

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN YADGIRI DISTRICT 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

The present study are intended to makes an in-depth analysis on the policies of government of Yadgiri District of Karnataka relating to tribal development. Its objectives are to examine tribal development & policy implications for effective implementation of tribal developmental policies in the Yadgiri District of Karnataka. the present study assess people's perception and to know the impact of tribal welfare programmes, required data will be collected randomly with help of stratified random sample technique. The sample collected in the study is 420. The current study was created using both primary & secondary sources. The major sources of data in this study include reports, records, yearly action plans, bulletins, and budget papers issued by the planning department, social welfare department and directorate of tribal development.

KEYWORDS: *welfare program, tribal development, govt. policy for tribal development etc.*

INTRODUCTION

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. As a result, we should ultimately be concerned with the effects of policy choices on people and the equitable distribution of benefits in society. In India's modern democratic and political systems, policies are clearly driven by political demands and public scrutiny rather than being people-oriented and responsive to needs. In such complex political gambits, policies for the Scheduled Tribes are governed by mutually interactive between the state and people though the constitution of India has clearly laid down the principles in its document for the just society with special arrangements. 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.

Therefore, study has a vast scope in terms of understanding tribal development in Karnataka. It was intended to make a study on status problems of implementation of tribal developmental programmes, particularly tribal sub-plan. Apart from this, it is also the aim of study to make an analysis of expectations and preference of people for their development. It was also intended to analyse the impact of various tribal developmental policies for welfare of tribal people in state of Karnataka. Therefore the present study has its importance and scope.

According to provision of the Indian Constitution in the pinning commission, with the introduction of planning, considerable attempts for tribal development were made during five-year plans. In this regard, a review of the initiatives made during the four decades of planning is critical. The cooperative organization needs to be expanded into other sectors as well, so that indigenous handicrafts might be distinguished through these cooperatives. These crafts can sometimes be used to supplement tribal revenue. Malaria, yawas, skin disorders, venereal diseases, leprosy, and tiny ox

are the most frequent ailments in the country's tribal areas. The major causes of these illnesses are a lack of environmental cleanliness and a contaminated water supply. The plan includes provisions for the establishment of mobile dispensaries as well as the implementation of a health survey in tribal communities. [1]

THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The First Five Year Plan began in 1951 with the primary goal of enhancing the people's standard of living and providing them with chances for a fuller and more diverse existence. Provisions were also established, among other things, for welfare of backward classes. There were 245 scheduled tribes with a population of 179 lakhs at the start of the Plan. The Planning Commission has used the phrase "Backward Classes" to refer to groups that have lacked appropriate opportunity for economic and educational growth due to a range of factors. It comprises the Harijans, a group of 799 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, formerly known as criminal tribes, and various other groups classified as other backward classes. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes stated situation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes as follows. The Scheduled Castes have faced a number of socioeconomic challenges. The Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes, like all other sectors of India, benefit from the numerous initiatives implemented under the Five Year Plans. The overall development programme However, due to their comparative social, economic, & educational backwardness, they could not possibly catch up with India's other advanced neighborhoods; thus, additional provisions were made in plan to secure their advancement in such a way that they could catch up with the rest of the community as a whole.

THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

A provision of Rs. 90 crores was established for benefit of backward classes in Second Five Year Plan, which began in 1956. Almost two-thirds of this sum was dedicated to welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The settlement of tribals practicing shifting cultivation in agricultural colonies was prioritized. These colonies were supposed to be multifunctional projects. It was decided to carry out the major development programs included in the Second Plan, such as minor irrigation, demonstration farms, seed stores, field terracing, housing, village and hill roads, primary schools, providing clean drinking water, medical and public health facilities, adult education, welfare and community centers, veterinary facilities, co-operative societies, and so on. Other programs that merit special consideration include.

1. Schemes for eliminating diseases with a high occurrence, such as malaria, TB, leprosy, and Yaws, as well as providing medical and public health services and pure drinking water;
2. Development of connectivity in difficult locations, including the provision of upgraded village roads, hill and forest pathways, small bridges, and so on; etc.
3. Other plans that will ensure a rapid improvement in economic conditions.

