

Chapter 9.1

History of Administration of Tribal Areas

Tribals are relatively isolated and live at various stages of economic, technical and cultural development. The so called aborigines had been a subject of research in anthropology. These research has shown insightful about tribal lives and problems they are facing. Let see how the administration of tribal area has evolved in different phases.

Before Independence

British administrators were probably the first people who tried to administer tribal areas. But they had a vested interest while administering these tribal areas.

British administrators did everything to ensure that tribals remain isolated from rest of Indian masses because British realised the potentiality of Indian tribes as explosive force in any national movement. Hence according to this tribal area were isolated and area were declared as prohibited area. Thus the British rulers and Christian missionaries were the only people who had access to tribal area. The access of these area was given to contractors, moneylenders

to maximise revenue of British rulers.

Therefore many times contact between outsider and tribals resulting into violent reaction from tribals. Britishers also forced tribal people to increase agriculture production by using modern agricultural practices so that land revenue can be increased (peasantisation).

(A) Phase I [1782 - 1855]: Administrative power to local leaders, special exemption, special Admn.

① Rule of 1782 : [Special Administration].

↳ Revolt of paharis against Hindu zamindar cautioned Britishers. Hence in 1782 August Cleveland, administrator of area withdrew the Rajmahal Hill tract from jurisdiction of ordinary Courts (special Admn. for Rajmahal Hill).

↳ Hereditary leaders were called into session Court.

↳ By giving land grants to retired or disabled soldiers, military minded people were created around the Hill area as ring fence.

↳ Local leaders were granted Sanad and were assigned to report any tribal outbreaks.

② Regulation-I of 1796 :-

↳ This Regulation gave legal backing to above 1782 arrangement.

- ↳ Tribunal of Tribal chiefs created to administer tribal area tracts : called Hill Assembly.
- ↳ Turbulent and problematic paharis / malers were pacified by British government through creation of hill assembly and special tracts.
- ↳ These whole tract, came to known as 'Daman-e-koh'.

(3) Bengal Regulation 1833 :-

- ↳ with some time Regulation of 1796 was repealed by regulation of 1827 due to dwindling prestige of Hill Assembly.
- ↳ Bengal Regulation 1833 was result of Kol Mutiny 1830s.
- ↳ Entire Chotanagpur area came under special administration as non-regulation area.
- ↳ Use of traditional village functionaries in local administration [Wilkinson's rule].

But this experiment of Cleveland did not show desired success because of corruption and maladministration. In 1827, the Government was forced to withdraw the special administration policy and bring these area under partial jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of the land and providing for special exemption for tribals.

(B) Phase II [1855- 1919]: separate Admn. zone for tribals.

- ↳ After the Mahr/ Paharias pacified by British, other tribal groups started revolt under the yoke of exploitation by outsiders.
- ↳ Ho mutiny 1831, Khond uprising 1846 and famous Santhal revolt of 1855.
- ↳ These rebellion forced British to rethink and decide policy of segregation tribes into specific areas where their interest can be promoted.

① Regulation of 1855 and Indian Council Act 1861 :-

- ↳ These laws are result of Santhal Revolt 1855.
- ↳ formation of Santhal Paraganas as separate administrative zone.

② Scheduled district Act 1874 :-

- ↳ creation of special tracts and administrative system in tribal area.
- ↳ Scheduled tract declared by British admin.
- ↳ Power given to local government to make laws and regulation.

③ Government of India Act 1919 :-

- ↳ creation of Backward tract :- Tribal with the general population.
- ↳ creation of scheduled tract :- Tribal area (tribal concentrated area).

- ↳ Appointment of special officer to administer, to collect revenue, settlements and criminal, civil justice system.

C) Phase III [1935-1947].

① Government of India Act 1935: Simon Commission recommendations were incorporated in Govt. of India Act 1935.

