

A Study on the Role of Tribal Development Department Scheme in Empowering the People of ST-Category BPL

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Abstract: In India there are number of community lives but some of them live good life standard and some communities are struggling for their daily needs. One of them is schedule tribes-ST means those people who live, survive first on earth but now compare to other communities they are deprived from development. For those community government implemented number of schemes by tribal development department. This department organised number of scheme for ST-category. In that some schemes are implemented by central government and some by state government. Researcher specially study of Maharashtra state. Motto of these schemes is to prepare ST-students for future so government implemented some schemes for education and some of them for career. In career oriented schemes government organize trainings, job-security, job-opportunity, stipend etc. Some schemes are implemented for improvement of life standard. But a part of this ST- community not comes in main streams. If those schemes are implemented effectively its result become satisfactory and lot of changes will see in our society

Keywords: ST category (Schedule tribe), Below Poverty line, Tribal Development Department, hosteller students, day scholar students

I. INTRODUCTION

India is a diverse country with many cast and religious living in India. After 75 years of independence these are some of the cast and tribes that's the deprived of economic, social, political development and one of among these schedule tribe. To bring these Tribal into the mainstream of tribal people's welfare scheme directorate of tribal development of established in the year 1972 under the department of social welfare to effectively implement the scheme for the welfare of tribal's after that tribal development was started in the year 1976. A separate tribal development department was established on 22 April 1983 and since 1984 the tribal development department has been functioning independently. In 1992 directorate of tribal development was merged with tribal development commission rate to strengthen tribal development department under the tribal development department there are 4 additional commissioners and 29 integrated tribal development project offices at Thane, Nasik, Amravati, and Nagpur through which the state and central government schemes for welfare of backward classes are implemented

What is a tribe?

Definition of Tribe A series of definition have been offered by the earlier Anthropologists for example Morgan, Perry, Lowie, Rivers, Tyler to cover a social group known as tribe. These definitions are, absolutely not complete and these professional ethnomusicologist have unable to develop a set of precise indices to classify groups as tribal or non-tribal. The term generally refers to territorial communities living in the relative isolation in foot-hills and forests. Many attempts have been made in anthropology to define and characterize on tribe, but there is no consensus on defining characteristics. Territorially race, economy animism, political autonomy etc. have been variously used. In fact it appears that the dozens of definition and characteristics of tribe floating around in anthropological literature are as diverse as the field situation encountered by those proposing the definitions. Let us start with the orthodox definition of tribes revealed in the Dictionary of Anthropology which states: Tribe is a social group, usually with a definite area, dialect, cultural homogeneity, and unifying social organization. It may include several sub-groups, such as sibs or villages. It

may and may have common ancestor as well as presiding deities. The families or small communities making up a tribe, are linked through economic, social, religious, or blood ties i.e. kingship bondage. A tribe is a group of people, usually staying in jungle areas, in a small locality, absolutely illiterate poor, hardly clad in clothes, usually dark and frail, fully living within their own community whose marriage always takes place among themselves, engaged in hunting and searching for roots, shoots and fruits as their veg food and roasted animals as non-veg food, completely oblivious of the country's political and economic condition, resisting all efforts of development and have a strong dislike for strangers and educated modern community. Dr Rivers added the criteria of having single government and acting together for such common purposes as warfare Prof. Perry thinks that a common dialect and a common territory should be treated as the criteria for labelling a group as tribe. Prof S.C. Dube has remarked that Partly because of the isolation and partly because of their limited world view, characterized by lack of historical depth and an overall tradition orientation, they are integrated themes and special cultural focus give them a separate cultural identity and they often possess latent and manifest value attitude, and motivational system which are remarkably different from those of the other people. The Tata Institute of Social Science has made following comment on this issue. A tribe could be a collection of families without the existence of community in the scientific sense of the word. A tribe as a social organization is able to decide upon its own function or the need or otherwise of independence between its different components, units or groups. Economic backwardness is very relative. Prof. S.C. Sinha has tried to define the category-tribe as essentially pre literate groups living in relative isolation in hills and forests or in the plains skirting the forests that are apparently outside the threshold of-Brabmanic hierarchic civilisation. On the basis of certain universal characteristics contained in various definitions, Mujumdar (1958) proposed a definition of tribe claiming that some of it would define a tribe anywhere. A tribe is a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous, with no specialization of function ruled by tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect, recognising social distance with other tribes, caste, without any social obloquy attaching to them as it does in the caste structure following tribal traditions, belief and customs illiberal of naturalization of ideas from alien sources, above all conscious of homogeneity of ethnic and territorial integration. In Indian context, too, the term is a British legacy. They classified as tribe such people who were beyond the pale of Hindu Varna system occupied inaccessible hills and forests and were of dark complexion. Neither Hindu nor any other Indian language has a corresponding term with exact connotation as „tribe“. This in itself is a proof enough that Indian language have never conceptually set these people apart from the rest.