In addition, a technical institute in Imphal was envisaged, where tribals may obtain training for diploma and certificate courses in civil and mechanical engineering. It was also recommended to provide scholarships to indigenous kids who want to pursue further education in professional or technical fields.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Third Five Year Plan of President of India (1961-66) aimed to strengthen the used for farming economy, create industry, power, and transportation, and hasten the process of industrial and technological change, achieve significant progress toward equality of opportunity and a socialistic pattern of society, and provide employment for the entire labor force addition. Agriculture was prioritized in the approach. [2]

On October 26, 1966, the Planning Commission's Committee on Plan Projects formed a Study Team on Tribal Development. The team was formed to investigate the problems and needs of tribal communities in each state and to make recommendations on the lines along which the schemes should be oriented in the Fourth Plan, as well as to improve functioning of tribal development programs during Third Five Year Plan. P. Shilu Ao led the committee that presented suggestions for agriculture and related areas. Tribal development blocks, forests, tribal debt, education, medical and public health, transportation and communications, industry, minerals and electricity, administration and institutional setup are all examples of tribal development blocks. [3]

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

After three yearly plans, the fourth five-year plan began in 1969. The fourth plan focused on consolidation, enhancement, and growth of services, accelerating the development process begun in previous plans. The goal of integration with rest of society was to be primarily connected to equalization of possibilities for growth. Backward-class welfare programs were to be thoroughly incorporated into the district's development plans, which would take into account geographical characteristics & resources, institutional framework, & the local condition & circumstances. Tribal welfare programs in the state must be coordinated with tribal development strategy and execution. [4]

THE FIFTH YEAR PLAN

The tribal subplan approach developed during the fourth plan's final phase was executed throughout the fifth plan. Programs of great importance to the tribal economy were prioritized. It was envisaged that these programs would be funded by provisions in state plans and central support. Approximately 40 tribal development projects have been developed, with a total budget of Rs. 62 crores to be spent during the first phase of the fifth plan. During the above-mentioned plan period, 145 ITDP were to be established. The Plan prioritized regional agricultural, electrical, and communication plans.

Given the spatial and demographic concentration of tribal settlements, as well as the necessity for speedier growth, it was decided to apply the tribal sub plan concept throughout the whole area. As a result, the tribal regions were divided into three basic divisions.

1. State and Union possessions with a majority of scheduled tribe population; State and Union Territories with a large tribal population but a majority of tribal people in certain administrative entities, such as blocks & tehsils; and.
2. Tribal populations are distributed throughout states and union territories.

Based on the characteristics listed above, it was found that tribal majority states such as Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, the Indian Ocean, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli do not require a tribal sub plan because their whole plan was developed with tribals in mind. The Tribal subplan was authorized for tribally concentrated areas in the second category, states and union territories.

The Integrated Tribal The growth Project (ITDP) for substantial tribal areas, Modified Area The growth Approach (MADA) for pockets of tribal quantity, and special projects for primitive tribes were planned to handle the number of tribal people coming under purview of Tribal sub plan strategy in an integrated and coordinated manner.

The lowest unit for consideration in the new program is a development block. The basic unit for planning & developing new tribal development programs has been a group of blocks. The Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) is the name given to this entity. Each constituent blocks of an ITDP should develop its Five Year Plan with yearly phasing in the context of natural resource endowment, people's jobs and skills, infrastructural and human demands, and so on. The

ITDP level should coordinate the Block pfpns, with a comprehensive view of the whole ITDP region. The project reports should be included into the state's tribal subplan at the state level. A state's tribal subplan should be an amalgamation of several project reports that articulate the goals, needs, and ambitions of the state's tribal territories. [5]

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PALN

The tribal sub plan regions encompass pockets of tribal concentration, with the development block serving as the fundamental unit. Certain places of tribal predominance beyond the tribal sub plan area were still kept out of the tribal sub plan strategy in the fifth plan. During the Sixth Plan, it was planned that clusters of contiguous villages with a minimum population of 10,000 people, at least half of whom are scheduled tribes, should be designated for integrated development. This method to tribal growth that evolved under the Sixth Plan is known as the customized area development strategy (MADA) under the tribal subplan. Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orrissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, the and Madhya Pradesh would be included in this plan, as will 26.05 lakh scheduled tribes. The initiatives produced should cover every neighborhood and be based on a family focus. [6]

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The seventh strategy for tribal development focuses on improving tribals' socioeconomic conditions and enhancing tribal infrastructure. The seventh Plan document urges for planning to be directed on beneficiary-centered programs. Special plans for women from scheduled tribes will be implemented. A national policy for the rehabilitation of project displaced persons must be developed, outlining the general policy for the rehabilitation of people displaced by large-scale purchase of land for projects, as well as special measures to be taken in interests of Scheduled Tribes in such cases. The strategy must guarantee that rehabilitation of displaced people, particularly tribals, is included in the funding costs of projects linked to industries, irrigation, power, maiming, forestry, and wild life. [7]

