

**POLITICAL ECONOMY OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN GOA.****Mr. Vijay M. Gawas**

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Abstract

It is keen interesting to know the kind of initiative steps that has taken by the state Government to lead the developmental programmes, and Empowerment of Scheduled Tribes the Gawda, Kunbi and velip Communities in Goa. The State tribal development policies, Strategies, Programmers are the political Manifestos during all election of the political parties which forms the Government. It is out of this Strategies that the parties the making of Government boast of access to basic amenities, and financial and a rapid expansion in rural infrastructure development in the tribal area. However, what the political party promises during the entire election period and the propaganda that follows for the entire election year are conveniently and deliberately forgotten once they form the Government. Though certain constitutional safeguards Which are provided for upliftment of Scheduled tribe there is in fact no Significant Economic, Social and Political awareness required for the fulfillment and achievement of lofty objective that are enshrined in the various provisions of constitution and the situations in the tiny vibrant state like even Goa is not exception to it. The Present condition of the Scheduled Tribes in Goa is such that their various developmental policies, Strategies, Programmes are not percolated in tribal dominated areas during the successive five year plans and therefore, it has also had adverse impact on their socio-economic mobility. Therefore, the Scheduled Tribes remain abysmally backward and socially excluded, still living in harsh environments.

Politically, the Scheduled Tribes community is the most voiceless in this state. Their unsecured livelihood position in terms of lack of legal entitlements of the resources they use, both agricultural & Non-agricultural produce push them into deep economic vulnerability. This paper therefore, discusses the implications of the new Act's and Protection of livelihood of the tribal communities and further attempts to address the issue which will enquire whether such act will finally lead to the inclusion of these people into the National mainstream.

Keyword: *Tribe Profile, Land Policy, Tribal Livelihood, Tribal Economy.*



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Introduction

The Goa land is rich with fertile soil to aid the growth of pre-dominantly agrarian other resources like forest land. Even with the encumbrance on document of landed property and assault on environment the process of soci-economic and political development was restricted in case of to the indigenous communities namely as Gawda, Kunabi and Velip in Goa. Hence, the whole historical process for marginalization of tribal's resulted in blowing down the tribal communities in Goa, But still there are a few tribal people who love to hold their ancient way of living and nomadic way of life-style. The Tribal's culture which lacks of tourists round the year to this sea-kissed land and old heritage of Goa experience the unique lifestyle of tribal's, which they might have never encountered before.

Historical background the tribal's Society was Agriculturalist, Socialistic, and democratic, republican of village communities in Goa. The Gawda, Kunbi and velip tribes racially belong to the proto-australoid group. And also the tribal communities are called as Mull Goenkar i.e. indigenous Peoples meaning the original settlers of Goa. In ancient time the tribal's Society was contributed to the political, economic and social growth of Goa.

They were the first settlers and inhabited in the forest areas. They were attached to the land, forest, livestock and wildlife. Through, the process of settlement, the aboriginal people the Gawda, Kunbi and velip Communities established an institution called as Gavpon or 'Gaonkari' system in Vernacular language and the comunidades in Portuguese European language. When first institution had established by fore-fathers

of Tribes, that period was known as golden era of Gawda, kunbi and velip tribes in Goa. It is said that the Gawda, Kunabi and velip tribes of Goa were originally from Chhota Nagpur region of Madhya Pradesh.

The significant role of village headman of Gaonkar or Budhovant, in order to control the land issue independently in a separate institution called as Gaonkari system to control only the land issue and also enforcing some of the judicial powers. Its entire management and practice in the aspect of Social, economically, politically, religious and cultural interaction.

In order, the village headman of Gaonkars, or Budhvonts was handled institution through democratic manner and conducting a meeting in every tribal village in the place called as Mand. The Mand owned the land and the Gaonkari was administered and regulate to control of land.

In ancient period the Norms of Gavpon Institution, the membership was restricted only to those families and descendents of main Gaonkars who composed and constituted the Gaonkar who were tilling land for agricultural purposes. As all the tribal's were tilling the land, they were all the members of the Gavpon. The system of cultivation was on co-operative basis and there was no private ownership of land.

Further the Budhvonts and other Gaonkars had the Powers of Civil and Criminal administration of justice with their own respective village Jurisdiction. The agricultural land was jointly owned by the group of tribal villagers. While, the Administrator of Gaonkars or Budhvonts took keen interest to generate the revenue into Gvpone either by means of auction of Agricultural land or rented Agricultural land for cultivation purpose.

