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Understanding the Indian tribal life and their problem

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Abstract

The present paper will be focussed on the tribal in India who have been rich in terms of possessing named resources in their respective regions still continue to live in under development second important thing, we will be discuss the challenge of tribal development after 74 yrs of India's Independence why did not tribal movement a major issue for the successive government.

Keywords: tribal, cast, economy, literacy

Introductions

The Different tribal communities are found in most of the state in India. The share of schedule tribe population in urban area is a meager 2.4% Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh are those having large number of schedule tribe having 83.2% of total schedule tribe population of the country. Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Bihar, Tamil Nadu account for another 15.3% of scheduled tribe population.

Thus the population of schedule caste community exist 16.2% and schedule tribe exist 8.2% of total population. The term schedule tribe first appeared in the constitution of India. Article 366(25) defined scheduled tribe communities or parts of a group within such tribes a tribal communities as are deemed under 342 to be schedule tribe for the purpose of constitution. Though the tribal communities are distributed in most of the states of India. There are a few concentration points of regional distribution. Ray Barman and Vidyarthi (1977) have suggested a more or Less identical fire told classification on the basis of regional distribution of tribal population.

Broadly, the tribes are concentrated in the tribal regions of India.

- 1. North Eastern Region:** In the mountain valley and other area of North Eastern India. Covering the states and union territories like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura live tribe like Abhor, Garo, Khasi, Mismi, and Naga etc. Who mostly belong to Mongolian racial stock?
- 2. Himalayan Region:** In the sub Himalaya Region covering parts of North Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh live tribe like Lepcha, Rabha, etc. mostly belong to Mongolian Racial group.
- 3. Central India:** In the older tribes and chhota Nagpur plataeu along with dividing Line between peninsula India and Indo Gangetic basin, Live many tribal communities Like the Bheunji, Gond, Ho, Oraon, Munda, Sanne, etc. covering the states of Bihar, Ossia, M.P. and most Bengal and mostly belong to proto-Australoid racial work.
- 4. Western Indian- Region:** Covering the state Like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli line a number of tribal communities, most important them are bhil racially belong to prop- Australoid group.
- 5. Southern India Region:** Covering the state of Karnataka, Andhra, Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, in the Nilgiri Hills live the chenchu, Orulg Kadan, Kota, Kurumba, Toda etc having Negritos, Caucasoid, proto Austroliod or Miyed physical teatures.
- 6. Island Region:** Covering Andamn, and Nicobar, Lakshadweep Island live a number of small tribes like the Andaman Onge, Sentimilese etc.

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The tribes of India have got a heterogeneous cultural pattern largely depending on ecological settings and ethnic development. Different scholars have suggested a threefold to eight fold classification of tribal economy broadly the basic economic activities of tribal may be classified under the following needs-

1. Food gathering
2. Pastoral
3. Shifting hill cultivation
4. Cultivation
5. Handicraft
6. Trade and commerce
7. Labour work including agriculture and industrial labour.

Historically, the tribal were treated in a number of ways by government. The approaches during British period mostly varied at the two extremes, one was the policy of segregation or isolation and other was total assimilation. The policy of isolation or segregation was also followed in the early phase of post-independence period. Thus some communities are most advanced than others, or some families are enjoying most of the benefit for the total community. The Utilization and enjoyment typically unequal at the community as well as regional level. There is no doubt this situation will lead to class formation among the tribals.

The present paper will be focussed on the tribal in India who have been rich in terms of possessing named resources in their respective regions still continue to live in under development second important thing, we will be discuss the challenge of tribal development after 74 yrs of India's Independence why did not tribal movement a major issue for the successive government.

In Indian context after Independence, there is a similar pattern of poverty and exploitation, two ethnic group of scheduled tribes/castes have been lumped together for the purpose of improving their socio-economic conditions, Ecologically, while the tribal are isolated, the scheduled castes are exposed, geographically, the former are concentrated in certain continuous geographical areas, while the latter are scattered in the village of high, castes, Economically while the former are tied with land and forest, the latter are mostly dependent on high caste villagers. Culturally the former enjoy a distinct style of life characterized by a distinct language and heritage. But love for freedom and respect for self-identity while latter occupy the lowest rung in the caste, hierarchy and suffers from social disabilities and loss of self-respect. It reflects that two group suffering from two distinct type of treatment.

