

A POLITICAL STUDY ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

Aadishesh Siddalingayy, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar, MP

Dr. Nandana Gurappa Basappa, Professor, Department of Political Science, Swami Vivekanand University, Sagar, MP

ABSTRACT

Political analysis is study of changes in shape & composition of the value pattern of society. The reason for the applying policy analysis from political analysis is policies are made by political system as David Easton viewed that systems analysis based on demands and feedback. Political process is the issue in systems analysis in which shaping, distribution and exercise of power are essential elements. The present study are intended to makes an in-depth analysis on the Karnataka state relating to tribal development. Its objectives are to examine tribal development in Karnataka, role of tribal sub-plan in process of tribal welfare for effective implementation of tribal developmental policies state of Karnataka. The present study will be adopted the historical and descriptive methods of research. The present research work argues based on the existing literature and empirical observations that whether policy making continue to express concerns of people the way the policy is made, and whether it is ready to meet contemporary challenges.

KEYWORDS: *Political study, tribe development, Karnataka state, policy and welfare scheme etc.*

INTRODUCTION

Democracy, economic growth strategy, and an open socio-political system have all had a significant impact on the establishment of public policy and policy research in the social development phenomena. What governments choose to do or not do is referred to as public policy (Thomas R, Dye, 1972:3).[1]

David Easton defines public policy as "authoritative allocation of values for society" in framework of a political system. According to Mathur and Kuldeep (2009), the nature of the political system is the key to how public policy is considered, created, and executed. [2]

The two extremes of open and closed political systems each have their own policy procedure. Closed political systems are more likely to have centralized, secretive, and unresponsive policy processes, whereas open political systems are more likely to have the opposite combination of characteristics: decentralized, consultative, and responsive. However, these are ideal kinds, and features associated with closed political systems are not unique to authoritarian governments but may remain in developing-world emerging democracies (Robinson, 1998).[3]

During the earliest historical period, isolated tribal enclaves were subdued by invaders or indigenous imperial powers, and tribal Republic of Vasali was destroyed by ajatasatru. On the northwestern boundary, Alexander wiped away tribal pockets. The Arthashastra alludes to Atvikas, who were seen to be potential troublemakers. Assuring forest tribes of his sovereignty and compassion, Ashoka threatens worth-western tribes with grave consequences in a revolt.

Karnataka state has made significant growth in many aspects of life since independence. Tribal development is a multi-directional process that necessitates the active mobilization of tribes as well as the engagement of many tribal development stakeholders in development process. To attain aim of tribal development in the new millennium, public-private partnerships are required. Over time, the state of Karnataka has seen a number of

tribal development efforts. However, tribes continue to be economically disadvantaged and vulnerable elements of the state's population.

In post-independence era, the state has highlighted the necessity for and importance of tribal development. A variety of tribal development initiatives are being implemented around the state to increase tribal people's welfare and growth. The government has also created tribal development strategies and put in place the Tribals Sub-Plan (TSP), a Special Components Plan (SCP) of the national Fifth Five-Year Plan. The State Department of Tribal Welfare, in particular, was created to suit the needs of Karnataka's STs. Its funding is included in the budget of the Department of Social Welfare.

The Department of Tribal Welfare was established expressly to handle the needs of Karnataka's STs. Its budget is part of Department of Social Welfare's budget. The National Fifth Five-Year Plan introduced Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) & its equivalent, Special Component Plan (SCP). The Tribal Sub-Plan was initially implemented in selected districts of Karnataka state in 1976-77. In 1992, the initiative was expanded to include all districts in state. The TSP's goals include poverty reduction, tribal cultural preservation, education, healthcare, and basic infrastructure provision.