Besides, this all the members of Gavpon were also entitled to 'Zonn' and remaining of dividend was distributed among all tribal member of Gavopan. According to the institutional norms of Gavopan the land cannot be mortgaged or alienated in favour of any person or authority. But the entire Administration of Gavpon system was wholly controlled by Gaonkars or Budhvonts, and they had practiced in oral terms and not maintained any written record.

All members of Gavpon are fully empowered to express their views and the social order passed by the tribal headman in order to regulate the village administration and to manage the land issues in a proper and peaceful manner. Thus, administration system given by the indigenous Communities of Gawda, Kunbi and Velip forefathers

who are the leaders and Pioneers of land development along with Creation of necessary infrastructures for the Purpose of the maintenances of common resources management of village is one of the unique system which helped the Goan village development and prosperity in the state which holds good even today.

During the period of colonialism, the tribal peoples also suffered from external and internal invaders With Western Colonial rulers during the Portuguese regime; some of the Portuguese administrators and scholars took keen interest in this system and found vast potential for revenue generation in the Gaonkary system.

The tradition, convention and the modes of working of Gavpon all merged into a single integrated discipline or code called Code of Comunidade. Therefore, the individual right of tribal persons on the land has been nullified after the codification by Portuguese ruler. The Portuguese colonial rulers subjected the Ownership of land to change in ownership rights as the Portuguese undertook codification exercise.

Since Post- liberation of Goa in 1961, Dayanand Bandodkar was the first chief Minister of Goa and made a sincere effort to lead the Socio-economic development programs. However though the rapid developmental activities are proposed to be carried out by the Central government the original settler are excluded from national mainstream in socio-economic development in a State.

Data

The present paper deals with the Political Economy of Tribal Development in Goa. The Secondary data is used based on books, journals, newspaper, and folklore. The data collected from Tribal organization, Tribal welfare department, Government of Goa, The Goa state scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., Goa state scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Cast Commission, and Other Concerned Department of Goa is also used here.

Goa State Scheduled Tribe Profile.

Goa statehood was formed on 30 May 1987, with Panaji its capital. It lies between 14°53'54'N' and 15°40'33'' N and 73°40'33''and 74°20'13 E and, Goa is a state located in the west India region of the Konkan, it is bounded by the state of Maharashtra the North, and by Karnataka to the east and south, while the Arabian sea forms its west coast. Goa is a smallest state and the fourth smallest population in India. Goa is the smallest state, spreading over an area of 275,045 sq km and has a coastline of 101 km (63mi).

Goa can be divided into three distinct characteristics regions - the Western Ghats cover 45%, the midland region covers about 30%, and sub costal region 25% of the total geographical area of the state.

Administratively, this state is divided into two districts, i.e., North Goa and South Goa. The North Goa district comprising six taluks, 213 villages out of which 209 villages are inhabited and 4 are uninhabited. There are 7 statutory towns and 20 census towns. The South Goa district comprises 6 taluks, 146 villages out of which 138 are inhabited villages, 8 are uninhabited villages, 7 statutory towns and 10 census towns.

Goa has a total population of 17 lakhs as per the 2011 census, of which 38% live in rural areas and 62% in urban area. The density of population as per 2011 census is 394 per sq km which is higher than the national average of 382 per sq km. Goa stands at 16th position at National level with regard to density population.

The number of literates in Goa is reported to be 1165487 of whom 615823 are males and 549664 are females as per 2011 Census. The total literacy rate in the State works out to be 88.70% compared to the previous decades from 31.23% (1961), 45.31% (1971), 56.66% (1981), 75.51% (1991) and 82.01% (2001).

The literacy rate among males and females work out to be 92.65 % and 84.66 % respectively in 2011. The literacy rate for the country as per 2011 Census is 74.04 %. Goa stands at 4th position in respect to literacy in the country. The State wise literacy rates as per the 2011 population census.

The literacy rate of the State has increased significantly from 82.01 % in 2001 to 88.70 % in 2011 showing an increase of 6.69 % during the decade. At the district level, North Goa (89.57%) had a higher literacy rate than South Goa (87.59%) in 2011.

About 12% of the state's domestic product comes from primary sector, i.e., agriculture, forestry, etc., 43% from secondary sector (manufacturing sector) and 45% from tertiary sector (service sector). About 11.07% of the workforce includes cultivators and agriculture labourers in the state.

