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Goa State Scheduled Tribe Communities
Development - A Draft Policy

Vijay M. Gawas*

In the State of Goa the Tribal Communities lived in the foot hills and forest areas of the Western Ghats with an agrarian economy of life. The tribal people Culture was different from other communities and races of people. The Portuguese Government who ruled the state over 450 years introduced a system of landlordship and collection of land Revenue. The taxes imposed and collected from the Tribal farmer and cultivators were exorbitant and the system proved to be exploitation the tribal communities forced severe difficulties in their life. During Portuguese regime the tribal communities did farming activities and Agriculture on co-operation basis known in vernacular as “Goankary System”. There was no private ownership of land.

After the liberation of Goa on 19th December 1961, the Government had not enacted the legal provisions and Rules to improve the living Condition and economy of the tribal’s. The much esteemed Constitution of India envisages the dispensation of equality and Social justice in all fields. The Goa State enjoys an industrial economy since 1980.

The much affected Scheduled tribes remains as a Suppressed Community with around 90% of the population is agrarian and lives in hilly, remote areas Village and semi urban localities. An attempt is made to critically and comprehensively evaluate the process in which the Communities of Gawda, Kunbi, and velip were notified by Government as Scheduled tribes in the year 2002.

The prevailing Socio economic Condition of Tribal people and various welfare measures initiated by State and Central Government Gives ground to viable Tribal development policy. Wherein shall make it Conducive to improve the living conditions of these Communities.

The Study mode is imposed in primary and secondary information and data and the Statutes provisions associated therewith. The present Social, economic and political condition needs further improvement in quality and quantity. Deep research has to be done on issues where the plan provision of the state Government has not impacted the community yet. This proposed policy is linked with annual plan and five year plans. So that the benefit is directly passed to the individuals of tribal families and communities in isolated pockets or thickly populated by the tribal communities.

The concerted efforts of the State Government should be directed towards all facets of tribal life such as good housing, education, agriculture, industry and entrepreneurship, professional education and other modern amenities for health, pure drinking water, financial assistance with no interest etc.

The Planning Commission of Government of India has given to the State Government in the year 2005 and 2006 clear instructions in this regards. The full scale implementation of the guidelines is yet to be seen. The entire involvement of NGO’s of tribal communities, Tribal Cooperative Societies and other educational, charitable entrepreneurship institutions are request to give official counseling and hand holding the imitative of the Government schemes to reach the tribal persons and families.

Keywords: Pre Independence Scheduled Tribe Communities Goa, Post-Independence approach tribal development Perspective, Tribal Population and Distribution State, Tribal development Programmes Goa: Review, Tribal development Annual plan under five year plan, Performance State Government and Central Government, Possibilities remedies to lead development policy, Strategy & Programme Goa: A Review, Budget Allocations under tribal Sub plan, Conclusion.

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tribal communities is appearing piece meal and sincere and long term measures are to be devised to provide need based awareness to satisfy various aspirations and requirements of tribal life and to upkeep the tradition, lifestyle and cultures of different tribal communities.

Pre-Independence of Scheduled Tribe Communities of Goa:

There are no reliable history books in the life of tribes in the state. The knowledge is passed from generation to generation in vocal form. The folklore culture is depicted in entertainment/dances, such as Jagor, Dhalo, Fugdeo, Shigmo and other folk dances. The original inhabitants are the Gawda tribes who settled down in agriculture suitable conditions and founded villages.

The Goan tribal communities are said to "have migrated from Chota Nagpur region of Madhya Pradesh many centuries back and settled on the hill sides". They lived on agriculture, domestic milk animals and producing agricultural implements. The tribal communities of Gawda, Kunbi and Velip are not idol worshippers and their adoption is nature and Ant hill (Rowhien).

In olden days the Gawada tribe had a village administrative system called Gaonkars or Budhvonts or the Gavapon. The Gawdatribes have appointed their members as priests called "Jalmis" along with the Velips. The "Gaonkars" are in the democratic mode and the members used to meet and conduct their prayers at "Mand" and decided on important community matters.