THE EIGHTH PLAN

Efforts must be increased in the 1990s to close the growth gap between ScheduledCastes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes, & other groups inside general population, so that by middle of century, these less blessed segments of society are on par with rest of society in every aspect of national endeavor. Access to programs & services for designated castes and tribal communities must be acknowledged and handled. The removal of scheduled castes and tribes from exploitation, as well as other forms of oppression against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, must be emphasized. Untouchability, rights repression, extortionate lending, land alienation, failure to pay of minimum wages, & restrictions on the right to harvest minor forest produce must all be abolished so that these people can benefit from development projects. [8]

The problems of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes have to be addressed by simplifying the method of planning and execution of special component plans, tribal sub plans, and initiatives particularly targeted for the well-being and growth of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. The strategy of the Special Components Plan for Scheduled Castes & the Tribal Sub-Plan, among other things, will be scrutinized to verify that they are effective instruments for planning that enable a true and perceptible flow of benefits to the target population, including families as well. [9]

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Existing programs for pre-matriculation & post-matriculation educationof scheduledtribes shall be maintained for the educational growth of scheduled tribes. Residential schools, including ashrams, will be built. Priority will be given to establishment of elementary schools in tribal

regions, as envisioned in the National Policy of Education, 1986. The Scheduled Tribes' socio-cultural milieu must be addressed while developing curriculum and instructional materials in tribal languages, with strategies in place to shift to regional language. The creation of anganwadis, non-formal, & adult education facilities in tribal areas would be prioritized. In addition, curriculum at all levels of education will be designed to enhance awareness of tribal people's rich cultural identity as well as their enormous creative ability. [10]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Tribal Cooperative sale Developmental Federation, which will be established through State Tribal Developmental Cooperative Businesses, would handle the collection & sale of minor forest produce in relation to Scheduled Tribes. The field's cooperative structure will be appropriately reoriented and reorganized for this goal. [11]

The operation of cooperative organizations in tribal communities, especially Large Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS), will be examined in order to address the true requirements of tribal people in forests, credit, marketing of minor forest output, & supply of vital goods. [12] In addition, cooperatives for various occupational groups would be created among the Scheduled Tribes. They would gain essential productive and managerial skills through training and entrepreneurial development programs, allowing them to pursue self-employment. [13] Measures would be implemented to increase tribal people's engagement in forest conservation and development, as well as ecological protection, while ensuring that their traditional rights to forest products are not jeopardized. [14] Additionally, tribal rights and concessions in forests would need to be defined to protect tribals' undisturbed access to minor forest produce & use of forest resources. [15]

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To study the perception of people in relation to tribal development in Yadgiri District of Karnataka.
- 2) To study the implementation of welfare programmes in Yadgiri District of Karnataka.

DATA ANALYSIS FROM PERCEPTION OF RESPONDENTS

TABLE 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF AGEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

S.N.	Programmes									
	Age	Microcredit	%	Micro Credit Small Scale	%	Self Employment	%	Bore well	%	Total
1	18-30	46	23.59	17	14.29	8	10.26	1	3.57	72
2	31-40	98	50.26	35	29.41	31	39.74	16	57.14	180
3	41-50	18	9.23	46	38.66	25	32.05	3	10.71	92
4	50 above	33	16.92	21	17.65	14	17.95	8	28.57	76
4	Total	195	100.00	119	100.0	78	100.00	28	100.00	420

Source: field survey

Table 1 discusses implementation of programs wise distribution of respondents. According to above data, the research region has implemented initiatives such as microcredit, small scale, self employment, and bore wells. The opinions were gathered bearing respondents' ages in mind. The table shows that out of the total 420 respondents, 195 have taken advantage of the microcredit

Scheme, with 98 (50.26%) being from the age group of 30 - 40 years, 46 (23.59%), all from age group of 18 - 30 years, 33 (16.92%) being from the age group of 50 years above and 18 (9.23%) being from age group of 41 - 50 years.