The sex ratio is 960 females per 1000 males. The population growth rate in the state showed a decline 8.17% compared to the previous decade (16.08 % over 1981-1991). The North and South Goa district are dominated by tribal communities, owing to its unique set of problems and under-development. Goa is basically divided into three major physiographic divisions, namely- Saihyadries, Plateaus and Coastal plains.

Saihyadries.

The Saihyadries mountainous region (Western Ghats) in the east that lies in the state has as an area about 600 sq.kms and an average elevation of around 800 meters above the sea level. Its Crestline assumes the shape of a mountainous arc of an escarpment which is about 125 Kilo meters long (Hundred and Twenty Five Kilometers in length,

Plateaus.

The central portion of Goa plains, and is another physiographic division with heights ranging from a hundred meters (meters) down to thirty meters (100 meters to 30 metres from the mean sea level).

Coastal plains.

River basins formed (formed by all the deposits in them and the coastal plains laced with sands near the sea level). The state has maximum 105 kilometers of Coastline in length. The Goa'n Coastline Starts from the Tiracol northern tip of Pernem-taluka to the Southern tip of Canacona-taluka.

Tribal Groups in Goa.

Goa is home to three communities officially designated as Scheduled Tribes (STs). Out of the three STs, recently three communities, namely, Gawda, Kunbi and velip (in the districts of North and south) have been denotified in the state. The population of Gawda, Kunbi and velip¹, 49,275 respectively, as per the 2011 Census.

Population Size and Distribution of Tribes.

The state Scheduled Tribe's comprise only 10.23 percent of the state's population, they account for the largest tribal concentration in Southern India. The Scheduled Areas of Goa, covered by the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach, are spread over 31,485 sq km in 209 villages (11,855 habitation) in the districts of North Goa and 138 villages (11,855 habitations) in the districts of south Goa.

The Scheduled Tribe communities are mainly concentrated in south-Goa districts yet not declared as Scheduled Areas by special government order in 1950. Whereas, the Sixty percent of the total Scheduled Tribe's were live in the remote or forest areas in the Western Ghats and only two-thirds of the Scheduled Tribe population in the State of Goa live in these city areas. This constitutes 10.23% of the total tribal population in the geographical area of the state.

Among the two districts, south Goa-District has the highest ST population (14.47 %), followed by Taluka level Marmagao (5.94%), Salcete (10.54%), Quepem

(31.15%),Sanguem (23.82%),Canacona (30.24%) and Dharbandora (19.14%) and North Goa-District has the Lowest Scheduled Tribe population(6.92%), covered by Taluka level pernem(0.06%),Bardez (0.70%),Tiswadi (10.60%),Bicholim(4.59%), Sattari(0.33%), and Ponda (6.92%).

In the year of 2003 the central Government has Officially Recognized Scheduled Tribe Gawada, Kunbi and Velip communities in the State. Both district including south and North, the tribal Population is spread thinly and they live along with non-tribal communities.

Table 1: Basic Information about Scheduled Tribes in the State

Sr.No.	Population (2011 census)	Total
1.	Goa Population (2011 census)	14,58,545
2.	Scheduled tribe Population	1,49,275
	Male	72948
	Female	76327
3.	Tribal Groups	03 Tribal Group
4.	Total No. of Panchyate of habitations of Scheduled Tribe population in North-Goa.	
5.	Total No. of Panchyate of habitations of Scheduled Tribe population in South-Goa.	

1.1. Date collected from Directorate of tribal welfare, Government of Goa, Panji-Goa.

Sex Ratio:

The overall sex ratio of the Scheduled Tribe Population number of females per 1000 males at the state level, which has an increase over 968 reported at the 2011 Census. The sex ratio of above 1000 among Scheduled Tribe Population in the two contiguous districts namely, North-Goa District (1054) and South-Goa District (1034).

Literacy and Educational Level.

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. Literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2011 Census, the percentage of literate among Scheduled Tribe population of Goa is 79 .14 percent, which is highest percent reported for state population as a whole. The literacy

data show that the Scheduled Tribe population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 2001-2011.