The collective decision was taken after listening of all the community members and everybody was heard by the same.

In the State of Goa the Kunbi tribes and Dhangar Community shared close relationship with Gawdas in the past. These tribes are hardworking and inherited forest areas for the dwelling. With the entry of Aryans first colonization process began and the said colonization process began at the time when Goa came under the direct political way of ancient and medieval kingdoms.

Finally the third colonization process began with the Portuguese when the Afonso de Albuquerque conquered Goa on November 25th, 1510 and this day the written history of Goa started dying. The tribal community moved to interior of forests, lived with their customs and created stable settlements in different location and villages with their own administrative transformation into an institution. The traditional convention and the modes of working of Gavpon all merged into a single integrated discipline or code called Code of Communidade (Rules of Communidade).

Therefore the individual right of tribal persons on the land has been nullified after the Portuguese rule. The Portuguese colonial rulers subjected the Ownership of land to change in ownership rights as the Portuguese undertook codification exercise where in the concept of private property was introduced and implemented, prior to this there was no private ownership of land property in Goa. The Gaonkary system which got converted into Communidade was the system known to all tribes as Gavapon. Its membership was restricted to only those who plough and farm the land for agriculture purposes and all the members of the Gavapon were farmers.

The Communidade system was to trade off for conversion introduced by Portuguese supported by the local elites. The scheduled tribes community always codification exercise lost its land in the codification exercise lost its land in written records due to illiteracy and Portuguese colonial state entering into a conspiracy with the newly converted Christianity. During the Portuguese rule, though written codification large quantity of land got transferred into the hands of affluent Class. The Communidade were manipulated for long time by upper caste and eventually tribals in Goa suffer due to loss of their land. The tribes had lost their voice and power on the section of scheduled tribes'. During the last century tribal's were converted to Christianity. This was when in cases of not voluntary must have been by force and ignorance. Therefore the Gawda community become Gawda and Christian Gawda, were reconverted to Hinduism, and they are called as Nav-Hindu Gawada. The ChristianGawda has two divisions known as Christian Gawda and KunbiGawda. Some attempts have been done to de-tribalism the community by some religious fundamental people. The tendency needs to be fought and efforts are needed to retain tribal tradition and political support.

Post-Independence approach for tribal development Perspective:

After liberation of Goa the first movement was started from tribal Communities of Gawda, kunabi and velip in the State. The post independence period saw one good thing happening - because of establishment of good network of schools throughout Goa, particularly in rural areas the level of literacy has picked up. It also contributed to the emerging of Tribal
movements for self assertions. It considered the Gawda, Kunbi and Velip communities as Tribal, and hence they were considered to be outside the scope of Hindu Religious Order. These three communities do not fall either in the Chaturvarna System or Pancham Varna like Scheduled Caste or out of Castes. The Gawda, Kunbi, and Velip communities from Goa have been recognized as Tribes by Anthropologists.

After independence, the father of Indian Constitution has reserved certain provisions for Protection of depressed Class of schedule Tribes. The President of India has promulgated Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Order in 1950. The majority of the tribal land was under the possession of Commanders of Goa, church and private person etc.

Due to illiteracy of tribal communities there has no alternative mode to secure the land. However, prior to that in 1962 first tribal organisation was formed that is Gomantak Goud Maratha Samaj. In 1964, when the first opinion poll began the first Gomantak Maharastwadi party had come to power in State.

Although in the year 1968 the Goa, Daman and Diu Scheduled Tribe Order 1968 was promulgated, only there are five communities notified as Scheduled Tribes from Daman and Diu as namely Dhodia, Dubla, Naikda, Siddi and Verli, while those from Goa tribe of Gawda, Kunabi, Velip and Dhangar were excluded. In earlier days tribal economy and their living condition were causing practical difficulties and government has not implemented any policy for upliftment of tribal communities in Goa. The social and economic levels of the tribal communities are not much high because they are fully dependent on agricultural land. But the literacy rate was very low which they cannot afford to take good education because of poverty and financial problem.