- ↳ Tribal area divided into
 - Totally Excluded area
 - Partially Excluded area

(a) Totally Excluded area :-

- ↳ Directly administered by Governor
- ↳ Discussion in legislature need prior permission of governor.
- ↳ Expenditure non-votable.

(b) Partially Excluded area :-

- ↳ Governor seek advice of Com. (ministers)
- ↳ Provisions for Village administration.
- ↳ Votable expenditure.

Post Independence period. :-

After independence, nation witnessed a considerable awakening about welfare of tribals. This was reflected in various constitutional provisions.

- ↳ Main objective of Administration and policies was to provide protection and developmental activities for tribals.

- ↳ on the recommendation of Gopinath Bardoloi Committee Scheduled Area and Tribal area were created (Art 244).
- ↳ Constitution provided special safeguard for Loya initially which are continue till now.
- ↳ Later National Commission, Tribal Affairs ministry and Tribal Advisory Council formulated for better administration of tribal areas.
- ↳ formation of Panchayat Raj bodies in tribal area through PESA 1996 provisions.

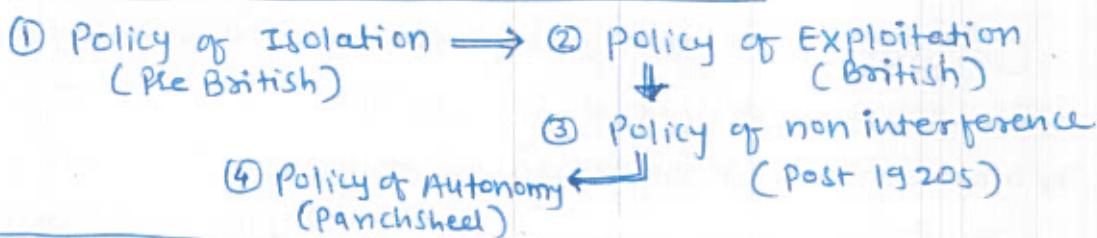
⇒ 5th Schedule Area. : Art 244(1)

- ↳ declared by Governor
- ↳ special legislative power to governor
- ↳ Tribal Advisory Council (TAC)
- ↳ PESA : Panchayat Extension in scheduled area.

⇒ 6th Schedule [Tribal area] : Art 244(2)

- ↳ Autonomy in administration of tribal area
 - by Autonomous district creation.
- ↳ More power to manage and administer local bodies (local area) : judiciary, legislative, Executive
- ↳ Special power to governor.

⇒ Tribal Administration phase wise :-



⇒ Evaluation of Administration :- Positive & Negative.
 ⇒ SOPN - Best Administration.

Approaches to tribal development & Models

India has the largest concentration of tribal population after Africa. Though a lot has been done for their social and economic betterment, yet a great deal remains to be done. Welfare involves all round development of tribals. Any programme for welfare and development of tribal need to consider their simple economy, Polity, religion, isolation and various stages of development.

Following are some of the approach used for tribal welfare and development :-

(A) Political Approach :-

(i) Pre-Independence :- Policy of isolation

Mainly with creation of totally excluded and partially excluded tribal areas.

↳ British motive was to maximise revenue and buffer area against foreign attack [North East India].

(ii) Post-Independence :- Constitutional safeguards, protection of tribals. Political approach involve reservation in polity.

↳ Politicisation of tribals, emergence of new tribal leaders.

(B) Administrative Approach :-

- ↳ This approach followed political process, creating vast administrative structure for tribal welfare and development.
- ↳ Governor, President given special power for administration.
- ↳ Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) in 5th schedule area state, Parliamentary Committee.
- ↳ Recognition of traditional administrative unit [PESA, 6th schedule area]

(C) Mainly Top down approach, hence less success.
Voluntary Agency Approach :-

Example :- Red Cross Society, Adivasi mandals, Bharatiya Adim jati Seva Sangha, Lok Biradari Prakalpa, AWARE, SEARCH, etc.