District wise distribution of literate population among the scheduled tribe - 2011 Census

Sr.No	State /District	Total ST Population	0-6 ST Population	Total Literate ST Population	Literacy Rate
1.	Goa	149275	14908	106334	79.14
	Males	72948	7573	56982	87.16
	Females	76327	7335	49352	71.53
2.	North Goa -District	56606	5253	42905	83.55
	Males	27824	2681	23000	91.48
	Females	28782	2572	19905	75.94
3.	South Goa -District	92669	9655	63429	76.41
	Males	45124	4892	33982	84.47
	Females	47545	4763	29447	68.83

1.2. Date collected from Directorate of tribal welfare, Governemnt of Goa, Panji-Goa.

The total literacy rate of Scheduled tribes in the state of Goa was increased by 79.14 and percentage points in 2001, census. But highest Male literacy rate (87.16 %) and lowerfemale literacy rate was (71.53 %) in the state of Goa.

At the district level, the highest literacy rate has been recorded in North Goa -District (83.55%) and the lowest in South Goa -District (76.41%). The effective literacy rate among the scheduled tribe highest Male literacy (91.48 %) and lowest female literacy (75.94 %) are recorded North-Goa District. Secondly, the highest Male literacy (84.47 %) and lowest female literacy (68.83%) are recorded South-Goa District.

Post-Liberation of Goa and Land Reform.

The landlord (Bhatkar), private person, Contactor, Government and Comunidade like intermediaries had dominated the agricultural and Non-agricultural sector in Goa. Soon after post-liberation, the first chief Minister of Goa Shri. Dyanand Bandokar had enforced the land reform policy in the state of Goa. The Land reforms play an important role in changing the agrarian structure in Goa.

The Goa, Daman and Diu, Agricultural Tenancy act was passed in the 1964 by the Maharashtra Gomantak party (MGP) Government, it extended the tenancy rights of the

tenants to lands from the comunidade, landlord (Bhatkar), private, and Government for the payment of a quit-rent.

Prior to this act the indigenous peoples cultivating land belong to comunidade for the payment of a quit-rent called the Comunidade foro. This has resulted in most field property of the Comunidades, landlord, Government and private property passing into tribals and landless peoples for cultivation purpose without ownership of land.

According to this Act, the indigenous people get protection to survive their own livelihood which is depend on agricultural land, because it is dependent on the land reform policy which is gives full rights equal to landlord on agricultur included khazan land, kumeri land cultivation in forest area etc...

In Goa most of the Scheduled tribe communities are cultivating land belong to comunidade, landlords (Bhatkar), private, and Government land from generation to generation. After post liberation of Goa, due to land reforms Policy resulted in increase in productivities, promotion of social justice towards the scheduled tribes and other backward class.

According to the provision of Goa Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy act 1964 the tenants cannot be evicted. This act referrers to some important provisions which has been made of price to the landlord, Government and Comunidade. And over the payment of price the matter or disputes may be referred to the collector .The collector will decided the price to be paid by tenant to the landlord etc.

Secondly, most important things that the Goa, Daman and Diu Mundkars (Protection from eviction)Act,1975 and Rule ,1977 passed by the Maharashtra Gomantak party Government, extends the Mudakaril rights to the indigenous peoples mainly those who reside and cultivate the land for generation to generations the land which belongs to comunidade, landlord (Bhatkar), private person, and Government land.

The eviction and harassment of indigenous peoples began and continued from the comunidade, landlord (Bhatkar), private person, and Government in Goa. Soon after the land reforms began in both Goa District the indigenous peoples who were in cultivation of crop etc and depended on agricultural land were unable to secure the livelihoods, on account of their harassment.

In Goa a massive agricultural land belonging to indigenous people was grabbed by builder lobby, businessman, private person and politicians. With the intention of forcibly & fraudulently bringing some mega projects, construction of building and development

project by builder lobby and included other politic leaders on agricultural land belongs to indigenous peoples in Goa. Currently, the state Government has brought an amendment on Goa Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy act 1964 and tenants are deprived of their rights by giving more power to landlord (Bhatkar). It was the conspiracy between builder lobby, businessmen, politicians and landlords lobby for wiping out the rights of tenants in Goa. Therefore, the livelihood of tribal people those who are depended on agricultural and Non-agricultural sector in Goa come under jeopardy.

Four decades period has passed since the liberation and adoption of land reforms in Goa, but still the tribal people has been denied rights of transferring land, restrictive forest policies, loss of land etc... The practice of shifting cultivation is a major source of tribal people's livelihood which is declined. It is necessary that land reforms are completed to ensure that those genuinely interested in farming can avail various Government Schemes and good farming Land can be saved from diversion for other purpose.

