

# Appraising of Tribal Development in the Light of Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP)

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## ABSTRACT

The tribal upliftment in India has been carried out since the inception of independence through various schemes and programmes. But due to various reasons the overall upliftment of tribals are not achieved. In this context the vehement understanding about various schemes and plans introduced by governments and other organizations assumes the importance. Through this paper, the authors try to highlight the interpretation of tribal development in the light of Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) has done with the data collected from various government and other sources. The need of holistic tribal development, its aims, status, and progress have also been detailed out. Moreover, various significant tribal development programmes in Afro-Asian countries and their effect in the respective population of the tribals have been briefed.

**Keywords:** *Tribal Development; Schedules Tribes; Upliftment; ITDP; Tribal Policy*

## SIGNIFICANCE OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

The exact definition or standards for classifying a tribe as a human group are not known. However, it was defined by scholars in a variety of ways over time. Sometimes they referred to the 'Tribe' as 'Adivasis', 'depressed classes' or 'aboriginals'. Typically, During the primitive or barbaric stage of civilization, a 'tribe' is a group of people who respect the leadership of a chief and assume they have a common origin (Gupta, 2016). Majumdar defines that a tribe is a social group that has a territorial attachment, is genetically homogenous, has no specialization in its functions, is governed by inherited or otherwise tribal officers, and is linguistically or dialectally distinct from other tribes or castes.

Tribal resistances with iron fists and sturdy walls have taken place in the colonial era, such as Santhal (1855), Munda revolts (1894), Kols (1795 & 1831), Kacharis (1839), Daflas (1875), Mundas (1889), Khasi and Garo (1829), Nagas (1844 & 1879), etc. The struggle for the tribal upliftment continued during the entire colonial era. After the Independence, the authorities were envisioned with superior plans and ideas to elevate the lives of tribals in to the normal arena. As a part of this, the democratic government formulated clear cut strategies for the development of the tribal people. The protection and representation for the scheduled tribe category was assured by the constitutional provisions unanimously by the makers of the constitution. After years when we recall, we can see sufficient amount of progress have been made by the tribal people, but still there lacks an urge to compete with the rest of the world.

Tribals, as one of the key sub-groups of the population, needs much care and support. The tribal people have extremely low literacy rates. Superstition and ignorance follow closely behind illiteracy. It is easy to infer that the majority of tribal land owners are marginal and small farmers, despite the lack of accurate data on tribal land holdings (Vidyarthi,

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1986). Tribes are, nevertheless, keen on diversifying their economy as a method of achieving self-determination. Building up their natural and human resources can help them sustain their culture. The key is that economic growth may assist tribes in becoming independent without eroding their sense of cultural identity (Smith, 2000).

### **DEMOGRAPHY OF TRIBES IN INDIA**

Almost 84.3 million people, or roughly 8.2 percent of the nation's total population, are identified as belonging to an Indian tribe, based on the 2001 Census. From Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh in the west to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland in the northeast, there is a vast concentration of tribal people along the Himalayas (Pati & Jagatdeb, 1991). There have been fewer but increasingly more studies evaluating the quality of life in Indian tribal groups. The deprivation index was used to evaluate the quality of life of the tribal community in Kerala State, India, and the results suggested that the level of deprivation in terms of housing, basic amenities, and economic status is significantly higher than that of the state's general population (Bagavandas, 2021). Madhya Pradesh has the largest population of tribal people in India. Madhya Pradesh is home to a bit less than one-fourth of all scheduled tribes. Each state has a different percentage of native residents. More than 90% of the population of tribes are made up from Lakshadweep and Mizoram (Pati & Jagatdeb, 1991). Almost 95% of the tribes of Bihar are restricted to the Chotanagpur Plateau region and Santhal Parganas. In districts of Bihar like Sasaram, Bhabhua, Champaran, Purnia, etc., a tiny fraction of the population is tribals. The primitive tribes of Jharkhand live in isolated highlands covered in lush forest and dotted with streams, rivers, and rivulets (Chaudhuri & Chaudhuri, 2005).