State government has started involving these agencies in tribal welfare scheme because of their advantage like - flexibility of work, tribal cultural sensitive approach, felt need approach, no corruption.

e.g. 100% grants for PVTG given to NGO.

They mainly focused by starting with School education, Health services, creation of infrastructure. Aim is to improve standard of living and social awareness about tribal rights.

① Religious Approach :-

- ↳ welfare and developmental measures were taken by various religious agencies.
e.g. Christian missionaries, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Local/Regional religious organisation.
- ↳ In this approach more focus is on assimilation of tribals into mainstream religious culture, breaking isolation, and connecting them to mainstream societies.
- ↳ Used by Britishers as well as Indian counterparts during colonial period.
- ↳ large scale conversions of tribal (religion) took place in Central and North East India.
- ↳ Many programme were accepted by tribals as these institute create trust among tribals for religion and also offers some incentive like health, education offered by Christian missionaries.
- ↳ These religious organisation help to understand tribal cultures and also promotes tribal languages at many cultures.
- ↳ Problems :- This has led to crisis of identity among tribals, disruption of tribal culture, and tribal solidarity [dispute between convert & non converts].

⑥ Anthropological Approach :-

- ↳ Anthropologists everywhere have been acknowledged as 'social doctors' specialising in tribals and their problems. Unfortunately our govt. could not, in initial stages utilised their specialised knowledge.
 - ↳ According to L.P. Vidyarthi, Development involves both material and non material factors. He has consistently emphasised that socio-cultural factors are an integral part of dynamics of growth/ development.
 - ↳ In Anthropology, there is no one approach but approaches.
 - ↳ Anthropologist focus is more on offering multiple solutions instead of just one solution.
 - ↳ Anthropological approach not only consider socio-cultural view but also psychological perspective.
- ⇒ L. P. Vidyarthi is of view that tribal welfare programme should considered following features of tribals :-
- (i) Ecological system (iii) Religious practices
 - (ii) Traditional economy (iv) Recent influences.
- ⇒ Considering these factor he has classified Indian tribes into 6 types and hence each has to treat differently while formulating and implementing

tribal welfare programme:-

- (a) Forest Hunting gathering type
- (b) Primitive Hill cultivation type
- (c) plain Agriculture type
- (d) Artisan type
- (e) Pastoral and cattle breeder
- (f) Urban-Industrial worker.

↳ L.P. Vidyarthi also advocated Tribal Subplan strategy, Area Based approach.

⇒ B.K. Roy Burman presented following strategies:

- ↳ Any policy for tribal development should consider
 - (i) Scope of Tribal developmental activities
 - (ii) Integration of this plan in National developmental plan.
 - (iii) Role of govt., voluntary agencies and tribal institutions should clearly mentioned.
- ↳ These plans / programmes are expected to concerned:
 - (i) Satisfaction of minimum need of tribals
 - (ii) Control and management of productive resources
 - (iii) Employment optimisation
 - (iv) participation of tribals in planning & implementation
 - (v) sociocultural and political aspect of National integration.

⇒ Anthropologist have suggested :-

- ① Understand tribal culture, their social, political and economic organisations.
- ② Identify problems they are facing.
- ③ Identify why they resist to developmental schemes. [e.g. Man-Nature-spirit complex]
- ④ Identify integrative forces
- ⑤ Cautious formulation of welfare plans taking accounts of tribal needs.
e.g. • Immunization drive
• Mid-day-meal scheme
• Contraceptive method for family planning
- ⑥ Use of Applied and Action Anthropology approaches while designing and implementing welfare policy.

Which is Best Approach : Needed Approach

- ① Integrative Approach :- Panchsheel Approach
 - ↳ All the above 5 approaches should work in harmony
 - ↳ This will be middle path of isolationist and assimilation.
 - ↳ Anthropologists should allowed to work as experts because welfare activities looked upon by suspicion by tribals.
 - ↳ Govt. also realised utility of an integrated approach.