In 1968, Goa Land revenue code was enforced by the state government and before this Code came into during in state of Goa the scheduled Tribes were original cultivators of agricultural land in Goa. But today most of tribal families do not have the ownership of the land; either ownership has been abolished or deprived. They have only the right of cultivation. As long as they cultivate the same they can hold joint titles along with the landlord. But they cannot enjoy or dispose their property in the way landlords fully enjoy it. Tenancy Act and Mundkar Act must be implemented only when the central Legislation of land to the tiller and hence tenancy act was enacted. Now the same government is preventing tenants from cultivating.

After many decades the government had never considered the Gawda, Kunabi & Velip community to be inclusion in the list of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Order. The movements of tribes in Goa found strong support from a Catholic Priest by name Fr. Joaquim Fernandes in the decade of 1970's. He had formed Gawda Vikas Mandal in 1974 for promotion of tribal welfare. In 1980 thus, emerged Gawda Kunbi Velip and Dhangar Federation. In 1984 Goan Organising Association (GOA) was formed. Then after the state Government has decide the tribal communities of Gawda, Kunabi, Velip and Dhangar are to be included in the list of OBC in 1987 and the process of development of tribal communities was stopped.

The socio-economic conditions of tribals became had to worse as there was no progress in welfare activity of Government. On 10 March 2001 the Goa State Scheduled Tribes Action Committee was formed. In December 2002 Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe amendment bill 2002 was passed in parliament and the Goa Gawda, Kunbi and Velip community were included in the Scheduled tribe constitutional list. The President of India gave his assent to this bill on 7/1/2003.

The Goa Government declared this community as Scheduled Tribes by notification dated 22/4/2003. After this the Scheduled Tribes of the state did not get any tangible benefit from state and Central Government.

Tribal Population and Distribution in the State.

The tribal community notified by state Government are distributed in the Talukas as follows:
### TABLE 1

#### TALUKA-WISE SCHEDULE TRIBES POPULATION IN GOA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Schedule Tribe</th>
<th>Total ST Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kunbi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Velip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>In%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Goa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tiswadi</td>
<td>20,563</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bardez</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Perem</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bicholim</td>
<td>5,058</td>
<td>4.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sattari</td>
<td>4,153</td>
<td>3.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ponda</td>
<td>27,163</td>
<td>21.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>59,464</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Goa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Salcete</td>
<td>35,765</td>
<td>28.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mormugao</td>
<td>8,226</td>
<td>6.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quepem</td>
<td>11,109</td>
<td>8.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Canacona</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>65,872</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>1,25,336</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 2

#### TALUKA-WISE SCHEDULE TRIBES IN GOA MALE / FEMALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of Schedule Tribe</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gawada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Goa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tiswadi</td>
<td>10,212</td>
<td>10,351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bardez</td>
<td>1204</td>
<td>1,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Perem</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bicholim</td>
<td>2,520</td>
<td>2,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sattari</td>
<td>2,112</td>
<td>2,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ponda</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>13,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total A:</strong></td>
<td>29,668</td>
<td>29,796</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tribal development Programmes in Goa: Review.

The father of Indian constitution laid down the foundations of a truly democratic secular country called the India with Special Provisions for their protection and development of depressed class as a Society.

A. Social protection:

The Indian Constitution Provides safeguard to Scheduled Tribe who is socially isolated and economically backwards in Society. They shall enjoy economic benefits to improve their financial and Social Position. It is interesting to Show here briefly the Provision envisaged in the Constitution. The Social protection provisions relating to fundamental rights have been qualified with reasonable restrictions in favour of Scheduled tribes.

In Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Therefore, enables a State government to make special provisions for advancement of members of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes under Articles 15 clause (4). And in article 16 provides for opportunities for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment or post in favour of Scheduled castes and Schedules tribes.