Though, the interest of the tribal's of Goa is protected under the Goa Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act ,1964 and the rights of cultivation of the tenants is protected under the said Act, they are not in a position to enjoy such rights for the want of documentary evidence.

However, the productivity of land is enhanced on account of overall land reforms adopted by their Maharashtra Gomantak party (MGP) Government in the state. In the Current Scenario due to unbridled unscientifically operated mining activities which resulted in huge quantum of percolation of mining rejection in the once fertile agricultural soil and other aqua bodies as well as the aqua resources which were helping in natural irrigation of the farms. The destruction and desertification of the vast planes of agricultural filed that has caused due to unbrididdled mining activities has ultimately resulted not only in dwindling down of the agricultural produce but in fact loss of the agricultural income totally and forever in many palces.This situation had greatly affected mainly the tribal's who are traditionally totally dependent on agricultural as their main occupation.

Recently, the state Government brought an amendment to the Goa Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy act 1964, and deprived the tenancy rights of livelihoods of tribal peoples including Non-Tribal people in Goa. And more security is provided to builder lobby, businessman, private person, politicians and landlords with intention to wipe out the tenancy rights of tenants in Goa.

The Government of Goa shall protect the interest of tribal and other backward communities thereby adhering to Articles 46 of the Constitution of India in order to ensure the protection of these communities' significant rights over the land which their forefathers cultivated since the time immemorial.

Tribal Livelihood depends on Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Land.

The interest of the indigenous people is being jeopardized on account of the following factors which are responsible for the loss of their livelihood:

(i) Comunidade Land and tribal Livelihood.

The evolution of Gaonkary system of Goa with the system of land developed is the unique feature of this state. In ancient time the cultivation of land was done on collective basis and there was no private ownership of land in Goa. It is said that, the Gaonkary system was controlled by the male descendents belong to Gawda tribes who are the founders of the villages. The total cultivable Agricultural land in Goa belongs to the traditional village community, known as ' Gawda, Kunbi and Velip tribes.

In pre colonial period these State land was auctioned every year to the highest bidder. The profit was distributed among share-holders, who were originally inhabitants of the village and there was absentee of land lordship. Meanwhile, during the Portuguese regime in Goa, the local institution i.e. Gaonkary system was codified under the title code of Comunidade.

Presently, there are about 223 individual comunidadees active in Goa (other among 423 village level) and spread throughout the enter region of Goa including the panaji as the administrative capital of Comunidades. The Comunidade System was a Socio-economic, cultural and legal governance system in place in the small cities which also acted towards the protection of common resources management of village for social development. .

In order, the comunidade system regulated all agricultural practices including water harvesting and irrigation system. Land was prepared, earthen bunds were created along coastal tracts with a system of sluice gates, to prevent salinity ingress and to store fresh water for a rabi crop for the kharif harvest.

Under Comunidade tenant's majority belong to tribal farmers who advance for suitably prepared agricultural land. This Comunidade land could not be sold, nor could it be converted for non-agricultural purposes.

The protection of fields, bunds, sluice gates and other structures were the responsibility of the Comunidade management. Other remaining Comunidade land was declared as grazing grounds lands and such lands could also not be diverted, thus protecting the interests of the tribal peoples.

Today, whether the land is owned by 'comunidades or by the feudal lords directly, the actual tillers are the tenants or semi-serfs. They enjoy no protection or security of tenure and can be ejected by landlords at as own sweet will.

As regards the Comunidades in Goa, it is stated that lease of the Comunidades lands and rent liabilities were being regulated by a "Code of Comunidades". Since the new legislation namely the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 came into force the situation of the Comunidades lands has been kept away from the said Code and tenure ship and rent liabilities of these lands are regulated by the new legislation.

Though the sub-tenants in the Comunidades lands are not recorded or the records are not maintained by the Comunidades, such subtenants are assured of their rights under section 4 of the Tenancy Act. All the sub-tenants are treated as deemed tenants. The tenancy record which is being prepared by this Administration will account for the rights of the tenants and sub-tenants as well.

It is to be made clear that under the Tenancy Act the rent calculated at 1/6th of the gross produce of the crop is to be recovered in cash or kind at the option of the landlord. The rent to be paid in cash will be at the conversion of such rate based on the market price of each seasonal year. It is worthwhile to note that the land belonging to the Religious and Charitable institutions are exempted from the operation of the Tenancy Act.