The northeastern states of Meghalaya and Nagaland have more than 80% ethnic residents, followed by nearly two-thirds of the population in Arunachal Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and between twenty and thirty-five percent in Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa. In Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Assam, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, it is close to 10 percent; in Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, and West Bengal, it is close to six percent or less, as well as one or less percent is in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Daman Diu (Pati & Jagatdeb, 1991).

### **ORIGIN OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA**

The welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes was given top priority by Policy-Makers and authorities from the outset of the nation's developmental planning, which was established in 1951, as a result of the Constitutional obligations. 'The general development strategies should be developed to suit the Backward Classes and concrete actions should be adopted for achieving higher and more focused development' the First Five Year Plan (1951–56) stated (Suresh, 2021). According to the history of forest policy in India, the reserve of teak forest in Malabar during the pre-British era generated interest in forestry for the first time in 1806. During the Napoleonic war, it was done to provide England with wood for the royal navy and other necessities. To stop deforestation and other forest issues and grant the state monopoly rights over forests, the Indian Forest Act of 1865 and the Act of 1878 were created (Kumar, 2020). But the tribal development programmes should be aimed at enhancing the lives of the tribals rather than accumulating wealth and prosperity to the nation. If the later happens, serious human right violations and cultural demolition may take place as we have seen in various parts of the world.

In order to mitigate the inequality, The Second Five Year Plan (1956–61) anticipated that the socioeconomic groups who are significantly lesser privileged would eventually benefit from economic development. The establishment of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs), afterwards referred to as Tribal Development Blocks, was a significant event during the Second Plan (TDBs).

The government took a number of actions to promote tribal development, including creating specific Scheduled Areas and creating a number of constitutional entities, such as the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST). The NCST is a legally established agency created to address the many issues the tribal community faces and to hear its concerns (Kumar, 2020). Many articles of the Indian Constitution, including Articles 46, 244, 275, 330, 332, 334, 335, 338, and many other general Articles, such as 15, 16 and 19, are examples of clauses that safeguard and advance India's tribal population. The Fifth and Sixth Schedules, which are primarily focused on the administration of the scheduled and tribal territories of the country, are the most distinguishing elements of the Indian Constitution with regard to tribal people. The Fifth Schedule is a part of the Indian Constitution that enables the livelihood and character

of indigenous peoples to coexist with the rest of society (Nayak, 2022).

The primary goal of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969–1974) was to quickly raise people's living conditions by implementing policies that also advance equality and social justice. Six pilot programmes with the primary goal of battling political turmoil and Left Wing extremism were established in 1971–1972 as part of the Central Sector Scheme in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa (Suresh, 2021). For each project, a unique Tribal Development Agency was created. The creation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the purpose of tribal development during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974–78) signaled a change in strategy. According to the TSP, state and federal monies must be allocated according to population proportions, with financial systems enhancing transparency, non-diversion capability, and usage for the advancement and welfare of Scheduled Tribes. With this drive, the Fifth Plan saw the implementation of the tribal sub-plan idea. Under this agreement, the amount of money going toward the development of Scheduled Tribes has significantly increased, leading to the creation of basic infrastructure and the augmentation of target groups' inclusion in beneficiary-focused programmes.

### **TRIBAL POLICY OF INDIA**

The tribal development in India has been ensured not only by mere principles of policy makers, but also by the constitution of India by article 46. In the light of directive principles of state policy under article 46, the government gave greater emphasis on the policy formulation for scholarships for education, grants for cottage industries, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. to ameliorate the lives of tribes. This initiative was conducted under the collaborative efforts of state and central governments. Special multipurpose tribal block programme (SMTP) was launched during the second five-year plan to mainly focus on a tiny area of tribal population. The scheme emphasized on the various educational, infrastructure, economic schemes which were funded by state and central governments collaboratively (Dutt, n.d.).

