

Role of Government in Civilizing the Status of the Tribal Belt With

Reference To MP

Dr. Satendra Singh*

Bhuvanesh Kumar Sharma**

Dr. SwarnaParmar***

Abstract

Over 1.4 bn population of India, scheduled tribe (ST) account of 8.6% of total population and Madhya Pradesh alone having a stake of 15% in schedule tribe population, It step by step accumulated consistently with census 2001 to 2011. Since social group folks are at totally different social, political, economic and ecological levels, their issues additionally dissent in degree from one another. Despite these distinctions, some common issues of social group peoples are like economic condition and exploitation, economic and technological stupidity, socio-cultural handicap etc. but with the implementation of 5 year plans government claiming that their state of affairs improved. This study based on the schedule tribe population in Madhya Pradesh. The purpose of this research paper is to study the role of the state in up the quality of that community; it additionally compares social group folks with alternative communities in their demographic, socio-cultural and accomplishment aspects. This paper additionally establishes the link between the varied schemes launched by government and their effects on the lifetime of social group community. This study is exploratory in nature so hypothesis will be formulated to establish the relationship between various policies and plans implemented by government and tribal community's welfare. For the accomplishment of objectives a secondary data will be collected from the year 2001 to 2011 from government website. The results reveals that there is no significant effect of government policies and program on the welfare of the tribal community therefore significant steps must be taken to boost the welfare of the community.

Keywords: Schedule tribe in MP, Five-year plans, Budget planned and actual, demographic and aspects of tribal belt in MP

*Assistant Professor, SOS Political Sciences and Public administration, Jiwaji University, Gwalior

**Research Scholar, SOS in Management Jiwaji University, Gwalior

***Assistant Professor, School of Studies in Management, Jiwaji University, Gwalior

Introduction

Scheduled tribes are varied in their socioeconomic development; some of them are in a transitional phase while others are adhering to the old lifestyle. This shows an uneven distribution of wealth among tribes only a few of them benefited by the policies and programs meant for their development. According to The Census of 1971 recorded 36,408,514 Scheduled Tribes population in India which increased to 104,545,716 in 2011 Census. The growth of Scheduled Tribes population in this period is 187.1 percent. Majority of Scheduled Tribes population are residing in rural areas of the country. The percentage of rural scheduled tribe's population was 96.48 in 1971 which decreased to 90 percent in 2011. Very small percentage (3.52%) of scheduled tribe's population was residing in urban areas in 1971 which has improved to 10 percent in 2011. This shows that tribal's are migrating to urban areas in search of employment. In comparison, a population of 4,940,258 belonged to various Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh which was 13.57 percent of all India tribal's population of 1971. The Scheduled Tribes population has reached 15,316,784 in 2011 registering a growth of 210 percent in the four decades. The Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas was 98 percent in 1971 which has reduced to 93 percent in 2011 but the Scheduled Tribes population in urban areas has registered almost ten times increase between 1971 and 2011. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Bihar have the highest population of schedule tribe Gujarat and Rajasthan have 3 million each, Maharashtra having nearly 8% of the scheduled tribe, followed by Assam, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh, Jammu, and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana have very less population of scheduled tribes. According to L. P. Vidhyarthi (1974) scheduled tribes classified into four categories; 1) Himalayan 2) Middle India 3) Western India 4) Southern India. There are almost 450 scheduled tribes which are different in racial, religious, Social, Economical participation in national life. The constitution of India under section 342, state that the president of India may "by public notification specifies the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purpose of this constitution which deemed to be scheduled tribes".

The central government has taken certain measures to safeguard the interest of tribal communities; these chief measures are as follows:

The Constitution of India provides for the special provisions relating to Scheduled Tribes. Article 164 provides ministry in the state like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar etc. where the schedule tribe concentration is high, to look after the welfare of schedule tribe in

their respective state. Article 244 provides provisions for scheduled areas and tribes of the state which have a sizeable population. Article 275 provides provision for the fund from central government to the state government for the welfare and better administration of scheduled tribe.