② Area Development Approach :-

- ↳ Developmental programme on area basis
- ↳ Area of major tribal concentration as well as tribal pockets.
- ↳ Micro-Area, Meso Area, Macro-Area, Tribal Pockets.
e.g. Tribal subplan, Aspirational district model, ITDA, etc.

③ Single line Administration :-

- ↳ Single line of executive, one administrator for example area development Commissioner, for area should be held responsible for whole development work of region.
- ↳ This will avoid overlapping of functions, hence one point for all activities.
e.g. single window clearance system.
- ↳ Better accountability.
- ↳ take help of Anthropologist as co-administrator.

④ Separate Tribal Development programmes:-

- ↳ Concept of welfare should be replaced by development.
- ↳ These special programmes can address tribal specific problems like land alienation, indebtedness, unemployment. e.g. Vanbandhu kalyan Vandhan scheme

Overall Approach should be :-

- ↳ Considering sociocultural perspective of tribal
- ↳ Participation of tribals in programme, Bottom up approach in planning.
- ↳ Use of Anthropological knowledge in programme
- ↳ Area based with single line of command
- ↳ Policy of Integration should be followed
- ↳ Training and Strengthening local administrative Bodies.

Theories to Approaches

→ For tribal development
After Independence

① Isolationist Approach :-

- ↳ This approach was proposed by V. Elwin through his National Park theory. This approach was aimed at keeping tribal people away from mainstream society. This isolation will ensure the preservation of their culture and customs. Also exploitation due to outsider contacts can be avoided. He proposed it for tribal groups like Baigas, Gonds, ... etc.

Criticism :- Attacked by nationalist leaders, social workers from various area.

- ↳ Thakkar Bappa criticised this approach. According to him anthropologist want to use tribals as

Study specimens by keeping isolated [i.e. Academic interest of Anthropologist].

- ↳ Many proposed that they (tribals) are equal citizens of free India and hence deserved share in fruits of development.
- ↳ This become setback to anthropology as a discipline in tribal development.

② Assimilationist Approach

- ↳ Nationalist leaders, social reformers, Christian missionaries, eminent scholars like Ghurye, proposed this model.
- ↳ According to them they (tribals) are equal citizens and hence need to assimilate for rapid development.
- ↳ Ghurye considered tribals as 'Backward Hindus'.
- ↳ However this failed, as it broke the tribal tradition, created inferiority among tribal people, deprived tribals of their standards and values. Hence loss of their art, craft, music (culture).
- ↳ Criticised by Anthropologist as this will be against their (tribals) will and sometime forced assimilation can take place.

- ↳ Criticism also considered that this assimilation may be lead to forced conversion (religious)
- ↳ Jawaharlal Nehru Recommended that efforts should be taken to preserve best and change of faulty and derogatory practices.

(3) Integration Approach :-

- ↳ L.P. Vidyarthi recommended integration of tribals in regional and national setting
- ↳ V. Elwin , after criticism of his initial isolation approach , advocated integrated approach
- ↳ This is 'middle path' of isolationist and assimilationist .
- ↳ According to this view tribal people should decide their own pace of development.
- ↳ Notion of unity in diversity should be base of Indian culture for purpose of national setting.
- ↳ most of the anthropologist have advocated this approach . Hence various doubts regarding anthro. View towards tribal development got clarified , which were raised due to Isolationist-Assimilationist debate .
- ↳ Panchsheel approach is based on Integration approach
- ↳ Current Admin. & legislative policies are also following this integrationist approach.

Tribal Panchsheel

→ 'philosophy for NEFA'
Book by V. Elwin.

Historically tribals received varying treatment - total isolation, total assimilation during British period. After Independence, Policy of Integration found most suitable. Two extreme views of total Assimilation and total isolation : Rejected by Jawaharlal Nehru.

