

Role of Integrated Tribal Development Programme for the Upliftment of Tribal Communities in Virajpet Taluk of Kodagu District

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ABSTRACT

The tribal people of India constitute an integral part of the Indian population and represent a part of Indian culture. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country is about 67.8 million and they constitute about 8.08% of the total population. Tribal Development in India is a subject, which is being discussed among statesmen, academics and scholars over six decades. During this period, it has become a subject which drew serious and widespread concern and pronounced attention from several quarters ranging from policy makers and development planners to academics providing material for all of them. Thus, the state is becoming increasingly important in the context of tribal development. The present study is based on the secondary source of information and provides an overall picture of developmental programme by the Government for the upliftment of tribal communities in virajpet taluk of Kodagu District.

1. Introduction

Primitive, geographically isolated, shy and socially, educationally & economically backwardness these are the traits that distinguish Scheduled Tribes of our country from other communities. Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's areas in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains to forests, hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life at one end of the spectrum, there are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), at the other, who are characterized by (a) a pre-agriculture level of technology, (b) a stagnant or declining population (c) extremely low literacy and (d) a subsistence level of economy.

There are over 500 tribes (with many overlapping communities in more than one State) as notified under article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country, the largest number of tribal communities being in the State of Orissa. The main concentration of tribal population is in central India and in the Northeastern States. However, they have their presence in all States and Union Territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The predominantly tribal populated States of the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. States with sizeable tribal population and having areas of large tribal concentration are A.P, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan.

Promotion of all round development of tribals inhabiting the length and breath of our country has received priority attention of the government. There are numerous government policies for ensuring the welfare and well being of tribals. The Govts. at State as well as Central levels have made sustained efforts to

provide opportunity to these communities for their economic development by eradicating poverty and health problems and developing communication for removal of isolation of their habitats. The Constitution of India seeks to secure for all its citizens, among other things, social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunity and assures the dignity of the individual. The Constitution further provides social, economic and political guarantees to the disadvantaged sections of people. Some provisions are specific to both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and some are specific to only Scheduled Tribes. These are:-

A. Social

Equality before law [Article14];

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 [Article15(4)];

- i. Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State[Article16];
- ii. The State to make provisions for reservation in appointment, posts in favor of any backward class citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State [Article16(4)];
- iii. The State to make provisions in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services in favor of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 16 (4A) and 16(4B)];
- iv. Appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States [Article339(1)];
- v. To specify the tribes or tribal communities to be Scheduled Tribes [Article342].

B. Economic

The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation [Article 46].

Grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and administration of Scheduled Areas [Article 275(1)] [Specific to Scheduled Tribes]. (iii) The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the appointments to service 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]. A proviso has been added to this Article to provide that nothing in this Article shall prevent in making of any provision in favour of the members of the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

C. Political

- i. Through the Fifth Schedule, the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes in any state, other than the States of Assam, Maghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram by ensuring submission of Annual Reports by the Governors to the President of India regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas and setting up of a Tribal Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes [Article 244(1)] [Specific to Scheduled Tribes].
- ii. Special provisions through 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)] [Specific to Scheduled Tribes].
- iii. Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of People [Article 330]
- iv. Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the states [Article 332]
- v. Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat [Article 243D]
- vi. Extension of the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas through the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 to ensure effective participation of the tribals in the process of planning and decision.

2. Objective of the study:

To analyze the overall picture of developmental programme by the Government for the upliftment of tribal

communities in Virajpet taluk of Kodagu District.

3. Methodology

The study is based on secondary source of information. The Focus of study is mainly on Tribes of Virajpet taluk in Kodagu district of Karnataka. Virajpet taluk consist of 39493 (19.61%) there 19348 male and 20145 female from 52913 households consider as a sample for the present study.

4. Results and discussion

Upliftment of the tribal community in Virajpet taluk government initiated some of the Tribal development programme under ITDP.