The constitution of India also provides provision for the development of education and economic development of scheduled tribe. Article 330 & 332 of the constitution of India reserved the seats for scheduled tribes in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha also reserved the seats in Gram Panchayat, Block panchayat, and district panchayats. The government also set the provision for proper representation of scheduled tribe by providing reservation in services via age relaxation, quota, Relaxation in the standard of suitability. The government also provided the provision of setting schedule tribe areas and provided a necessary fund for the improvement in the standard of living and development of these communities. The Union Government also has the power to give directions to the State Governments about matters relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution provides for the setting up a Tribes' Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas, the advisory council advises the government for matter relating for the development of scheduled areas.

Article 338 of Indian Constitution provides Commissioner who has been appointed by the President of India. The Commissioner is responsible for investigating all matters relating to the safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and to report the President on working of these safeguards. According to article 164 (i), welfare department has been set up in a state like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa. The central government also has taken measures to provide education facilities with special emphasis on technical or vocational education these measures include concession, stipend, scholarship, books, stationery and other equipment. A scheme to control shifting cultivation has also been started, have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim wasteland and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilizer, agricultural equipment, better seeds are also provided to them. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are also being encouraged among these people.

Tribal and Harijan research institute also set up in a state like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan with focus on their culture, art, customs etc. central government and state government provides various welfare programs and financial support for the development of scheduled tribe in their successive five-year plans.

Madhya Pradesh STs at a Glance

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the State of Madhya Pradesh is 15,316,784 as per 2011 census. This constitutes 21.09 percent of the total population (72,626,809) of the State. Madhya Pradesh holds 1st rank among all the States/UTs in terms of ST population and 12th rank in respect of the proportion of ST population to total population. The growth of the ST population during 1991-2011 has been 25.2 percent, which is 4.85 percent higher than the overall growth of total population (20.35 percent). The State has a total of forty-six (46) Scheduled Tribes, and all of them have been enumerated at 2011 census. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State is overwhelmingly rural, with 93.6 percent residing in rural areas. At the district level, STs have returned the highest proportion in Jhabua district (86.8 percent) followed by Barwani (67 percent), Dindori (64.5 percent) and Mandla (57.2 percent) districts. Bhind district preceded by Morena and Data has the lowest proportion of STs (0.5 percent).

Population - Size & Distribution

Out of forty-six (46) STs, Bhil is the most populous tribe having a number of 4,618,068, constituting 37.7 percent of the total ST population. Gond is the second largest tribe, with a population of 4,357,918 constituting 35.6 percent. Four other STs in the descending order are Kol, Korku, Sahariya, and Baiga. Along with Bhil and Gond, the six tribes constitute 92.2 percent of the total ST population of the State. Pardhan, Saur and BhariaBhumia have a population ranging from 105,692 to 152,472; together, they form 3.2 percent. Four tribes, namely, Majhi, Khairwar, Mawasi and Panika having a population in the range of 47,806 to 81,335 account for another 2.2 percent of the ST population; remaining thirty-three tribes along with the generic tribes constitute the residual 2.5 percent of total ST population. Tribes having below 1000 population are twelve in number. Of them, five tribes, namely, Mina, And, Burial, Parja, and Nagesia each have less than 500 populations. Bhils have the highest population in Jhabua district followed by Dhar, Barwani and West Nimar districts. Gonds have a major concentration in Chhindwara, Mandla, Betul, Seoni, and Shahdol districts. Other four major groups Kol, Korku, Sahariya, and Baiga have registered the highest population in Rewa, East Nimar, Shivpuri and Shahdol districts respectively.

Objectives of the study

1. To study five-year plans with respect to their focus on the development towards schedule tribe

2. To identify the deviation on budget sanctioned by the government for tribal development and actual fund utilized for the same
3. To study the comparison of Madhya Pradesh Schedule tribe with other states in relation to the demographic profile of the scheduled tribe
4. To create an avenue for future research

Methodology

The present study is an exploratory in nature. Secondary data has been collected from the central government and state government websites, reports and articles published in newspapers and magazines. The population of the research is scheduled tribe living in various parts of the Madhya Pradesh and there is no sample frame selected for this research. Most of the data has been collected from the period 2001 and 2011 census, however, population data has been taken from 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 census report. For the accomplishment of the first objective various schemes launched by the central government and state government during the five year plan studied has been done to make inference about whether these schemes are sufficient to improve the living standard of scheduled tribe community, Percentage of budget allocated by the central government and state government for the development of scheduled tribe has been studied to get the better idea of whether the allocated fund is enough for the development of the community. a comparison has been done of Madhya Pradesh scheduled tribe demographic details with other nearby States, the points of comparison was Population, Literacy rate, Sex ratio, worker participation, dropout ratio, below poverty line etc.