- ↳ Jawaharlal Nehru had keenly appreciated tribal culture. He was deeply motivated by their democratic ethos, culture, valuesystem.
- ↳ J. L. Nehru's approach aims:-
 - (i) Develop understanding between tribal and national goals.
 - (ii) which create sense of devotion and loyalty among tribals.
 - (iii) Regulated entry of outsiders.
 - (iv) Looked for gradual change to be worked out by tribals.
- ↳ J. L. Nehru mentioned 5 fundamental principles for tribal development [Panchsheel]
 - ① Tribal people should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them.

- ↳ many areas of tribal policies are based on top-down approach and tribal peoples views are not being taken into account.
- ↳ we should use above principle in development programme formulation and implementation.

② Tribal Rights in land and forest should be protected :

- ↳ development induced displacement, various mining projects and dams are encroaching upon forest land and land rights of tribals.
e.g. Dongaria Khond opposition to vedanta mining

③ Some technical person from outside be needed begining , But we should avoid too much outsiders into tribal territories.

- ↳ Nontribals are generally insensitive towards cultural practices and tribal needs while administering tribal area.
- ↳ Outsiders are also one of the reason for conflict between tribals and mainstream society
- ↳ use this approach in health services acceptance , educational services . e.g. Gotra Bandhu (Kerala)

④ We should not over administer these areas overload multiple schemes . we should work through their own social and cultural institutions

and not privately.

↳ To avoid tribal revolt against government scheme we need to understand their culture, value system and ethos.

⑤ We should judge result not in statistics like amount of money we spent, but by quality of human character that evolved.

↳ outcome oriented targets are needed.

e.g. literacy rate, no. of anemic women, employment rate....etc.

Criticism :-

- (i) Degree of imposition of culture, Administration, overadministration are vague terms.
- (ii) Isolation of culture not possible in today's fast changing society.
- (iii) Can not succeed protecting communal life of tribals when system of production leading towards Individualistic and mechanical form.
- (iv) These were only guidelines and not compulsory (not punitive action)
- (v) Not followed in spirit by officials.
- (vi) Not updated even after more than 60 years.

What is needed :-

- ↳ process of development by understanding tribal problems.
- ↳ Ensure polity, economic, religious, social well being of tribals
- ↳ Integration of tribal people with mainstream society.

Q. Relevance of Panchsheel in contemporary time ?

Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

The Government of India lists certain communities as Scheduled Tribe through the power of Article 342 of Constitution. This list of S.T. is state specific. However not all tribes are at same level of development. Some S.T. communities are at much lower level of development than others. It was also observed that in getting benefits provided for S.T. through government programme some forward communities are assertive and are at better position in demanding such benefits. As a result marginalised [poor among poor] ST. were left out of process of development.

In order to ensure the development of these marginalised STs, certain groups were identified for first time in 1975 as PTG [Primitive Tribal Groups]. Dhebar Committee (1960) stated that some poorest tribals need specific attention. Later this term PTG became PVTG [particularly vulnerable Tribal Group].

Criteria fixed for identification of PTG

- (1) Pre-Agricultural level of technology.
- (2) Very low level of literacy.
- (3) Decline or stagnant population.

Along with these criteria other S.T. criteria also need to fulfil like backwardness, shyness, etc.

Distribution :-

- ↳ Based on above criteria, 75 tribal communities were identified as PTGs spread over 17 states and one UT.
- ↳ Example :-
 - West Bengal : Toto, Birhor
 - Bihar : ASUR, Korwa
 - Odisha : Dongaria Khond, Sauria Pahariya
 - Andhra Pradesh : chenchu, Porja , Thoti
 - Maharashtra : katkari ,maria Gond.
 - Andaman & Nicobar : Jarawas , Onge ,sentineles,etc.
- ↳ State government identify the PTG and submit the proposal to central government. ministry of Tribal affairs examine these proposals. and then grant status of PTG by central government.
- ↳ Government of India has requested the state governments with PTGs to conduct survey to ascertain socio-economic status of PTG . These survey shows that no separate targets are set for PTG in many states, there are no statistics available to ascertain how many PTG are actually benefitting from the Govt. Programmes.
- ↳ Though efforts are done to improve condition of PTG but no state has demanded removal

of any PTG from list. because these state lack actual data of benefits from government to the PTG.

