

https://www.academia.edu/71885629/Five_years_Plans_and_Tribal_Development_in_India

Five years Plans and Tribal Development in India

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Introduction

The tribal people are the original inhabitants of the country known as the “sons of the soil”. India has the second largest tribal population in the world next to Africa. Different terms are used viz. Adivasis or indigenous peoples to the tribal’s. Scheduled tribe is an administrative term used for the purpose of “administering” certain specific constitutional privileges, protection and benefits for tribal people, historically considered disadvantaged and backwards. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribe, are a) primitive traits b) distinctive culture c) shyness of contact with the community at large d) geographical isolation e) backwardness-social and economic. Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country’s areas, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains, hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. Certain groups that were identified for the first time in 1975-76 and thereafter in 1993-94, were regarded as the marginalized among the STs. These were included in a new category called Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), who are spread over 17 states and one UT, and 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.

Profile of scheduled tribes

The tribal population of the country as per the 2011 census, is 10.42 crore constituting 8.6 percent of the total population. However, the proportion of STs has been increasing over census periods partly because more tribes are being included in the ST category and partly because of higher fertility rates in this category. The population of tribes had grown at the growth rate of 23.7% during the period 2001-2011. More than half the STs inhabit the central or the mid-Indian region and they form the overwhelming majority of the population in some of the North-eastern States. The proportion of STs to the total population in states/ UTs was highest in Lakshadweep

(94.8%), Mizoram (94.4%), followed by Nagaland (86.5%) had the highest percentage followed by Jharkhand (26.2%) and Odisha (22.8%). Of the 28 states and 7 UTs, STs are notified in all the states except Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi and Pondicherry though they are not evenly distributed among the remaining states. There are over 533 (with many overlapping communities in more than one state) tribes as notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, of which 62 are located in the state of Odisha.

Tribal Development

Tribal development as a subject has been an important area of inquiry in the social sciences. In recent years, the subject has acquired immense importance both at the national and international level. The active support and hectic campaign by a number of international Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) championing the cause of the 'indigenous people' has made it a burning issue all over the world. Further, United Nations' declaration of 1993 as the International year for the world's Indigenous people provides ample evidence of the growing concern of the world's highest body for the development of the indigenous people all over the world.

Whether India accepts its tribal's as indigenous or not, the argument of the indigenous people (adivasis) of India has been that they are covered under the definition of indigenous people. They argue that this has conceptually been referred to in various reports and publications of the Government of India. As such, notwithstanding India's opposing stand in the WGIP, the UN records India's 67.76 million tribal's as indigenous people who constitute about 23 per cent of world's indigenous population.

Living in remote forests and hill regions, the tribal people of India have remained unrecognized and ignored, and suffered a long neglect and isolation all through the centuries. Speaking over 150 languages and 225 subsidiary languages, the tribal's are scattered along the length and breadth of India from the Himalayas to the Indian Ocean and from the Arabian Sea to the Eastern Frontiers. In a land of kaleidoscopic diversity, these tribes who have contributed to the richness of our culture and heritage are at different stages of development and their problems differ from area to area and even within their own groups.

The Fundamental Principles of Pandit Jawaharla Nehru as a catalyst of Tribal Development

The fundamental principles laid by the first Prime Minister late Jawaharla Nehru in this regard became the guiding force.

The principles are:

1. Tribal people should develop along the lines of their own genus and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way, their (own) traditional arts and culture.
2. Tribal people rights in land forest should be respected.
3. We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will no doubt be needed especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders in to tribal territory and,
4. We should not over administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through and not in rivalry to their (own) social and cultural institutions.

The Constitution of India has made definite provisions for the welfare and uplift of the tribal people throughout the country. Article 15 (4) 46, 244 (1) and 339 of the Indian constitution speak of special provisions meant for the administration and control of scheduled areas and tribal's therein, for there, welfare and protection. The policy of the State Governments towards the scheduled tribes is governed by the board directives laid down in the Indian constitution. It provides that;

“The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the people and in particular of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation.”