The state's Department of Tribal Affairs spends 3% of its overall budget for tribal growth. The TSP funds were first pooled in 1991. Money intended for TSP is removed from the department in part or fully via the 'pooling' procedure. The generated cash is then utilized to support three critical areas under the Ganga Kalyan plan: housing, education (house construction), and financing irrigated wells and pump sets. As a result, the State Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare is implementing several initiatives to assist Karnataka's Scheduled Tribes in their instructive, social, and economic development. The Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare is responsible for a variety of programs aimed at the general development of the State's Scheduled Tribes. A Super Time Scale KAS officer oversees the Department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare at the state level as the Director of Scheduled Tribes Welfare. The Director is assisted by two Deputy Directors, one Associate Director, one Research Officer, one Account Officer, one Deputy The statistical Officer, and other workers in the Directorate. Departmental fraud is being committed at the district level by District Social Welfare Administrators in 16 districts, according to Project The coordinators operate in five ITDP districts: Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, and Chickamagalur, as well as tribal areas. The welfare system officials work in nine districts: Chitradurga, Belgaum, Raichur, Chamarajnagar, Davanagere, Bellary, and others. Tu In each of the State's 176 taluks, the Taluk Social Welfare Officer is in charge of the Taluk Social Welfare office. He is carrying out departmental activities in taluks with the assistance of support staff. They are administratively controlled by the executive officer of the local taluk panchayat.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Billava Narayana (2024) tried to understand the SCs/STs people and representative's political participation and awareness in the selected districts of Karnataka. The study identifies that SC/ST individuals, predominantly engaged in wage work with limited agricultural land, face economic challenges, poor education, and exhibit low interest in village-level public activities. Despite better political participation among SCs than STs within deprived groups, overall participation is hampered by socio-economic disadvantages and societal barriers. While involvement in activities like voting and rallies is notable, holding political positions remains limited. The study suggests self-motivation among deprived groups for contesting elections and providing services to enhance socio-economic

conditions. Overall, there is potential for leadership changes within weaker sections, fostering experienced and willing individuals to contribute effectively to their communities through political participation.[4]

Dr. Murthy K Ramachandra and Dr. Mahendrakumar S. (2019) review the socio-economic status of tribe communities of the Chamarajanagara district of the Karnataka state. Two taluks of the Chamarajanagara district were selected for the study based on their highly Schedule tribe populous status; Yalandur and Hanuru. The study has used both primary and secondary sources of data. In the study area, the higher percentage of respondents reported that the main cause of backwardness and poverty, as well as lack of education, lack of awareness among govt facilities(Programmes), culture constraints, Patriarchal system such as the low status of tribal communities(Jenukuruba and Soliga).[5]

Roy, Subarna et al., (2015) attempt to list and map the various tribes of the State of Karnataka and review the studies carried out on the health of these ethnic groups, and the information obtained about the traditional health practices from these people. The south Indian State of Karnataka, once part of several kingdoms and princely states of repute in the Deccan peninsula, is rich in its historic, cultural and anthropological heritage. The State is the home to 42,48,987 tribal people, of whom 50,870 belong to the primitive group. Although these people represent only 6.95 per cent of the population of the State, there are as many as 50 different tribes notified by the Government of India, living in Karnataka, of which 14 tribes including two primitive ones, are primarily natives of this State.[6]

Ranganatha B. (2014) stated that the tribal population in the State of Karnataka, and in the country as a whole, is the most deprived and vulnerable community that faces severe economic exclusion. Although certain constitutional safeguards are provided, no significant economic, social and political mobility has taken place across this community. Politically, this community is the most voiceless in the state. Their unsecured livelihood position in terms of lack of legal entitlements of the resources they use, both land and non-timber forest produce, push them into deep economic vulnerability.[7]

Rajshree Mohanty (2011) reviewed the social and cultural advancement of a nation that was classified as economic progress. To ensure the uninterrupted growth of the country's GNP, humans have used science and technology to boost output, broaden job opportunities for the growing population, and raise the productivity of factor inputs. This would result in a revolution in crop output known as "Green Revolution," which permits a country like India to export food grains in event of a food emergency.[8]

Panda (2006) underlined that spatial change does not necessarily lead to social transformation. Such variances are the outcome of the society's inherent energy. When the ratio of persons to resources becomes unfavorable, society attempts to control by embracing new techniques. Normally, such modifications are the consequence of internal contradictions; so, in such a system, society prepares for the difficulties and retains control over the manufacturing process. As a result, ortho genetically designed policies neither undercut nor fundamentally alter societal norms, but rather strengthen the system's ability to confront new problems. [9]

Robin Tribhuwan (2003) addressed the duties of the Tribal Development Department in his paper titled "Fairs and Festivals of Indian Tribes." An in-depth review of secondary materials, including as books, reports of committee on Tribal Growth, Good Governance, Administration Civil Reforms, and TRTI (Pune) studies on relevant themes, was employed. This study was conducted in the Nandurbar and Pune ITDPs to better understand how the various divisions operate. The consultant dispatched four research

investigators into the field to gather data using a basic random sample technique in order to analyze the consistency and feasibility of Tribal development programs at the grass root level. The interviews for 435 tribal beneficiaries were scheduled in Marathi.[10]