4.1 Educational Programme

- A. Residential Schools: Government started Tribal Residential schools for the upliftment of tribal students. For educational benefits for tribal Children, Residential School provides free education, uniform, study material and some educational benefits. In this Residential school there is a provision for to study from 1 to 5th only. In some school they provide facility to till 7th. Here government also provides Rs. 1200/- for the food expenses.
- B. Pre-metric Residential Schools: students who lives in this Residential school (ie: 5th to 10th std tribal students) will get education, food, accommodation, books, uniform, writing materials and some essential education accessories in free of cost. Here government provides Rs. 1400/- per month for each student to meet food expenditure. Under this programme 4 boys and 5 girls Pre-metric Residential schools are running in the district.
- C. Eklavya Model Residential School: Here tribal children get free residential and free education. Therefore government provides Rs.1500/- for food expenses.

4.2 Scholarships Programme:

- A. Pre-Metric Scholarships (Government of Karnataka)
 - Who are Studding in Residential Schools from 1 to 8th Std and who have less than Rs.6 Lakh family income per year will get fellowships as shown below:

| Standard | boys | Girls |
|----------|--------|--------|
| I To V | 750/- | 850/- |
| V To VII | 900/- | 1000/- |
| VIII | 1000/- | 1100/- |
| VII To X | 2250/- | 2250/- |

- B. Post-Metric Scholarship:

As per the guidance of central Government for the upliftment of tribal Children Integrated Tribal development programme post-metric Scholarship will be provided in certain circumstances (i.e: income must be bellow Rs.2.5 lakh) then only they will be benefits like Contingency and as per competent authority will allot funds for tribal post- metric student. Since 2009-10 notification will be made every year during the month of March . The finical benefits for the selected

candidates under post-metric scholarship will be credited to the bank accounts of Tribal Students / College/ Hostel warden.

| Group | Course | Maintenance Charge | |
|-------|---|--------------------|--------------|
| | | Hostel | Day Scholars |
| 1. | Medical, Technical, Agriculture, veterinary etc. and Master Degree | 1200 | 550 |
| 2. | Instead of Group-I other Business oriented course i.e: M.A, M. Sc, M.Com, M. Ed, M. Pharm | 820 | 530 |
| 3. | Degree, Master Degree and all Degree Courses. (Instead of Group- 1 & Group-II courses) | 570 | 300 |
| 4. | All pre-Degree courses | 380 | 230 |

C. Tribal Children Admission in Reputed Schools

Socio-economically backward bright Tribal children will get admissions comparable schools like Ramkrishna Ashrama School and some of the reputed schools and they will be benefited with quality education and annual maintenance charge. To avail this benefit parents income must be below Rs.2 lakh. Annually for each students the Government invest till Rs.50,000/-

4.3 Training Programmes:

Self-employment training programme for educated men/women of tribal community

1. Nursing Training: Every year online application will be invited for 3½ years G.S.M & 4Years B.Sc Nursing training for tribal community candidates. Approved Indian Nursing councils/ Karnataka Nursing Council and private Organization has seats in every district and those seats will be allotted on the basis of merit. Cost of the training will be payed by the Department.
2. Para Medical Training: Para medical training is for SSLC Passed students for 3years and 12 passed for 2 years will be given. Application will be issued through Online. On the basis of the approval of the state Government, the Government and private institutions will fill the seats on the basis of the merit in every district. For every student it costs around Rs.1.50lakhs, this amount will be funded by the department.

4.4 Construction of Valmiki Bhavan

For the Construction of Valmiki Bhavan in Grama/ Taluk/ District levels the government allot Rs.50lakhs, Rs.1crore and Rs.3Crore. The Deputy Commissioner of the concerned district will release the approved amount sanctioned by Government for the construction of Valmiki Bhavan .

4.5 Karnataka State Government special programmes

A. Financial support for tribal community students in Foreign University's admission for Higher Education

- The selected candidates for foreign University for

higher educations the total allotted Fee will bare funded.

- Master degree- 3 Year Ph.D fixed for 4years.
- Medical insurance, Books, Study tour and for some other expense, for 1 year courses Rs.75000/- and more than 1year course Rs.150000/- will bepaid.
- In case of SC/ST Students who secured first-class in the first attempt in 12th std scholarship has been increased from Rs. 750/- to Rs.20000/-, for final year B.com it has been increased from Rs.1000/- to Rs.25000/-, for master degree students from Rs.1250/- to Rs.30000/- increased and for engineering and Medical Students from. Rs.1500/- to35000/-