The tribes are the endemic or native people of the land who are believed to be the earliest settlers in the Indian Peninsula. They are generally called Adivasi's, insinuate endemic. The ancient and medieval literature mentions a large number of tribes living in India.

Definition of Scheduled Tribe

The term of 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. According to them Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India defined scheduled tribe as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution".

Article 342 describe the tribes specific means

The President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor thereof by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall, for the purposes of this constitution, is deemed to be scheduled tribes in relation to that state or Union Territory, as the case may be.

Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled tribes specified in a notification issued under clause(1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid, a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

Thus, the **first specification of Scheduled Tribes** in relation to a particular State/ Union Territory is by a notified order of the **President**, after consultation with the State governments concerned. **These orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament.**

Objective:

- Review of various schemes tribal development department for ST category student.
- To find out empowerment schemes of the tribal development department for the tribal people.

Hypothesis:

- The government has implemented many schemes for the economic development of tribal.
- A government has planned educational measures for the development of student.
- When we study about tribal development department schemes for empowering people and students we find below schemes which are implemented by state and central government for ST category

Need of the Study:

As per recent annual report government has implemented number of schemes for tribal development but these are not useful. E.g. government open number of school in 1974 but after long period tribe are not even higher educated but also number of people are illiterate they are not know about their Owen rights. Studies show that generations in tribal society are two more generation behind than other generation .This society is not ready to give up its traditional customs. Even today they likes to stay away from the society and be close to nature. As a result they remain ignorant of theirOwen rights and good practices in other society. Sometimes they don't even think about their future to continue the tradition. For example- in survey I found two students those are studying in 12th std. after Diwali vacation schools are open but sagar Dahapte is not going in school when I ask it's reason he said "his sisters marriage is arranged and for that they have borrowed money from a person and to pay that money he has to work planting onion in that persons field so he doesn't go to school and when we talks to his mother she says that he has to follow the customs of the society. Another one students after second unit test he is not come to school when we talk about that, his parents can't agree to send him school when we convince them there only two month remaining for 12th exam his parents say that we take advance and now we have to go work at brick kiln. Another one 12thStd, student supriya Kewari her parent arrange his marriage between the exam when we try to convince them they said our daughter is 18 years old and after the exam there is no auspicious time in the month after the exam. When we study about tribal development department schemes for empowering people and students which are as follows schemes. which are implemented by state and central government for ST category. If government schemes are implemented according to the region wise many problems solve. For example in thane district people main ingredient in food is rice roti and government provide wheat chapatti student don't like it and they avoided eating of chapatti because in there house make rise and bhakari .as a result they can't eat properly and get hungry its result those students unable to concentrate on studies.

Another one thing in some regions or sector government apply syllabus in tribes local languages and effect pupils adopt the knowledge very quickly but they are not capable to survive in other society, because they fill uncomfortable, after the school time there parents are unable to provide them quality time and they are not capable to solve the pupils problem and its result they can't understand how to communicate, how to behaviour with others how and lack of confidence to cumulate others.

Government provide DBT(direct to benefit) for tribal student but number of student can'tavail it because of poverty their parent use their children's educational money for their Owen consumption. As the same time as the money is deposited in the students account the farming season starts,the parent use the money of the students for farming. We found one students he has not notebook when we confirm he got DBT or not students say he got DBT but his mother got illness and consume money on her medicine.

Act of PESA (panchayat extension of scheduled area) according to this low government preserve 18 posts for ST cast but these posts remain vacant due to lack educational and professional qualification.

Despites this government has implemented some schemes for empowerment of schedule tribe category people.

The government reserves funds for development of tribal but often the fund go back to the central due to lack of utilization.