Dash, J. (2002) writes in his research paper "Planned Programmes and Tribal Development: A Survey of the Hill Kharia Situation with Special Reference to the Problems and Prospects" that "since Independence, the delinquency of development in tribal areas has become the primary concern of our democratic Government." Special provisions have also been included in our country's Constitution to assure the satisfaction of the basic necessities of the scheduled tribes and to protect their rights and interests. [11]

Misra, K.K. (2001) found that social changes in tribal communities in India are occurring in many directions and to varying degrees. Furthermore, there appears to be some opposition to change as a result of certain conditions. It was correctly said that protectionist measures such as unequal development and tribal exploitation, forest policy, displacement and isolation, educational policy, political socialization, and so forth, have reinforced prehistoric attachments among tribes, making them scared of the rest of India.[12]

OBJECTIVE

The main aim of the study is to study on tribal development in the state of Karnataka.

SC/ST POPULATION IN KARNATAKA

According to Census Report (2011), there are 86 lakh SC people in Karnataka. Karnataka's scheduled caste census accounts for 17.05 percent of the total census. They are called by various names in different sections of state & are made up of several sub-castes and groups. At the moment, over 101 sub-castes have been recognized as Scheduled Castes, constituting state's biggest single group. However, they have fewest monetary, social, and cultural assets. They are mostly prevalent in rural regions & rely on agricultural work or agricultural-related activities for a living. Those who have moved to cities & townships have taken up jobs that are not financially rewarding, such as construction work, street cleaning, and other physical labor. Reservation advantages are enjoyed by upper echelons of power system, who comprise a negligible minority within the Scheduled Castes. According to actual research, the bulk of them are stuck in low-wage occupations and remain below the poverty line. Agricultural land ownership is low, with the majority of landholders having tiny and unviable holdings. SC families accounted for only 10.9 percent of agricultural ownership, which is insufficient.

They rely on agriculture & other physical labor operations for a living. They have few sources of income since they make a living from less lucrative sources. Because of the prevailing social and economic structures, they are denied access to both material & cultural resources. They also face social marginalization, which contributes to their backwardness. When compared to other groups of society in state, income levels of SCs demonstrate a significant disparity. Because of the scarcity of income-generating possibilities, the consumption level is likewise low.

Kannada has various indigenous tribes of people called as "Primitive Tribal Groups." Karnataka's tribes surpassed 35 lakhs in 2011. They account for 6.95 percent of the state's population. Reservations in legislative bodies, higher education, government jobs, and other programs to benefit the state's Scheduled Tribes. Since 2011, the female ratio of STs has improved noticeably. The child-to-parent ratio is likewise high.

According to current data, the literacy gap b/w ST male & female has also narrowed slightly. When compared to other women, ST women have lowest literacy percentage in

state. Access to educational resources & opportunities is uneven. Because of low literacy & widespread social isolation, development programs have not reached these groups. Secondary & higher education enrollment is lower than elementary education enrollment. Subsistence agriculture, hunting, and gathering are the foundations of the tribal economy. Land ownership is quite low. In Karnataka, the bulk of Scheduled Tribes are tiny and marginal landholders. More over half of the ST population is employed in unorganized and low-wage industries. The STs mostly possess assets with poor production.

They have not gained vocational skills and have been driven into low-wage occupations. The majority of ST women work in home industries & agricultural labor. The bulk of STs have tiny units with limited productivity & income production sources. Due to restricted resources and opportunities, rural Scheduled Tribes have lowest per capita income & consumption pattern. Poverty, starvation, malnutrition, and other restrictions also contribute to baby and mother mortality in the community. There are insufficient educational and healthcare facilities in indigenous regions. Women's access to prenatal care has deteriorated over time. In recent years, there has been a slight increase in institutional delivery.

Due to a lack of healthcare services, the population suffers from several hereditary and other ailments. The nutritional status of women and children is also very low as indigenous peoples' access to forest resources declines. When compared to SCs and the general population, percentage of STs who live in permanent dwellings with greater civic facilities is lower. To a lesser extent, they have bought land under the land acquisition system. They also have little chances for self-employment. Non-governmental groups and government organizations in the state have not formed a strong cooperation for integrated development of tribes. The Scheduled Tribes' human development situation is deplorable.

SC/ST WELFARE ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Scheduled Castes & Tribes have constitutional protection, reservation advantages, & welfare possibilities. They are also completely entitled to certain rights & advantages that were formerly denied to them due to caste system & practice of untouchability. Through Social Welfare Department, State of Karnataka has established various initiatives and projects for the upliftment of reservations & Scheduled Tribes, notably for their integrated development, since 1956. It was once called as Depressed Classes Department & was overseen by Commissioner for Depressed Classes and an Added Development Director.

