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Problems And Prospects Of Scheduled Tribes In Maharashtra

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Abstract

Although Scheduled Caste's (SC) and Scheduled Tribe's is sometimes said in the same breath, they are distinct social categories. While Scheduled Tribes do not face ritual exclusion in the form of untouchability, as do the Scheduled Castes or Dalit's, when exclusion is defined more broadly in terms of being prevent (ed) from entering or participating? or being considered or accepted ?4, Scheduled Tribes fit squarely within the conception of excluded people.

The major difference in the development status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is that while the former lived among but were segregated socially from the mainstream and from upper caste groups, the latter were isolated physically, and hence socially (Béteille, 1991), although the degree of isolation? remains in question.

Keywords:- Scheduled Castes, development status, segregated socially

Introduction:-

Tribal groups in India are considered to be the earliest inhabitants of a country that experienced diverse waves of invaders and other settlers over thousands of years, making it difficult to identify the precise origin of today's tribal peoples from a purist? perspective. The state and discourse in India reject the term indigenous peoples? and prefer instead to use the Constitutional term Scheduled Tribes?.

The self-preferred term Adivasi is commonly translated as original inhabitants', and literally means Adivasi or earliest time resident of. The Constitution Order 1950 declared 212 tribes located in 14 states as Scheduled Tribes? (ST).1 The Government of India today identifies 533 tribes with 62 of them located in the state of Orissa.2 Social stratification in India is determined by the four-fold varna system commonly called the caste system.3 Scheduled Tribes do not strictly fall within the caste hierarchy, since they have distinct (often considered non-Hindu) cultural and religious practices and social mores. Although Scheduled Caste's (SC) and Scheduled Tribes' is sometimes said in the same breath, they are distinct social categories. While Scheduled Tribes do not face ritual exclusion in the form of untouchability, as do the Scheduled Castes or Dalit's, when exclusion is defined more broadly in terms of being prevent(ed) from entering or participating? or being considered or accepted?4, Scheduled Tribes fit squarely within the conception of excluded people. The major difference in the development status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is that while the former lived among but were segregated socially from the mainstream and from upper caste groups, the latter were isolated physically, and hence socially (Béteille, 1991), although the degree of isolation? remains in question

Problems among the scheduled tribes:

Problems due to education-

- I) Problems due to basic facilities like lack of laboratory, library and playgrounds where theoretical teaching does not fulfill the real aim of tribal education.
- II) The hostels are run in poor, ill-equipped, rented houses, managed by the social welfare department. The students live in these hostels in deplorable condition.
- III) The tiring distances encourage the children to play and waste time and energy. A shortage of attendance and heavy drop-outs are visible at this stage.
- IV) Higher education is very costly; the tribal students face a difficulty at the time of admission, paying for regular expenditure, food, clothing, ration and other stationery.
- V) The schools in rural tribal areas are primary and are mostly one teacher school, which is supposed to teach four standards.
- VII) Parents are least interested in giving education to their children. Hence due to above such problems the literacy rate is very low amongst the scheduled tribes. The following table gives information about the educational status of Tribes.

Housing problems: Housing is one of the basic needs of the every human being, which constitute the protecting base for any individual and his family. It is therefore, essential to consider style, shape, size, material used of the house.

Following types of housing problems faced by the scheduled tribes.

- I) Most of the houses are one-room houses or huts. They need repair in every season and they don't get protection against the seasonal variation in temperature.
- II) Monsoon is pretty difficult for them as to acquire tiles for the roof is an expensive proposition.
- III) Scheduled Tribes inhabit with their cattle / farm animals and so this proves to be dangerous / risky in maintaining cleanliness and healthy environment.
- IV) Near about 50% of tribal families live in one room hut, 25% tribal families live in two room huts. The medium sized huts belong to rich tribals and only one or two houses in the village / taluka places are four or more room house.

Water problems: Scheduled tribes don't have the regular drinking water supply. They are inhabited of using the water, which is collected in small ditches. This proves hazardous to their health.