The following right should be protected as Right to freedom of speech: Right to assembly: Right to form and join associations/movements and to unionization. The Constitution of India has specified the Certain Rights like Right to life and security of life, Right to health, etc. In Goa in many locations land is covered for illegal mining with the help of government and which affected life tribal community in scheduled Tribe area. And also the local farmers of all Tribal people who are the sons of soil of Goa are traditionally operating from all city markets of state. The vegetable vendors are harassed, abused and economically expolitated by the sopo tax collection staff of the corporation of the city of Goa (CCP).

In Goa mostly the Non-tribal people in Government departments, institution and public Place etc. are insulting, intimidating, using the tribal name in a derogatory way or committing any other act with intent to humiliate tribal Person.

The enjoyments of these rights are the Indian constitution, which strengthen the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1995 in a State. When provides the immediate relief and compensation to victim persons.

The State Government has also need to implement the Tribal Forest Act 2006, because those tribal peoples who traditionally are cultivated kumari land in forest and to Secure there Right of dwelling house. In such situation the non-tribal peoples should not dare to damage homes or force tribal Peoples to leave home. The stop for displacement tribal people in case of mining project or any other project and also Government its propose development plans on their lands or refused to give either lands of equal quality or monetary compensation needs to be looked into Consideration.

The framers of the Indian Constitution were anxious to ensure the betterment of the Scheduled Tribes and under Article 46 epitomizing the policy, called upon the state (Central & State government) to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. It is a comprehensive article comprising both the development & regulatory functions.


In the state of Goa, three Communities namely Gawda, Kunabi and Velip were notified as Schedule Tribe in the year 2003. The Survey revealed that the total Scheduled tribe Population of the State was 1, 06,056 which is around 12% of the total Population of the State as per 2001 Census. The Indian Constitution as under Article 342Clause (1) the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, notifies tribes or tribal communities or parts of these as Scheduled Tribes. This confers on the tribe, or part of it, a Constitutional status invoking the safeguards provided in the Constitution, to these communities in their respective States/
UTs. After notifying the Scheduled Tribe of Gawda, Kunbi and Velip in Goa, till date they did not get any Constitutional benefit.

Therefore, the state Government has not prepared any other Economical development Programs or tribal development Strategy in Scheduled tribe area. Now the State Government needs to take steps regarding for declaration Vth or VIth Schedule of Constitution indicating area were more tribal Population exist in Goa. Yet, the Government of Goa has not taken any initiative for notifying the Vth or VIth Schedule area in Goa. The Vth or VIth Schedule area means the administration of the tribal people which has Constitution placed the responsibility for their welfare on popular governments through the President and Governors.

For planned development availability of financial resources as per Article 275 and executive machinery as per Article 244 and the fifth & sixth schedule of the Constitution have relevance? The First Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and in pursuance of this Constitutional obligation, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds through the Central Sector Scheme "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution". The objective of the scheme is to meet the cost of such projects for tribal development as may be undertaken by the State Governments for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the rest of the State.

The Fifth Schedule to the Indian Constitution lays down certain prescriptions in regard to the Scheduled Areas as well as the Scheduled Tribes in States other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. With the provision in the fifth schedule which enables state to frame of administration to concretise the directives contained in Article 46 and the term scheduled areas encompassed all areas the President of India notifies under the fifth Schedule. The Governor has been made responsible for the peace and good government of scheduled areas. Under the fifth schedule a provision is made for setting up a tribal advisory council which is consulted by the Governor in relation to his regulation making powers, beside this Article 339(2) empowers the Centre to give directions to a State asking them to draw up and execute schemes to the welfare of Scheduled tribes.

