

A Study on Modern Day Process and Evaluation Of Tribal Development In India

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Abstract

Literature on Indian Tribes has become so extensive and proliferating that nearly each work related to tribes requires a special prologue. Yet, there is a paucity of new ideas and insights into the way the tribal India works. In the absence of unified and universal notion of Tribals among the states in India every state has taken to an easy recourse, the uncritical acceptance of an administrative category, the scheduled tribes and sections thereof who are further marginalized within the scheduled tribal categories administratively known as Tribals. While effectiveness measurement of development interventions among the Tribals was studied, although many aspects initiated by respective states administration have been considered, the main focus was emphasized on the following : the state- wise effectiveness of educational interventions, interventions in health frontiers, livelihood interventions, skill development interventions, interventions in capacity building, housing interventions, intervention in infrastructure development and cultural conservation and development interventions. Not all the above mentioned development interventions occurred in all states, however, the housing and infrastructure development interventions are observed in all states with differential achievement. The records available with the state administration in the department of Tribal development were also examined.

Keywords Tribal, Scheduled Tribes, Constitution, intervention, Education, Capacity Building Skill Developments

INTRODUCTION

The constitution in its V and VI has made special provisions of the tribal concentrated areas. Theoretically the local self-governments exercise their democratic power to decide the process of their own development and use their own resources and go for self-governance. Time rolled on through national projects and development programs. Big projects came up for agricultural and industrial revolution through modernization. The object was to generate huge employment and nation's economic prosperity. It was 38 presumed that social hierarchy and differentiations will be challenge and transformed but in vain. It was later observed as the traditional society did not have entry to the untouchables the modern industries provided to entry to the poor. The poor tribal families living in forest which is also the citadel of mines and minerals and to face the ugly faces of humanity since industries and big projects wanted them to vacate their habitat. The dynamics of development made the autochthones displaced and then disposed of and the time left them to the wrath of their fat. Tribal areas in our nation have some distinguished features and the tribal communities are animistic. In the process of development, they became subjected to vulnerable in various frontiers. As a part of democratic commitment, the leader, planners and administrators broke their heads to safe guard the interest of the poor and help the tribal to develop through the support of the governments. Many rights protected acts and scheduled enshrined in constitution were enacted through rules and law-making agencies.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present research tries to understand development projects in terms of effectiveness of intervention as a process that brought the changes in PVTGs life and livelihood. In this study, our intention is to focus more on the outcome of development intervention practices .and document the change on socio-economic frontiers accrued in favor of beneficiaries and impact on their ecology, if any. In this context, Hulme and Turner (1990- 99) argue, „a conscious action needed to bring about the desired transformation“. It implies that development is the combination of policies, programs and influences empowering people and overcome vulnerability. State uses development intervention as a changing agent to achieve goals for desired transformation.

HISTORY OF TRIBALS, SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA

The evolution of low castes to modern-day Scheduled Castes is complex. The caste system as a stratification of classes in India originated about 2,000 years ago, and has been influenced by dynasties and ruling elites, including the Mughal Empire and the British Raj. The Hindu concept of Varna historically incorporated occupation-based communities. Some low-caste groups, such as those formerly called untouchables who constitute modern-day Scheduled Castes, were considered outside the Varna system.

Since the 1850s, these communities were loosely referred to as Depressed Classes, with the Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The early 20th century saw a flurry of activity in the British authorities assessing the feasibility of responsible self-government for India. The Morley–Minto Reforms Report, Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms Report and the Simon Commission were several initiatives in this context. A highly contested issue in the proposed reforms was the reservation of seats for representation of the Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislatures.

After independence the Constituent Assembly continued the prevailing definition of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, giving (via articles 341 and 342) the president of India and governors of the states a mandate to compile a full listing of castes and tribes (with the power to edit it later, as required). The complete list of castes and tribes was made via two orders: The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950[14] and The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950,[15] respectively. Furthermore, independent India's quest for inclusivity was incident through the appointment of B. R. Ambedkar as the chair of the drafting committee for the Constitution. Ambedkar was a scheduled caste constitutional lawyer, a member of the low caste.

TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012 – 2017)

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early 20th century saw a flurry of activity in the British authorities assessing the feasibility of responsible self-government for India. The Morley–Minto Reforms Report, Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms Report and the Simon Commission were several initiatives in this context. A highly contested issue in the proposed reforms was the reservation of seats for representation of the Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislatures.

In 1935, Parliament passed the Government of India Act 1935, designed to give Indian provinces greater self-rule and set up a national federal structure. The reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes was incorporated into the act, which came into force in 1937. The Act introduced the term "Scheduled Castes", defining the group as "such castes, parts of groups within castes, which appear to His Majesty in Council to correspond to the classes of persons formerly known as the 'Depressed Classes', as His Majesty in Council may prefer". This discretionary definition was clarified in The Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, which contained a list (or Schedule) of castes throughout the British-administered provinces. After independence the Constituent Assembly continued the prevailing definition of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, giving (via articles 341 and 342) the president of India and governors of the states a mandate to compile a full listing of castes and tribes (with the power to edit it later, as required). The complete list of castes and tribes was made via two orders: The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, respectively. Furthermore, independent India's quest for inclusivity was incident through the appointment of B. R. Ambedkar as the chair of the drafting committee for the Constitution. Ambedkar was a scheduled caste constitutional lawyer, a member of the low caste. Thus the gap in literacy levels, both for tribal men and women, has not declined significantly despite the fact that the largest proportion of centrally sponsored programmes for tribal development are related to the single sector of education. The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribal's from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population. The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males.

INDIA/STATE/UT WISE POPULATION OF TRIBALS BY SEX AND RESIDENCE

Sl. No.	India / State / UTs	T/R/U	Person	Male	Female
	INDIA	Total	104545716	52547215	51998501
		Rural	94083844	47263733	46820111
		Urban	10461872	5283482	5178390
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR (UT)	Total	1275106	666062	609044
		Rural	1222204	637064	585140
		Urban	52902	28998	23904
2	LADAKH (UT)	Total	218193	110195	107998
		Rural	184629	93011	91618
		Urban	33564	17184	16380
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Total	392126	196118	196008
		Rural	374392	186896	187496
		Urban	17734	9222	8512
4	UTTARAKHAND	Total	291903	148669	143234
		Rural	264819	134691	130128
		Urban	27084	13978	13106
5	RAJASTHAN	Total	9238534	4742943	4495591
		Rural	8693123	4454816	4238307
		Urban	545411	288127	257284
6	UTTAR PRADESH	Total	1134273	581083	553190
		Rural	1031076	526315	504761
		Urban	103197	54768	48429
7	BIHAR	Total	1336573	682516	654057
		Rural	1270851	648535	622316
		Urban	65722	33981	31741
8	SIKKIM	Total	206360	105261	101099
		Rural	167146	86059	81087
		Urban	39214	19202	20012
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	951821	468390	483431
		Rural	789846	390625	399221
		Urban	161975	77765	84210
10	NAGALAND	Total	1710973	866027	844946
		Rural	1306838	665351	641487
		Urban	404135	200676	203459
11	MANIPUR	Total	1167422	588279	579143
		Rural	1055808	533856	521952
		Urban	111614	54423	57191
12	MIZORAM	Total	1036115	516294	519821
		Rural	507467	257987	249480
		Urban	528648	258307	270341
13	TRIPURA	Total	1166813	588327	578486
		Rural	1117566	563908	553658
		Urban	49247	24419	24828
14	MEGHALAYA	Total	2555861	1269728	1286133
		Rural	2136891	1070557	1066334
		Urban	418970	199171	219799
15	ASSAM	Total	3884371	1957005	1927366
		Rural	3665405	1847326	1818079
		Urban	218966	109679	109287