After the third and fourth five-year plan, realizing the need for faster development of the tribal people, the idea of a comprehensive action plan was devised instead of the SMTP project. (cf. Dhebar Commission Report and Shilo AO Commission Report). This plan was named as tribal subplan and was separately designed to focus on 17 states and 2 union territories. 180 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were included in the plan, and each one was chosen based on its geophysical characteristics, determinant factors, institutional viability, skill accessibility etc. An ITDP is the level at which all programmes and resources are to be integrated in the most efficient way. It serves as a planning and administrative unit (Sen, 1992).

The tribal sub plan was initially focused on developing basic infrastructure facilities to the targeted community, but during the sixth five year plan the upheaval of the tribes from below poverty was portrayed as a target to ameliorate their lives with the benefits which were disseminated for them (Singh, 1987).

### **INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ITDP)**

#### ***Vision***

The entire tribal sub-plan has been split up into several manageable integrated tribal development projects, which have since been redesignated as integrated tribal development agencies. For administrative reasons, it was decided to create a project consisting of a group of development blocks because the tribal development block was too small for the purpose of planning and coordination.

A project was not anticipated to cross any current administrative boundaries. Since the circumstances varied from state to state, the project's size was chosen with consideration for the unique circumstances of each individual case. ITDP envisions the global, micro, and meso levels of multilevel planning. Finding locations which is having a population of STs greater than 50% was first required. Second, from these possible project regions, different levels will need to be cut out for planning. To fit the planning function at these levels, these should be determined taking into account a variety of factors, including natural resources, physical characteristics, the level of development of tribal populations living in the area, and other socioeconomic issues (Panda, 2006).

The effort has been envisioned both materially and financially. This means that all available financial resources must

be directed toward investing. Investments in tangible assets which gives benefit to the tribal people were held priority during this period. It was the more decentralized and effective path with direct intervention. It is necessary to design programmes for an ITDP in the form of a project report or of a sub-plan for the state's tribal regions. Necessity of people, area should be emphasized to give optimum result, so beginning from grassroot, development directed towards ITDP and other higher levels were initiated (Dang, 1980).

The definite connection between various levels of planning was one of the significant characteristics of ITDP. The service centers were interconnected with dependent villages and higher institutions and vice versa. The development of tribal communities as well as tribal regions were highlighted in the project, and thus the notion of 'umbrella organization' was shown relevant. Depending on the social situations and specific responses of each regions, the targeted implementation of projects were done. As like this, Necessary policies were carried out in each state for a large span of time. Encompassing the aspect of problem-solving approach, the idea was the holistic development of the tribal region (Panda, 2006).

### *Objectives*

The main objective of ITDP during the sixth plan was to enable 50% of scheduled tribe families to get away from poverty, increasing the output of various tribal activities such as farming, livestock, animal husbandry, forestry, and industry. It also focused on the improvement of education and human resource development. A cease to the exploitation of tribal people in the areas of land tenure, lending, debt slavery, trade, excise, foraging, and labor, among other things were the goals to achieve further. Enhanced Streamlining of Large Area Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS) to create essential infrastructure in tribal areas were given crucial importance. Accordingly, the family approach to development received favorable attention during the sixth plan period. Planning was developed from the block level up to ITDP, district, state, and finally the national level. At the block, ITDP, and state levels, sectoral programmes were intertwined. Nevertheless, some groundwork for the development of scheduled tribes was also done during the sixth plan. The goals of ITDP primarily focuses on to improve the level of living for the tribal people in the project area, to end the gap between tribal and other areas, to make education as the main focus of improving indigenous peoples' awareness and releasing them from middlemen's exploitation and finally to create infrastructure facilities such as cooperatives (Verma, 1996).

