58	44	102	25	03	17	HP	YES	Govt.	YES	NO
Chamanahundi-B	05	18	JK	23	34	34	68	18	01	08	HP	NO	NO	NO	No
Manti Hadi	05	14	JK	29	40	42	82	09	09	06	HP	NO	Govt.	No	12
Padu Kote	05	14	JK	50	96	89	185	17	22	15	MSW,HP	NO	PP,Govt.	No	06
Dadadahally	10	15	JK	21	39	40	79	21	05	06	MSW,HP	NO	Govt.	YES	15
Bavikere	10	30	JK	57	90	99	189	46	15	28	MSW,HP	NO	PP,Govt.	NO	NO
Kebbepura	05	35	JK	68	124	159	283	40	40	40	MSW,HP	NO	Ashram	YES	15
Nadahadi	05	32	JK	23	45	41	86	13	06	10	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	NO
Hoasahally	06	35	JK	84	141	145	286	75	19	27	MSW,HP	YES	NGO	YES	No
Bramngiri	07	33	JK,KK,Ya	93	191	174	365	54	24	46	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	40
B.Matkere	07	25	KK,KK	41	48	70	118	23	10	20	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	20
Hanchikatte	05	32	JK,KK	15	38	26	64	10	02	02	HP	YES	No	YES	No
Kempanahadi	05	33	JK,KK	57	113	97	210	39	05	20	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	20
N.Begur	05	30	Yarava	50	89	96	185	46	21	19	MSW,HP	YES	Ashram	YES	30
Ankanathapura	05	10	Yarava	116	207	268	475	106	47	22	OHT,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	30
Nemmanahally	05	25	JK,KK,SO	59	62	60	122	15	10	20	MSW,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	30
Boredeverakoppl	05	28	JK,SO	23	42	34	76	08	03	03	MSW,HP	YES	Govt	YES	02
Udbur	10	35	Yarava SO	148	536	500	1036	91	67	67	MSW,HP	YES		YES	25
Golur	05	45	Yarava	90	132	138	270	38	52	52	MSW,HP	YES		YES	10
Anemala	05	45	Yarava	110	179	183	362	37	56	56	MSW,HP	YES		YES	No
Total	120			1132											225

(3) Brief Information About the Selected Sample Podus of the Kollegal Taluka in Chamarajanagara District

Name of the Podu	Sample Size	Distance from the Taluk Centre	Sub Tribes	Number of Family	Male	Female	Total	Land Less	House Less	Ration Cord Less	Source of Drinking Water	Road	School	Light	Toilet
Jadeswami colony	10	30	Soliga	41	126	120	246	41	19	19	MWS,HP	No	Govt.	No	No
Sebinakobe	18	28	Soliga	52	162	150	312	15	15	10	MWS,HP	No	Govt.	No	No
Boodipadaga	10	32	Soliga	57	180	162	342	12	12	10	MWS,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	05
Koulihally Dam	15	33	Soliga	46	146	130	276	26	10	10	MWS,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	05
Havinamoole(M)	15	35	Soliga	119	364	350	714	25	22	22	MWS,HP	YES	Govt.	YES	03
Nallikatra (M)	10	42	Soliga	46	158	118	276	10	30	10	MWS,HP	YEs	Govt.	No	No
Total	78			361	1136	1030	2166	129	108	81					13

(4) Brief Information of the Selected Sample Podus of the Yallandur Taluk in Chamarajanagara District

Name of the Podu	Sample Size	Distance from the Taluk Centre	Sub Tribes	Number of Family	Male	Female	Total	Land Less	House Less	Ration Cord Less	Source of Drinking Water	Road	School	Light	Toilet
Sigebetta	03	24	Soliga	28	49	51	100	25	08	08	MWS,HP	YES	PPS	NO	02
Manjigundi	03	24	Soliga	14	24	26	50	09	05	05	MWS,HP	No	NGO	NO	No
Kalyanipodu	04	24	Soliga	14	36	30	66	14	05	05	MWS,HP	No	NGO	YES	02
Hosapodu	03	24	Soliga	55	115	111	226	30	10	10	MWS,HP	YES	NGO	YES	07
Yarakaganadde	02	24	Soliga	71	124	114	238	58	20	20	MWS,HP	YES	NGO Govt.	YES	03
Banglepodu	02	24	Soliga	73	137	120	257	54	15	20	MWS,HP	YES	NGO	YES	03
Total	17			255	485	452	937	190	63	68					17

(5) Brief Information of Sample Podus of the Gundulpete Taluk in Chamarajanagara District