Sl. No.	India / State / UTs	T/R/U	Person	Male	Female
16	WEST BENGAL	Total	5296953	2649974	2646979
		Rural	4855115	2428057	2427058
		Urban	441838	221917	219921
17	JHARKHAND	Total	8645042	4315407	4329635
		Rural	7868150	3928323	3939827
		Urban	776892	387084	389808
18	ODISHA	Total	9590756	4727732	4863024
		Rural	8994967	4428522	4566445
		Urban	595789	299210	296579
19	CHHATTISGARH	Total	7822902	3873191	3949711
		Rural	7231082	3577134	3653948
		Urban	591820	296057	295763
20	MADHYA PRADESH	Total	15316784	7719404	7597380
		Rural	14276874	7187769	7089105
		Urban	1039910	531635	508275
21	GUJARAT	Total	8917174	4501389	4415785
		Rural	8021848	4042691	3979157
		Urban	895326	458698	436628
22	DAMAN & DIU and DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Total	193927	96615	97312
		Rural	158561	78892	79669
		Urban	35366	17723	17643
23	MAHARASHTRA	Total	10510213	5315025	5195188
		Rural	9006077	4540456	4465621
		Urban	1504136	774569	729567
24	TELANGANA	Total	3286928	1659963	1626965
		Rural	2939027	1482516	1456511
		Urban	347901	177447	170454
25	ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	2631145	1309399	1321746
		Rural	2293102	1138376	1154726
		Urban	338043	171023	167020
26	KARNATAKA	Total	4248987	2134754	2114233
		Rural	3429791	1723762	1706029
		Urban	819196	410992	408204
27	GOA	Total	149275	72948	76327
		Rural	87639	43263	44376
		Urban	61636	29685	31951
28	LAKSHADWEEP	Total	61120	30515	30605
		Rural	13463	6752	6711
		Urban	47657	23763	23894
29	KERALA	Total	484839	238203	246636
		Rural	433092	213208	219884
		Urban	51747	24995	26752
30	TAMIL NADU	Total	794697	401068	393629
		Rural	660280	333178	327102
		Urban	134417	67890	66527
31	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	28530	14731	13799
		Rural	26715	13837	12878
		Urban	1815	894	921

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs

LITERACY RATES OFF ALL POPULATION, ST POPULATION AND GAPS

SL No	State / UT	Persons			Male			Female		
		All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap
	INDIA	73	59	14.0	80.9	68.5	12.4	64.6	49.4	15.2
1	Jammu & Kashmir	67.2	50.6	16.6	76.8	60.6	16.2	56.4	39.7	16.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	73.6	9.2	89.5	83.2	6.3	75.9	64.2	11.7
3	Uttarakhand	78.8	73.9	4.9	87.4	83.6	3.8	70	63.9	6.1
4	Rajasthan	66.1	52.8	13.3	79.2	67.6	11.6	52.1	37.3	14.8
5	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	55.7	12.0	77.3	67.1	10.2	57.2	43.7	13.5
6	Bihar	61.8	51.1	10.7	71.2	61.3	9.9	51.5	40.4	11.1
7	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	1.7	86.6	85	1.6	75.6	74.3	1.3
8	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	0.8	72.6	71.5	1.1	57.7	58	-0.3
9	Nagaland	79.6	80	0.4	82.8	83.1	-0.3	76.1	76.9	-0.8
10	Manipur	76.9	72.6	4.3	83.6	77.3	6.3	70.3	67.8	2.5
11	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	-0.2	93.3	93.6	-0.3	89.3	89.5	-0.2
12	Tripura	87.2	79.1	8.1	91.5	86.4	5.1	82.7	71.6	11.1
13	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	-0.1	76	75.5	0.5	72.9	73.5	-0.6
14	Assam	72.2	72.1	0.1	77.8	79	-1.2	66.3	65.1	1.2
15	West Bengal	76.3	57.9	18.4	81.7	68.2	13.5	70.5	47.7	22.8
16	Jharkhand	66.4	57.1	9.3	76.8	68.2	8.6	55.4	46.2	9.2
17	Odisha	72.9	52.2	20.7	81.6	63.7	17.9	64	41.2	22.8
18	Chhattisgarh	70.3	59.1	11.2	80.3	69.7	10.6	60.2	48.8	11.4
19	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	50.6	18.7	78.7	59.6	19.1	59.2	41.5	17.7
20	Gujarat	78	62.5	15.5	85.8	71.7	14.1	69.7	53.2	16.5
21	Daman & Diu	87.1	78.8	8.3	91.5	86.2	5.3	79.5	71.2	8.3
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.2	61.9	14.3	85.2	73.6	11.6	64.3	50.3	14
23	Maharashtra	82.3	65.7	16.6	88.4	74.3	14.1	75.9	57	18.9
24	Telangana	66.5	49.5	17.0	75	59.5	15.5	57.9	39.4	18.5
25	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	48.8	18.6	74.8	56.9	17.9	60	40.9	19.1
26	Karnataka	75.4	62.1	13.3	82.5	71.1	11.4	68.1	53	15.1
27	Goa	88.7	79.1	9.6	92.6	87.2	5.4	84.7	71.5	13.2
28	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.7	0.1	95.6	95.7	0.1	87.9	87.8	0.1
29	Kerala	94	75.8	18.2	96.1	80.8	15.3	92.1	71.1	21
30	Tamil Nadu	80.1	54.3	25.8	86.8	61.8	25	73.4	46.8	26.6
31	A & N Islands	86.6	75.6	11.0	90.3	80.9	9.4	82.4	69.9	12.5