For last seven decades central and state government made effort to after the state of 24.4% of schedule tribe and caste population in India. What the union and state government have done in the name of tribal can be had from several reports like the annual reports of commissioners for schedule caste and schedule tribe from 1950 onwards, reports of backward classes commission 1955, reports of the study team on social welfare of backward classes 1959, reports of 1960, reports of study group of welfare of weaker section of village community of 1961, report on seminar on Employment, report on committee of Tribal economy in forest area 1967, Tribal development programme 1969, Report on schedule caste and schedule tribe 1970, and few reports released by state government. Apart from all these

reports, the scheduled caste sub plan (SCSP) of 1979 mandated a planning processes for the social, economic and educational development of scheduled class and improvement in their working and living condition it was a Umbrella Strategy ensuing the How of Targeted financial and Physical benefit from the annual plan of states union territories Twenty Eight states and I union territories with sizable population of schedule tribe and caste population. According to 2001 census was 16.66 Crores. The allocation made though SCSP have been lower than proportional population.

From all these reports the tribal scenes in the country it becomes evidence that the desired results have not been achieved and our objective to do good to the tribals had suffered at three levels.

1. Policy
2. Implementation
3. Recruitment and training of persons.

Reasons for poor effect

The principal deficiencies of earlier plans and in brief

1. Lack of special attention to tribal and scheduled area in spite of constitutional provision.
2. Very inadequate allotment of funds in both special and general sector to cover all aspect of development of the tribal area.
3. The major programme of Tribal development Blocks with a covnate of 25,000 tribal population per block was not significant enough. It will be enhanced.
4. Inadequate administrative machinery to integrate all sectoral programme. Coupled with it is the lack of coordination and integration at inter and intra development levels within the state.
5. Failure on the part of Government to adopt scientific planning and to ensure implantation based on research material and findings.
6. Excessive politicization of tribal issue and failure on the part of tribal societies to throw up dedicated articulate and enlighten local leaders.

It is high time that schedule tribe and schedule Areas are classified in terms of ecosystem and levels of development. The constitutional configuration of schedule Areas needs rethinking as it excludes certain tribal area which could have been declared as scheduled in view of its tribal concentration and ecosystem. A Still larger area of tribal development may be termed as "Macro-development Region". Within this macro development region a categorization of extremely backward and backward areas may be envisaged. I feel that the criterion of classification of region and backwards requires more careful study. The following important feature may be quoted.

1. Proportion of tribal population engaged in the primary sector of economy.
2. Percentage of literacy to be determined with reference to annual literacy in the state.
3. Eco social system topography, Soil, Climate, drainage, density of population, nature of labour supply etc.
4. Health and sanitary condition.
5. Nature and extent of drinking water supply.
6. State of irrigation and power.
7. State of Industry.
8. Condition of Roads and state of Transport.
9. Percentage of Urban population and employment in

urbanised Industries.

They are to further divide in terms of mero-and micro Region of purpose of planning and implementation of scheme through Suitable administrative machinery In the care of Bihar and Chhatisgarh may be carried out as one such development Region.

The Ownership of land among tribal is government by a set of customary right. While it is true that, by and large Individual Ownership is predominant. Linked with alienation of land is the problem of indebtedness among the tribal, who has pledge there with money Lenders to obtain agriculture input in cash and kind.

The dependence of the tribes whether forest dwellers or those whose economy is supplemented by forest produce is well known. Some tribal society had more dependency than others on forest. So their requirement from forest automatically raised highest.

The pace of industrialization and that of urbanization has been accelerating after India got independence Industry based urban explosion started. The import of industrial urbanization has been differently felt by thousands of uprooted villagers, the tribal migration and village of neighbouring areas. While it is not possible or desirable to halt the process of industrialization, the planners must contemplate built in safe guards for the interest of schedule tribes in their areas.

The important of education as an agency of modernization, as well as a source of employment, has long been realized in our national plains for tribal welfare.

In fine it should be admitted that the socio-economic changes proposed in the constitution for the schedule tribes have not made the desired import. In order to accelerate the rate as well as direction of change, a new strategy to fulfill constitutional obligation has to be built as the policy implementation as well as personnel levels.

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