

A Study on Tribal Development Programme, Schemes & Policies for Tribal in Rajasthan

Udai Chand Barupal^{1*}, Prof. (Dr.) Aradhana Parmar²

¹ Research Scholar, Apex School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-303002

² Supervisor, Apex School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-303002

Abstract - The Programme on Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is being implemented since the Fifth Five Year Plan with specific objectives of reducing poverty, improving educational status and eliminating exploitation of the tribal families. The schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are demand driven and funding are made in various sectors including for employment-cum-income generation and covers activities such as establishment of Agro/Forest/Natural Resource based micro / village industries through training of tribal cooperatives, SHGs and individual entrepreneurs, promotion and skill development in traditional tribal culture areas like tribal jewellery, painting, dance forms, music and culinary art, Village tourism, Eco-tourism, etc. The wellspring of power among the majority has been credited to such awareness. India is a place that is known for different regulations on an assortment of subjects. The vast majority of these relate to the advantages of individuals. But due to the lack of their awareness for such provisions hardly yield any benefit to them. In the different Census Reports and investigations of the Castes and Tribes, they have been called by different names, similar to 'native clans', 'crude clans', 'tribal populaces', 'animists', 'Hindu tribals', and so on. Scheduled Tribes are those, which are advised as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution.

Keywords - Indian Constitution, Scheduled Tribes, Programme on Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

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INTRODUCTION

The tribal populace in India is acknowledged to be the most seasoned populace of the land. These people group have lived for a really long time in the timberland and bumpy districts, and at present they are found in a wide focal belt starting with the Aravalli Hills in the West and stretching out through the Dangas, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal to Assam. There are clans in the North in the lower scopes of the Himalayas, and furthermore in the South in the Western and Eastern Ghats, and in the Vindhya and Satpura mountains. There is a little, yet vital tribal populace in the Andaman, Nicobar, Maldive and different islands off the central area. Since the first evaluation in Quite a while it has been seen as challenging to arrive at a right gauge of their populace, and similarly troublesome has been the issue of their definition and grouping. In the different Census Reports and investigations of the Castes and Tribes, they have been called by different names, similar to 'native clans', 'crude clans', 'tribal populaces', 'animists', 'Hindu tribal's', and so on.

In the Indian Constitution this populace is named as the Scheduled Tribes. The Schedule of Tribes was given by the President of the Republic in March, 1950, to decide the tribal gatherings who were favored to

partake in the exceptional rights and advantages presented by the Constitution on the Scheduled Tribes.

Clans of Rajasthan have been home to various tribal and itinerant networks, the clans of Rajasthan establish roughly 13.48% (Census 2011) of Rajasthan's populace. Rajasthan has sixth put in India based on populace of clan (Madhya Pradesh has first spot). Among the areas of Rajasthan, Udaipur has biggest number of tribal populace while the Bikaner has the most minimal. The scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP covers various activities including procurement of MFPs when their market price falls below their notified MSP, setting up/expansion of storage facilities, expanding the knowledge base on MFP, training for sustainable collection, value addition, etc. The activities involving expanding knowledge base, training for sustainable collection, value addition, etc. are done through by the Ministry and the Central Government bears 100% of the expenditure incurred for these activities.

While there is no proposal to introduce a separate Scheme/Policy on this matter, Ministry of Tribal Affairs desired to brand the activities being undertaken by it under the existing Scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP as "Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram". Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram is a training and development of value chain components of the scheme of Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP. Government is formulating Five Year Vision plan for overall development of the tribals for the next five years. Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following Schemes / Programmes for overall development/welfare of Scheduled Tribes as given below:

- Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
- Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
- National Overseas Scholarship for ST students for studying abroad.
- National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
- Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education For ST Students).
- Fellowship (earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for ST students).
- Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for welfare of STs
- Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
- Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
- Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)
- Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
- Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce
- Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
- Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Mechanism of marketing of Development of Value Chain for MFP
- Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

Concept of Tribe and Tribal Community Development

Scheduled Tribes are those, which are advised as such by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution. The main warning was given in 1950. The President considers qualities like the clans' primitive characteristics, unmistakable culture, timidity

with people in general at large, geographical detachment and social and financial backwardness prior to telling them as a Scheduled Tribe.

There is no accurate definition or the measures for thinking about a clan as a human gathering. Anyway specialists characterized it in different structures at various times. Here and there they called "Clan" as "native" or "discouraged classes" or "Adivasees". Regularly, 'clan' might be a gathering of people during a primitive or uncouth progressive phase recognizing the power of a boss and commonly viewing them as having an equivalent progenitor.