(ii) Forest Administration and Forest Rights Deprivation.

The state Government Forest Policy was against tribal communities for creation of various wildlife sanctuaries on Tribal home land is a threatening the livelihoods of the tribals depend on forest land in Goa. The state Government has marked the boundaries of these areas without consideration of the existing tribal villages.

Therefore, thousand of tribal's found themselves unsecured and under the constant fear of displacement. For instance, the Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary, the state Government has not taken any note of the villagers who are living in the wildlife sanctuary area. Instead the state Government including the forest administration was using the various tactics and pressurized to tribal peoples to move away from the forest area.

The indigenous people those who were cultivating the Kumeri land in forest area faced more difficulty to cultivate. The tribal peoples economy was depend on forest land. For past many generation the tribal people lived in forest area as their own livelihood depend on forest land were restricted by forest department .Even the tribal villagers were not allowed to chopping firewood on their own land. Whenever, the tribal peoples enter into forest, the forest police are confiscating their Koitas (Knife) .So the tribal villagers are unable to chop wood the necessary firewood for cooking and heating.

Also, within the boundaries of the forest area, the tribal people are being restricted from grazing their own cattle in certain areas. In Goa all tribal peoples whereas economies depend on forest land are under threat of being displaced, because they have no record of land ownership .They have insufficient proof of document to prove living in forest area for generation to generation in Goa.

In traditionally and culturally the inhabited occupied and possessed the forest land , but they have no legal backing to prove their ownership on land .In order to access the forest land and forest produce plays a important role to protect the livelihood of the tribal people. However, instead of protecting tribal livelihood, development interventions in the state of Goa have mainly resulted in preventing the tribal people's access to traditional sources of livelihood.

(iii) Mining impact on Tribal livelihood.

During Portuguese Colonial period the tribal villagers have been losing their land for decades for the economic gain of the elite. After Independent of India, the colonizers still held power in Goa for another sixteen year. Thereafter, the Government of India showed keen interest to make inquiries into the economical gains of the mining industry in Goa, revealing their motivation to free Goa as their own economic gain.

After post liberation of Goa the mining industry has further expanded and it is causing great problem for the tribal peoples. Most of the Tribal land was covered under mining leases including forest land in Goa. The huge numbers of mine are operated on tribal area as a resulted the bad impact on their livelihood caused resulting in their own lands. On the other hand, the mining leases are issued in many such areas. Where large tracts of forest have been declared to be wildlife sanctuaries.

The indigenous people's sources of income depend on agricultural land including forest land in Goa. The process of cultivation of crop on land for Generation to Generation is continuing and used for the survived of family life. Their livelihood comes under

jeopardy due to the operation of the mines in tribal area in Goa. Prior to 2007 there were many tribal's who protested against mining operation in tribal home land.

In the past many tribal people protested against SEZs and industrial estates that extended to their own lands. For many decades the exploration of iron ore, magnesium, silica and bauxite deposits were found in various parts of Goa. The Silica and bauxite were found in coastal Goa, while huge deposits of iron ore and magnesium were found in inland areas.

The state of Goa generated the vast revenue on mine and there was no distribution of share profit for social development of those who lost their livelihood. For last many decades there was massive destruction of agriculture due to mining silt deposited in the agricultural fields and acute water shortages in Goa. The problem caused by mines have different effects on various tribal villages in Goa .These consequences include the Pollution effecting the crop, health ,damage of house, drinking water and agricultural water that got highly polluted and contaminated .

The value of mineral production in Goa, which has continuously increased since 2000-01, stood at Rs 829 crores in 2004-05; iron ore accounted for 99 per cent of this value and the state contributed one per cent of the value of minerals produced in the country. But the mineral royalty received by the state government was a pittance—Rs 15 crores, Rs 18 crores and little more than Rs 17 crores respectively in 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. The revenues from mining account for a miniscule 0.8-1 per cent and private miners are making windfall profits, the government and the tribal and non-tribal people of the state are getting none of it.

Some of the longer term problems include destruction of forest cover, depletion of waters of rivers, decline in crops due to lowering of ground water, and destruction of natural sponges that retain rain water and recharge aquifers all resulting in displacement of tribal people having worse impact on their livelihood in Goa.

Tribal Culture was Agriculture.