The agency changed its name to the Social Welfare agency in 1956, and district level personnel were renamed Area Social Welfare officials in 1959. They oversaw the welfare of SC/STs, Backward Minorities, Women and The Welfare, Physically Handicapped People, and other groups with social disadvantages. Women's, Children's, and Disabled Welfare were divided into independent departments in 1975. In 1977, the Department of Minority Classes & Minorities was established. In 1998, Tribal Welfare was split from this agency. Currently, the Commission Panel on Social Welfare is largely responsible for the growth of the SC population. The Social Welfare Department is Nodal Department in Karnataka for monitoring overall development of Scheduled Caste people. The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for recommending, monitoring, & executing different welfare programs for SC and ST people in Karnataka.

The department provides financial assistance to students by awarding various forms of scholarships and incentives, as well as administering pre-metric & post-metric dormitories, residential schools, and training facilities. Infrastructure improvement in SC

colonies / thandas receives special attention, as does the construction of various types of bhavans for social activities, as well as the execution of economic development programs, freelance work schemes, ganga kalyana yojane, and laxmi kalyana yojane. The agency also funds SC and ST applicants for nursing and paramedical programs, as well as other job-related training programs for jobless youth. [13]

TABLE 1: DISTRICT WISE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS UNDER PLAN AND NON-PLAN SC/ST WELFARE PROGRAMMES IN KARNATAKA

1.	Bangalore Urban	3342.5	1926.8	52.68.3
2.	Bangalore Rural	403.4	583.5	986.9
3.	Chitradurga	1407.5	1237.7	2645.2
4.	Kolar	1096.9	1100.9	2197.8
5.	Shivamoga	1129.0	1182.1	2311.1
6.	Tumkur	1803.6	1600.6	3404.2
7.	Davanagere	938.2	1017.2	1955.4
8.	Ramnagara	511.2	597.6	1108.8
9.	Chikkaballapura	941.1	734.1	1675.3
10.	Mysuru	1861.8	1634.3	3496.1
11.	Chikmagalur	571.0	867.5	1438.5
12.	Dakshina Kannada	427.8	545.5	973.3
13.	Hassan	1120.4	1249.6	2370.0
14.	Kodagu	173.4	329.8	503.2
15.	Mandya	1155.0	945.0	2100.1
16.	Chamarajanagara	758.3	786.1	1544.5
17.	Udupi	278.7	329.4	608.1
18.	Belagavi	1696.4	1565.2	3261.6
19.	Vijayapura	1292.2	1194.0	2486.2
20.	Dharwad	874.4	796.5	1671.0
21.	Uttara Kannada	396.6	649.8	1046.4
22.	Bagalkot	783.8	759.9	1543.7
23.	Gadag	441.0	653.1	1094.1
24.	Haveri	433.9	867.4	1301.4
25.	Gulbarga	1758.4	1854.2	3612.6
26.	Bellary	1109.6	1077.2	2186.9
27.	Bidar	940.9	1164.6	2105.6
28.	Raichur	1205.6	1031.3	2237.0
29.	Koppal	594.0	540.7	1134.7
30.	Yadgir	581.2	590.0	1171.2
Total		30027.5	29413.0	59440.6

Source: Annual Reports, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore,

According to table 1, the overall amount of money given for the whole Karnataka, including plan and non-plan components, was Rs.59440.61 lakhs in 2013-14, with the plan component accounting for Rs.30027.56 lakh and the non-plan component accounting for Rs.29413.05 lakhs. During 2013-14, Mysuru district received the most money from both components, totaling Rs.3496.14 lakhs. The plan component was Rs.1861.80 lakh, while the non-plan component was Rs.1634.34 lakh. Udupi district received just Rs.278.71 lakhs for plan component & Rs.329.48 lakhs for non-plan component. [14]

The results show that there is an imbalance in distribution of funding for SC/ST community development activities under plan and non-plan activities in various districts of Karnataka state. Districts having a greater population of SC/ST communities, such as Bengaluru (rural), the region, Kolar, Mysuru, Bijapur, Kalburgi, Bellary, Raichur, & others, received insufficient funds for SC/ST development of their communities, according to statistics. Politically, places close to system of power, such as Bangalore (urban), Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, & Shivamoga, have received greater funding. Furthermore, monies are not awarded based on the percentage of the state's SC/ST population. As a result, no concerted attempts are undertaken in Karnataka state to incorporate the development of SC/ST populations. In post-independence era, Social Welfare agency was not regarded as a key development agency in Karnataka. The Social Welfare Department implements educational, economic, & social welfare initiatives to benefit Karnataka's reserves and tribes.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The department administers a number of educational programs aimed at improving educational condition of the SC/ST community. Among the notable educational programs are.