Based on these constitutional provisions, specific policies for tribal development have been incorporated in the strategy of economic development in our Five-Year Plans. In fact the development of the scheduled tribes as a social responsibility of the President of India and Governors in the state are responsible for reviewing the administration as well as the

development of Republic India. It is therefore incumbent of on the administration, both at the Union as well as in the tribal population, which belongs to the lowest rank of social order.

Tribal Development under the Planned Era

The special programmers 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

First Five Year Plan did not play any specific and special attention towards the development of tribal areas, because only certain piecemeal attempts such as education al schemes, welfare schemes etc. were introduced. These schemes left the concrete impact on tribal community in the country.

Second Five Year Plan

During the second Five Yeas Plan, recognizing the soci-economic conditions, prevailing in the tribal areas, concrete developmental schemes were planned. A novel administration system was introduced, with certain of “Multi-purpose Tribal 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 recorder 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 in to 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 Blocks for Five Year period. About Rs.75 crores were spent by the Union Govt. for the implementation of Tribal Development programmers during the fourth Five Year Plan period. A number of new programmers were also introduced, besides intensifying programmers, which were already popular. Land colonization schemes were started and several Tribal colonies were established Co-operation. 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 programmer's 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 tribals, for dispersed tribals, family oriented programmers were taken up. The tribal sub-plan includes all scheduled areas and Tehsils/Blocks, with more than 50% Tribal population. Substantial tribal population was covered under sub-plan

according to these formulations. Bihar 72%, Odisha 68% , Himachal Pradesh 9% , Gujarat 59%, Madhya Pradesh 75%, Manipur 94%, Goa, Daman, Diu, Daman 100%, Nagaland and Nagar Haveli 99% and Rajasthan 44%.

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 A.P, Odisha 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.

The financial investment flow four important sources in Tribal sub-plan from the sources viz. (1) outlays from the State Governments plan, (2) Sectoral outlays from Central Ministries / Departments, (3) Institutional Finance and (4) Special Central Assistance. Over one thousand crores of rupees had been spent in the tribal sub-plan areas during Fifth plan period. In 16 State and 2 Union Territories, Tribal sub –plans were implemented and over 65 percent total tribal population in the country 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 center 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% 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 Five Year Plan have 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 ISP approach, it has been decided since 1986-87 to include.

During the plan period, 2 lakh hectares of tribal households were under soil conservation, 900 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 forty years of Sixth plan, 181 of IFDPS, 245 MADA pockets and 72 primitive tribal projects were in operation in the country. The coverage of tribal population during this plan reached of tribal population during this plan reached 75 percent as against 65% in Fourth plan.

Seventh Five Year Plan

In the Seventh Plan the objective remains to be insidious mix of areas-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 tribes 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 73 primitive tribes dispersed tribal's under the "approach, while identifying their castes wherever possible,47 clusters, each with a total population of 5000 with 50%, or more tribal concentration there have been identified so far . Among the important contributions of the Tribal sub-plan strategy over a period of year in our country has been the gradual evaluation of the concept of family oriented programmers for eradication of poverty in the tribal areas.

Eight Five Year Plan

In the nineties there has to be an intensification of efforts to bridge the gap in the levels of development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other sections of the population so that by the turn of the century these disadvantaged sections of the population are brought on par with the rest of the society in all spheres of national Endeavour. Problems of access for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to programmers and services have to be identified and removed. Elimination of exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and removal of all forms of oppression of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must receive high priority. Untouchability, suppression of rights, usurious money lending, land alienation, non-payment of minimum wages, and restrictions on right to collect minor forest produce have to be removed to enable these people to avail of the benefits of development efforts.

Ninth Five Year Plan

The Ninth Five Year Plan was the First Concrete attempt to translate the programme of economic reforms and the New Economic policy within the framework of an indicative plan. The Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan (1997-2002). The Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan ,adopted by the National Development Council, had accorded priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty; accelerating the growth rate of the economy with state prices; ensuring food and the vulnerable sections of society; providing the basic minimum services of safe universal primary education health care facilities, connectivity to all in a time bound manner, ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilization and participation of people at all levels; empowerment of women and socially disadvantaged groups a such as scheduled cast, scheduled tribes and other Backward Classes and minorities as agents of socio-economic change and development ; promoting and developing people's participatory bodies like panchayati Raj institution , co-operatives and self-help groups; and strengthening efforts to build self-reliance.