Name of the Podu	Sample Size	Distance from the Taluk Centre	Sub Tribes	Number of Family	Male	Female	Total	Land Less	House Less	Ration Cord Less	Source of Drinking Water	Road	School	Light	Toilet
Karamala	20	25	Jk,Kk,So	90	204	196	400	33	20	20	MWS,HP	Yes	Govt.	No	No
Adinakanuve	10	24	Jk,Kk,So	40	62	58	120	24	10	10	MWS,HP	Yes	Govt.	Yes	No
Melukamenahally	20	15	Jk,Kk,So	60	159	141	300	24	10	10	MWS,HP	Yes	Govt.	Yes	05
Maddur colony	15	20	Jk,Kk,So	130	325	300	625	105	30	30	MWS,HP	Yes	Ashram	Yes	20
Total	65			320	750	695	1445	186	70	70					25

(6) Brief Information of the Observed Hadies of the Kakanakote Area of H.D. Kote Taluk in Mysore District

Name of the Podu	Distance from the Taluk Centre	Sub Tribes	Number of Family	Male	Female	Total	Land Less	House Less	Cord Less	Source of Drinking Water	Road	School	Light	Toilet
Balle Hodi	25	JK	81	194	187	381	50	47	47	HP	Yes	Yes	Solar	No
Sebinakolli	35	Yarava	25	19	19	38	13	04	04	HP	Yes	No	Solar	No
Machhur	35	JK, Yarava	37	54	53	107	17	03	03	HP	No	Yes	Solar	No
Machhure hadi	40	JK Yarava	37	37	44	81	15	05	05	HP	No	No	Solar	No
Bogepura	42	-	46	87	66	153	30	01	01	HP	Yes	Yes	Solar	No
Bavali	47	JK,	65	87	104	191	20	02	02	HP	Yes	Yes	Solar	No
Manimoole	44	JK	33	64	61	125	12	03	03	HP	No	No	Solar	No
Mooleyur	45	JK, Yarava	30	65	50	115	20	02	02	HP	No	No	Solar	No
Thimmanahoshalli	42	KK,JK	39	66	62	128	22	13	13	HP	No	No	Solar	No
total			412	673	646	1319								

Poor Housing Conditions in tribal Hadies/ Podus in the case study areas



Gombegallu at B.R.Hills



Maddur Colony Gundlupet taluk



Preparing Food at Outside the House



Housing Condition During Rainy Season at Havinalmoole



Housing condition at Shattihally, Hunsur taluk



Jenukuruba House at Adinakanive Gundlupet taluk



Source of Drinking Water in Tribal Area



Toilet Constructed by MYRADA at B.Matkere Hadi



Parisara Snehi Toilet constructed by Myrada at Kebbepura. Rain water Harvesting at B.Matkere.



Bath room Condition in Tribal Hdies and Podus,



Roads and Drainage Conditions at Tribal Hodies and Podus of Mysore and Chamarajanagara Districts



Road and Housing Condition of Bangle Podu and Hosapodu of the Soligas At B.R.Hills.

S



Havinamoole podu in Kollegal taluk



Situation at the Rainy Season at Kowlihalla Dam



A small canal at Kowlihalla dam



A mud road at Kowlihalla dam

Self-employment and Vocational training Activities of the Case Study Tribes.



Construction work of Astra Chula by Tribal Women who Trained By SEEP of SVYM.



Bettakuruba(KK) Women making Basket



Vocational training for Soliga Women By VGKK.



Collection of firewood by JK woman at karamala ..



Vocational Training By VGKK at B.R.Hills

Agriculture Activities of the Tribes



Cultivation of Roots and Fibres at B. Matkere



Kumari Besaya (shifting Cultivation) of Tribes



Practices of Pepper Cultivation by Soligas At B.R.Hills. Pepper Drying by the Soligas at B,R,Hills



Pre Primary Centre at bavali Hadi H,D.Kote



Government primary school at Golur Hadi



Science Lab of VTCL at Hosahally (SVYM)



Computer lab VTCL at Hosahally (SVYM).



Classroom of VTCL at Hosahally.



Ashram School At Kebbepura H.D.Kote



VGKK Hospital at B.R. Hills



SVYM Hospital, Sargur H.D.Kote



Vijnana Vahini of SVYM H.D.Kote



Mobile Health Unit of VGKK B.R.Hills.



VTCL Hosahally of SVYM



VGKK School Building at B.R. Hills



Mobile Health unit of SVYM H.D,Kote



Dispensary Unit of (SVYM) VMH At Sargur

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