↳ This highlighted lackadaisical attitude of ministries and various states towards the development of PTG and their commitment to bring them on par with other ST population of the country.

Problems of PTGs :-

- ① Land alienation
- ② Health :- Anaemia, Hepatitis B , Hemolytic disease, Diseases due to outsiders contact - Jarawa.
- ③ Education :- Low literacy (below 10% in some tribes)
- ④ Livelihood :- Lack of skill and resources.
- ⑤ Erosion of culture and traditional knowledge.

Funding For PTGs development :-

- ↳ In 1998-99, special Central Assistance Scheme with 100% funding to state government and NGOs.
- ↳ This scheme for PTG provides funds only for the PTGs and not other ST.
- ↳ Ministry of Tribal Affairs reviews the programmes.
- ↳ Certain state like Odisha, MP, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have established special agencies at micro level for their development.

↳ Administrators :- Many times Project administrator of ITDP look after PTG as additional duties along with handling other STs in that area. Hence special officer with dedicated knowledge and sensitivity towards PTG issues should be appointed.

↳ These tribals living in isolated and hilly areas are not aware about legal rights like Atrocities Act 1989, FRA 2006, ...etc. Hence need special awareness amongst these group to avail protective benefits.

Implementation of Developmental programmes

- ⇒ Special Assistance to ITDP, Tribal Research Centre and NGOs for PTG welfare.
- ⇒ Central sector scheme for PTG more flexible scheme.

① ITDP Programmes :-

- ↳ Training programme ↳ Watershed Approach
- ↳ Health care programme ↳ Promotion of SHG
- ↳ Village resource development ↳ Education .

② TRIs : Tribal Research Institutes :-

- ↳ e.g. MAA BADI Programme : children of age group 5-10 year are provided with mid day meal free uniforms, education and are motivated to adopt health and sanitation .

③ NGOs :-

- ↳ Training Programme ↳ Legal Aid Camp.
- ↳ Establishing SHG ↳ Education
- ↳ Health Programme ↳ Agro demonstration farming.

↳ These programmes will be monitored by Ministry of tribal affairs.

④ Health programme :-

- (i) mobile dispensaries have been sanctioned.
- (ii) Healthcare facilities in Hilly areas.
- (iii) ICMR implementing various Health Projects.

- Control of Hepatitis B among Aandaman and Nicobar PTGs.
- Hemolytic disorders among sundargarh district.
- Cholera and Intestinal parasitism among odisha PTGs
- Nutritional Anaemia among PTG across India.

⑤ Educational programme :-

- ↳ literacy : According to 1991 census, overall ST literacy - 29% and PTGs literacy below 10%
- ↳ Residential Schools : Ekalavya model school
- ↳ Central sector scheme for educational complex in low literacy area.
- ↳ Awareness generation provides facility at doorstep.

Evaluation of PTG developmental schemes:

- ① NO specific inclusion of items and activities which are crucial for their survival, protection and development.
- ② Delay in funding
- ③ Inadequate monitoring and implementation
- ④ Lack political will, corruption in schemes.
- ⑤ No PTG has been delisted so far - even though change in socio-economic development.
- ⑥ No specific action plan in their primitive habitat.
- ⑦ Poverty of data: about PTG, Programme implementation, condition of progress of PTGs.
- ⑧ Provisions for legal and administrative setup specially for PTGs is lacking.
- ⑨ Awareness about their rights and Schemes also lacking in PTGs.
- ⑩ Cultural and traditional knowledge erosion.

=> **Problem of Identification** :- [Anthro. Survey of India study].