**EDUCATIONAL LEVEL – GRADUATE AND ABOVE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
AGE 15 AND ABOVE**

SL. No	India / State / UT	Total Graduate and Above	Percentage of Total Graduate and Above (cal. 3)							
			Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree					
					Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture and dairying	Veterinary	Teaching *	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	1763879	64.08	18.28	5.92	1.94	0.36	0.11	9.27	0.04
1	Jammu & Kashmir	19320	55.01	22.51	7.16	3.98	0.61	0.45	10.09	0.20
2	Himachal Pradesh	16983	57.57	27.58	4.57	1.74	0.18	0.11	8.20	0.05
3	Uttarakhand	18868	61.74	28.87	4.43	1.35	0.20	0.01	3.40	0.00
4	Rajasthan	199280	52.83	22.17	3.14	1.20	0.11	0.06	20.49	0.01
5	Uttar Pradesh	18275	71.22	19.62	3.64	1.00	0.20	0.01	4.31	0.00
6	Bihar	12772	83.34	9.02	4.60	1.43	0.05	0.10	1.46	0.01
7	Sikkim	9401	71.71	16.93	5.94	2.60	0.55	0.20	2.01	0.00
8	Arunachal Pradesh	33331	70.94	13.40	8.99	3.32	1.03	0.36	1.94	0.02
9	Nagaland	75326	75.44	15.18	4.25	2.22	0.68	0.28	1.92	0.01
10	Manipur	60186	82.04	12.68	2.62	1.61	0.15	0.04	0.85	0.01
11	Mizoram	45681	70.62	16.57	5.51	2.43	0.48	0.38	4.01	0.02
12	Tripura	12074	72.58	15.83	5.47	3.35	0.80	0.15	1.81	0.02
13	Meghalaya	63897	73.85	13.05	5.59	2.47	0.61	0.28	4.13	0.03
14	Assam	74746	83.24	9.80	3.93	1.66	0.19	0.18	0.98	0.02
15	West Bengal	62032	79.85	13.50	3.00	1.03	0.12	0.04	2.44	0.01
16	Jharkhand	144262	79.58	12.76	2.62	0.95	0.13	0.06	3.90	0.01
17	Odisha	64859	71.23	9.64	14.56	1.24	0.14	0.06	3.13	0.00
18	Chhattisgarh	109384	54.98	37.76	4.09	1.39	0.38	0.05	1.35	0.01
19	Madhya Pradesh	121374	59.30	32.64	4.72	1.41	0.37	0.05	1.51	0.00
20	Gujarat	133702	56.13	19.54	5.11	3.11	0.38	0.05	15.55	0.12
21	Daman & Diu	170	63.53	14.71	7.06	3.53	0.00	0.00	11.18	0.00
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2232	38.22	12.90	4.57	4.17	0.00	0.00	40.10	0.04
23	Maharashtra	185590	55.83	15.81	5.78	2.33	0.87	0.09	19.28	0.01
24	Andhra Pradesh	63124	57.36	13.61	10.52	2.75	0.27	0.14	15.11	0.24
25	Telangana	83954	56.08	14.55	13.17	2.89	0.17	0.11	12.88	0.15
26	Karnataka	102014	57.84	12.29	10.82	1.95	0.30	0.09	16.68	0.03
27	Goa	3990	77.57	8.47	6.24	3.48	0.18	0.00	4.06	0.00
28	Lakshadweep	1986	44.66	21.70	8.61	5.09	1.71	0.45	17.12	0.65
29	Kerala	10675	62.49	17.80	8.51	4.14	0.36	0.24	6.41	0.00
30	Tamil Nadu	13970	49.20	20.76	20.08	2.66	0.46	0.19	6.63	0.02
31	A & N Islands	421	46.32	17.10	3.33	5.23	0.00	0.71	27.32	0.00