In the seventh plan period, bolstering of production as a means of reducing poverty assumed importance. As a result, efforts were focused in the areas, where tribal members were mostly involved in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village, and small industry etc. The provision of capital inputs, technology, education, marketing, training, etc. had an impact on this. A variety of specific anti-poverty initiatives have been implemented, allowing 50% of scheduled tribes households to get rid of the poverty level. These programmes with their nourishment from those of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) as well as others were undertaken with financing sources, all of them brought under the broad TSP umbrella. In the midst of the Seventh Five Year Plan era, the Government of India loosened the requirements for a region to be included under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and adopted the cluster concept. Clusters are defined as contiguous locations with a population of 5000 people or more and at least 50% tribe concentration. Minor patches of tribal concentration can be seen in these clusters (Ravinder, 2014).

Now that raising a family above the poverty line required a package of schemes drawn from various sectors, there was a close coordination of different schemes. Serious attention consequently, was devoted to this aspect at all levels starting from village through block, district and state level to national level. The basic goal of universalizing education and eliminating adult illiteracy was set to be achieved by 1990; education, both formal and informal, had been accorded vehemently top importance. In the sixth plan working group report on Tribal development, it had been emphasized that education should become a priority area during the sixth plan period.

However, in general, the sector has not received its due. The percentage of literacy of ST increased only 5% in the 10-year span of time (Panda, 2006).

### *Structure*

Since the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Programme on Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been implemented with specific goals. In order to determine the effectiveness of it, the programme was analyzed by the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) in 1996. According to the study's, the vast majority of the tribal members are better off today than they were ten years ago in terms of having access to food, clothing, access to transportation, power, and educational opportunities, and other necessities.

Although all states had the administrative infrastructure in place to carry out this programme in accordance with Central rules, most of them lacked the decentralized planning, execution, and monitoring mechanism that was anticipated in the guidelines for the scheme. The program's delivery system was inefficient, and it was discovered that a significant portion of tribal farmers were using potable water, High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, agrochemicals, and other inputs from private sources despite the fact that a significant portion of funds were allocated for free delivery of such inputs (Suresh, 2021).

Additionally, inadequate primary educational and medical facilities were identified. There are 19 States and Union Territories in India, totaling 192 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). The State Governments receive funding from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to undertake plans and programmes for Scheduled Tribes aimed at fostering their socioeconomic advancement and safeguarding them against exploitation. By releasing funds to their administrative units, such as ITDPs and ITDAs, the involved State Governments carry out these programmes and schemes, and these States maintain records of the funding and execution of the many tasks associated with these programmes and schemes.

There are several sections that make up the total tribal sub-plan region. For effective integrated tribal development (ITDP), Since the tribal development block was too small a unit for management and preparation, it was decided to build a proposal out of a group of development blocks. A project was not anticipated to cross the current administrative boundaries for administrative reasons. The size of the project was chosen while taking into consideration the unique circumstances in each case because the situation differed from one State to another and from one area to another within the same State. On average, a project has six to seven blocks and three to four lakh residents; there are now 178 integrated tribal development initiatives. In the case of tiny districts, some of the projects are co-terminus with the district.

The majority of the time, projects and sub-divisions/tehsils are co-terminus. Some projects only consist of one block because there are no nearby tribally concentrated neighborhoods. For the same reason, the projects in certain circumstances span a lesser area than a block (Sharma, 1997).

Considering that the project symbolizes the entire effort to develop that area and must use the 'problem solving' strategy, which encompasses a wide range of activities; It has been conceptualized as encompassing everything, from protection to welfare. The 'society' and 'corporate' organizational types, which have been used for particular Plans like the Small Farmers' Development Agency and the Drought-Prone Areas Program are inappropriate for the ITDP idea since they include 'society' or 'a community'. Basic governmental duties cannot be delegated to a 'business'. Anybody, other than the government, can only be in charge of a small functional area. In the tribal territories, such a plan might not work because it would increase the number of organizations already in existence. For each ITDP, a project authority with the district collector as chairman has been appointed. As the member-secretary, the district department heads as members, and the project manager as the chairman. This power introduces a component of group leadership. Under the direction of the Collector, the group assumes responsibility for the area's overall development, with the Project Administrator providing the required administrative assistance (Sharma, 1997).

