

## **An Assessment of Impact in Social Development under Tribal Sub-Plans in Himachal Pradesh**

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**Abstract** - India has the largest population in the world numbering about 104.3 millions in Censuses 2011. The successive five year plans have drawn attention to the problem of intra-regional and inter-regional imbalances and the realization of the growth potentials in the tribal areas should be taken up on priority basis. The present paper deals with impact of tribal Sub Plans on social indicators of development. The present paper is devoted to evaluate the growth of social indicators in tribal areas at four points of time i.e. 1980-81, 1990-91, 2000-01 and 2010-11. In this research paper, some important components of social development are being considered for the impact assessment. The research paper has been deals with educational development, medical and health facilities, water supply and growth of resources allocation to Tribal Sub Plans has been discussed.

**Keyword-Tribal, Sub-plan, Social Development**

**Introduction:-** Concept of tribals in tribal areas, demographic features, tribal development and social change, socio-economic profile of tribal areas in India with special reference to Himachal Pradesh have been emphasised. India has the largest tribal population in the world, numbering about 68.34 millions, 84.3 million and 104.3 million in 1991, 2001 and 2011 census respectively. There are about 427 tribes, sub-divided into different groups. They speak over 105 languages and 225 subsidiary languages. They are scattered along the length and breadth of India from the Himalayas to the Indian ocean and from the Arabian sea to the Eastern Frontiers. The concept of tribal development implies the upliftment of the tribal communities. Tribal development may be viewed as :a) A movement emphasizing upon building up organisational structure; b) A programme emphasizing on activities; c) A method emphasizing in certain achievable ends; d) A process emphasizing upon what happens to people not only economically and socially but also psychologically; e) Institutionalisation of

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newly discovered skills and procedures leading to social change without completely breaking away from the past. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the introduction of the 'Sub-Plan' Policy for total and integrated development of different tribal areas was done. The programmes are:

1. Economic
2. Educational
3. Health and Sanitation
4. Communication and housing
5. Socio-Cultural and
6. Political

**Objectives:-**To study the growth of social sector development in tribal areas Himachal Pradesh and find the backward region on the basis of social development.

**Methodology :** Present paper is based on secondary study and simple growth is find out to get growth in social sector development.

Education is the most crucial factor not only to equip the new generation with skills so essential for earning livelihood but also to create among them an awareness to social and environment realities, inculcates in them scientific temper independence of mind and spirit which are of paramount importance for them to become responsible citizen. Education is the main role instrument for developing human ability. Education brings number of changes in attitude to works, family size, traditions etc. It also affects the process of capital formulation through its effect on consumption preference and expenditure on social infrastructure, which helps an economy in achieving rapid economic development and technological progress.

**Table1.1**

**Growth of Educational Institutions in Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh**

S.No.	Institutions	1980-81	2010-11	Percentage change
1.	Primary School	557	583	4.6
2.	Middle School	59	107	81.35
3.	Senior Secondary	6	64	966
4.	Degree College	0	4	0
5.	Educational Institution per lakh of population	507	2898	471
6.	Number of teacher per 000 Sq. Km.	366	728	98.90
7.	Number of teacher per lakh of population	5577	10007	79.4

In table 1.1 the number of educational institutions in primary, secondary and degree colleges has increased considerably from 1980-81 to 2010-11. The number of educational institutions

per lakh of population has increased from 507 in 1980-81 to 2898 in 2010-11. The number of teachers in relation to area has increased from 366 to 728 in 1980-81 to 2010-11 and in relation to population it has increased from 5577 to 10007 in the same period. Such an increase in educational institutions is due to abundant funding through TSP for the development of Tribal Areas by opening new primary, middle, secondary schools and degree colleges, teachers trainings and additional regular teachers and constructions of buildings for ongoing projects. However, due to unfavourable topography and geo climatic conditions effective educational infrastructure facilities are needed. Government is committed to provide education for all. So the government has introduced the various programmes such as to encourage the enrolment, reduced the dropout rate and enhance the retention rate of the children also various scholarships and other incentives.

**Table 1.2**

**Region-wise growth of educational institutions per lakh of Tribal Population in Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh**

S.No.	Regions	1980-81	2010-11	Percentage Change
1.	Kinnaur	353	345	-2.2
2.	Lahaul	685	797	16.35
3.	Spiti	676	907	34.1
4.	Pangi	432	411	-4.86
5.	Bharmour	655	438	-33.12
	Total	560.2	579.6	3.5

Table 1.2 reveals that Lahaul region is recording the highest number (685) and Kinnaur is recorded the lowest (353) of educational institutions per lakh of population in 1980-81 and in 2010-11 Spiti has recorded the highest number 907 and Kinnaur again the lowest number 345 of educational institutions per lakh of population. And overall change is estimated to be 3.46 per cent in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. The main reason of negative growth of educational institutions in Kinnaur from 1980-81 to 2010-11 was the population of Kinnaur region was very high. Due to huge population it was not possible to increase educational institutions accordingly. And in Spiti population is low and this population is able to take advantages of increased educational institutions.

**Table1.3****Growth of Literacy Rate in Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh**

	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>Percentage change</b>
Male	53.19	85.50	60.74
Female	31.46	67.41	53.33
Total	42.48	77.10	81.49

In table 1.3 literacy rate increased from 42.48 per cent to 77.10 per cent in 1980-81 to 2010-11. The male literacy increased from 53.19 per cent to 85.50 percent in 1980-81 to 2010-11 and female literacy rate increased from 31.46 to 67.41 per cent in the same period. The female literacy is showing more than two-fold increases in the literacy of females. This has become possible with the help of well-directed public intervention in support of social opportunities, active agency of women, and social co-operation. Such an increase in literacy rate is due to government provides various facilities to students in the form of providing free text books, IRDP scholarships, drinking water facilities, additional regular teachers and constructions of building for ongoing projects.