Development measures were taken by the central government in five-year plans for the Schedule tribe population

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) clearly laid down the principle that 'the general development programmes should be so designed to cater adequately to the Backward Classes and special provisions should be used for securing additional and more intensified development'

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) envisaged that the benefits of economic development should accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society in order to reduce inequalities. As for the Scheduled Tribes, 'Welfare Programs have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced'. This was in tune with "PANCHSHEEL" - the Five Principles of Tribal Development - enunciated by the first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. An important

landmark during the Second Plan was the creation of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) later called Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). Each was planned for about 25,000 people as against 65,000 in a normal Block. An amount of Rs.15 lakh per SMPTB was contributed by the Central Government. The Committee on SMPTBs set up under the Chairmanship of Verrier Elwin (1959) studied the working of these Blocks and found that they were providing very useful services

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) advocated the principle to establish greater equality of opportunity' and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. While appraising the programmes of the Third Plan the ShiluAo Study Team remarked that 'if progress is to be judged by what remains to be done to bring the tribes on par with the rest of the populations, the leeway is still considerable

The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) proclaimed that the 'basic goal was to realize a rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which also promote equality and social justice'. An important step was setting up of six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in 1971-72 as Central Sector Scheme with the primary objective of combating political unrest and Left Wing extremism. A separate Tribal Development Agency was established for each project. The Fourth Plan outlay for each was Rs.1.50 crore for the core programmes of economic development and Rs. 0.50 crore for arterial roads. These agencies were later merged with Integrated Tribal Development Projects during the Fifth Plan

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) marked a shift in the approach as reflected in the launching of Tribal Sub- Plan (TSP) for the direct benefit of the development of Tribal. The TSP stipulated that funds of the State and Centre should be quantified on the population proportion basis, with budgetary mechanisms to ensure accountability, non-divert ability and utilization for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. With this thrust, the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan came into action during the Fifth Plan. There has been a substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes under this arrangement, resulting in the expansion of infrastructure facilities and enlargement of coverage of the target groups in the beneficiary oriented programmes.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was sought to ensure a higher degree of devolution of funds so that at least 50 percent of tribal families were provided assistance to cross the poverty line. Emphasis was on family-oriented economic activities rather than infrastructure development schemes. A "Modified Area Development Approach" (MADA)

was devised for pockets of tribal concentration with a population of 10,000; at least half of them being Scheduled Tribes, and 245 MADA pockets were delineated. Also, 20 more tribal communities were identified as "primitive", raising the total to 72.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), there was a substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes, resulting in the expansion of infrastructural facilities and enlargement of coverage. Emphasis was laid on the educational development of Scheduled Tribes. For the economic development of SCs and Scheduled Tribes, two national level institutions were set up viz., (i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (ii) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in 1989. The former was envisaged to provide a remunerative price for the Forest and Agriculture Produce of tribal while the latter was intended to provide credit support for employment generation.

In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), the educational development of scheduled tribes, existing programmes for pre-matric and post-matric education of Scheduled Tribes will be continued. Residential schools, including ashram schools, will be expanded. As envisaged in the National Policy on Education, 1986, priority will be accorded to the opening of primary schools in tribal areas. The socio-cultural milieu of the Scheduled Tribes will be taken into consideration in developing the curricula and devising the instructional materials in tribal languages at the initial stages with arrangements for switching over to the regional language. Anganwadis, non-formal and adult education centers will be established in tribal areas on a priority basis. Further, the curriculum at all stages of education will be so designed as to create an awareness of the rich cultural identity of the tribal people as also of their enormous creative talent.