The different types of schemes and its objective

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for scheduled tribe Students:-

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Regarding parents contributing to their ward education. Government providing rs.225 per month for day-scholar and rs.525 per month for hosteller student this contribution given for 10 month for every schooling student.

This scheme is implemented so that children's are not deprived of schooling due to hunger or insufficiency of income.

SCHEME of Post Matric Scholarships for ST-Students Scheduled:

The motive of the scheme is to supply financial fund to the Scheduled Tribe pupils studying at post-secondary stage to sanction them to complete their education.

Benefit under the scheme:-

Students will be paid compulsory non-refundable fee charged by recognized institutions such as enrolment/registration, tuition, games, Union, Library, Magazine, Medical Examination and such other fees compulsorily payable by the student to the institution. The maintenance allowance given under Post Matric Scholarship for ST- students for 10 months as per the Groups are follows:

- **Group-I :-** Degree and Post Graduate level Courses such as-M.Phil., Ph.D., MBBS, BE, Architecture, MBA students government provide 5,500 rs. For Day scholar and 12000rs for Hosteller.
- **Group-II: -** Graduate and Post Graduate Courses leading to Degree, Diploma e.g. B Pharm, BSC Nursing, LLB, Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Post Graduate Courses for example M.A, MSC, M.com, M Ed, M Pharm, Bed. Students department provide rupees 5300 for day Scholar and Rs. 8200/- for Hosteller students.
- **Group-III: -** Courses leading to a graduate degree- BA, BSC, B.com. Students department gave Rs.3000/- for day Scholar and Rs.5700/- for Hosteller students.
- **Group -IV: -** All Post-Matriculation level non-degree courses for class 11th and 12th for Arts, Commerce, Science & Vocational stream, ITI Courses & 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics etc.. Government provide direct benefit (DBT) Rs. 2300/- for day Scholar students & Rs.3800/- for Hosteller students.

National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students:-

Fellowship: the motive of the scheme is to motivate the ST pupils, an element of community with the lowest literary rate in the country, to obtain higher education in the form of fellowship to receive courses like M.Phil., and Ph.D., with an intention to make qualified professionals to hold post like teachers or professionals and other higher stages of employment or its equivalent.

Scholarship: ST students is purpose to encourage meritorious ST students to achieve courses at Graduate/Post Graduate level in identified Institutions of excellence, Government and Private, in professional sectors such as Management, IT, Medicine, Engineering, Information Technology, Law etc.

THE SCHEME OF NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE CANDIDATES:-

The scheme provides financial assistance to students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad in certain subjects at the Masters level courses, and for Ph. D and Post-Doctoral research programmes. Bachelor level courses in any discipline are not covered under the scheme. 20 awards per year would be sanction to ST students as under

State Government Schemes

Scheme to provide Assistance in Education to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other backward classes children (Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme classes 5th to 10th)

The motto of this scheme is to improve the educational position and stop the propensity of drop-outs of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes students. Due to lack of financial condition. So government provide help under this scheme.

VIDYALAXMI:- The main intention of scheme "Vidya Laxmi" is to provide inspiration education among the girl child education of the Scheduled Tribe Communities and to assist for weaker section of the society.

Benefit under the Scheme:

Under this scheme government fixed deposited RS 25000 in the name of girl child nominated by government .and when the girl child passed 12 th standard board examination or equivalent exam within 2 years or three attempt if the beneficiary is failed or drop out the amount accrues to government of goa.

Scheme of Scholarship to ST students pursuing Home Nursing Courses:-

The intention of the Scheme is to supply finance to those students which are having a merit but economically weaker students belonging to Scheduled Tribe they want to do to Home Nursing courses.

Assistance/Benefit under the scheme:

State government provide rs.5500 for day scholar and rs.8800 for hosteller student for eleven month .also finance for RS. 3500 for certificate courses those are six month duration. Provide more RS 1000 educational expenditure. Additional amount RS. 2000 for diploma student and RS.10,000 for degree student. Which courses duration is three years government provide RS.3000 for educational and also RS.3500 for health worker duration one year.

Grant in aid to Voluntary Organizations for running hostels for ST students. :-

To ensure that tribal students are not deprived of education due to lack of money, government provide a subsidy to the organization that runs hostel for schedule tribe students.