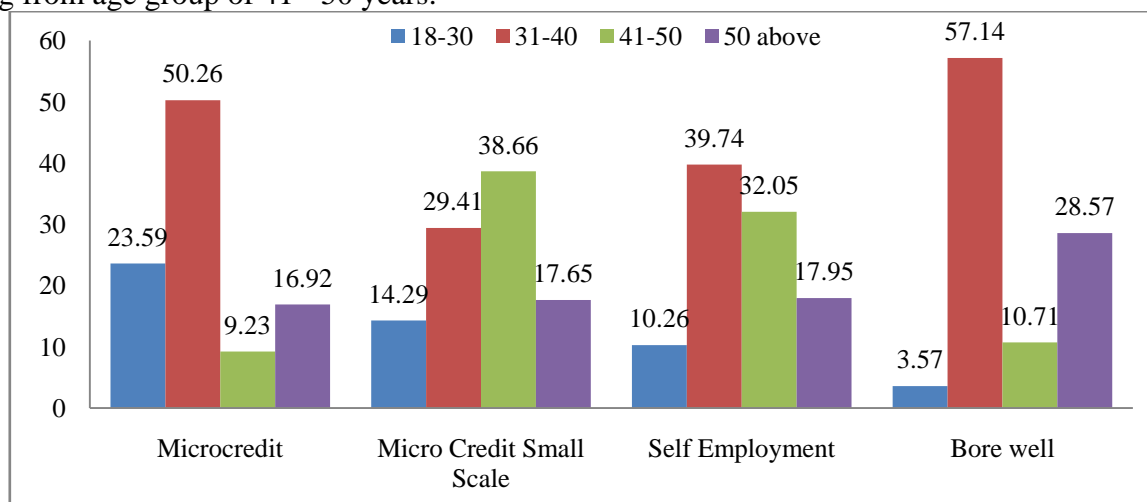


FIGURE 1: % OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES BY AGE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

119 respondents second highest, have availed micro credit small scale programs. 46 of these responders were between the ages of 41 and 50, accounting for 38.66% of the total. Thirty-five participants with 29.41% belonging to age group of 31 - 40 years, 21 with 17.65% corresponding to age group of fifty years & above, and 17 with 14.29% corresponding to the age category of 18 - 30 years. 78 people have enrolled in the self-employment program. Among these, 31 (39.74%) are between the ages of 31 - 40 years old, while 25 (32.05%) are between the ages of 41 - 50 years old 14 (17.95%) are between 50 years above and 8 (10.26%) are between 18 to 30 years old. Only 28 people have taken advantage of the bore well concept. Among them, 16 (57.14%) of respondents are between the ages of 31 and 40, 8 (28.57%) of respondents are between the ages of 50 years above, 3 (10.71%) are between 41- 50 years and 1 (3.57%) of respondents is between the ages of 18 to 30 years. The overall observation of table is that in study area majority of respondents i.e. 180 availed the programme from scheduled tribe development corporation belonging to age of 31 – 40 years, followed by 92 respondents belonging to age group of 41 – 50 years and lowest number 72 respondents are from age group of 18 – 30 years.

TABLE 2: EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF RESPONDENTS

EDUCATION	PROGRAMMES								TOTAL
	LIFT IRRIGATION	%	GANGA KALYAN	%	SELF EMPLOYMENT	%	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	%	
Illiterate	122	54.95	37	41.11	7	16.67	14	21.21	180
Upto 5 th	35	15.77	21	23.33	25	59.52	37	56.06	118
6 th to 10 th	20	9.01	18	20.00	9	21.43	13	19.70	60
Intermediate	7	3.15	2	2.22	1	2.38	2	3.03	12
Graduate	38	17.12	12	13.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	50
Total	222	100.0	90	100.0	42	100.0	66	100	420

Source: field survey

Table 2 discusses education wise distribution of opinion of respondents towards Implementation of programs. The above table reveals that out of total 420, highest number 222 respondents have availed lift irrigation scheme. Among these 122 with 54.95% of respondents are from illiterates, 38 with 17.12% of respondents are graduate, 35 (15.77%) of respondents are studied 5th standard, 20 with 9.01% of respondents have studied from 6 – 10 standard. 90 people took use of the Ganga kalyana initiative. Among these 37, 41.11% are illiterates, 21 have studied up to the fifth standard, and 18 have studied from the sixth to the tenth standard. 42 respondents used the self-employment plan, while 66 used the plan for animal husbandry. The chart shows that illiterates in the research region are taking advantage of tribal development company activities.