The main objective of the Ninth Five Year Plan was to intensify the efforts to bridge the between Scheduled Tribes and the rest of the population. Literacy states is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development and the relative employment opportunities largely depend on the level of education, for this purpose strengthened of infrastructure facilities like construction of school building, additional classrooms, laboratory buildings, provision of lab equipment, computers, furniture and play material, up gradation of school's at all levels, opening of residential schools, construction of vocational training centers, provisions of basic amenities like toilets, drinking water etc. In the field of economic Development at, financial assistance was offered to these communities from

TAHDCO for undertaking economic activities viz., distribution of plow bulls, Mith animals and starting of petty traders.

Regarding housing, distribution of free house site pattas, construction of houses for poor tribes and provision of infrastructure facilities to ST habitations were the prime priority areas. Provisions of burial ground and pathways to the burial ground, drinking water facilities electricity facilities, etc., were also implemented. Mobile dispensaries and medical camps were organized to attend to the general and specific health problems .of the tribal comities since tribal habitations are located in isolated will and forest areas. Direct programmes for the welfare and development of primitive tribes and dispersed tribes were launched through an iterated action plan incorporating supply of safe drinking water food and nutrition security health coverage, educational facilities, housing etc.

In the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) Guided by the conclusions that were recorded in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) stating that ‘A small bunch of bureaucratic programmes had done little to avert the precipitous pauperization, exploitation, and disintegration of tribal communities and therefore, most of the persistent problems like poverty, indebtedness, land alienation, displacement, deterioration of forest villages and the tribes living therein, shifting cultivation etc., continue to persist even till today as the ‘Unresolved Issues of Tribal Development’, the Tenth Five Year Plan lays down its first priority in finding solutions to these very Unresolved Issues. Solutions to this effect can best be found only when the deprivation and exploitation of tribes are eradicated. The Tenth Plan will, therefore, adopt eradication of deprivation/exploitation of tribes as the center-point in its approach, while pursuing simultaneously the Ninth Plan commitment to empowering the tribes

The Eleventh Plan has experienced a paradigm shift with respect to the overall empowerment of the tribal people, keeping the issues related to governance at the center. The operational imperatives of the Fifth Schedule, Tribal Sub Plan 1976, Panchayat ESA 1996, RFRA 2006; the desirability of a tribal-centric, tribal-participative and tribal-managed development process; and the need for a conscious departure from dependence on a largely under-effective official delivery system will be kept in view during this shift.

The main objectives of twelfth plan (2012-17) To empower socially, economically and politically the Scheduled Tribes to enable them to exercise effective control over their lifestyle, their natural resource base and to make informed choices and to integrate them culturally, emotionally and psychologically into the national mainstream and nation-building process by facilitating reduction and removal of the gaps in the Human

Development Indices (HDI) and other development processes of the Scheduled Tribe population vis-à-vis the general population.

Plan wise fund allocations

The Indian government has implemented various programmes for the tribal's through Five Year Plans. Plan wise detailed fund allocation for tribal development sector is consolidated in table 5

Table-1:DetailsofPlan-wiseFundAllocationforTribalWelfare

Plan Period	Total Fund Allocation	Allocation for Tribal Development Programmes	Percentage
1st plan (1951-56)	2069	13.93	0.06
2nd plan (1956-57)	4800	49.92	1.08
3rd plan (1961-66)	7500	50.53	0.6
Annual Plan (1966-67)	2081.54		
Annual Plan (1967-68)	2246	32.32	0.48
Annual Plan (1968-69)	2359		
4th plan (1969-74)	15901.47	79.5	0.5
5th plan (1974-79)	38853.24	1157.67	3
Annual Plan (1979-80)	12176	855.16	
6th plan (1980-85)	97500	3640.25	3.7
7th plan (1985-90)	180000	6744.85	3.8
Annual Plan (1990-91)	65714.5	N.A	N.A
Annual Plan (1991-92)	73482.15		
8th plan (1992-97)	434100	22409.65	5.2
9th (1997-2002)	859200	32087.26	3.7
10th plan (2002-07)	1618460	1481	0.09
11th Plan (2007-2012)*	3644718	3633	0.09
12th Plan (2013-17)*	35,68,626.00		

*Business Standards, September 8, 2012.