In the state of Goa the Scheduled tribe Gawda, Kunabi and Velip Communities were totally connected to the land. Historically, the tribal villager's culture, traditions and way of life are deeply rooted in their land. It is important to recognize tradition and culture of tribal people on Agricultural land, but the policy of the state Government is against tribal people formulated intentionally to deprive them of the their agricultural to allot the same for Agricultural and Non-Agricultural sector to use for corporate sector in Goa.

It is said that the aboriginal tribes of Goa namely Gawda, Kunabi and Velip trace their dwelling to as early as 5000 BC. Over the thousand of year, the aboriginal tribes have turned Goa into the fertile land as they were deeply connected to the Agricultural Land in Goa.

In particular it was seen how the tribal peoples were carrying out the work in agriculture, while they worked together as a family. Traditionally the objects or the tools of each tribal family such as the Koita (knife used to chop firewood and produce from tree), the chimney (used for light at night), the paine (their handmade cradle for newborns)- all this things depicts the tribal villager's way of life attached to Agricultural Land.

In the state of Goa many tribal villages have Agricultural rituals such as creating the rice paddies, harvesting the rice, separating the grain in the field ,carrying the rice to the village house, shifting the rice in the home etc..The tribal peoples were tended to the land of their ancestors, sharing the crop and Subsisting as one. It was clear how the Agricultural practices of the tribal villagers are not merely connected to their subsistence, but to their traditions, cultures and ultimately their way of life.

In the state of Goa the tribal villager's growing their own fruit, vegetables, grains and spices as they have done throughout the generation. The rice production recorded a higher growth rate which indicates that the performance of Agricultural is good.

In Goa the Agricultural contribution to the economy was continues to fall. But some among the tribal groups believe that land reforms to clarify the complex ownership issue are more important than attractive schemes and mechanization to speed up Agricultural farm development in Goa.

Unless, state Government need to take fair speedy and progressive step to resolve the agricultural land issue in the state of Goa. Therefore, the agricultural development will be stifled and continue to be misused from corporate lobby and other person.

Suggestion and Conclusion

In Goa ,the government policy have always been in contravention of the law of scheduled Tribe area and then scant respect paid to the implementation of these laws .However the abundant resources of land ,water ,forest etc. have been not utilized for the development of the tribal communities. Further they have only been used for mining and other government projects but never compensated them for depriving the tribal's of their of resources and livelihoods. It is therefore suggested;

1. To implement the tribal sub-plan in the state of Goa and make an affordable developmental project to take reached in scheduled tribes' area.
2. To provide adequate irrigation, drinking water, electricity supply in the areas inhabitant of tribal's in the remote area in Goa.
3. The present policy of government towards tribal's need to be amended so as to ensure the laws which may protect the interest of poor tribal People.
4. The state tribal welfare department framed a strong tribal development policy or any other tribal development project to lead the development in Scheduled tribe area where more tribal population lives.
5. To Review and analyse the tribal welfare schemes implemented in the state of Goa which has proved ineffective.
6. The Minister of tribal welfare of Goa has to create an Autonomous body for implementing the tribal development policy in Goa. The aim of Creation of the Autonomous body which is helpful to lead the various tribal Schemes & development project and Programmes where these are more tribal population exist in Scheduled area
7. To secure the tribal right over land, forest & Natural resources in the state of Goa.
8. The state Government need to concentrate decision for Notified Vth or VIth Schedule Tribal area in the state of Goa.
9. The Minister of tribal welfare take lead for setting-up the Tribal Advisory Council Which will be responsible for preparing tribal development welfare Scheme and project through Tribal Sub-Plan.
10. To Strengthen "the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dweller (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
11. To implement the grass root democratic institutions through (Panchayat Raj Institutions) and GramSabhas as per the provisions of 73 and 74 amendments and PESA Act, 1996.
12. To strengthen the chairman of Goa state Scheduled cast and Scheduled tribe Commission in the state of Goa.
13. To reserve seats for Scheduled tribe in Legislative Assembly as per the constitutional Norm.
14. To enact law for restoration of tribal's land in Goa.

Conclusion

The Tribal's in Goa live in perfect harmony with the abundant natural beauty. This traditional life style has been taken from them and they are now forced to participate in an economy where the integrity of their culture has been lost.

The mainstream of tribal people requires that, in addition to ensuring access to land and sustainable management of livelihood, welfare policies, developmental projects and programmes for enhancement of their capabilities are also brought.

Therefore the state Government of Goa, in the current scenario must ensure that in the course of does not of legislation the Aboriginal land come under threat which has been existed for thousands of years.

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