- Pre-primary and SC/ST students are eligible for assistance.
- SC/ST students are eligible for pre-metric and post-metric discounts.
- Seating reservations at educational institutions
- Students in grades 5 to 1 will be housed in pre-metric hostels.
- Post-metric hostels for students enrolled in post-metric courses
- BookBank initiative for students engaged in professional courses. Special incentives for SC/ST students who achieve 60% or higher in SSLC & post-metric courses.
- Students who have failed their SSLC, HSC, or degree courses may profit from a tutoring system.
- Educational benefits for students attending parallel colleges
- Educational benefits for SC/ST students attending self-financed colleges
- Educational benefits for ITI and vocational school students
- Improved education program with residential facilities
- Financial aid to children of individuals who work in unsanitary conditions
- Sports Hostel to develop bright SC/ST students in sports and activities
- Model Residential Schools to educate gifted students
- IAS coaching institutions provide preparation for civil service examinations.
- Support for a Center of Excellence for Skill Development
- Pre-Exam Training Facilities.
- Coaching for medical and engineering entrance exams
- Subsidized hostel assistance.

To aid the educational growth of the SC/ST people, the agency operates hostels in both urban and rural regions. In state's Pre-Metric & Post-Metric hostels, students get scholarships, food, clothes, housing, and other basic necessities. In addition, various volunteer organizations are encouraged to establish hostels wherever they are needed by charging simply meals, building rent, & an honorarium to staff. These are referred to as Grant-In-Aid Hostels. The department also gives worthy students with award money, cash rewards for rank holders, financial assistance to students in higher education institutions, supplemental study trip expenses, scholarships to study abroad, and other similar services. In addition, the department provides a number of training programs for academic & professional development of SC/ST students & teenagers. They are known as training centers for skill development. Students are also prepared for several levels of competitive tests. [15]

TABLE 2: DETAILS OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

SL. NO.	NAME OF ORGANIZATIONS	NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	Pre-Metric Hostels for Boys and Girls	1272	98,526
2.	Aided Pre-Metric Hostels for Boys &	190	10609
3.	Post-Metric Hostels for Boys and Girls	415	62368
4.	Aided Post-Metric Hostels for Boys &	48	3838
5.	Pre-Examination Coaching Centers	01	5050
6.	Residential Schools	91	11375
7.	Morarji Desai/Navodaya Residential	152	37300
8.	Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential	82	16400
9.	Morarji Desai/Pre-University Residential Schools	12	2040
10.	Other Residential schools	24	5600
11.	Total	2287	253106

Source: Annual Report, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore,

Table 2 shows the educational facilities available to SC/ST children in the state of Karnataka. During 2020-21, there were around 2287 organizations in Karnataka, comprising Hostels and Residential Schools for both boys and girls. This educational institution has benefitted around 253106 pupils. There is just one pre-exam coaching center in operation to train SC/ST students. During 2020-21, this center trained 5050 applicants. According to the report, no sufficient coaching centers have been built across state to increase competency of SC/ST pupils. It demonstrates state government's apathy for improving human resource development in sphere of education. Furthermore, the number of pre-metric and post-metric hostels in the state is insufficient to suit the educational development demands of SC/ST students. Residential schools are likewise unable to satisfy the expanding educational demands of these communities. In today's culture, most of these hostels are inadequately managed in terms of fundamental necessities, building infrastructure, training, introductions,

health, and security of students. Due to a lack of the political will and social engagement, the majority of these hostels lack functional rooms, bathroom facilities, libraries, sports wings, and other amenities. There is no regular monitoring and assessment of educational facilities provided to pupils from these underserved populations. Aside from that, the financial assistance levels offered to bachelor students (Rs.380), degree students (Rs.570), vocational school students (Rs.820), and graduates (Rs.1200) are insufficient to provide nutritious meals and other essentials.