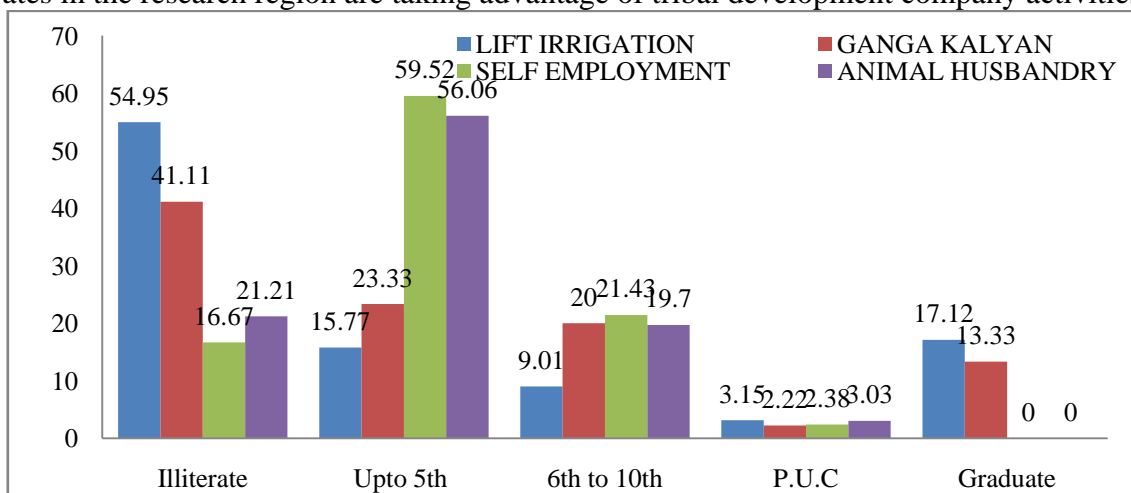


FIGURE 2: % OF EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF RESPONDENTS

TABLE 3: OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF THE RESPONDENTS

OCCUPATION	PROGRAMMES								TOTAL
	GANGA KALYAN	%	MICRO CREDIT	%	SELF EMPLOYMENT	%	371J	%	
Agriculture	212	74.13	62	77.5	23	63.89	17	89.47	314
Laborer	35	12.24	14	17.5	7	19.44	0	0.00	56
Business	34	11.89	2	2.5	2	5.56	1	5.26	38
Self employed	5	1.75	2	2.5	4	11.11	1	5.26	12
Total	286	100	80	100	36	100	19	100	420

Source: field survey

Table 3 discusses occupation wise distribution of respondent's opinion towards implementation of programmes. According to preceding data, 286 responders out of a total of 420 have taken advantage of the Ganga Kalyana initiative. 75 (74.13%) are from agricultural, 35 (12.24%) are from Laborer, 34 (11.89%) are from business, and 5 (1.75%) are self-employed. 80 people used the microcredit scheme. Among them, the greatest 62 (77.50%) are from agriculture, 36

are self employment, and 19 are eligible for 371 (j) benefits. Overall, the chart shows that the majority of respondents used welfare programs with agriculture as their employment.

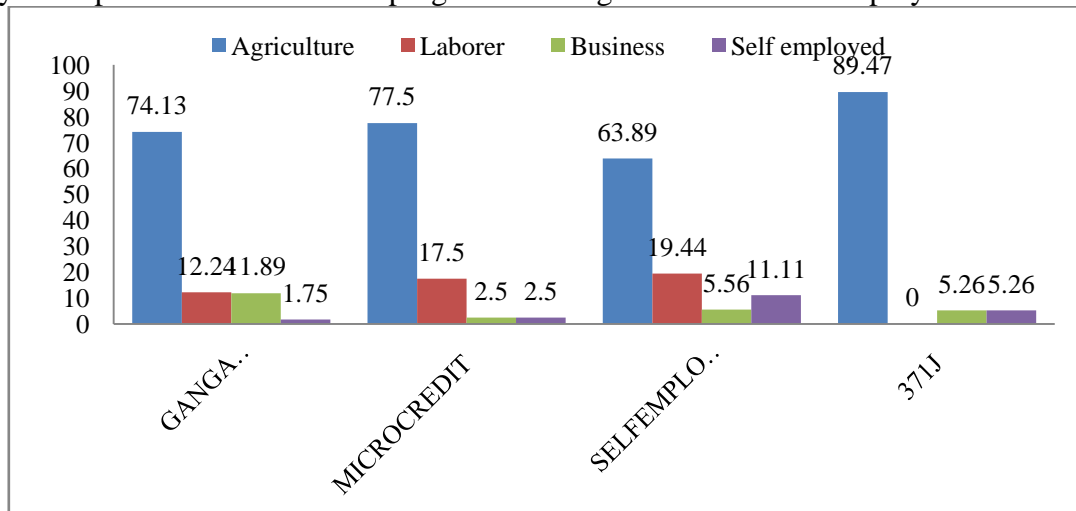


FIGURE 3: % OF OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF THE RESPONDENTS