As per the Imperial Gazetteer of India, a clan is an assortment of families bearing a typical name, talking a typical tongue, involving or claiming to possess a typical territory and isn't generally endogamous, however initially it could have been so.

According to the meaning of Oxford Dictionary "A clan is a gathering in a primitive or uncouth transformative phase recognizing the power of a boss and for the most part seeing themselves as having a typical precursor"

Lucy Mair characterizes Tribe as "an autonomous political division of a populace with a typical culture". While D.N. Majumdar characterizes clan as "a gathering with regional association, endogamous without any specialization of capacities managed by tribal officials genetic or in any case, joined in language or tongue perceiving social distance with different clans or ranks". Gillin and Gillin considers Tribe as any assortment of pre-educated neighborhood bunch that possesses a typical general territory communicates in a typical language and practices a typical culture as a clan.

In Indian Context, T.B Naik has given the following features of tribes:

- A clan ought to include least utilitarian reliance inside the community.
- Financially back warded (for example primitive and conventional method for taking advantage of normal assets, tribal economy ought to be at an immature stage and have diverse financial pursuits).
- A near topographical isolation of its kin.
- Having a typical lingo.
- Politically sloppy and community panchayat ought to be compelling.
- Have their own standard regulations.

Tribal Policies in India

Tribal Policies in India depends on Isolation, Assimilation and Integration and last Democratic Decentralization of Tribal People. The Government of India has taken on an approach of combination of tribal with the standard targeting fostering an innovative change between the clans and non clans prompting a dependable partnership. The constitution has submitted the country to two blueprints in regard of scheduled clans:

- Giving protection to their particular lifestyle
- Shielding them from social shamefulness and all types of abuse and discrimination and carrying them at standard with the remainder of the country so they might be integrated with the national life.

Consequently by the Constitution Order 1950 gave by the President of India in exercise of powers presented by Clause 9 (I) of Article 342 of the Constitution of India 255 clans in 17 states were announced to be scheduled clans. Other than partaking in the rights that all residents and minorities have the individual from the Scheduled Tribes have been given unique shields as follows:

Some Protective Safeguards are follows:

- Instructive shields Article 15(4) and 29
- Shields for work - Articles 16(4), 320(4) and 333
- Monetary protections - Article 19
- Abrogation of reinforced work - Article 23
- Protection from social shamefulness and all types of double-dealing - Article 46

Some Political Safeguards are as follows:

- Reservation of seats for ST in Lok Sabha and Assemblies-Article 330,332,164
- Arrangement of Minister accountable for Tribal government assistance
- Extraordinary provisions in regard of Nagaland, Assam and Manipur - Articles-371(A),371(B) and 371

Contemporary Scenario of Legal Literacy & Legal Awareness in India (NALSA, RALSA, DALSA)

Albeit the Census of 2011 identifies the absolute populace of Scheduled Tribes at 10,42,81,034 people, establishing 8.6 percent of the number of inhabitants in the country, the tribal networks in India are gigantically different and heterogeneous. There are wide going

varieties among them in regard of languages spoken, size of populace and method of livelihood. According to the Census of India 2011, the quantity of individual gatherings told as Scheduled Tribes is 705.

The North Eastern States are not a homogeneous square, in light of the varieties among themselves. There are around 220 ethnic gatherings with equivalent number of language and vernaculars. These gatherings can be comprehensively classified into three fundamental gatherings of Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Indo-European.

Certain clans have been characterized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) (prior known as Primitive Tribal Groups) based on their more prominent 'weakness' even among the tribal gatherings. PVTGs, right now incorporate 75 tribal gatherings, which have been recognized as such based on the accompanying models: 1) woods subordinate livelihoods, 2) pre horticultural degree of presence, 3) stale or declining populace, 4) low literacy rates and 5) a means based economy. According to the 2001 evaluation, these 75 PVTGs had an absolute populace of 27,68,322. Most of the PVTG populace lives in the six States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The PVTGs among the clans need unique consideration because of their weakness.

Up till autonomy the tribal populace lived in similar isolation from the national scene and carried on with right around a self-adequate life in the remote and rough forested parcels. The cooperation's of the provincial regulatory apparatus with the clans in India were generally of tyrant and shifty nature. They were generally intrigued to allow them to stay detached and had no aim to incorporate them with standard of national life.

After autonomy, the India Constitution embraced many provisions to furnish tribal individuals with exceptional status and Parliament through different defensive regulations put forth cognizant attempts to safe watchman their advantage. Arranging Commission of India through its improvement drive embraced Tribal SUB Plan (TSP) approach and under Panchayati Raj Institutions the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) was enacted.