*Teaching -- Junior Basic Training (JBT), B.Ed., M.Ed., etc.

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

STATUS OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE (SCs, PHC & CHCs)

S. No.	State/UT	(As on 31 st March 2019)									
		Estimated mid-year Tribal Population on 1st July 2019 in Rural Areas	Sub Centers (SCs)			PHCs			CHCs		
			R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	Andhra Pradesh	2266965	755	802	**	113	153	**	28	21	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh [#]	839207	279	385	**	41	143	**	10	63	**
3	Assam	3993696	1331	778	553	199	181	18	49	27	22
4	Bihar	1454932	484	NA	NA	72	NA	NA	18	NA	NA
5	Chhattisgarh	7879417	2626	2812	**	393	395	**	98	81	17
6	Goa ⁽¹⁾	69097	23	66	**	3	8	**	0	1	**
7	Gujarat	6065876	2021	2778	**	303	421	**	75	92	**
8	Haryana *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	398091	132	104	28	19	47	**	4	8	**
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1472006	490	307	183	73	48	25	18	11	7
11	Jharkhand	8787305	2929	2665	264	439	192	247	109	98	11
12	Karnataka	3463079	1154	321	833	173	64	109	43	7	36
13	Kerala	285346	95	831	**	14	137	**	3	12	**
14	Madhya Pradesh	16025605	5341	3274	2067	801	338	463	200	99	101
15	Maharashtra	9406508	3135	2582	553	470	467	3	117	67	50
16	Manipur	834313	278	252	26	41	55	**	10	7	3
17	Meghalaya [#]	2314912	771	477	294	115	118	**	28	28	0
18	Mizoram [#]	528295	176	370	**	26	69	**	6	9	**
19	Nagaland [#]	1189355	396	453	**	59	131	**	14	21	**
20	Odisha	9202138	3067	2701	366	460	427	33	115	133	**
21	Punjab *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	9681034	3227	1574	1653	484	233	251	121	67	54
23	Sikkim	142276	47	57	**	7	13	**	1	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	644645	214	432	**	32	105	**	8	25	**
25	Telangana	2796018	932	698	234	139	93	46	34	23	11
26	Tripura	1069169	356	484	**	53	48	5	13	9	4
27	Uttarakhand	277051	92	155	**	13	10	3	3	5	**
28	Uttar Pradesh	1147580	382	NA	NA	57	NA	NA	14	NA	NA
29	West Bengal	4908121	1636	3206	**	245	300	**	61	104	**
30	A&N Island ⁽¹⁾	25916	8	41	**	1	4	**	0	1	**
31	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D&N Haveli [#]	162390	54	58	**	8	7	1	2	0	2
33	Daman & Diu ⁽¹⁾	4288	1	5	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep ⁽¹⁾	3808	1	14	**	0	4	**	0	3	**
36	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		97338441	32433	28682	7054	4853	4211	1204	1202	1022	326

Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2019, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare HWCs are included in SCs & PHCs
 Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of Tribal population. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states. Mid year Tribal population for the year 2019 calculated based on the percentages of Tribal population in the Rural Areas in Census 2011R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; **: Surplus, *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area / Population; #: States are predominantly tribal areas; (1) The population is less than the norm (CHC) of 80,000. NA - Data not available