The health and family welfare occupy an important role in the welfare state, rather it is primary duty of the government to provide adequate medical and health services. To provide better health services to the people, the government is strengthening the health sector. Facility of health services both in quantity and quality terms is reflected one of the objectives under social sector development plans in both states.

**Table 1.4****Growth of Health Institutions in Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>Growth rate</b>
1.	Hospitals, PHCs, CHCs, Rural Hospitals and dispensaries.	35	64	82.85
2.	Hospital Beds (Allopathic and Ayurvedic)	480	533	11.04
3.	Number of beds per 000 sq. km.	90	139.43	54.88
4.	Number of beds per lakh of population	1429.6	1712.13	19.80
5.	Medical institutions per lakh of population	73	640.66	777.5
	Total	2107	3088	46.55

In Himachal Pradesh during 1980-81 there were 35 Civil Hospitals, Dispensaries and PHCs / CHCs which increased to 64 in 2010-11. Availability of medical facilities in relation to population also increased significantly. There were 73 medical institutions per lakh of population in 1980-81. This figure has increased to 640.66 in 2010-11. The availability of indoor facilities in medical institution is very important and among such indoor facilities patient beds are the most important. The number of hospital beds per lakh of population are also increased from 1429.6 in the year 1980-81 to 1712.13 in 2010-11. The main reason of such an increase in medical facilities is increasing role of the government. The state government's decision in policy and programme to redesign and modernise district and regional hospitals in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh.

**Table 1.5**

**Region-wise growth of medical institutions in Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh**

S.No.	Regions	Medical Institutions per000 sq. Km			Medical Institutions per lakh of population		
		1980-81	2010-11	Percentage change	1980-81	2010-11	Percentage change
1.	Kinnaur	7.34	13.43	82.97	78.92	450	470.19
2.	Lahaul	2.88	12.48	333.3	82.80	408.22	392.9
3.	Spiti	1.18	3.82	91.66	86.85	232.8	168.04
4.	Pangi	4.99	20.06	302.00	65.27	169.5	159.69
5.	Bharmour	8.88	22.5	153.3	53.43	104.83	96.20
	Total	25.27	72.29	186	367	1363	271

Water verily is life. During the Sixth Plan, a massive programme for providing drinking water facility to rural areas was undertaken under the MNP and 89 per cent of the villages in Tribal Area ( as per 1991 census) have been provided with safe drinking water facilities. For providing sewerage in ReckongPeo, Kaza, Tabo, KeylongUdipur and Bharmour town sufficient fund provision has been made. In order to provide civil amenities at the ITDP headquarters and the same time retaining their rural character, ReckongPeo, Kaza, Tabo, Keylong, Killar, Udipur and Bharmour have been declare as Special Areas under section 66 of the Himachal Pradesh Town and Country Planning Act, 1977. The Special Area Development Authorities have been constituted for administrating the same with numerous functions like planning, development, civic administration, etc. funds proposed under the

scheme are to be spent on civic amenities such as metalling of roads, improvement of sewerage, street lights, parks and beautification of pounds and other developmental activities.

**Table 1.6**

**Growth of Water Supply in Tribal Areas of Himachal Pradesh**

S.No.	Items	1980-81	2010-11	Percentage change
1.	Piped water supply per 000 sq. Km	28.3	131.8	365.08
2.	Piped water supply per lakh of population	449.52	381.8	-15.04

The table 1.6 shows growth of water supply in tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh. In tribal area water supply related to area was 28.3 in 1980-81 which rose to 131.8 in 2010-11 and showing positive trends in growth rate that is 365.08. Water supply per lakh of population shows declining trends in tribal area from 1980-81 to 2010-11 and negative growth (i.e. -15.04 per cent). Due to availability of natural resources of water (Kulls and Bouries) the piped water scheme of the government is not prominently visible in tribal areas but it does not mean that there is scarcity of drinking water in these areas.

**Table 1.7**

**Growth of Resource Allocation to TSP under Different Plans**

S.No.	Heads of development	TSP 1985-90	TSP 2012-17	Percentage change in TSP resource allocation
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	2026	14307	606.16
2.	Rural Development	891	5426	508.9
3.	Irrigation and Flood	688	11259	1536.4
4.	Power and Energy	2480	851	-65.68
5.	Industry and Minerals	195	822	321.5
6.	Transport	3007	31894	960.65
7.	Science Services and Research	11	2	-81.81
8.	Economic Services	12	1357	11208
9.	Social and Community	2179	41381	1799

	Services			
10.	General Services	550	17261	3038
	Total	12039	126000	946.5

In table 1.7 resource allocation has been increasing 1985-90 to 2012-17 in all the socio-economic heads of development. Only science and research and power and energy show the declining trends. In the resource allocation the highest priority has been given to social and community services (3219.91 per cent) followed by transport (1425 per cent), general services (1902 per cent), agriculture and allied activities (910.11 per cent), irrigation and flood (1950 per cent), rural development (1420 per cent), economic services (7558 per cent) and industry and mineral (633.84 per cent). Science and research and power and energy has been showing declining trends and percentage change is 909.09 per cent and 781.45 per cent respectively.

Finally, it can be ascertained from the above analysis of social development in the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh that physical increase in educational and health facilities have been adequate and even the rate of increase during the study period remained satisfactory. Nevertheless, due to un-conducive physiographic conditions of tribal areas effective and efficient network of educational and medical facilities are sine qua non for social development.

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