TABLE 3: DETAILS OF RETENTION RATE OF SC AND ST IN KARNATAKA DURING 2011-15 (IN %)

SL. NO	GROUPS	STAGES OF EDUCATION	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Scheduled Caste	Primary	94.89	94.65	94.24	92.86
		Upper Primary	95.64	96.12	95.26	94.51
		High School	93.52	93.68	94.24	94.71
2	Scheduled Tribe	Primary	95.00	94.12	94.21	94.64
		Upper Primary	95.32	94.34	94.35	95.12
		High School	96.34	95.32	95.24	94.61

Source: DISE

The retention rate of SC and ST students in Karnataka for 2011-15 is detailed in table No. 3. During 2011-12, the retention rate of SC in elementary education was 94.89%, upper primary 95.64%, and high school 93.52% in Karnataka. During 2012-13, the retention rate of SC in elementary education was 94.65%, 96.12% in upper primary, and 93.68% in high school in Karnataka. During 2013-14, the retention rate of SC in elementary school was 94.24%, upper primary school was 95.26%, and high school was 94.24% in Karnataka. During 2014-15, the retention rate of SC in elementary education was 92.86%, 94.51% in upper primary, and 94.71% in high school in Karnataka. This demonstrates a decrease in retention rates at primary & upper primary levels between 2011 & 2015. However, there is a 1% growth in high school enrollment within the same time period. During 2011-12, the retention rate of ST in elementary education was 95.00%, 95.32% in upper primary, and 96.34% in high school in Karnataka. During 2012-13, the ST retention rate in elementary education was 94.12%, 94.34% in upper primary, and 95.32% in high school. During 2013-14, the retention rate of ST in basic education was 94.21%, upper primary 94.35%, and high school 95.24% in Karnataka. During 2014-15, the retention rate of ST in elementary education was 94.64%, upper primary 95.12%, and high school 94.61% in Karnataka. Between 2011 and 2015, the retention rate of ST students fell by around 1%. According to the general data, the SC/ST population has a nearly identical proportion of retention rate in all three levels.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Social Welfare Department executes several development programs to better economic situation of society's neglected SC/ST segments. Among the most notable are:

- Schemes for self-employment for educated jobless SC/ST youth.

- Apprenticeship to ITI, Eng. Degree, & Diploma holders in order to strengthen their expertise in trade in which they obtained technical credentials
- Advocate awards
- Free legal help & associated programs are available.

The agency also runs programs to support cottage enterprises and the economic well-being of the SC/ST people. Among the advantages are: (a) financial support to improve their own trade & company, (b) resources for marketing & technical supervision, & (c) the construction of training & manufacturing facilities to provide instruction in skills such as rope-making, basket-making, weaving, & tailoring. Throughout state, the agency also provides professional help for self-determination of the SC/ST people through several categories such as industry-centered advancement & agriculture-centered growth. The agency gives financial help to the needy and underprivileged. Beneficiaries are also given loans and subsidies to help them enhance their agricultural, cottage business, and self-employment programs. In order to analyze the economic and social state of these sections, efforts to conduct research and develop are also undertaken. The directorate provides financial help for infrastructure development in regions with a significant SC/ST population.

TABLE 4: DETAILS OF GRANTS FUNDING ON ECONOMIC FACILITIES

SL. NO.	PROGRAMMES	CENTRAL ASSISTANCE	STATE ASSISTANCE	TOTAL (IN LAKHS)
1.	Department of Social Welfare	1985.0	6417.0	8402.0
2.	Special Component Plan	0.0	87500.0	87500.0
3.	Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation	539.0	10000.0	10539.0
4.	Banjara Development Corporation	0.0	150.0	150.0
5.	Zilla Panchayat	120.8	4219.8	4340.7
6.	Taluk Panchayat	15787.1	6820.6	22607.8
Total		18432.0	115107.5	133539.5

Source: Annual Report, 2013-14, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore,

The specifics of grants financing for Economic Facilities are revealed in table 4. During this time period, the Ministry of Social Welfare spent around Rs.8402.00 lakh for growth of the SC/ST community, utilizing both federal and state funds. The Special Component Plan invested a total of Rs.87500.00 lakh on the development of these locations. Because the project is fully funded by the state government, the contribution of Government of India is insignificant. For growth of these groups, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Improvement Corporation has invested Rs.10539.00 lakh in national & state funding. The Banjara Development Company has invested Rs.150.00 lakh in the advancement of the Banjara society as a whole which falls under the Scheduled Caste category. The Department of Social Welfare has monitored the money spent under the Central and State Assistance about Rs.18432.00 and Rs.115107.56 lakhs respectively. A total of Rs.133539.56 lakhs was spent on different programs to promote economic opportunities for SC & ST populations. When compared to population of these communities, the amount spent on development of these

neglected sectors is insufficient. Adequate money are not set aside in the new century for welfare & advancement of SC/ST populations inKarnataka. [15]

PLAN WISE FUND ALLOCATIONS

Through Five Year Plans, the Indian government has launched different programs for tribals. The table summarizes the detailed financial allocation for the tribal economic growth sector by plan. The table below shows how dedicated the government is to tribal development. Many issues, particularly in terms of population, have arisen since independence. Government programs and funding allocations are insufficient to address all issues. The table, for example, shows the tribal membership.

