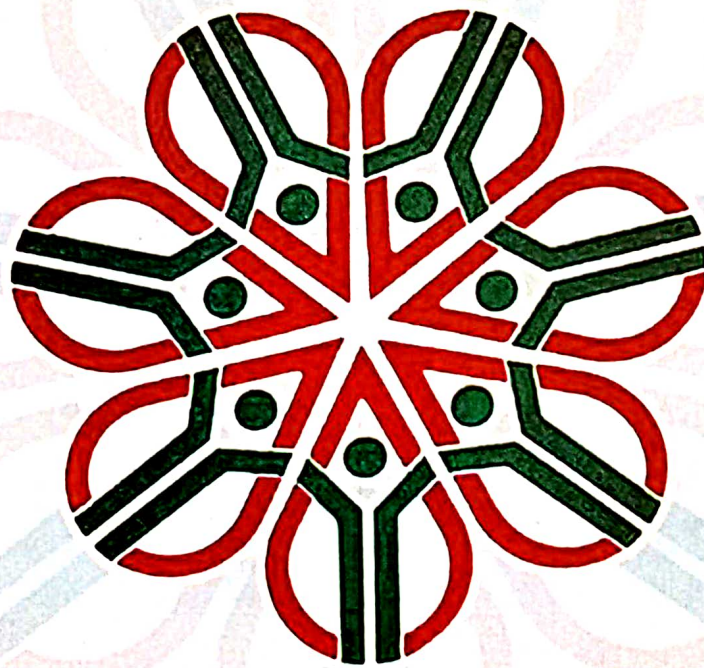


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Emerging Trends in Socialization"**



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PERIODICAL DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL'S TOWARDS FIVE YEAR PLANS IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

A social group is usually identified by a common territory, dialect, cultural, homogeneity, social and political organisation. It may include several sub groups. A tribe becomes scheduled tribe only when it is notified as scheduled tribe under article 342 of constitution of India. There is no doubt that tribes are backward and exploited more when compared to other ethnic groups of our country. There is less means of communication in tribal areas, lack of proper drinking water, illiteracy; inadequate medical facilities are some of the major problems. Tribal development efforts in India were established during the British rule. British rules had to face tribal insurgency and unrest. Tribal insurgency was suppressed by the use of armed forces by British administrators. But at the same time, Britishers had realized the problems of the tribal. Hence, British administration established separate administrative system in tribal areas.

In the five years plans, the programmes for the welfare of the schedule tribes aim at;

- 1) Raising the productivity level in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage and small scale industries... to improve the economic conditions.
- 2) Rehabilitation of the bonded labour.
- 3) Education and training programmes.
- 4) Special development programmes for women and children.

But various evaluation studies on these programmes for the integrated development of the tribal have brought out the

Inadequacies of these programmers. Though the efforts have been in the direction for development of tribal particularly with the creation of special multi-purpose tribal blocks during the second plan period however, a major break-through took place in the Fifth Five Year Plan in which a new strategy of tribal sub-plan for preparing micro plans for relatively valuable tribal groups requiring special attention was enunciated.

PLAN WISE FUND ALLOCATIONS

Indian government has implemented various programmes for the tribal through Five Year Plans. Plan wise detailed fund allocation for tribal development sector is consolidated in table-

Table -1: Details of Plan Wise Fund Allocation for Tribal Welfare

Plan Period	Total Fund Allocation	Allocation for Tribal Development programmes	Percent
1st Plan (1951-56)	2069	13.93	0.06
2nd Plan (1956-61)	4800	49.92	1.08
3rd Plan(1961-66)	7500	50.53	0.06
Annual Plan (1966-67)	2081	32.32	0.48
Annual Plan (1967-68)	2246	32.32	0.48
Annual Plan (1968-69)	2359	32.32	0.48
4th Plan(1969-74)	15901.47	79.5	0.5
5th Plan(1974-79)	38853.24	1157.67	3
Annual Plan(1979-80)	12176	855.16	3.7
6th Plan (1980-85)	97500	3640.25	3.8
7th Plan(1985-90)	18000	6744.85	NA
Annual Plan(1990-91)	65714.5	NA	NA
Annual Plan(1991-92)	73482.15	NA	NA
8th Plan(1992-97)	434100	22409	5.2
9th Plan(1997-2002)	859200	32087.26	3.7
10th Plan(2002-07)	1618460	1481	0.09
11th Plan(2007-2012)*	3644718	3633	0.09
12th Plan (2013-17)*	3568626	NA	NA

NA: Not available; *Business standards

Source: documents of planning commission, from 1st plan to 12th plan, government of India.