### *Status of the Programme*

Owing to both their enormous number and their diverse and rich cultural past, tribal people make up a sizable portion of India's population. The Tribal Commissioners and the ITDP project administrators are in close contact. There are a lot of projects in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Orissa. As a result, these States have planned an intermediate tier at the divisional level. The division commissioner chairs a committee made up of project administrators, collectors of project districts, and directors of development departments at the divisional level. In March 2014, the Ministry of Tribal

Affairs released Operational Guidelines that, among other things, place a strong emphasis on strengthening institutions, namely Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), and Micro Projects are the means by which tribal welfare programmes are carried out in the State. A sum of Rs. 20350.26 Lakh was given to the State in 2014–15 for the improvement of these institutions.

Despite the Ministry's continued support for the proposal to enhance these institutions, the State Government did not request any funding for the purpose during the 2015–16 fiscal year. For the development of each block under ITDP, the government launched various special programmes such as -

**Special Central assistance to tribal sub scheme:** The Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and dispersed tribal people will benefit economically from this award.

**Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:** According to the Provision of Article 275(1) of the Indian Constitution, grants-in-aid are 100% yearly grants from the Indian Government to States. It is added to State Plan money and initiatives for Tribal Development and charged to the Consolidated Fund of India, with the exception of incentives for NE States, which are a voted item.

**Institutional Support for Development & Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce (Central Sector Scheme):** State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED), a multi-State cooperative under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, are given grants under the programme (MoTA).

**Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC)/State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs)**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides NSTFDC, a completely owned public sector enterprise of the Government of India, with a 100% equity share capital contribution. The Corporation has a Rs. 750.00 crore authorized share capital.

**Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education;** support for tribal festivals, information about current research, and public education:

The Ministry prioritises information dissemination, the upkeep and advancement of tribal culture in the above mentioned plans. Research and documentation, proper maintenance and preservation of artwork and artefacts, establishment of tribal museums, exchange visits for tribal members to other regions of the State, and other activities to safeguard and advance tribal traditions and histories across the nation are all given financial support by TRIs. According to need and with the APEX Committee's consent, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs grants all funding under this scheme to the TRIs.

**Vocational Training in Tribal Areas:** The Scheme's primary goal is to help ST youngsters develop their skills for a range of jobs and self-employment while also boosting their socioeconomic situation. The programme is applicable to all State and Union Territories. It is not a region-specific programme, with the requirement that only indigenous students are given access to free vocational training facilities. The State, Union Territories, and other Associations implementing the Scheme get 100% funds under the Scheme. Each Vocational Training Center (VTC) under the Plan could also provide 5 vocational courses in conventional trades, in accordance with the employment prospects of the region.

**Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled tribes:** The Scheme was commenced in 1953–1954 and latest changed as of April 1, 2008. The program's main objective is to increase the scope of government welfare initiatives and eliminate operational gaps in tribal communities in areas including social protection, potable water, crop production, and learning etc., and create an environment that is conducive to the Scheduled Tribes' socioeconomic advancement and overall development (STs).

(Source: Press Information Bureau.gov.in)

## **Progress**

### ***Education and Literacy***

One of the fundamental tenets of Indian tribal policy has been the advancement of tribal people's educational opportunities. It is encouraging to observe that the tribal literacy rate has significantly improved, rising from 8.53 to 29.60% between 1961 and 1991 and then to 47.08% in 2001, after the implementation of integrated tribal development programme. However, for marginalized people, like the tribal community in India, a continuing deficit in literacy and education may ultimately lead to their socio-cultural disappearance and obscurity both in history and geography. However, when the socioeconomic advancement of tribal people is contrasted with that of non-tribal people, it is discovered that their relative circumstance has not changed significantly over time. For instance, the percentage point change in the general population's (24.35%) and scheduled castes' (27.14%) literacy rate between 1961 and 1991 was larger than the percentage point change in the scheduled tribes' (21.04%) literacy rate. Given that all of this occurred despite numerous tribal development programmes costing hundreds of millions of rupees, it is necessary to take a closer look at the fundamentals of tribal policy in India (Gill Mehar, 2006).

