

Role of Government and its Programmes for Empowerment The Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka



Social Science

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ABSTRACT

Scheduled tribes population constitute 8.61 percent of the total population of the country, numbering 104.28 million (2011 Census) and cover about 15 percent of the country's area. The fact that tribal people need special attention can be observed from their low social, economic and participatory indicators. Whether it is maternal and child mortality, size of agricultural holdings or access to drinking water and electricity, tribal communities lag far behind the general population and Karnataka has also a sizeable chunk of tribal population. The percentage of permanent houses for tribes is less than 40.0 percent according to the latest data. The poor sanitary condition of ST households is highlighted by the 2011 Census data, which shows that 76.8 percent of households do not have latrines and 62.0 per cent do not have any kind of drainage facilities. It is a well-accepted fact that access to knowledge is crucial to improving the human development status of people in the tribal areas.

INTRODUCTION:

The Karnataka state has a sizeable chunk of tribal population. There are both primitive tribes and other tribes who are spread across the state. According to the 2011 Census Report revealed that 42,48,987 of the tribes in Karnataka constitute the workforce in agriculture, cottage industry and other unorganized sectors. They continue to live under the precarious livelihood status economically because of their low literacy and lack of vocational skills. The urban tribes accounts of 8,19,196 are slightly better placed than their rural counterparts about 34,29,791 lived in rural area. Their status has not improved considerably due to non-implementation of various tribal development programmes. They do not have adequate land ownership opportunities and income generating

The Department of Tribal Welfare was formed specifically to address the needs of STs in Karnataka. Its budget is part of the budget of the Department of Social Welfare. The concept of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and its counterpart the Special Component Plan (SCP) emerged in the National Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan was first introduced in 1976-77 when it was implemented in select districts of Karnataka state. This project was extended to all districts in the state in 1992. The objectives of the TSP are poverty alleviation, protection of tribal culture, education, healthcare and providing basic minimum infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES AND DATA SOURCES:

In this paper, an attempt has been made specific objectives. 1) To study government programmes for empowering scheduled tribe population in Karnataka and 2) To extent the purpose of the programmes for aware the people. The paper mainly based on the secondary data, collected from Census Reports, Human Development Report, journals and various reports for used in the study. The paper has been taken up Karnataka and focused on government programmes for ST empowerment in various aspects.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION:

The major part of infrastructural development activities is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps. Broadly, funds for tribal development under TSP strategy are sourced from the TSP Component of State Plans; TSP components of Sectoral programmes of Central Ministries/ Departments; Special area programmes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP); Grants under Article 275

(1) of the Constitution; Institutional Finance; and CSR of Corporate bodies. The efforts made through TSP Strategy have brought out some improvements for tribals in terms of various indices relating to literacy, health, livelihood etc. The table 1 revealed that fund flow through above schemes for tribal development as follow. During the 2011-12 expenditure on tribal development was Rs.64,352.32 crores to 1,00,000 crores increased in 2014-15 in India.

Table: 1. Economic Policies and their Impact on Tribal Development in India

Financial Sources (Rs. in Crore)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Funds under CSS	17,453.61	20,184.10	22,029.97	32,386.84
State Plans	44,772.42	55,019.05	59,937.64	65,000
Under Art. 275(1)	1,015.01	852.54	1,050.0	1,200.0
SCA to TSP	1,111.28	820.0	1,097.14	1,317.0
Total	64,352.32	76,875.69	84,114.75	1,00,000

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India.

Government Programmes for Empowering of ST in Karnataka:

Karnataka government has implemented various schemes and programmes like Self Employment Scheme, Micro Credit Finance Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme, Ganga Kalyana and Industrial Service and Business Scheme. These programmes are important role in ST empowerment. Among such schemes, Micro Credit Finance Scheme has promote micro finance is one of the drumbeated program. Micro finance is nothing but small loan facility given to the needy poor ST people. To study following scheme as specific manner like,

Self Employment Scheme:

The basic aim of the programme is to enable unemployed, underemployed Schedule Tribes (ST) persons to take up income generating activities and thereby improving their economic status in the society. The Corporation provides financial assistance through banks and financial institutions for setting up of self employment activities. For unit cost up to Rs.100,000/-, the Corporation sanctions 50 per cent of the Unit Cost or a maximum subsidy of Rs.35,000/- and the remaining amount will be the loan. For diary activity the Corporation sanctions 50 per cent of the Unit Cost or a maximum subsidy of Rs.50,000/-. Rules and Regulations to be followed for implementation of Scheme In accordance with the Targets representations has to be considered.