Source: Documents of Planning Commission, from 1st plan to 12 plan,

The above table presents the promise of the central government on tribal growth. After independence lot of problems have risen especially for tribes in terms of population, literacy, sex ratio, employment The government programmes and allocation of funds are insufficient to solve all problems.

Table-2: Detail of Plan-wise Fund Allocation for Tribal Welfare by State Government

Budget provision and expenditure of Tribal development					
Sr. No.	Head	Provision	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure in provision	
2006-07	1	33 Non-planned	45098.09	42014.39	93.16
	2	41 Tribal Area Sub-plan	31507.48	27600.32	87.6
	3	Financial assistance to 52 Panchayati Raj Institutions	17781.75	15982.04	89.88
	Total		94387.32	85596.75	90.68
2007-08	1	33 Non-plan	53267.84	53197.95	99.87
	2	41 Tribal area sub-plan	37674.57	36323.46	96.41
	3	Financial assistance to 52 Panchayati Raj Institutions	21918.57	20280.83	92.53
	Total		112860.98	109802.24	97.29
2008-09	1	33 Non Plan Schemes	71188.63	70857.74	99.35
	2	41 Tribal Area Sub Plan	35714.85	35714.85	93.4
	3	Financial Aid to 52 Panchayati Raj Institutions	23749.48	23749.48	97.65
	Total		130652.96	130322.07	97.4

Source: Details of budget provision and expenditure of tribal development by Tribal ministry Madhya Pradesh

The above table presents the promise of Madhya Pradesh government on tribal growth. The data shows that state government properly utilizing the fund allocated for the development of scheduled tribes. However demographic details explained below proved that the allocated fund is not sufficient to improve the status of scheduled tribes. Like population, literacy, sex ratio, employment the government programmes and allocation of funds are insufficient to solve all problems. 17453.61 crore actual expenditure in 2011-12 and 18721.33 crores, 24598.39 crore budget sanctioned for the year 2012-13 & 2013-14

Table 3: State-wise Demographic Status of Total Population & ST Population (Census 1991, 2001 & 2011), their decadal growth rate (from 2001) and proportions of STs to the State and to the Country's total population

S.No	India/ State	Total Population			Decadal Growth in % (from 2001)	ST Population			Decadal Growth in % (from 2001)	% age of STs in the State to total State	% age of STs in the State to total ST
		1991	2001	2011		1991	2001	2011			
	India	838,583,988	1,028,610,328	1,210,569,573	17.69	67,758,380	84,326,240	104,281,034	23.66	-	-
1	Chhattisgarh*	-	20,833,803	25,545,198	22.61	-	6,616,596	7,822,902	18.23	30.62	7.5
2	Gujarat	41,309,582	50,671,017	60,439,692	19.28	6,161,775	7,481,160	8,917,174	19.2	14.75	8.55
3	Madhya Pradesh	66,181,170	60,348,023	72,626,809	20.35	15,399,034	12,233,474	15,316,784	25.2	21.09	14.69
4	Maharashtra	78,937,187	96,878,627	112,374,333	15.99	7,318,281	8,577,276	10,510,213	22.54	9.35	10.08
5	Rajasthan	44,005,990	56,507,188	68,548,437	21.31	5,474,881	7,097,706	9,238,534	30.16	13.48	8.86
6	Uttar Pradesh	139,112,287	166,197,921	199,812,341	20.23	287,901	107,963	1,134,273	950.61	0.57	1.09

* States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were created in the year 2000 after re-organization of the states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. MANIPUR (Excl. 3 Sub-divisions of Senapati Distt.)