B. Fellowship for Schedule Caste Students and schedule Tribes

- 7th and 10th Std passed inhabitants tribal students will get accordingly Rs.2500/- and Rs.5000/- of Fellowship.
- Toppers ST Students of Arts/Commerce/ Science in district (Distinction) on merit basis will get Rs.10000/- as a Honorarium.
- University rank holders in Degree(arts/science/commerce etc)
- University rank holders in masters from 1st to 5th will get rs.25000/- of honorarium..
- Technical course like engineering/ BDS/ Indian Medicine/ Agri/ Medical Course rank Holders will be Rs.25000/-Honorarium.
- MBBS Course 1st to 5th rank holders will get Rs.35000/- of honorarium.
- Who have been admitted to IIT/IIM/IISc/SIT etc Get Funds, that fund has been increased from Rs.50000/- to Rs.100000/- or they will pay admission fee or residential Fee. This facility will be provided on the bases of installment for the two year period as Rs.100000/-.
- Who pursuing M.Phil & Ph,D in State university in any courses the will get Fellowship like Rs.8000/- for M.Phil students and Rs.10000/- for Ph.D Scholars this funding's will be provided by the department.
- Fellowship for Law degree: who are admitted to Law degree the get Knowledge about Law and administration? This course is for 4 years. In this course time they will get monthly Rs.2000/- of fellowship.
- Helping fund for Law Degree Holders: Unemployed Schedule Tribe Law Degree Holders will get Rs.5000/- will get for registration to do independently legal work or layering.

4.6 Tribal Sub-Plans

A. Nutritional food programme

- Usually Tribal community live in forest and the hamlets of the forests. For there livelihood they are depend upon forest products. Actually Government noticed that in rainy season they suffer from mal-nutrition problems. To solve mal-nutrition problem in indigenous Tribal community like Koaraga, Jenukuruba, soliga, Yerava, Malli-kudiya, Siddi, Kadu-

kuruba in Dakshina-Kannada, Udupi, Mysore, Kodagu, Chamarajanagara, and Uttara-kannada districts for the six month period of rainy season they will provide nutritional foods as below.

| Sl.No | Food | Quantity(Each Households) |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Rice/Ragi/Wheat | 15 kg |
| 2 | Arhar Dal(Chana Dal) | 5 kg |
| 3 | Green gram/horse gram /beabs | 5 kg |
| 4 | Oil | 2 lit. |
| 5 | Sugar/ Jaggery(Bella) | 4 kg |
| 6 | Egg | Monthly 45 |
| 7 | Nandi ghee | 1 kg |

- Special central government subsidy on Tribal-Sub Plan in that they provide Special economic source.

B. Indian Constitutional Article:

According to Indian constitution Article 275 (1) will provide basic amenities for schedule Tribe colonies like concrete road, drainage, drinking water, community hall etc.

C. Aborigine tribes development programme

Under Aborigines jenu-kuruba tribes development programme a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 lakh will be provide for construction of house, road, drinking water, community hall, solar street lamp, irrigation facility etc.. and under economic empowerment programmes they provided with calf, piglets and training programmes will be conducted.

D. Yerava and Soliga Tribes development programme

- Economically, sociologically, educationally backward schedule tribes like yerava and soliga for their

upliftment Rs.2,00,000 unit of expenditure will be made on road, drinking water, community hall, health programme and self-employment programme will be conducted.

- Implementing special development programmes like providing housing and constructing a house for the development of Nomadic Schedule tribes / Semi-nomadic/ Sensitive and very sensitive community.

E. Forest right Act:

- As per the Article 2006 and 2008 also 2012 amendment (valid forest right act) forest right papers can be distributed for the schedule tribes and other traditional forest residents.
- Forest rights beneficiary and interior forest residents like hadi of schedule tribes will be provided basic needful facilities like construction of house, repairing of houses, concrete road, drainage, drinking water, community hall and solar streetlamp.

5. Conclusion

Integrated tribal Development programme is executing all the government supported developmental schemes and welfare schemes for development of the living conditions of tribal population in the study area. But the benefits of all these welfare programmes are not reaching the tribal population competently. It may be due to the lack of awareness among the tribal population of the study area on the welfare schemes executed by the ITDP. Hence, It can be recommended that the ITDP officials should give more publicity on their welfare schemes and should generate awareness on how to get benefitted from these programmes and schemes. For this the ITDP can take the help of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in virajpet Taluk.

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