- ↳ Some tribes are identified in more than one state hence repetition happens.
- ↳ e.g. • Birhor recognised in 4 states: WB, Bihar, Jharkhand
 - 10 other tribes identified in 2 states
- ↳ Hence, effective number should be 63 PTGs instead of 75.

- ↳ The Survey of Anthropology Survey of India also shown that no Baseline survey have been done/conducted for 75 PTGs.
- ↳ This overlapping of many PTG in more than one state led to implementation problem for developmental schemes.
- ↳ The Survey of Anthropological Survey of India observed variation in states towards administrative and developmental approach towards PTGs.
 e.g. odisha : exclusive microprojects for PTGs but in Gujarat no such project found.

⇒ Unequal Distribution of PTGs :-

- ↳ PTGs benefits only few blocks of district, while same group is deprived in other block.
- ↳ This is because microproject benefit to limited area only.
 e.g. Lanja Saora :- they are recognised as PTG in 2 blocks of odisha under microproject while rest of Lanja Saora are treated as S.T.

⇒ Variation in population of PTGs :-

- ↳ Smallest population size : Sentenels → 40-50 Persons.
- ↳ Largest population :- Sahariya → 4 lakh (Rajasthan)
 Hence, benefits are utilised by large population PTGs.

Solution to PTGs Problems :-

- (a) Identification :- Need scientific criteria, based on survey.
- (b) maintain database of PTG and phasing out some PTGs which are relatively developed.
- (c) sensitisation of officials, Timely and sufficient funding for PTG schemes
- (d) Focus on Health and educational status.
- (e) Rehabilitation of PTGs , preservation of culture and traditions.
- (f) Micro level planning , Involvement of Anthropologist , NGO & civil society participation to solve PTGs problems .

Role of NGO in Tribal Development

India has an old tradition of selfless social work and voluntary social organisation are not new phenomenon. Since ancient times Rishis and Saints. has been doing voluntary work in tribal development in form of healing therapy and Ashram school. This tradition is has continued by modern NGO like Ramkrishna Mission, Red Cross Society,...etc.

NGO actions are form of organising activities supporting ,strengthening and developing government programme as well as non governmental programme for welfare of tribal societies.

Advantages of NGO over government agencies:

- (i) More sincerely devoted to task of reducing sufferings of poor.(tribals).
- (ii) They can have better rapport with tribals than govt. officials. Hence better acceptance of programmes.
- (iii) Greater flexibility , hence more quick, easy working.
- (iv) Their actions are more economic than govt.
- (v) They can motivate more public participation.

History of voluntary action towards tribals:

- (A) Rishi, Sanyasis and saints :- 1000s of year
 Practice of upliftment of tribals continue. Tribals still remember the contribution of various Rishi, Saints with great affection. Many folksongs and folktales talk about them.
 ↳ Dhebar Commission say that Rishi, sanyasi gave medicine, carried peace and love with them.
- (B) Christian missionaries as agency of welfare :-
 ↳ These were the pioneer of tribal developmental programme in India. [mainly Chotanagpur and North East India].
 ↳ Missionaries set example of high spirit and social work.
 ↳ These missionaries were pioneer in education, Health, Hospitals, orphanages institution established.
 ↳ They started Co-operative societies for credit services. in Chotanagpur region (Moneylender exploitation decreased)
 ↳ Started providing modern Agricultural training to tribals.

Issues :-

- (i) Proselytizing activities :- Conversion of tribals
- (ii) Dhebar commission found that :-
 ↳ missionaries teaching has been affecting

Social life of tribals like breakup of families.

- ↳ split into Christian and non Christian hamlets and conflict among them (village divided - Khasi)
- ↳ Some missionaries have been completely negative and destructive attitude.

However, despite weakness, Christianity has been a powerful agency of tribal welfare in India.

It is a pleasure to see some of their schools hospitals and training centres being run in isolated and hostile areas (tribal area). It is a tribute to their devotion and self sacrifice in the remotest hills and forest.