### ***Tribal Economy***

In the years following India's independence, there have been significant developments in the tribal regions of central India, especially after the introduction of ITDP. A significant increase in mining activity, the construction of huge industrial facilities, the expansion of transportation and communication infrastructure, and a sharp increase in activities related to the forest are a few of these. But, the non-tribal in-migrants, who have better levels of education and income as well as stronger socio-political connections, are not restricted to the employability in tribal communities. A significant portion of them engage in land theft and acquisition of tribal territory. Due to (a) gaps in the tenancy legislation, (b) loosening in the implementation of restrictive measures, (c) persistent poverty, and (d) a genuine sense of honesty among the tribal people at large, various legislations and other restrictive measures were unable to stop the growing incidence of alienation of tribal lands (Dubey & Murdia, 1977). Amidst the exploitation and inequalities faced by the tribal people, ITDP brought exemplary gains to the forest people in terms of economic interest.

### ***Forest Policy***

In India forests have been the life line of tribal people in India. The reservation of forests posed the biggest single threat to the wealth and well-being of the tribal people, second only to the alienation of land, it is crucial to note (Haimendorf, 1979). But the integrated tribal development programme, up to a great extent was successful in preventing the land alienation of the tribal land. Through collaborative efforts and integrating the lives of tribal to the mainstream plot, the scheme stood as a sturdy wall against the exploitation against the tribal people. According to documents related to the Five Year Plan, the Government and authorities appear to have recently grown more aware of these difficulties (Gill Mehar, 2006).

### ***Agriculture***

90% of the tribes are subsistence farmers and 82% of them work in primary economic activities. The majority of them rely on shifting and/or simple cultivation. In tribal communities, the holding size and yield per unit area are generally low. Their acquisition of better seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, finance options, soil conservation and land reclamation, and adoption of better Equipment is being helped by the federal and state governments through ITDP. It helps them to achieve better agricultural outcome and rapid production of food crops assisted by scientific technologies.

### ***Accessibility to Judicial System***

Even after the introduction of ITDP, the accessibility to judicial system were hindered to the tribal people. The major reason behind the unavailability of Judicial function were the illiteracy, support of the local leaders, out of court settlements, the opaque executive responsibilities etc. But after 2001, due to the result of various acts passed by the executive and the efforts of the organizations and authorities to impart awareness and literacy to the tribal people, rampant changes have been taken place. According to Article 39A of the Indian Constitution, the State shall ensure

that the functioning of the judicial system promotes justice and equality of opportunity. National Legal Service Authority (NALSA) was established in 1995 to monitor and review the effectiveness of legal aid programs and to develop rules and principles for providing legal services under the act. Besides this the Scheduled Tribes and other forest Dwellers Act, 2006 and Prevention of children from sexual offenses act, 2012 gave them the legal protection against land alienation, sexual atrocities and other civil, criminal offenses.

### TRIBAL UPLIFTMENT THROUGH STATISTICS

**Table: 1** Scheduled Tribes' representation in central services

Group	1965	1971	1974	1994	1999
CLASS I	0.27	0.41	0.46	2.92	3.39
CLASS II	0.34	0.43	0.49	2.81	3.35
CLASS III	1.14	1.70	2.13	5.38	6.07
CLASS IV	3.39	3.65	4.84	6.15	7.00