Regarding housing, distribution of free house site pattas, construction of house for poor tribes and provision of infrastructure facilities to ST habitations were the prime priority areas.

Provisions of burial ground and pathway to burial ground, drinking water facilities electricity facilities, etc. were also implemented. Mobley dispensaries and medical camps organized to attend to the general and specific health problems, of tribal comities, since tribal habitations located will and forest areas. These very priorities constitute the objectives of the Ninth Plan.

The Ninth Plan commits to empower the SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities as the agents of socio-economic change and development. Therefore, a major shift is visualized in the approach as it envisages advancement of these socially disadvantaged groups through a process of 'empowerment', wherein efforts will be made to create an enabling environment that is conducive for them to exercise their rights freely, enjoy their privileges and be able to lead a life of self confidence and dignity along with the other citizens of the country. Thus, the empowerment of these Groups, as envisaged, will be a long-drawn process, with support policies and programmes directed towards empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups to be the active partners and partakers of the country's development rather than continuing as passive recipients of various developmental benefits.

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The approach towards empowering these Groups in the Ninth Plan will be holistic in nature so as to accomplish all-round development of these weaker sections with an inter-sectoral approach and inputs from both the governmental and the non-governmental agencies. In the Ninth Plan, efforts will continue to extend all assistance to SCs, STs and OBCs to ensure speedy socio-

economic development through qualitative concern and quantitative substance in every measure undertaken, especially in removing the disparities, eliminating exploitation and suppression. Thus, these vulnerable groups, particularly the SCs and the STs will not only be protected, but will be ensured of the developmental benefits reaching the unreached, bringing about equitable distribution and growth with social justice.

For this, the most effective instrument which provides a special cushion for these categories in meeting their basic needs is the Special Plan of Action of 1998. In this direction, efforts are being initiated to fill the critical gaps in providing the basic minimum services to those living below the poverty line. These special efforts are expected to ensure that every habitation with concentration of these Groups 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 Panchayati Raj Institutions, in pursuance of the recent Constitutional (73rd and 74th) Amendments. Immediate steps will also be taken for the devolution of financial as well as administrative powers to the local self-governments, so that the marginalized 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. This will not only go a long way in empowering these Groups but will also ensure that the implementation of various developmental programmes is carried out in the true sense of co-operative federalism.

In the context of adopting the special strategy of 'Women's Component Plan' in the Ninth Plan, action will be taken by the nodal Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to earmark funds/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.

In the Ninth Plan, the vital ongoing programmes for the advancement of these socially disadvantaged groups will be streamlined, strengthened and enriched to accomplish the

unfinished task of bringing these sections on par with the rest of the society. Simultaneously, new measures, wherever necessary, will be initiated to accelerate the process of empowering these weaker sections. Empowerment of these groups will, therefore, be attempted in an integrated manner, essentially encompassing the three vital and inter-related components viz., i) Social Empowerment; ii) Economic Empowerment; and iii) Social Justice.

Tenth Five Year Plan

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002–07) adopted a multi- pronged approach for the socio-economic development of the SCs: social empowerment through educational development; economic empowerment through income and employment enhancing avenues; protection through effective implementation of protective legislations and eradication of occupations such as manual scavenging; and holistic development through earmarking of funds proportionate to the population. [Scheduled Caste Sub- Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)]. Education Development; With respect to the educational development of SCs, the Central Government has introduced major scholarship programmer. . The other important schemes for the educational development of SCs: are (i) providing coaching facilities to students to prepare them for various competitive examinations being conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commissions, banks, and so on; and (ii) hostel facilities to both boys and girls for pursuing education from middle level onwards. Economic Development; The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) established in 1989, provides financial and other support to beneficiaries for taking up various income generating activities.