Land and agriculture:

- I) Scheduled tribes people have a very small size of landholding. Most of the households have less than four acres of land. When the land is divided among brothers it is not recorded legally. Thus the statistics of land holdings are quite misleading.
- II) There is no proper method for giving open forestland for cultivation to the tribals.
- III) The agriculture is carried on the most primitive way. The agricultural implements are also very traditional. They do not use improved variety of seeds.
- E) Irrigation facilities cannot develop.
- F) The institutional credit facilities are almost nil over here. The administrative hurdles are too

much for the illiterate tribals.

G) Due to hilly area the transport facilities have not been developed.

H) Scheduled tribe people get income from forest produce like honey, gum, leaves; wood etc. is very little as private traders exploit them.

I) In the tribal community the number of dependents is more than the number of earning members.

Lack of knowledge about the law and right

When the national leaders and Mahatma Gandhi give a call to the nation, the tribal leaders from many areas responded, for example, in Bihar the Tana Bhagat movement operated with the non-cooperation movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and participated in the agitations like Flag Satyagraha at Nagpur. Due to this coming together the national leaders could understand the conditions and problems of the tribal population and become aware of the need of integrating the tribal people with the main stream of Indian life. Social workers such as Shri. A. V. Thakkar of the servants of Indian society started pioneering work among the tribal people and this helped in creating new attitudes and approach in the minds of national leaders towards the tribal population. Even some British Officers who had studied tribes and created a vast literature such as Dalton, Risley, Haton, Grikson, Grierson and later Dr. Elwin or missionaries such as Hislop and other helped in giving a new direction to the administration of the tribal Areas.

Difficulties in better implementation of various schemes.

For better implementation of various schemes identification of beneficiaries should be done in accordance with the stipulated guidelines. Family survey of income and assets position, beneficiary's capability and zeal to handle the schemes effectively, availability of infrastructure and marketing facilities, and above all beneficiaries' social character need to be assessed carefully by efficient technical staff fully conversant with the rural development programmes. The officers handling this task should be independent and not under the control of B.D.O. who is the kingpin in the implementation process and is liable to be dictated by the local politicians. In no case, the people above the poverty line should be entertained. Before allotting the scheme to the beneficiaries, the feasibility of the scheme should be judged and beneficiaries' choices to choose the scheme be given top priority. Since most of the schemes are credit-oriented, the lending banks make procedural delay until and unless it is fully convinced of the credit worthiness of the beneficiaries. The participation of the bank officers in the identification process of the beneficiaries and selection of the schemes, if ensured, may expedite the implementation of the programmes through quick disbursement of loan.

Recommendations of different committees:

1) After independence the Constituent Assembly appointed a sub-committee for the "Excluded areas and partially Excluded areas." (Other than Assam) with Shri. A. V. Thakkar (Thakkar Bappa) as a chairman, thus demonstrating its responsibility towards the tribal people. Sardar Patel also advocated that every tribal must reach a high level. All these efforts were reflected

in the constitution of India which provided different safeguards for the welfare of about 427 scheduledtribe communities numbering 38.2 millions at the commencement of the first five year plan (as per the census of India 1971). Later planned development concentrated on tribal development starting with the first five-year plan and went on innovating new structures and models with sufficient financial outlays for tribal development. The most important finding by the sub - committee accepted by the Constituent Assembly was to establish the principle that the new democratic state had a responsibility for the welfare of the Tribal people and the development of Tribal Areas, however remote and inaccessible they might be.

2. Special multipurpose Tribal Blocks Committee:

Special multipurpose Tribal Blocks Committee appointed in May, 1959 under the Chairmanship of Verrier Elwin, for evaluation of Tribal Development Blocks work. The pattern of Tribal Development Blocks, during the third plan period, was largely based on the recommendations made by this committee. Among other things it had recommended adoption of a flexible approach towards schematic allocations, introduction of Panchayat Raj and management of land and forests in the interest of the tribes who inhabit forest areas.

Conclusion:-

The Government of Maharashtra have been implemented / provides the above schemes in the rural tribal areas in the Thane district are beginning to show their effect upon the minds of the tribals, but the rate of progress / development is very slow. Government of Maharashtra pinpointed the problems of scheduled tribes community and with the help of local agencies making efforts to bring out the downtrodden tribal community on par with the non-tribal community.

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