Table 3 represents the growth of scheduled tribe population in comparison to the country and nearby states too. The data represents that since 1991 to 2011 the total population grow with 17.69% decadal growth whereas ST population grow 23.66% decadal growth rate, it means that ST population growing fast as compare to the country. In state wise comparison we can say that Madhya Pradesh leading with 14.69% decadal growth rate followed by Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4: State-wise comparison of STs with details in terms of Households, Population (Total, Male, and Female), sex ratio, child sex ratio, Literacy (Total, Male, and Female), Worker Participation Rate, Main worker and Marginal Worker

State Code	State name	ST Name	Number of households	Total Population			Sex ratio	Child sex ratio	Literacy (%)			WPR	Main worker	Marginal worker
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
1	RAJASTHAN	All Schedule Tribes	18,30,092	92,38,534	47,42,943	44,95,591	948	921	52.8	67.6	37.3	48.3	59.2	40.8
2	UTTAR PRADESH	All Schedule Tribes	2,00,197	11,34,273	5,81,083	5,53,190	952	944	55.7	67.1	43.7	37	50.6	49.4
3	Chhat-tisgarh	All Schedule Tribes	17,79,416	78,22,902	38,73,191	39,49,711	1020	992	59.1	69.7	48.8	52.8	60.3	39.7
4	Madhya Pradesh	All Schedule Tribes	31,98,352	15,316,784	77,19,404	75,97,380	984	952	50.6	59.6	41.5	49.9	63.7	36.3
5	Gujarat	All Schedule Tribes	17,34,738	89,17,174	45,01,389	44,15,785	981	953	62.5	71.7	53.2	49.7	68.8	31.2
6	Maha-rashtra	All Schedule Tribes	22,73,907	10,510,213	53,15,025	51,95,188	977	955	65.7	74.3	57	50.6	82.3	17.7

Census 2011 report on Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribe population and its distribution

Table 4 represents gender ratio, child sex ratio, literacy, workers participation with main worker and marginal worker. In the states sex ratio above Chhattisgarh leading with 1020 male over 1000 women followed by Madhya Pradesh with 984, Gujarat 981, Maharashtra 977 and Rajasthan at least 948. In child sex ratio Chhattisgarh leading to highest 992 followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. When we compare the literacy rate Maharashtra having highest literacy rate with 65.7% and Madhya Pradesh having lowest literacy rate with 50.6%, worker participation rate is also good in Chhattisgarh with 52.8% little more than half of the total population, followed by Maharashtra with 50.6%, Madhya Pradesh 49.9% and Gujarat. It can be concluded from the table that on an average only 50% population of schedule tribe is employed.

Table 5: State-wise Dropout Rates of ST Students- 2010-11

S.No.	States/ Union Territories	Classes I - V			Classes I - VIII			Classes I - X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Chhattisgarh	38.4	42.1	40.3	45.4	49.5	47.4	63.3	62	62.7
2	Gujarat	50.9	44.6	48	69.4	71.2	70.2	79.7	75.2	77.6
3	Madhya Pradesh	40.6	33.3	37.1	38.6	33.4	36.1	58.7	71.9	64.6
4	Maharashtra	23.7	17.9	21.1	42.3	46.8	44.4	65.7	74.5	69.8
5	Rajasthan	47.8	51.2	49.4	59.5	68.9	64	78.2	80.7	79.3
6	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	27.9	13.8	22.2	-	-	-
	INDIA	37.2	33.9	35.6	54.7	55.4	55	70.6	71.3	70.9

Source: Statistics Of School Education 2010-2011

Table 5 represents the drop out the ratio of India and other states. It can be said that overall 37.2% child dropout in class I-V and this ratio is gradually increased while moving towards I-VIII and I-X with the ratio of 55% and 70.9%. When we say state wise dropout ratio Rajasthan having highest dropout ratio in all the three class from 49.4% to 79.3% followed by Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Table 6: state wise percentage of the person below the poverty line for all and STs, 2009-10

S. No.	States	(Tendulkar Methodology)			
		RURAL		URBAN	
		ALL	ST	ALL	ST
1	Chhattisgarh	56.1	66.8	23.8	28.6
2	Gujarat	26.7	48.6	17.9	32.2
3	Madhya Pradesh	42	61.9	22.9	41.6
4	Maharashtra	29.5	51.7	18.3	32.4
5	Rajasthan	26.4	35.9	19.9	28.9
6	Uttar Pradesh	39.4	49.8	31.7	20.2
	All India	33.8	47.4	20.9	30.4

Source: Planning Commission

Table 6 represents the percentage of population below poverty line in India and other states. In India out of 33.8% rural and 20.9% urban population of below poverty line, scheduled tribe population account 47% of rural and 30.4% of the urban population is below the poverty line. Chhattisgarh stands on top with 66.6% rural and 28.6 urban ST population followed by Madhya Pradesh with 61.9% rural and 41.6% urban, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat.