The Tenth Five Year Plan continued with the schemes and programmes directed at the socio-economic development of the tribal population through an area based approach. Initiatives to arrest the incidence of land alienation through legislative mechanisms were also explored during the Tenth Plan. The Departments of Elementary Education and Literacy and of Higher Education in States have provided special incentives to ST students which include textbooks, uniform, abolition of tuition fee, and so on. Special focus is also accorded to ST students under the District Primary Education Programme, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Mid-day Meal Programme, Navodaya Vidyalaya, National Talent Search Scheme, and the like.

The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) was set up in 2001 with an authorized share capital of Rs 500 crore. The Corporation supports various income and employment generating activities through loans, marketing support, training, and so on. Special focus is accorded to ST women beneficiaries under programmes such as the Adivasi Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojana, which facilitate income generating activities through women's self-help groups (SHGs). Under NSTFDC, 14.53 lakh STs were benefited during the Tenth Plan. The State ST Development Corporations (STDCs) which function as channelizing agencies in identifying eligible beneficiaries and extending

Financial and other assistance to them, are also supported by NSTFDC. The STDCs were provided with funds to the tune of Rs 48.76 crore in the Tenth Plan. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd (TRIFED) provides marketing assistance and remunerative prices to STs for collection of minor forest produce (MFP), and surplus agricultural produce to protect them from exploitative private traders and middlemen. In the Tenth Plan, States were provided SCA of Rs 2518.07 crore to strengthen their Tribal Sub Plans.

Eleventh Plan (2007 - 2012)

Target Growth 9 % Actual Growth 8% Eleventh Plan was aimed "Towards Faster & More Inclusive Growth" after UPA rode back to power on the plank of helping Aam Aadmi (common man). India had emerged as one of the fastest growing economy by the end of the Tenth Plan. The savings and investment rates had increased, industrial sector had responded well to face competition in the global economy and foreign investors were keen to invest in India. But the growth was not perceived as sufficiently inclusive for many groups, specially SCs, STs & minorities as borne out by data on several dimensions like poverty, malnutrition, mortality, current daily employment etc. The broad vision for 11th Plan included several inter related components like rapid growth reducing poverty & creating employment opportunities, access to essential services in health & education, specially for the poor, extension of employment opportunities using National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, environmental sustainability, reduction of gender inequality etc. Accordingly various targets were laid down like reduction in unemployment (to less than 5% among educated youth) & headcount ratio of

poverty (by 10 %), reduction in dropout rates , gender gap in literacy , infant mortality , total fertility , malnutrition in age group of 0-3 (to half its present level), improvement in sex ratio, forest & tree cover, air quality in major cities, , ensuring electricity connection to all villages & BPL households (by 2009) & reliable power by end of 11th Plan , all weather road connection to habitations with population 1000& above (500 in hilly areas) by 2009, connecting every village by telephone & providing broad band connectivity to all villages by 2012 The Eleventh Plan started well with the first year achieving a growth rate of 9.3 per cent, however the growth decelerated to 6.7 per cent rate in 2008-09 following the global financial crisis.

The prevailing gaps in socio-economic status between SCs, STs and other disadvantaged groups vis-à- vis the rest of the population need to be speedily bridged by taking innovative measures. As a first step, there is a need to assess the gaps between SCs and other social groups with respect to various parameters of growth and development and construct an index of development/ vulnerability/deprivation on the basis of which policy and programme interventions can be formulated and administered. State governments, Central ministries/ departments and public authorities are to be made

Accountable for purposeful and affirmative action within their jurisdiction to bring about overall developments belonging to SCs/STs people to bridge the gaps between them and other social groups. The proposed legislation should cover assessing the gaps between SCs/ STs and other social groups, constructing suitable indices and providing appropriate intervention in the areas of education, higher education including vocational training and employment for bridging the gaps on a lifetime capacity building basis. The legislation should also provide for appropriate penalty for non-performance of the obligations created by it. It should be adopted by all the States to implement it in its letter and spirit. Action may be taken on the lines of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

Twelfth Five Year Plan

The Scheduled Caste population constituted 16.2 per cent of the total population in census 2001 and has increased marginally around 16.9 per cent in census 2011. People belonging to SC communities, by and large, are spread all over the country, with about 80 per cent of them living

in the rural areas. Around half of the SC population is concentrated in the five States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. Recognizing that the Scheduled Castes have historically suffered grave social disabilities and educational and economic deprivation, the Constitution provides special provision for advancement of their interests.