TABLE 5: PLAN-WISE FUNDALLOCATION FOR TRIBALWELFARE

1stPlan(1951-56)	2069	13.93
2ndPlan(1956-57)	4800	49.92
3rdPlan(1961-66)	7500	50.53
AnnualPlan(1966-67)	2081.54	32.32
AnnualPlan(1967-68)	2246	
AnnualPlan(1968-69)	2359	
4thPlan(1969-74)	15901.4	79.5
5thPlan(1974-79)	38853.2	1157.67
AnnualPlan(1979-80)	12176	855.16
6thPlan(1980-85)	97500	3640.25
7thPlan(1985-90)	180000	6744.85
AnnualPlan(1990-91)	65714.5	N.A
AnnualPlan(1991-92)	73482.15	
8thPlan(1992-97)	434100	22409.65
9thPlan(1997-2002)	859200	32087.26
10thPlan(2002-07)	1618460	1481
11thPlan(2007-2012)*	3644718	3633
12thPlan (2013-17)*	35,68,626.00	

NA: NotAvailable

*Business Standards,September 8, 2012.

Source: Documents ofPlanning Commission, from 1st plan to 12 plan,Government of India

The cash allotment for the welfare of tribes in India has increased from Rs. 2069 crore in initial five-year plan to Rs. 35,68,626 crore in 12th plan.

WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULEDTRIBES IN KARNATAKA STATE

The Indian Constitution has specific constitutional provisions for welfare of tribes on schedule & other disadvantaged groups in society, allowing them to take their appropriate social place. Beginning in 1956, Government of Karnataka, through the Social Welfare Department, launched many initiatives and strategies for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, notably for their economic and educational advancement, with the Constitutional mandate in mind.

1. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Division of Social Welfare was created in 1956 with the sole goal of assisting welfare of tribal members, Women, & Children. Following that, Scheduled Tribes were established. The department's organizational framework is divided into three tiers.

State Level: The state's Department of Scheduled Tribal Welfare is implementing several projects around state to promote general growth of scheduled tribes. An IAS officer oversees Office of Scheduled Tribes Affairs at the state level as Director of Scheduled Tribes Welfare. Two Deputy Directors, one Associate Director, and one Assistant Producer work with the Director. The Directorate has one Research Officer, one Accounts Officer, one Junior Statistical Officer, & other workers.

District level: Departmental projects are carried out through District Social Services Officers in 16 districts, Project The coordinators in 5 ITDP Districts, and District Tribal Welfare Officers in nine districts, namely Chitradurga, Belagavi, Raichur, Chamarajanagar, Davanagere, Ballari, Tumakuru, Haveri, & Chikkaballapur. They work according to managerial oversight of the chief executive officers of Zilla Panchayats of relevant District.

Taluk Level: The Taluk Social Welfare Director is head of Taluk Human Welfare office in 177 (including the recently constituted Kittur Taluk in Belagavi. dt.) taluks across the state. That officer is executing departmental projects in taluks with the assistance of local workers. They are managed administratively by the Executive Director of relevant taluk panchayath.

KARNATAKA SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD

The scheduled tribes improvement corporation was founded on November 20, 2009, and 174 executives and personnel were appointed to carry out the plans of the Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Improvement Corporation. KSTDC has opened district offices in Mysuru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Tumakuru, Hassan, the & Chikkaballapura. In other districts, the District Director & DR.B.R.Ambedkar's staff. The Development Corporation is in charge of implementing Karnataka Scheduled Tribes initiatives. Development Company. From April 2012 to March 2013, federal government contributed Rs. 10,500 lakhs, while the firm spent Rs. 11,895.08 lakhs (including backlog money).

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

Tribal expansion or independence issues received insufficient public debate, and the issue of tribal people's neglect and exclusion from India's mainstream growth process was not discussed until 1980, even in high levels of democracy such as parliament & state legislatures. However, the implementation of the target group strategy & the area method to reduce poverty in India since the mid-1970s has paved way for adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan method to conduct development welfare & administration programs in tribal regions. Previously, the Union Department of Tribal Welfare's Department of Tribal Affairs engaged with state legislatures including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote tribal growth or development.