**Source:** Government of India Planning Commission 2002-2007, Government of India Planning Commission 1992-97

**Table: 2** India -Population below Poverty Line

CATEGORY	1993-94		1999-2000		CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE	
	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN
TOTAL POPULATION	37.27	32.38	27.09	23.62	(-)10.18	(-)10.14
SCHEDULED TRIBES	51.94	41.14	45.86	34.75	(-)6.08	(-)6.39
GAP	14.67	8.76	18.77	11.13	(+)4.10	(+)3.65

**Source:** Government of India Planning Commission 2002-2007, Government of India Planning Commission 1992-97

**Table: 3** School Drop Out Rate

CATEGORY	CLASSES(I-V)		CLASSES (I-VIII)		CLASSES(I-IX)	
	1990-91	1998-99	1990-91	1998-99	1990-91	1998-99
TOTAL POPULATION	42.60	39.74	60.90	56.82	71.34	67.44
ST	62.52	57.36	78.57	72.80	85.01	82.96
GAPS	19.92	17.62	17.67	15.98	13.67	15.52

**Source:** Government of India Planning Commission 2002-2007, Government of India Planning Commission 1992-97

**Table: 4** *Percentage of Distribution of Workers*

POPULATION	CULTIVATORS	AGRICULTURAL LABOURS	HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	OTHER SERVICES
TOTAL POPULATION	33.85	21.00	3.97	41.17
TRIBAL POPULATION	51.03	28.35	1.77	18.85

**Source:** Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (2005)

As it is evident, after 1974 when integrated tribal development programme was initiated, there is some amounts of progress have been achieved by the tribal population in terms of eradicating poverty, and representation in central government services, access to schooling and division of labour. But when we compare it with the total population of the country, we can arrive at a conclusion that tribal representation in all these fields are far behind than the normal arena. And the accessibility to different occupations is restricted for the tribal population due to paucity of skill and improper intervention in the respective fields. As like this, the current scenario pull back the tribal population in the representation of aided colleges, Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), central universities not only in terms of employment but also in the accessibility of education in the above stated scenarios. The constitutional provision to reserve 7.5% of seats in central, state government jobs are hardly met the brief, though the plight of representation in aided institutions and IITs are alarmingly neglected.

#### TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN OTHER AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES

The social structure of Arab societies in the Middle East and North Africa is heavily influenced by tribes. Tribal relationships play a significant role in the social structure of many Arab countries. 'Social or societal units having an authoritative structure and shared or common identity in a community' is what tribe is commonly defined as (Viotti and Kauppi 2001). The following are some of the major initiatives for the development of tribal people in various Afro-Asian countries.

##### *Libya*

The tribal development programmes in Libya were increasingly aimed controlling the political will, for which the support of the tribes is necessary. Vandewalle (1998) put forwards modernization theory agreement in this context. When he argues that it was conceivable in the Libyan situation to stop the growing significance of tribal identification in the establishment of the state. The presumption was that because Libya is a wealthy oil exporting nation, the enormous oil revenues would have 'essentially prevented the maintenance or re-emergence of the more fundamental loyalties of family and tribe' (p.186). This claim is in conflict with the reality in Libya. Tribal ties were made stronger. Although this was not Libya's inevitable course, the Qaddafi regime's effort to hold onto power caused it to become a part of the country's reality (Hweio, 2012).

##### *Nigeria*

One of the most pervasive issues affecting humanity is poverty, which is a significant barrier to the fulfillment of human rights and sustainable development. According to the Human Development Report from 2002, 46.7% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) survive on less than 1 dollar per day. According to the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS, 2009), the incidence of poverty grew in Nigeria, an SSA country, from 28.1% in 1995–2000 to 42.7% in 2002, increased to 65.6% in 2005, and increased to 70.2% in 2009. About 70% of Nigerians, according to the survey, are considered to be living in poverty. In Nigeria, there are numerous initiatives to reduce poverty. Some of these initiatives, like the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), are monitored by the government, while others are managed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or even cooperative groups of rural and indigenous