The Twelfth Plan must strive harder to achieve the overall improvement in socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections by extending a well balanced prioritization of efforts made for social development and economic empowerment based on the actual needs and problems of these communities. The principal goals for the Twelfth Plan, towards empowerment of the Scheduled Castes, will be:

1. To ensure the security and dignity of all persons belonging to the scheduled castes, especially women and put a complete end to all forms of 'untouchability' and discrimination against them.
2. To bring members of the SCs both men and women at par, to the maximum possible extent, with their non-SC/ST counterparts, in terms of all developmental indices viz. education, health, nutrition, housing, income generation and employability.
3. To empower SCs to participate in society and in nation-building, on an equal basis with others.
4. To effectively implement SCSP as the essential instrument for accomplishing inclusive growth.

The Scheduled Tribes (STs), with a population of 84.33 million as per 2001 Census constituted 8.2 per cent of the country's population. Unlike the SCs who are dispersed throughout the country, STs have traditionally been concentrated in about 15 per cent of the country's geographical areas, mainly forests, hills, and undulating inaccessible areas. The fact that most of them live in isolated groups in relatively remote areas has made it more difficult to deliver essential services to them and has also made it much more difficult for them to benefit from the acceleration of overall growth than is the case with SCs. Out of the total ST population, 2.59 million (3.07 per cent) belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) earlier referred to as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). There are 75 identified PVTGs spread across 17 States/UTs.

The perpetuation of socio-economic backwardness among the STs, inspite of the efforts made so far, presents a formidable challenge demanding effective and result-oriented steps in every develop- mental sector in the Twelfth Plan. The approach of the Twelfth Five Year Plan must be to achieve overall improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes. To this end the following must be key elements:

- a) Relaxing the normative prescriptions about taking up a programme or a scheme in the Tribal major- it areas.
- b) Administrative strengthening of the implementing agency so as to enable taking up implementation of these programmes in the scheduled/tribal areas.
- c) Engaging a +2 student from the nearby locality for teaching tribal students in primary classes.
- d) Sensitizing officials detailed for serving in the tribal areas so that they become empathetic to the sensitivities of tribal lives and their traditions.
- e) Reorganizing basic services such as nutritional interventions, education, health services, public distribution system, and employment generating activities under MGNREGA.
- f) Emphasis on education, health and livelihood support.
- g) No post in the implementing agencies in scheduled areas/areas with tribal majority should be left vacant; every post must be filled up and wherever necessary, additional posts should be created for effective implementation.
- h) Implementation of the schemes must be monitored closely at prescribed periodicity.
- i) Better coverage in roads for tribal areas (population of 500–1,000), with population up to 100 being covered in LWE to be connected.
- j) Better connectivity through railways in LWE and tribal areas.
- k) Land acquisition of tribal land to be addressed as required under PESA and displaced tribal population to be resettled and rehabilitated.
- l) Tribal communities to have full right to minor forest produce.
- m) Converge MGNREGA with artisanal work to provide livelihood to tribal's, many of whom are engaged in artisanal work.
- n) Land and Tenancy Reform: Deal with outstanding matters of tribal ownership.

- o) Increase coverage of the most vulnerable within the STs in the health sector. Increase cadre of health workers to better serve tribals.
- p) Plan within a plan of the Twelfth Plan: Suitable programmes for Central Indian Tribal Belt, border and backward areas and those who suffered discrimination like DNTs.
- q) Better and speedy implementation of PESA and FRA Institutional Mechanism of Conflict Resolutions.

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