TABLE 4: THE EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF ACTION OF RESPONDENTS IF PROGRAM ARE NOT IMPLEMENTED

EDUCATION	PROGRAMMES								TOTAL
	GANGA KALYAN	%	MICROCREDIT	%	SELF EMPLOYMENT	%	371J	%	
Illiterate	4	30.77	102	41.30	68	51.13	6	22.22	180
Upto 5 th	0	0.00	85	34.41	13	9.77	20	74.07	118
6 th to 10 th	0	0.00	60	24.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	60
Intermediate	3	23.08	0	0.00	8	6.02	1	3.70	12
Graduate	6	46.15	0	0.00	44	33.08	0	0.00	50
Total	13	100.0	247	100.0	133	100.0	27	100	420

Source: field survey

Table 4 discusses opinion of respondents education background if programs are not implemented. According to the table, four illiterate respondents said they would protest if the initiative is not executed. If programs are not executed, 247 respondents said they will approach officials. 102 of them (41.30%) are illiterates. If their demands are not met, 133 respondents stated that they will approach self employment; the majority of these, 68 (51.13%), are illiterates. 27 respondents stated that if programs are not implemented, they would continue to resign. The greatest number, 20, with 74.07% of responders, is studying up to the fifth grade. The table shows that in the research region, the majority of those polled with no educational experience (illiterates) employ one or more techniques / mechanisms to have programs executed properly for the benefit of schedule tribal people.

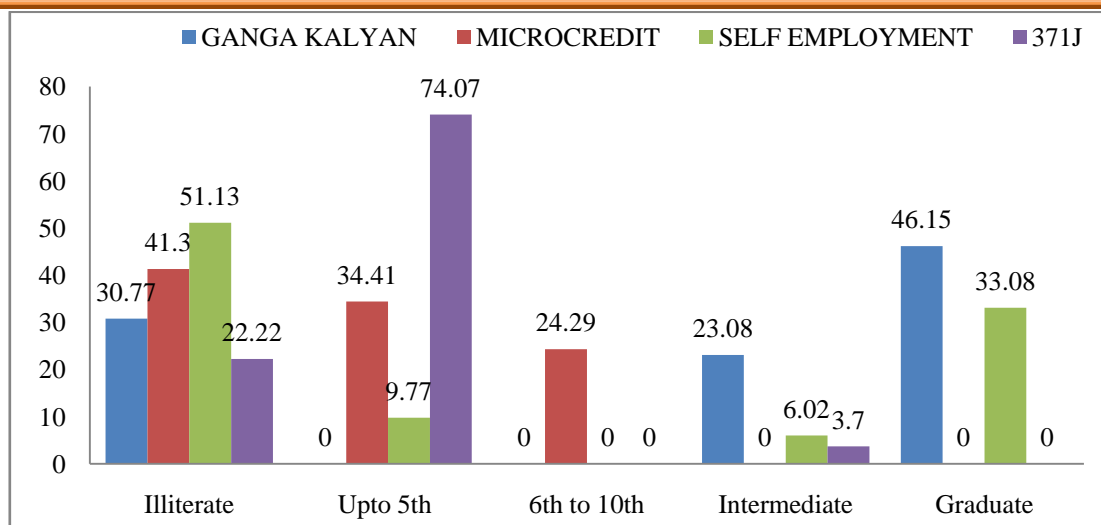


FIGURE 4: % OF THE EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF ACTION OF RESPONDENTS IF PROGRAM ARE NOT IMPLEMENTED

TABLE 5: EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS ATTITUDE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION FOR THE RESERVATION OF TRIBES

EDUCATION	ATTITUDES OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION										TOTAL
	POSITIVE	%	NEGATIVE	%	POLITICAL BENEFIT	%	SELF INTEREST	%	OTHER SERVICES	%	
Illiterate	32	50.00	56	51.85	50	38.46	36	36.73	6	30.00	180
Upto 5 th	13	20.31	13	12.04	53	40.77	39	39.80	0	0.00	118
6 th to 10 th	0	0.00	6	5.56	20	15.38	20	20.41	14	70.00	60
Intermediate	1	1.56	8	7.41	0	0.00	3	3.06	0	0.00	12
Graduate	18	28.13	25	23.15	7	5.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	50
Total	64	100.0	108	100.0	130	100.0	98	100.0	20	100	420

Source: field survey.