TO START VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN GOVERNMENT ASHRAM SCHOOL:-

Under this scheme government started "Industrial training institute and vocational training institute" in ashram school. Under this training centre 50 students get 4 month duration course .in year 3 course are provided for student after that training student got chance for 3 month on taluka level apprentice ship and RS.700 for stipend. Moto of this education tribes are living in mountainous and remoteness areas. Due to geographical and economically weak condition they are unable to complete vocational courses. If they got this type of opportunities in future they are able to start their own small skill business.

Eklavya English medium public schools:-

EKLAVYA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL OF ENGLISH medium is run on the premises of navodaya vidyalaya to provide education to scheduled tribe students through English. The central government provide RS. 42,000 for each student every year. at present this school provide free education for 6 to 12th standard student. There are 14 schools are working in Maharashtra state. For the admission of these schools there is entrance exam for 5th standard.

Financial assistance to ST students under "GaganBharatiShiksha Yojna":-

Moto of this scheme is not only to supply finance for educational consumption, but also for travel. Assistance to the ST students as the maintenance allowance given under the Post Matric Scholarship is inadequate to meet the expenses on food & travel.

Assistance/Benefit under the scheme: Additional maintenance allowance of Rs.7500/- is given for day scholar students for 10 months and Additional maintenance allowance of Rs.15,000/- is given for Hosteller students for 10 months.

Financial Assistance to Pre- Primary School in Remote Areas:-

To supply economical help for set up of pre-primary schools in the remote and tribal areas. Where those areas have lack of facility of the pre-primary education for tribal population. Financial assistance in the form of rent, amount payable for the premises, fixed remuneration to one Teacher, one helper, teaching aid/equipment's, sport equipment, instrument and mid-day meal will be provided under the scheme .

In order to bring the scheduled tribe candidates into the mainstream of development in the state. In order to pass the civil services competitive examination organized by the union public services commission and get a chance to enter the administrative services .the candidates are given an incentive allowance for the civil service main examination and interview preparation of the concerned commission from the year 2020-21.

Tribal development department has taken a government decision dated 31 march 2005 to provide scholarships to scheduled tribe students for admission to abroad for degree and post graduate students.

Research Methodology:

Researcher use secondary data for the study. Researcher used a published and unpublished literature, books, journals, newspapers, government websites, government annual report, related departmental books and also uses some interviews of beneficiary etc.

Limitations:

This study only limited for tribal cast society, people and area.

II. CONCLUSION

From the above study it has been observed by the researcher that many schemes have been implemented by the government to mainstream the underprivileged. These schemes have benefited many people but still many people are deprived of these schemes. Government print some books in folk or local languages but problem is that how to appoint the teacher if teacher can learn those languages they can teach and also students can learn effectively. But they can't survive with others and they become more and more engrossed on their repository.

On the above information we can conclude that central and also state government apply number of scheme for rural development for empowering the people of ST-Category BPL. But the outcome of this scheme is unsatisfactory and reason of that those scheme are not apply for root to advance level. If government appoint some committee for study of this BPL-ST category people. After the completion of study committee can understand the issues, problems those people's expectations there hidden talent, inferiority, quality, surrounding atmosphere and then apply those scheme they are more effective and its outcome is satisfactory.

For example if the parents are literate then they can know the importance of education and they always positive of their children education and they are interested above this types of scheme. So it's also need of night schools for youngsters. Researcher observe that when parents come with their pupils for inquiry they don't have confidence and also fear about paper work, atmosphere, working people, etc. and its effect they are apathy about child education. If parents are literate they fill confident and all this s of scheme become more effective.

Government apply those scheme same for every area but problems are different for area wise so outcome is not satisfier for each and every area. If government apply this scheme flexible after that the implementers of the plan can modify it as needed to make it more effective.

If government create teams and that team take public meetings and in these meetings create awareness among people and convince them how these schemes help in mainstreaming, maximum people can benefit from these schemes.

III. SUGGESTION

- If the obstacles in schemes are removed people will develop more/ Schemes will more succeed.
- If people find these schemes credible the result will be more effective, that's why government do work on that.
- Their art, tradition, culture customs, knowledge should be preserve. It should be introduced to the world.
- Their idol, freedom fighter should be brought into limelight. It will create confidence in them.
- They should be introduced to how they can get employment from their daily life. eg. During the early days of monsoon, these people sell large quantities of wild vegetable that have medicinal properties. Such things should be marketed, teach them to store properly. They will get more profit from such things.

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