**SCHEME – WISE UNION BUDGET ESTIMATES AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR
THE YEAR 2020 – 2021 & EXPENDITURE UP TO 31.12.2020**

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Exp. up to 31.12.2020
1	2	3	4	5
1	Scheme under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1350.00	800.00	710.80
2	Grants to ASSAM Government under clause (A) of the second Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	0.01	0.00	0.00
3	National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Children	100.00	120.00	87.05
4	Scholarship to the ST students for studies abroad	2.00	4.76	1.89
5	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation.	150.00	0.00	0.00
6	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce.	140.00	105.00	62.05
7	Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)	1313.23	1200.00	599.55
8	Support to Tribal Research Institutes Including Tribal Memorial	110.00	60.00	10.75
9	Pre Matric Scholarship	400.00	250.00	192.34
10	Post Matric Scholarship	1900.00	1833.00	1556.39
11	Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of ST	110.00	60.00	10.48
12	Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	152.51	85.74	41.38
13	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	250.00	140.00	71.76
14	Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)	0.01	0.00	0.00
15	Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education	24.00	12.00	5.14
16	Monitoring and Evaluation	4.00	2.00	1.08
17	SCA to Tribal Sub-Schemes	1350.00	800.00	505.07
	Grand Total	7355.76	5472.50	3855.73

TRIBES INDIA

The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India, (**TRIFED**), under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is engaged in marketing development of tribal products including art and craft items. TRIFED has been marketing tribal products through its own shops called "TRIBES India" and through the outlets of the state emporia on consignment basis.

TRIFED has developed a system of sourcing products of art and craft made by empanelled tribal suppliers. The suppliers comprise of individual tribal artisans, tribal SHGs, Organisations/ Agencies/NGOs working with tribals, who are empanelled as suppliers of TRIFED as per the guidelines for empanelment of suppliers. The products procured by TRIFED are then sold through its marketing platform of "Tribes India".

Tribes India E-Marketplace

Tribes India E-Marketplace is India's largest handicraft and organic products marketplace. The initiative aims to onboard 5 lakh tribal producers for sourcing of various handicraft, handloom, natural food products across the country and brings to you the best of tribal produce. The suppliers comprise of individual tribal artisans, tribal SHGs, Organisations/ Agencies/ NGOs working with tribals. The platform provides the tribal suppliers with an Omni-channel facility to sell their goods through their own retailers and distributors, TRIFED's network of Outlets and eCommerce partners as well as their own account in e-Marketplace.

Showcasing tribal products (produce and handicrafts) from all over India one place, the E-marketplace is a state-of-the-art e-commerce platform which can be accessed on the web and also mobile (Android and iOS) for both customers and the tribal vendors registered.

e- Commerce platform of Tribes India

Going Digital will lead to expansion of tribal commerce and the availability of tribal products over large area, reaping greater benefits for tribal artisans.

A e-commerce (electronic commerce) website - www.tribesindia.com has hence been made available for sale of all its products.

Categories of products sold

The categories of tribal products sold in the platform include

- Metal Craft
- Tribal Textiles
- Tribal Jewellery
- Tribal painting
- Cane & Bamboo
- Terracotta & Stone Pottery
- Gift and Novelties
- Organic and Natural Food Products

Services available

- The users can browse through the various categories of products available in the platform.
- The users can buy authentic items online through digital payment methods.
- The purchased items are delivered at your doorstep in a prompt manner.

CONCLUSION

The greatest challenge that the Government of India has been facing since independence is the proper provision of social justice to the scheduled tribe people, by ameliorating their socio-economic conditions. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and denotified tribes constitute the weakest section of India's population, from the ecological, economic and educational angles. They constitute the matrix of India's poverty. Though the tribals are the sons of the same soil and the citizens of the same country, they born and grow as the children of the nature. From the historical point of view, they have been subjected to the worst type of exploitation social. They are practically deprived of many civic facilities and isolated from modern and civilized way of living since so many centuries

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