Physical targets has to be intimated in advance to Lead Bank and in turn lead bank has to fix the targets to service branches under their jurisdiction.

The applications selected from nationalized banks, Scheduled Banks and Gramina Banks has to be recommended.

Verify and Scrutinize Loan Sanctioned from the Banks and request letter to releases the subsidy from the Branch Managers has to be considered for making payment.

The Bank proposals has to be arranged date wise and priority of the proposal has to made on First come First and release the subsidy.

Individual Sanctioned Order has to be issued to each beneficiary and help the beneficiary in opening a savings Bank account in the Bank.

Action has to be initiated to create Assets within 30 days from date of release of subsidy to the Banks.

Take a Photo of assets created by the corporation and bank to the beneficiary, file a copy pf photo in personal records of beneficiary in the District Office and send a copy to Head Office. 9. Officer order for releasing the subsidy to the Banks and Utilization Certificates Signed from Branch Managers has to be submitted to Head Office.

Every month facilities provided by the corporation and Subsidy and Loan details along with Beneficiary Name and Purpose utilization has to be submitted to Head Office.

Micro Credit Finance Scheme:

Under this scheme, the ST beneficiaries of Self Help Groups of Semi-Urban and Urban areas will be assisted to start their own petty business activities. The unit cost is Rs.15,000/-, Rs.10,000 will be subsidy and Rs.5,000 in loan. Loan and Subsidy will be directly paid to SHGS. For Loan amount this Corporation charges 4 per cent rate of Interest Per anum. Beneficiaries has repay the loan and Interest amount to the corporation in 36 equal monthly Installments

Each of the self-help group selected to be from selection committee, chaired by the Member of Legislative Assembly should be registered and should have bank Saving Bank account in Nationalized / scheduled /Rural(Gramina) Banks .

The Sanctioned amount to self-help groups (SHGS) has to be transferred to the Concerned SHGS through Crossed Cheques or NEFT Transfer.

The self-help groups (SHGS) are charged annually 4 percent interest rate on the loan amount. SHGS can Charge Annual 5 per cent to the members of that SHG. Difference rate of 1 percent can be used in SHGS as service fee for development of SHG.

The SHGS has to repay the Loan amount along with interest in 36 equal installments.

Bhoo Odetana Yojane:

To make the ST landless Women agricultural labourers as land holders by purchasing lands from non-SC/ST land holders. Under this Unit Cost of this scheme is Rs 10.00 Lakhs, each unit as 2.00 acres of Dry Land or 1.00 acre of Wet Land or ½ acre (20 Guntas) of Graden Land will be purchased and Registered to the beneficiary. Under this

scheme, 50 percent will be subsidy and 50 percent as term loan with 6 percent interest rate which has to be repaid in 20 half yearly equal installments. District Level Committee under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner will finalize the cost of Land.

For getting the facility under Land Purchase Scheme the beneficiary should be Female Land Less Agricultural Labourer from Schedule Tribes.

Land Seller Should not be from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe community.

The proposed buying Land should be fit for agriculture and should not violate rules of P.T.C.L, Land Reforms, Land Grant Rules, Forest Act etc.

The basic documents for the land RTC, No due-Certificate from Banks, Mutation Copy, Sale Deed/Title Deed, Consent of Land Owner, and Other Records, Inspection Report of the Land has to be submitted with proposal to District implementation Committee.

The proposals approved by the District Committee, has to be submitted for approval to Head Office with required Certified Copies and necessary documents.

The Proposed Land to be purchased for beneficiary has to be submitted along with Land Map and Rate List of the Land per acre provided by the District Registrar has to be furnished.

While Registering the Land in Sub Registrars office to the beneficiary, hypothecation of Land to the Corporation has to be registered. After Hypothecation to the Corporation obtain copy and obtain RTC copies and file it in concerned individual beneficiary Record of the District.

After registering the land in the Name of the beneficiary, measurement of the Land has to be done by a surveyor and mark the boundaries , then distract manager has to hand over the Land to beneficiary , Action taken about this has to be recorded and file it concerned beneficiary Record along with Mahajar Report.

CONCLUSIONS:

Empowerment of Scheduled Tribe is necessary for socio-economic development, increasing literacy rate among ST helps in better economic development and livelihood option given the opportunities can excel themselves. Creation of job opportunities and development of entrepreneurship in the rural areas is the priority of the country to ensure development of the rural economy as well as tribal development. Karnataka government has implemented several programmes and also given huge money through TSP, but not reach the needy people and failure the government target in several ways. Many researcher, policy maker and academician will be make policies and suggested to the government is necessary.

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