



IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY OF TRIBAL SOCIETY IN INDIA

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Abstract:: Tribal development administration has a long history and It happening much before India's Independence. Tribal development has developed over the years with changes in the Scheduled Areas and among tribal people. New strategies have been introduced to address developing challenges in tribal development.

Keyword: Tribal, development, administration, British rule, cultural rights

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India accepted a two-way policy for tribal development. The first policy is to safeguard against exploitation. The second plan is to guarantee socio-economic growth of tribal. Many provisions of the Constitution to guarantee protection and socio-economic growth are known as Constitutional Safeguards. For the Scheduled Tribes, the simple thrust of the Constitution of India was to continue their knowledge and admission over the natural capitals able to them and promising tribal people to take benefit of sponsored growth. The Constitution through its numerous Articles has endangered various rights like, Political Rights, Economic Rights, Social Rights, Employment Rights and Cultural and Educational Rights.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT APPROACH BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

The British ongoing with the founding of law and order management in these regions. The allowance of the British rule in the tribal zones also led to arrival of non-tribal into these zones. The one group of

people that comprised moneylenders, contractors, and landlords, entered these areas for economic assistances. They were reinforced by the British authorities in their exploitation detections. Another group that entered these areas included missionaries and social improvers. In fact, the Christian missionaries had opened these areas even earlier the formal extension of British rule to these tribal areas. The aim of these missionaries was to _civilize‘what they called _uncivilized ‘people. In that procedure, they transformed them into Christianity. Although the British rule was protracted to the tribal areas but no developmental steps were taken to recover their living situations. The relation of the tribal with non-tribal and the officials who had arrived these areas was not friendly. Numerous tribal revolutions took place and most of these were to mostly safeguard their rights over land and forests which were under threat due to influx of non-tribal and the British officers. The first significant step in the varying nature of British administration after the Revolt of 1857 was reproduced through the Queen Proclamation. The Queen’s Proclamation had some positive landscapes for tribal that were fundamentally defensive in nature like due respect to ancient rights and the policy of non-interference.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION IN POST-INDEPENDENCE ERA

After the independence, the story of improvement of the country also started. The first job was the integration of the many parts into the Indian Union comprising Tribal Areas. After independence, the methods for the tribal growth have been mix of Isolation and Integration. Though these are distinct approaches but they have worked together. In fact, efforts of assimilation in various forms also remain. Elwin promoted isolation approach but also supported Nehru’s vision on tribal established on the integration approach. The vision of Verrier Elwin and Jawaharlal Nehru has been an significant part of the tribal development in the post-independence era. The managing framework for India after the Independence has been the Constitution of India. Tribal concerns have been effectively covered in the Constitution and a policy agenda has been laid down. Tribal development in the post-independence can be assumed complete the study of various provisions for the Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution of India and understanding the philosophy and approaches after those provisions. The plan of the tribal development particularly polices and a scheme that has been formulated can be understood through the investigation of the Five Year Plans. The study of those parts of the Constitution that have manner on tribal matters and progress are essential part of tribal development.

CONCLUSION

The study observed the construction of tribal identity by the central culture. The analysis of the principal culture made one aware of the major stereotyping of the tribe as primitive. This made me study the literature accessible on the subject and led to a reading of the Western debates on the creation of the primitive—particularly the academic construction of this idea.

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