people who share similar means of subsistence. Women must engage completely and equitably in the creation of developmental policies in order to end poverty in Nigeria and achieve sustainable development. Anti-poverty programmes alone won't be enough to end poverty; democratic engagement and reforms to economic institutions that empower indigenous women to access opportunities and public services are also necessary (Garuba, 2004). Unfortunately, there is little, if any, study on how coordinated programmes to alleviate poverty (PAP) influence indigenous women in Nigeria and even globally. This research is necessary because there is a critical need for more research in this crucial field to give up-to-date and trustworthy indicators for informed policy making about how to improve the economic wellbeing of indigenous women in developing economies like Nigeria (Adekola & Olajide, 2007).

### ***Rwanda***

Development anthropology advocates for an entire nation's or country's economic privileges and prosperity on a global scale, but communities that are unable to end underlying tribal conflicts are constrained in their ability to move forward. Rwanda is an appropriate case study for how a local tribal dispute turned into a global genocide in 1994, yet following the horrifying occurrence, the Rwandan government intervened and put prevention measures and social integration techniques in place. Rwanda continues to rank among the nations with the strongest economies (Hoab, 2022). The vast majority of Rwandan tribal people make a meager living in the informal economy, where despite working long hours under trying circumstances, they are unable to earn a decent living for themselves and their children. Working poverty primarily affects youth and women. A joint United Nations (UN) programme aiming at boosting employment for women and young people was developed by the government of Rwanda and UN organizations operating there to address this issue. It involved a number of UN agencies, with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) serving as the lead agency, together with government officials and civil society organizations.

The collaborative initiative examined the nation's employment-related development plan. The discrepancy between the required number of employment and the number of jobs the economy generates was identified as a labour market restriction. These actions have compelled the government to incorporate employment goals and objectives into both Rwanda's vision 2050 and its five-year development plan. Additionally, they participate in an inter-ministerial programme that coordinates employment initiatives across the nation.

### ***Ethiopia***

Ethiopia, a country in sub-Saharan Africa has introspected with plethora of human right abuses in the name of tribal development initiatives. Development which aims at the progress of the country without targeting the enhancement of tribal lives; ways subjected to human right violations. A huge and harsh area of mountains and valleys in southwest Ethiopia, the Lower Omo Valley is home to over two lakh members of nomadic agro-pastoralist tribes.

Many people have modest lives in huts made of straw with little interaction with the outside world. However, the Ethiopian government's recent desire for extensive sugar production puts many of these tribes' very existence in danger. The Omo and Mago National Parks, which include a large portion of the Lower Omo Valley, contain about 300,000 hectares of land that has been designated for the Kuraz Sugar Development programme.

The programme seeks to assist Ethiopia's overall sugar production to reach 2.3 million tonnes by 2015 and achieve a 2.5% worldwide share by 2017. It is supported by significant investment from Indian firms. The cost of this 'rapid development' was high. Since the Kuraz Sugar Development programme started in June 2021, there have been practically irreversible human rights violations committed against persons who are refusing to relocate. Tribal rights NGO Survival International is leading calls for a freeze on plantation building and for a halt to the evictions. Since the Ethiopian government unveiled plans for the Gib III Dam, Africa's tallest dam that is due for completion later this year, they have been working to raise awareness of the deteriorating situation in the area.

### **CONCLUSION**

In the twenty first century while we are advancing towards achieving the sustainable development goals, and are constantly as well as collaboratively working to achieve the motto 'Leave no one Behind'. The authorities have made tribal upliftment their top priority in this context. Even though, there are series of programmes and projects to uplift

the tribal people, the lack of targeted implementation and the transparency results in the improper functioning of each programmes. There are various instances which focused only on economical upliftment which results in the vicissitudes and unwanted implication. The ethnocentric attitude of the common people against the tribal stops them from socialising in the normal arena. They indulge in their own space and fail to be competitive with the actual world. All these issues push the tribal community in to the murky corners of life. Thus, they become devoid of cultural, political and economic upper hand in the society.

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