The state Government has reserved the only 12% fund for tribal development for the 12% of total tribal Population in Goa. Even the state Government has not setup any Tribal Advisory Council for tribal development in Goa. The Tribal Advisory Councils is important to advice on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the STs (Article 244(1)). There are nine States having scheduled Tribe areas, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The Governors of these States have special responsibilities and powers. These States have Tribal Advisory Councils (TACs). (In addition, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, which do not have any Scheduled Areas, also have statutory (TACS). The Governors of these States have the power to make regulations for the peace and good governance of any Scheduled Tribe Area. Without the declaration of State of Goa under Vth or VIth Schedule area or setup the tribal Advisory Council is impossible to lead the tribal development programme in Scheduled tribe area in Goa.

C. Political Empowerment of Tribal's.

Of all empowerments with their importance, political empowerment may be considered more important one. The empowerment is meant for participating in political decision-making process and the process normally affects society. Under Articles 40 of Indian Constitution Which mandates the state to take steps to organize village Panchayat and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

These was achieved Only by the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and implement the provisions of the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled areas) Act, 1996 in Goa. This is relevant in terms of reservation of seat in the local self-Government for tribal. It could have easily laid down that in all states, which have areas covered by the Vth or VIth Scheduled and there shall be a Minister in Charge of Tribal welfare to increase administrative efficiency uniformly such as amendment can be thought about. The proviso of Art 164 lays down that the States of Bihar, MP and Orissa shall have a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare who shall in addition be responsible for the welfare of Scheduled: Castes and Backward classes.

The Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Articles 330, 332, and 334 of India constitution. This Article has been amended five times, extending, the said period by ten years on each occasion. This provision has expired in January, 2010.

Tribal development in Annual plan under five year plan.

The Concept of incorporating tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual of the State was first introduced by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the eve of 10th five year plan in 2005 and 2006. The main objective of the tribal sub-plan for comprehensive development of tribal area, which focuses the particularly the welfare of individual and tribal family.

Performance of State Government and Central Government.

The following point for cause of failure of Government machinery and Programmes in Goa as under:

a. Law and Tribal development policy:

The Indian Constitution law has laid down the certain Provision for protection of tribal interest and provide them immediate justice without violating any Constitutional rights. But State Government has neglected to implement the tribal
forest act 2006and amendment the certain code or act which was passed in earlier. The Government of Goa has formed the Scheduled Tribe Commission but this is not functioning properly due to negligence of Government. Therefore due to major lacunas the state have deprived away the tribal right over land, forest, and Natural resources. Even the law which are protective of tribal interest which have not been implemented in Goa as a result state Government need to concentrate following points as under:

(i) Declare of Vth or VIth Schedule area in Goa.
(ii) To setup the Tribal Advisory Council Which will be responsible for Prepare tribal development welfare Scheme and project through Tribal Sub-Plan.
(iii) To implement the tribal forest Act 2006
(iv) To strengthen the grass root democratic institutions through (Panchayat Raj Institutions) and Gram Sabhas as per the provisions of 73 and 74 amendments and PESA Act, 1996.
(V) To reserve the 12% fund for tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan.

b. Tribal development policy and State policy.

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 of resources livelihoods.

This is true that the adequate irrigation, drinking water, electricity or any other development project was not reached in scheduled tribe area. The present policy of government is to be amended so as to the laws which protected the interest of poor tribal Peoples.

C. Non-tribal attitudes and Non-Preparation of development Policy.

The Nature of non-tribal attitude for any development approach is serious factor and Non-Tribal's have dominated the Government Machinery in Goa. Because mostly the Non-Tribal offices are not interested to frame any tribal development policy, Scheme or any other project in Scheduled tribe area. The attitude of official or Government employee of non-tribal who had posted in tribal welfare or other concerned tribal department the approaches are negative and never show any Cooperation to the tribal people in Goa. Therefore, the lot of anger and discontentment is created among the tribal Communities in Goa. Whether directly or indirectly the total Control of land, business; Government Administration etc. are by the Non-tribal's in Goa.