Table 5. discusses education wise distribution of opinion of respondents towards Attitude of Political Parties Regarding Welfare Programs for Scheduled Tribes. According to the above data, the majority of illiterates (those with no formal education) believe that political parties have a good perspective. Followed by 108 respondents, majority are illiterates (no education background) are of the opinion that political parties have negative opinion towards welfare of scheduled tribes. 130 respondents, the bulk of them are illiterates (no school background), stated that political parties are focused on their own political gain rather than welfare of scheduled tribes. Political parties, according to 98 respondents, have self-interest. Ten respondents stated that they are not concerned with welfare of the scheduled tribes. The findings of table is that in study area majority of respondents are of the opinion that political parties have negative approach towards ST welfare and the political parties have their own political interest.

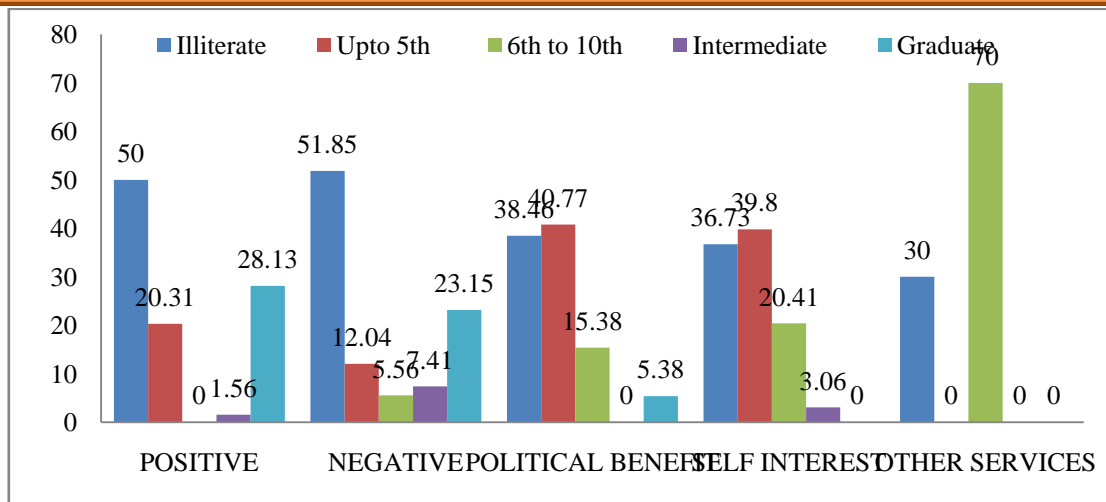


FIGURE 5: % OF EDUCATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OPINION OF RESPONDENTS TOWARDS ATTITUDE OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION FOR THE RESERVATION OF TRIBES

TABLE 6: AWARENESS OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES.

S.NO	OPINION	N	%
1	Yes	374	89.05
2	No	46	10.95
Total		420	100.00

Source: field survey

Table 6 discusses awareness wise distributions of politics and programs. According to the above statistics, the largest number of 374 (89.05%) of the total 420 are aware of the assistance programs for scheduled tribes. On the other side, 46 respondents (10.95%) are unaware of the welfare programs. The same is seen in graph 6.

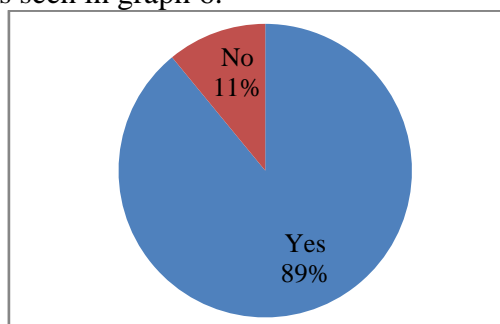


FIGURE 6: AWARENESS OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

TABLE 7: AWARENESS OF DIRECTORATE OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

S.NO	OPINION	N	%
1	Yes	286	68.10
2	No	134	31.90
Total		420	100.00

Source: field survey.

Table 7. discusses the awareness wise distribution of respondents opinion about tribal development corporation. According to the data in the table above, 286 (68.10%) of the 420 respondents are aware of the tribal development company. On the other side, 134 (31.90%) of respondents are unaware. The same depicted in graph 7.