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It was in this foundation that the NALSA wanted to draw up a Scheme for the Tribal People. To work with this, a Committee was comprised to concentrate on the issue and think of ideas. The Committee presented a thorough report to the Hon'ble Executive Chairman, NALSA on 9.8.2015 on the event of World Tribal Day. The current Scheme depends on the Report of the Committee.

Need For Legal Literacy and Legal Awareness in Tribal Community

Being the part of the biggest majority rule government, information on regulation serves individuals with the tool of power and self acknowledgment. Except if individuals know about rights, they can't live in consonance with the genuine directs of a majority rules system and law and order. Legal literacy is regularly perceived as knowing the essential level in regulation. Need of the legal literacy is emphasized because of understanding reasons:

Fighting Injustice and Women Empowerment

It is through awareness of the regulations and the targets served by them that residents, particularly minimized or underprivileged gatherings, can get the advantages that regulation looks to offer them. Thinking about the current situation, the issues like empowerment of ladies and making them mindful of their rights which they can use to battle injustices, turns into a far off dream without legal literacy. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kabir has appropriately commented that absence of awareness and instruction are the primary driver for injustices being dispensed to the minimized populaces particularly ladies. Comparative perception has been made by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pradeep Kumar, the Judge of the High Court of Jharkahand. He stressed upon the ladies' should know about the regulations that defending their inclinations, so they can move toward the right specialists with their complaints to guarantee speedy equity.

In the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995, the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) was taken on, with the object of accomplishing equality for ladies in different strolls of life. Subsequently, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was taken on, which stressed the requirement for admittance to free or minimal expense legal administrations, including legal literacy, particularly zeroing in on ladies living in destitution. It additionally saw that women's neediness had its association with the shortfall of monetary open doors and autonomy, absence of admittance to financial assets, including credit, land possession and legacy, absence of admittance to instruction and backing administrations and their negligible participation in the decision-production process⁶. Additionally Legal literacy programs have been ascribed for assisting ladies with getting the connection between their rights and different parts of their lives and in exhibiting that

practical drives can be embraced to assist ladies with acquiring those rights.

Understanding the Scope of Rights and Challenging their Violations

Legal literacy is fundamental as the information on regulation can be utilized as a tool by weak gatherings to comprehend and assess the law, to get to know the extent of their rights under the law, and get their rights authorized by making a move and bringing the legal apparatus into force. Knowing their rights, individuals can challenge infringement thereof. Article 39A of the Constitution of India guides the State to furnish free legal guide with the guide of reasonable regulation or plans. It is the awareness of rights and obligations that makes the conveyance of equity and adjusting of different interests a simple undertaking.

Transparency and Accountability in the Governance

Developing legal literacy opens the door for a straightforward and responsible Government genuinely founded on the „Rule of Law“. It is the awareness about rights, administration and state commitments that has added to the changed attitude of the majority bringing about interest for equity and responsibility from the public authority. In such manner, the commitments made by a prestigious NGO, Multiple Action Research Group (MARG), is acclaimed. Undertaking the tasks like Harshingar venture and venture of Building legal limit in Savda Ghevra, Delhi, it plays had its expected influence in accomplishing the objective of legal literacy.

Empowering the Poor

The legal arrangement of a country has a major offer in empowerment of the destitute individuals, as it presents upon them rights, powers, honors, and resistances alongside a solid legal framework that can give impact to these legal privileges. The item empowerment can't see the light except if, the objective gathering (here poor people) are made mindful of their privileges in a legal framework. Making the note of the stride to that end in international field, in 2005, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) facilitated the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor. The Commission understood that, absence of comprehension of legal rights and commitments fills in as a boundary to admittance to equity for poor people.

Legal Awareness: Attempts at Furthering the Social Justice Mission

By and large, admittance to equity is seen as an issue for poor people; however unique financial and political circumstances that are normal to many non-industrial countries like India makes even wealthy families deal with the issue of admittance to equity.

The justification for such a circumstance could be ascribed to issues like legal illiteracy, absence of data, procedural obstructions, legal indifference, deferral and social definitions. Thusly, further developing admittance to equity intensive legal guide is complex.

CONCLUSION

In the Indian Constitution this populace is named as the Scheduled Tribes. Developing legal literacy opens the door for a straightforward and responsible Government genuinely founded on the „Rule of Law“. It is the awareness about rights, administration and state commitments that has added to the changed attitude of the majority bringing about interest for equity and responsibility from the public authority. In this situation the need of great importance is to bring political, constituent, legal, legal, and authoritative changes for such a group focused administration. In doing as such, the lawyers need to assume the key part. Job of the common society is gigantic in this change where the legal calling might have to accept authority.

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Corresponding Author

Udai Chand Barupal*

Research Scholar, Apex School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-303002