The above table present the commitment of government on tribal development. After independence lot of problems have risen especially for tribes in terms of population. The government programmes and allocation of funds are insufficient to solve all problems. For example, the tribal population is given in the Table-2.

Table-2: Tribal Population in India

Year	Tribal Population	Total % of Population	Decadal Growth Rate
1951	19111498	5.29	41.19
1961	30130184	6.86	33.84
1971	38015162	6.94	24.8
1981	51628638	7.83	24.69
1991	67658638	8.08	23.79
2001	84326240	8.2	22.7
2011	104300000	8.61	23.7

Source: Census of India from 1951 to 2011, Government of India

According to the above table, we can observe that the tribal population has increased day-by-day and the increase of problems for the tribal community is evident. In spite of the actions taken by the government to eradicate these problems through the Five year Plans, still it requires more efforts to overcome these completely. The efforts of Indian government for tribal development are given below.

First Five-Year Plan (1951-1056)

With the beginning of first five year plan in 1951, a comprehensive community development project was started in 1952 (Kakali Paul Mitra, 2004). This programme was initiated with particular reference to health, communication and housing. Therefore, it was decided to supplement the Community Development Programme and accordingly 43 Special Multipurpose Tribal Development (TD) Blocks were started during

1954. Special emphasis was given to education. In addition to health, agriculture, communication and housing programmes.

Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961)

During the Second Five-Year Plan Tribal Development Blocks' were created for speeding up the welfare activities for tribals. During this period, organising 43 special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks in areas with tribal concentration initiated massive programme base on 'Integrated Approach'

Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1966)

In the Third Five-Year Plan, the Tribal Development Blocks numbered 458 and the coverage of population was 31 per cent (Amal Kumar Das, Manis Kumar Raha, Swapan Kumar Das, 1990). The major emphasis was given to economic development along with education, health housing and communication. At the end of Third Plan, it was reviewed and revealed that the programme did not have the desired impact.

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-1974)

In order to raise the social, educational and economic standards of the backward classes special schemes have been taken up. They are intended to supplement the general programme in various sectors. The end of Fourth Five-Year Plan covered 31 per cent of the tribal population. In 504 Tribal Development Blocks (Adinarayana Reddy, 2004). On the whole, the areas with more than two-third tribal population got the benefits of development effort. A series of programmes were introduced during the Fourth Plan period and special attention to area based programmes.

Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-1979)

The strategy of the Fifth Five Year Plan was to ensure integrated tribal development programmes. The new strategy intended to cover two types of tribal areas, namely (i) scheduled areas or other areas having more than 50 per cent of tribal population and (ii) Non-Scheduled areas with large but dispersed tribal population. The strategy for areas of tribal concentration culminated in the concept of Tribal Sub-Plans for these areas. The sub-plan of each State was divided into various Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). However, out of Rs. 190 crores

the plan outlay of the Central Government, only Rs. 112.35 crores of the plans was spent on the development programmes (Karmakar, 2002).

Tribal Sub-plan

The tribal sub-plan is a special and separate programme within the state plan, which caters to the special needs of the area, having majority tribal population by employing an integrated area approach as the development strategy. The Tribal Sub-plan approach was evolved and made effective during the fifth five-year plan, which resulted in speedier development of Scheduled Tribes. The objective of the Tribal Sub-plan approach is the combined development of the area and tribal population living there in. The strategy of development of was oriented within the frame work of the Five Year Plan towards taking up individual and family benefit oriented income generating schemes in spheres of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and human resources through education training and infrastructure development programmes (Georg Pfeiffer, Deepak Kumar Behera, 2005)

Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85)

The sixth five year plan envisaged a four-fold policy for the development of Scheduled Tribes: (I) Integration of services at the delivery point of beneficiary, (II) Development of the service from the bottom upwards (III) Development of skills to diversify occupations; and (IV) Introduction of latest technology based on local material and local skills.