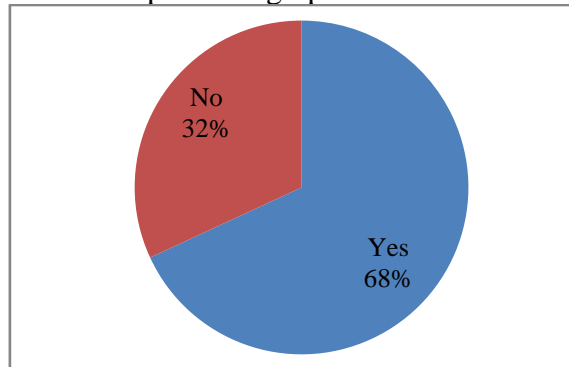


FIGURE 7: % OF AWARENESS OF DIRECTORATE OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 8: AWARENESS OF SRI MAHARSHI VALMIKI DEVELOPMENT

S.NO	OPINION	N	%
1	Yes	166	39.52
2	No	254	60.48
Total		420	100.00

Source: field survey.

Table 8 tribal Development Corporation Wise Distribution of Respondent. According to the preceding table, 60.48% of the 420 respondents are unaware about the Sri Maharshi Valmiki tribal dev organization. Only 39.52% of those polled were aware of the Sri Maharshi Valmiki tribal development company. The same depicted in graph 8.

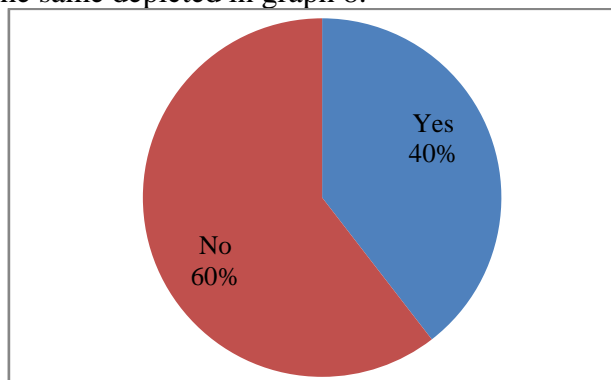


FIGURE 8: % OF AWARENESS OF SRI MAHARSHI VALMIKI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

TABLE 9: AWARENESS OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN

S.NO	OPINION	N	%
1	Yes	178	42.38
2	No	242	57.62
Total		420	100

Source: field survey.

Table 9: discusses opinion of respondents towards Tribal Sub Plan. It is observed from above table that 242 with 57.62% of respondents have no awareness of tribal sub plan. On the other hand 178 with 42.38% have awareness of tribal sub plan. The same depicted in figure 9.

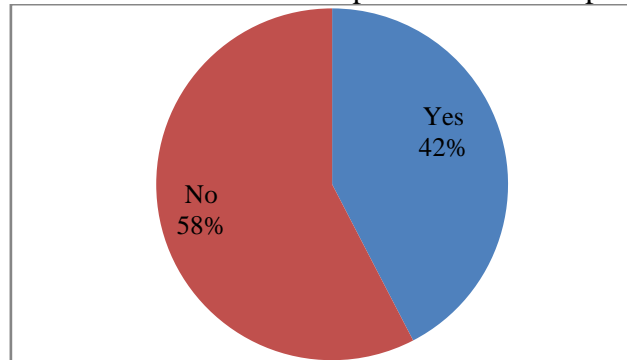


FIGURE 9: AWARENESS OF TRIBAL SUB PLAN

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. The National Fifth Five-Year Plan established the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and its equivalent, the Special Component Plan (SCP). The TSP's goals include poverty reduction, tribal cultural preservation, education, healthcare, and basic service supply.

REFERENCES

1. Chauhan, Abha (1970), *Tribe Women and Social Changes in India*, A.C. Brothers, Etawah.
2. Dasgupta N.K. (1964), *Problems in Tribal Education and the Sandals*, New Delhi, Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh. p. 31
3. Dasgupta N.K. (1964), *Problems in Tribal Education and the Sandals*, New Delhi, Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh. p. 31
4. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar P. 23.
5. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 24
6. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 25
7. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 26
8. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 29
9. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 31
10. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 33

(April 2024). AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN YADGIRI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,18(04) 199-211

ISSN: 1307-1637 UGC CARE GROUP II

Retrieved from <https://ijeponline.com/index.php/journal>

11. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 35
12. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 37
13. Tribal Development (Legislation and enforcement) Jose George S.S. Sreekumar p. 39
14. www.kar.nic.in .planning commission P. 24
15. www.kar.nic.in .planning commission p. 26