

Role of Government for the Upliftment of Tribal Communities

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Abstract: *The study aims to analyse the schemes and constitutional measures for the upliftment of tribal communities. Tribal people live in remote areas, deep valleys, Forests, and mountainous regions. They have distinct traditions, cultures, Customs, rituals, rights, and duties from those of mainstream Society. The tribe is also a community of Indian citizens, and its members have the same rights as the mainstream population. The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to promote social, economic, cultural, and political development. Therefore, the Constitution of India also accords equal importance to the upliftment of the tribal population as to that of the rest of the communities in society. To achieve the study goal, the researchers used various books, articles, and research papers.*

Keywords: Tribal, Constitutional Measures, Social, Cultural, and Political Development

1. Introduction

India is a country that reflects the diversity of human existence across cultures, languages, religions, races, and lifestyles. In this diverse country, the tribal population has always been an essential part, not because of their increasing share of the population, but because these tribal people reflect the rich indigenous colours of the country, along with an enigmatic culture, dialects, and economic pursuits across different ecological settings. They are considered significant and have been a focus since the inception of the country's constituent assembly, where they were among the topics discussed. A prominent leader, Mr. Jaipal Singh Munda, strongly advocated for the rights of tribes and emphasized the term 'Adivasi' in the 5th Schedule of the Constitution for them. (Phogat, 2021).

The government considers every citizen equal; the legal and administrative frameworks and policy development, in general, are also considered suitable for the Tribal. (Joshi, 2017).

The Government has undertaken various steps for the tribal people, and various voluntary organisations have also shown interest in this task. Various organisations such as Bharatiya Adam Janti Sevak Sangh, The Bhil Seva Mandal, The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, The Indian Red Cross Society, The Vishwa Hindu Parshad, The Ramkrishna, The Rastriya Swyam Sevak Sangam, etc. Carry on welfare activities among the tribal.

Objective of the Research Paper

To understand the Schemes and constitutional measures for the upliftment of tribal communities.

2. Methodology

The researcher selected the secondary data resource to explore schemes and constitutional Measures for the upliftment of tribal communities. In this study, the researchers conducted a literature review using various books, journal articles, and other sources.

The various provisions for the upliftment of the scheduled tribe in India are as follows:

- 1) Equality before the law (Article 14).
- 2) Special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes, like the scheduled tribe. (article 15(4)).
- 3) A violation of untouchability and its practises in any form is forbidden (Article 17).
- 4) To specify the castes and tribal communities deemed to be Schedule Tribes (Article 342).
- 5) The reservation in employment is made for the tribal (Article 16 (4), 320 (4), and 335).
- 6) Seats have been reserved for them in the Legislatures (in Lok Sabha and state Vidhan Sabhas) (Article 330, 332, and 334).
- 7) The tribals can own Property and enjoy it in any part of the country (Article 19 (5)).
- 8) A large amount of money can be taken from the Consolidated Fund of India to be spent on tribal welfare activities (Article 275)
- 9) The president of India to appoint a commissioner to look after the tribal welfare activities (Article 338)
- 10) The central government can give direction to the states in the formulation and execution of Tribal welfare plans, projects, and programmes (Article 339, (2)).
- 11) The centre is required to give a grant-in-aid to the State for approved schemes for tribal welfare (Article 275 (1)).
- 12) The state government to appoint a separate minister to look into the welfare of the tribals (Article 164).
- 13) The provisions that protect the economic and educational interests of the tribal (Article 46).
- 14) It instructs the administration to take special care to protect a tribe's interests in 'scheduled tracks' or 'areas' (Article 224).
- 15) The president of India is to declare, on the recommendation of the Governor, some groups or communities as "scheduled tribes". It also provides details on the basis on which new groups could be recommended as "scheduled tribes," Thereby Entitling them to all the constitutional benefits (Article 342).

- 16) Containment by law in the interest of any scheduled tribes of general rights of all the Citizens to move freely, settled in acquired property (Article 19 (5)).
- 17) Probation of traffic in human beings and forced labour (article 23).

Crimes and atrocities against scheduled tribes and their legal protections: In addition to the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955, and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Prevention of Atrocities Act of 1989 are two main legal frameworks that help prevent atrocities against scheduled tribes.

In accordance with the PCR Act, special legal aid was also extended to victims of untouchability and other crimes through special officers, who ensured effective Implementation of the Act and provided support for the social and economic rehabilitation of scheduled tribe victims. (Sharma, 2019).

Different schemes for the upliftment of scheduled tribes:

- 1) **Coaching and Allied Schemes:** These schemes began in the 4th plan to provide training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various competitive exams conducted by recruiting agencies such as UPSC, SPSC, PSUs, banking service recruitment boards, and similar organizations. Grants are provided to pre-examination training centres operated by state or UT governments, universities, or private institutes.
- 2) **Book bank scheme:** This also supports scheduled tribes by providing textbooks to students studying medical engineering degree courses.
- 3) **Schemes for Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas:** Various ashram schools have been established to improve literacy rates among Scheduled Tribe students. State governments are eligible to receive 100 percent of the central share of funding for constructing girls' and boys' ashram schools in tribal regions.
- 4) **Scholarship Programs:** The Ministry of Tribal Affairs offers various scholarship programs, including the Free Matrix Scholarship, Post-matric Scholarship, National Overseas Scholarship, Scholarship for Top-Class Education, and Rajeev Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe students.
- 5) **National Fellowship programs in higher education:** The Government of India offers scholarships and fellowships to Scheduled Tribe students pursuing higher education, including Ph.D. programs.
- 6) **Girls' and Boys' hostels for the Scheduled Tribes:** This scheme was also introduced in the 3rd plan to provide residential facilities for tribal girls and boys to pursue education.
- 7) **Vocational training in tribal areas:** This is an important step taken by the Government of India to provide vocational training for the Scheduled Tribes. This scheme is a central-sector initiative introduced in 1992-93. It aims to develop the skills of tribal youth to secure employment or self-employment opportunities.
- 8) **Tribal Research Institutes:** Found in several states, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, and Tripura.

Tribal cooperative marketing development federation of India: The tribal cooperative marketing development Federation of India (TRIFED) Was set up by the government of India in 1987, The main objective of this is to providing marketing assistance and a Numerative price to schedule tribe Communities for their minor forests produce and surplus agriculture produce and to be in them away from exploitative private traders and middle men. The Federation is a national-level cooperative Apex body functioning under the Multistate Cooperative Societies Act, 1984.

Central sector schemes include Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of scheduled tribes, Pradhan Mantri Jantiya Bikas Mission (PMJVM), Tribal Research Information, Education Communication and Events (TRI-ECE), Monitoring, Evaluation Survey, and Social Audit (MESSA), and Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs).

3. Conclusion

In end, we may say that the government of India has taken various constitutional measures and schemes for the upliftment of tribal peoples, In terms of Equality, Discrimination, Reservation, Employment, Seats in Legislature, Seats in panchayat election, Coaching, Scholarships For metric and Post-Matrix, National Fellowship for higher education, Ashram schools, Boys and girls hostels Facilities, and central sector schemes etc. For the upliftment of tribal people in society.

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