Subsequently, at the turn of the century, Bureau of Tribal Affairs was reorganized into a separate Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs (established in October 1999), with goal of delivering greater emphasis on the incorporated economic and social growth of Indian society's least fortunate section, Scheduled Tribes, in an organized & planned manner. The Department of Tribal Affairs is nodal Department in charge of comprehensive tribal growth policy, planning, and coordination. This change has improved the design and delivery of

tribal advancement or empowered projects in India. The Indian government contributes in promoting tribal growth or independence in the following ways:

- (a) The Indian Union Ministry provides recommendations based on criteria for the allocation of money for different tribal development projects by the center and the states.
- (b) The federal government makes finances available for the implementation of programs included in the individual state governments' Tribal SubPlan.
- (c) The Central Ministry of Tribal Affairs examines & evaluates Tribal Sub Plan developed & executed by state governments.

There are 2 sorts of agencies in India that work with tribal development or empowerment. They do;

- (i) The State; and (ii) NGOs

The state and federal governments are included in the state, whereas non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are relatively new entrants into tribal life, engage with improvement or empowering projects, including the development of human resources. The TSP provides funding for tribal development.

1. The State Strategy
2. Special central support is provided to Tribal Sub Plan grants under Section 275(1) of the Indian Constitution, as well as funding from other Ministry projects.
3. Central Ministry Departmental Sectoral Programs Institutional Finance

The Indian government has created & implemented some highly beneficial & essential plans & programs for tribal development and empowerment. Let us explain them shortly.

CONCLUSIONS

Karnataka state has made significant growth in many aspects of life since independence. Tribal developmental is a multi-directional process that requires active mobilisation of tribes as well as the participation of several tribal partners in the creation process. To attain aim of tribal development in the new millennium, public-private partnerships are required. Over time, the district of Yadgiri has seen a number of tribal development efforts. However, tribes continue to be economically disadvantaged & vulnerable elements of the district's population. The district has stressed the importance of tribal development in the period following independence. A number of tribal development initiatives are being undertaken throughout the state to improve the welfare and advancement of tribal people. In addition, the government has developed tribal development plans and implemented the Tribals Sub-Plan (TSP), a Special Component Plan (SCP) of the national Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Department of Tribal Social Welfare, in particular, was established to meet the needs of Karnataka's Scheduled Tribes. It is funded by the Department of Social Welfare's budget. The Department of Tribal Welfare was established expressly to meet the requirements of Karnataka's Scheduled Tribes. It is funded by the Ministry of Social Welfare's budget.

REFERENCES

1. What is Development, http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/english/beyond/beyondco/beg_01.pdf, viewed on 22/12/2014.
2. Kartar Singh., Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, 1986, P. 25.
3. Kartar Singh., Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management, 1986, P. 25.
4. Billava Narayana (2024), "Political awareness and participation of women in marginalised communities: An empirical study from Karnataka", indian journal.com, Volume : 41, Issue : 1. DOI : 10.5958/0976-0733.2024.00004.4
5. Dr. Murthy K Ramachandra and Dr. Mahendrakumar S. (2019), "A Study on Socio-Economic Status of Tribal Communities in Karnataka: A Case Study of ChamaraJanagara District", ZENITH International Journal of Business Economics & Management Research, Volume : 9, Issue : 2
6. Roy, Subarna et al., (2015), "Tribes in Karnataka: Status of health research:", Indian Journal of Medical Research 141(5):p 673-687
7. Ranganatha B. (2014), "Tribal Identity and the implications for Political and Cultural Development: A Sociological Analysis", International Journal of Applied Science and Engineering, Volume : 2, Issue : 1, pages :27-40
8. Mohanty, R. (2011). Impact of Development Project on the Displaced Tribals: A Case Study of a Development Project in Eastern India. Orissa Review, 67-73. Retrieved from <http://magazines.odisha.Gov.in/Orissareview/2011/sep/oct/engpdf/68-74.pdf>
9. Panda, N. (2006). Tribal Development: Imperatives and Compulsions. Orissa Review, 37-42.
10. Tribhuwan, R. (2003). Fairs and Festivals of Indian Tribes. Discovery Publishing House.
11. Dash, J. (2002). Impact of Forest Policies on the Indigenous Peoples: A Case Study of Hill Kharias in Similipal Hills, Orissa (India), 351.
12. Misra, K. K. (2001). Peoples and Environment in India. Discovery Publishing House.
13. G\OK (2013-14) "Annual Report, Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore"
14. GOI (2011) "Registrar General of India, Census of India, Various Volumes"
15. GOK (2013-14) Planning Commission, Karnataka Economic Survey.
16. GOI (2004-05) "Perspective Planning Commission, New Delhi