The plan emphasized a three-dimensional approach to tribal development. They are:

- **Area Approach:** Development of natural resources and social infrastructure.
- **Target Group Approach:** Meant for the tribes who do not benefit from area approach.
- **Economic Approach:** Programmes are relevant without interfering in their traditional way of life and culture.

Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-1989)

The Seventh Five-Year Plan focused attention on the economic development of the tribal areas and tribal families.

Development of skill, technology and exploitation of natural resources were the primary aspects of tribal area development. The TSP programmes were intended to uplift at least 30 lakhs tribal families during the plan period. Strengthening of LAMPS in tribal areas was one of the major tasks of the Seventh Plan period. Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) for pockets of tribal population was launched. By the end of the Seventh five year plan, there were 268 MADA Pockets, covering 15,080 villages with 45.82 lakh tribal populations in nine TSP States (Behara, 2000).

Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-1997)

The Eight Five Year Plan envisaged the following aspects: TRIFED through the State Tribal Cooperative Corporation would organise collection and marketing of Minor Forest Products in such a way as to ensure reasonable return to tribals.

A new policy on Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in relation to the Scheduled Tribes was to be formulated. The cooperative structure in the field of this purpose would be suitably oriented and restructured.

Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002)

The Ninth Plan commits to empower the Scheduled Tribes as the agents of socio-economic change and development.

The approach towards empowering groups in the Ninth Plan is holistic in nature so as to accomplish all-round development of the weaker sections with an inter-sectoral approach and inputs from both the governmental and non-governmental agencies. The strategy adopted during the Ninth Five Year Plan was:

- To create an environment that is conducive for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minorities 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 Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment and Social Justice in empowering these disadvantaged groups.
- To ensure removal of disparities, eliminate exploitation and suppression and provide protection to the disadvantaged.

groups. To ensure the developmental benefits to 'Reach the Unreached' through equitable distribution and with social justice.

Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007)

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. As tribals grapple with these tragic consequences, the small clutch of bureaucratic programmes has done little to arrest the precipitous pauperization, 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 give effect to the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act of 1996 (PESA, 1996) through required legislations at the State Level.
- Involuntary displacement due to development projects and lack of proper rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation of displaced and disabled tribals.
- Survival, protection & development of the Particularly Vulnerable Groups.
- Effective and meaningful implementation of strategy of Tribal Sub Plan.

During Tenth Five Year Plan, about 510 projects of NGOs were provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs.146.16 crores under the scheme of "Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations" which benefited about 4.63 lakhs scheduled tribe people. Encouragement is being given to performing NGOs by entrusting

need-based projects in service deficient tribal areas (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2009).

For the development of Particularly Vulnerable Groups, 105.03 Crores were released during Tenth Five Year Plan for various activities viz. housing, land distribution, land development, education, agriculture/horticulture development, health, etc. taken up through State Governments and NGOs. Besides this, lives of heads of 4,09,500 PTG families were insured under "Jandhra Beema Yojanna" of Life Insurance Corporation of India (Ministry of tribal affairs, 2009).

Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012)

The main Objectives for Tribal Development in Eleventh Five Year Plan are:

- Even If succeed in achieving broad based and inclusive growth, there are many groups that may still remain marginalized. These include Particularly Vulnerable Groups, adolescent girls, the elderly and the disabled who lack family support, children below the age of three and others who do not have strong lobbies to ensure that their rights are guaranteed. The 11th Plan must pay special attention to the needs of these groups. (Planning commission of India, GOI).

Summary:

In this paper revealed about programmes and policies introduced by the government of India as well as government of Andhra Pradesh are briefly observed. These are discussed from 10th plan onwards up to 12th plan. The programmes are introduced on various aspects related to education with special focus on tribal education, health and etc. In order to examine whether the programmes and policies introduced and implemented by the central and state governments could change the situation of scheduled tribe people, emphasize on the demographic, social health and infrastructural facilities.