⑤ A.V. Thakkar Bappa :-

- ↳ Created old tradition of social service.
- ↳ Established Bhil Seva Mandal in 1870 (Gujarat).
- ↳ Before independence setup 20 institutes
- ↳ Due to magic of his personality, create, attract and hold workers.

⑥ Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, 1950 :-

- ↳ Along with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Thakkar Bappa started Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha.
- ↳ Aim of sangh is development of tribals socially economically, culturally, educationally to enable them to take their legitimate place in national life as equal citizens.

E) Other Important Agencies :-

- (i) Ramkrishna mission , Tata Institute of Social Science.
- (ii) Servant of India Society , SEWA (Ahmedabad)
- (iii) Gandhi Smarak Nidhi , Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandir.
- (iv) Lok Bijadani Prakalpa (Maharashtra).
- (v) SEARCH Foundation (Maharashtra)
- (vi) Samatha , Andhra Pradesh
- (vii) AWARE , SEVADHAM (Pune) , ...etc.

NGO Work-Areas

- Survey , data collection of tribals
- Awareness creating agency in tribal area
- Audit of government programme (social audit)
- Feedback and participation in policy formulation
- NGO can promote social movement [Niyamgiri Sarakshan Samiti].
- It can act as training agency, capacity building.
- It can act as service delivery agency like in health, education, legal aid (Samatha NGO)
- It can help to set up income generating activities.
- Can help in marketing tribal product
- It can help during Rehabilitation & Resettlement.
- NGO can act as pressure group .

NGO Role in welfare and Developmental Activities

- ① Dhebar Commission (1961) opined that people participation is essential for success of any welfare programme and voluntary agencies can help to improve people participation.
- ② Sivaraman Committee report on role of NGO opined that role of NGO for implementation of programme is vital one, specially in rural area.
- ③ NGO are better aware of local needs, Hence programme like TRYSEM need NGO participation for better implementation.

NGO need in areas (underserved area):-

- (i) land record modernization (tribal land) so better FRA 2006 & + land alienation.
- (ii) Bonded labour control measures
- (iii) Deaddiction programme — Sanskar Kendras
- (iv) For PTG development (PVTGs)
- (v) Awareness about developmental activities and exploitation from money lenders.
- (vi) Cottage industries , SHG strengthening , etc.

Government support to NGO :-

- (a) setting up of CAPART (Council for Advancement of people's Action and Rural Technology).
- (b) Financial Grants to NGO to implement govt. Scheme e.g. 100% central sector assistance for PVT4 welfare programme.
- (c) CSR Initiative.

Evaluation and new trends :-

- ① Duplication of efforts for some work ^{NGO} _{govt.}.
- ② Uneven distribution :- It has been observed that many NGOs concentrated in already developed area. They worked in area where more media attention is present [e.g. Niyamgiri]
- ③ Sometime this led to overexploitation of resources
- ④ Many NGOs existed on paper only [Recent govt. finding].
- ⑤ Many NGOs not considering tribal needs, tribal culture, ethos,...etc.
- ⑥ They more focuses on monetary achievement rather than ground level physical performance.

- ⑦ IB report finding : support of some NGO to anti-developmental [Anti-National] activities using foreign funding & resources.
- ⑧ Some NGO are working for some Industrial houses. [Company's motive behind NGO action and not selfless service.]
- ⑨ They are concentrated in limited activities like health and education mostly.
- ⑩ ~~The~~ Some NGO are also linked with Naxal activities according to some reports (security agency reports).
- ⑪ Some NGO are found to be involved in religious conversion activities.
- ⑫ Some places negative impact on tribal society
~~e.g.~~ Khasi village divide : Christian & non Christian.

Conclusion :-

Though there are many criticism for NGOs, they are serving as one of the alternative service provider in many remote tribal areas. However NGO should not be considered as a substitute for govt. efforts. They should be considered as supplementary & complementary mechanism for govt. effort towards tribal development.