D. Non-Implementation of tribal development policy, project and Programmes in State:

The Government has not framed any tribal development policy or any other project for tribal development project in Scheduled tribe area where more tribal population lives. Even the few tribal welfare schemes implemented in the state has proved ineffective. The tribal Communities were not happy against the Government policy because the Procedure is very Complicate to obtain certain benefit of various department or Scheme. Besides, the State is not ready to frame any tribal development policy or any other project in tribal area. Mostly the government tribal development policy or any other Scheme has not reached in tribal area.

Possibilities remedies to lead the development policy, Strategy & Programme in Goa: A Review.

The State Government has to take necessary Steps to take interest for development of Scheduled tribal area and by making the serious efforts Which Shall remedy the problem. Notify the State under Vth or VIth Scheduled Area and also Setup Tribal Advisory Council in Goa. Some of tribal development policy and welfare programmes has not reached in Scheduled tribe area which is major drawback of tribal Peoples in Goa. Some factors which could be looked into are:

(i) Government Notify the State under Vth or VIth Schedule Area and Setup Tribal Advisory Council in Goa:

The tribal Organisation has send proposal to State Government for notify under Vth or VIth Scheduled Tribal Area in Goa. The decision depend upon State Government the Proposal sent to the Union Government to notify under Vth or VIth Scheduled Tribal Area in Goa without any difficulty. After verification all the reports of the proposal of state Government then the Union Government has sent the directly report to the president of India to notify state under Vth or VIth Schedule area. Once the notified Schedule approved then State Government has to Setup the tribal Advisory Council. Through, Tribal Advisory Council under tribal Sub-plan all the tribal development policy or any other development project will lead the development of Schedule area in Goa. Without notified state VIth Schedule area then it is impossible to lead the State under tribal Sub-plan all the tribal development policy or any other development project in Goa.

(ii) A Responsible Administrator and Administration in Concerned Tribal Department in Goa.

After getting the Status of Scheduled tribe for the Communities of Gawda, Kunbi and Velip in Goa, the function of tribal welfare programme and policy was not carried in Scheduled tribal area were more tribal Population exist because the state Administrator and Administration are not working properly and not in position to understand the problem of Tribal people of their Soci-economic level. Even the state government has not tried to frame policy for uplifment of tribal peoples who are living below poverty line. Sometimes the Administrator had not time to listing the grievances of tribal peoples who has suffered or violation own rights. It should also
emphasis that the State Machinery to lead the development work in tribal area without any difficulty.


The State Government should in all sincerity implement various act or development policies for tribal people without any dilutions to ensure that stabilities of administration are maintained. The Government has to give more powers to Directorate of tribal Welfare because under the tribal welfare department the state government must appoint experts who draft various Schemes and welfare policy for tribal development in Goa.

The directorate of tribal welfare the director must belong to Schedule tribe Communities and possess the qualification of Ph.D holder or have Knowledge of Soci-economic and political background. In other words the director of tribal welfare must possess an Anthropologist degree. If the directors posted in tribal welfare department belong to non—tribal people the he may not take any interest for welfare of tribal people in Goa.

(iv) Prepare the balanced development policy and Programme in Goa.

The Government of Goa should follow a People friendly and Sympathetic development policy with regards to any tribal development programmes to project both districts. The State Government Should first Consider the Social and economical development progress of the tribal Communities of Gawda, Kunbi and Velip in the overall Development Planning in the Scheduled area instead of Displacement, and destroyed of their livelihood etc.

(v) Prohibition unequal or discrimination Policy against the tribal Communities.

The State Government should not practice the unequal or discrimination Policy against the tribal Communities in Goa. Since last many decades the Gawda, Kunbi and Velip communities were fought for Status of Scheduled tribes in Goa and state Government has always adopted the dual policy against the tribal Communities in Goa. Whatever the constitutional provision that must be benefit to the tribal Communities of Gawda, Kunbi and velip because the government has to notify the state under Vth or VIth schedule area and also setup the Tribal Advisory Council in Goa.