Conclusion

The research outlines the policies and programs government planned in various five-year plans from 1st to 12th for the development of scheduled tribe community. Few important initiatives taken by government during these plans are PANCHSHEEL- five principles of tribal development, 43 special multi-purposes tribal block or special tribal development blocks (TDB), and various schemes equality of economic wealth and increasing the living standard, establishing tribal development agency, Tribal sub plan for flow of funds for the

development of Scheduled Tribes under this arrangement, resulting in the expansion of infrastructure facilities and enlargement of coverage of the target groups in the beneficiary oriented programmes, "Modified Area Development Approach" (MADA), Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED), Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), Anganwadis, non-formal and adult education centres will be established in tribal areas on a priority basis, construction of school building, additional classrooms, laboratory buildings, provision of lab equipment, computers, furniture and play material, up gradation of school's at all levels, opening of residential schools, construction of vocational training centers, provisions of basic amenities like toilets, drinking water etc. the study also representing the budget sanctioned by central government and state government for various central and state schemes and it is clearly indication that the budgeted fund is not sufficient to fulfil the requirement of scheduled tribe community, however, Madhya Pradesh budget data represent that almost hundred percent fund allocated for the development of that community. We can also infer from the comparative study between Madhya Pradesh and nearby states that the population of Madhya Pradesh stands number one in terms of ST and it is increasing year by year, the results from the literacy rate, sex ratio, below poverty line and worker participation is also not very impressive in comparison to nearby states and fund allocated for implementing various schemes for the development and welfare of scheduled tribe community.

Suggestions

1. Since the population of scheduled tribes is increasing every year so government should allocate fund towards creating awareness, educating them about programs to control the population also provide them some incentive to active participation in these schemes.
2. In Madhya Pradesh literacy rate of ST's is 50.9 % and for females, it is very less 41% so necessary steps should be taken to increase the literacy level by establishing more number of middle school, high school, and higher secondary school
3. Dropout ratio is increasing gradually when increasing education from primary to middle and secondary schools so government should find out the reasons and motivate them and make them aware of the importance of higher education
4. Employment problems are a very prevalent problem so government should provide them employment for unskilled, semiskilled and skilled manpower, therefore, MANREGA kind of employment opportunities should be provided to the unskilled workers

Limitations

1. The inadequacy of time while doing this research
2. Unavailable or incomplete data available on government websites as per the objectives of the research

References

1. Mandal, P. (2015, September 22). Schedule Tribe: Definition and Problems of Tribal People. You're Article Library. Retrieved January 15, 2016, from [http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/tribes/scheduled-tribes-definition-and Problems of Tribal Peoples](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/tribes/scheduled-tribes-definition-and-Problems-of-Tribal-Peoples)
2. Mandal, P. (2015, September 22). 11 Measures Regarding Tribal Development in India. Your ArTiCIE IIBrArY.com. Retrieved January 15, 2016, from [http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/tribes/11- important- measures- taken- for - tribal - development- and- welfare- in- India- essay/4359/](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/tribes/11-important-measures-taken-for-tribal-development-and-welfare-in-India-essay/4359/)
3. Suresh, D., Dr. (January - jube 2014). TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH FIVE YEAR PLANS IN INDIA – AN OVERVIEW. THE DAWN JOURNAL,3(1), 794-816.
4. Documents of 11th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India.
5. Documents of 12th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India.
6. Budget. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.mp.gov.in/en/web/tribal/budget>
7. Data Tables: Planning Commission, Government of India <http://planningcommission.gov.in/data/datatable/index.php?data=datatab>
8. Statistical Profile of STs 2013. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>