(vi) Education and implementation of the Reservation Policy.

After the liberation of Goa, the literacy rate among the tribal Communities is very low but after four decades the literacy rate of the tribal Communities is increasing because a number of youths are post graduates in Goa. The employment rate is slightly increasing day by day and backlog post were reserved in Various Government department. For many years state government is not trying to fill up the backlog post in various government departments in Goa. The state government has taken up the step of literacy awareness programme for tribal people in Goa. In Government institutions have to take up responsibilities to make the tribal aware of their law and programmes, so that education in all aspect is achieved.

(vii) Create body for implementing tribal development Policy.

The Minister of tribal welfare of Goa has to creates an Autonomous body for implementing the tribal development policy in Goa. The aim of Creation of the Autonomous body for development of Scheduled tribal area were more tribal population exist or implement the various policy for development of such schemes for tribal Communities and also lead other development programmes in tribal area. The minister of tribal welfare under the Autonomous body also has needed to form the committee; that is state level committee and Taluka block development Committee. Because both this Committee will helpful to lead the various tribal Scheme, development project and Programmes were more tribal population exist in Scheduled area.

Budget Allocations under tribal Sub-plan.

(i) Fund allotted to Head of Department; At the instance of Planning Commission the State Government has allotted 12% of the budget for implementation of tribal Sub-plan. This fund allotted in all Departments is as Follows. Budget Head 796 Tribal Area Sub-Plan Scheduled Tribe Development Scheme.
# Government Initiatives

## Budget Allocation under Tribal Sub Plan 2012-13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Department</th>
<th>Amt. Rs. In Lakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>2033.45</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Public Work Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Panchayats</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Sports &amp; Youth Affairs</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Art &amp; Culture</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Health Services</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Labour</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Municipal Administration</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Women &amp; Child Development</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Craftsmen’s Training Centre</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Fisheries</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Forest Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Science, Technology &amp; Environment</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Tribal Welfare</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Co operation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>235.00</td>
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</table>

(a) **Budget Allocation for Distribution of tribal Welfare**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Budget Allocation Plan Scheme 2012 - 13</th>
<th>Amt. Alloted Rs. Lakhs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Welfare of Schedual Tribes</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5884.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Special central assistance for tribal Subplan</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>other expenditure</td>
<td>131.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aid to Voluntary organisation</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Welfare of Schedual Tribes (investment in Coperation)</td>
<td>10800.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Rs. lakhs**: 17050.00
Conclusion

The tribal’s of Goa though partially Successful to continue to receive special attention of State Government primarily on account to declaring the Vth schedule under Constitution of India and setup tribal advisory council in State. Secondly on the account of the state prepare the strategy plans, programs and projects to be implemented in scheduled tribal areas.

The flow of funds from state plans to tribal sub plans has been increased substantially for the 10th Five Year Plan 2005-2007. The size of 12th Five Year Tribal Sub Plan 2012 -2017 and annual Tribal Sub Plan 2012 – 2017 has been fixed at the Rs. 400 Cores respectively. There is needed to make a review of the tribal situation and required to intensive approaches to the tribal problems, if the faster development of the community is to take place.

While this achievement are a matter of some satisfaction as various developments plans, policies and programmes have brought forth a perceptible improvement in the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Tribes, a lot more needs to be done with concerted focus on the issues crucial to improve their status on par with the rest of population.

The State Government has to review implement the tribal forest Act 2006, strengthen of grass root democratic institutions through (Panchayat Raj Institutions) and GramSabhas as per the provisions of 73 and 74 amendments and PESA Act, 1996, DeclaredV”or VT”Scheduled Tribe area in Goa, setup the Tribal Advisory Council and will be responsible to Prepare tribal development welfare Scheme and project through Tribal Sub-Plan, Reserve the 12% fund for tribal development through Tribal Sub-Plan, Make provision for clean drinking water and medical facility etc. The Government must show the hardworking towards the new social Justice in Goa.

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