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SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES OF TRIBES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BELLARY AND DAVANAGERI DISTRICTS OF KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Tribal is a community in India. There is no unmistakable national tribal arrangement setting out the bearing and objectives for tribal improvement. There are two more underestimated position bunches Indian social framework to be specific, planned ranks and booked tribes, who are living outside the standard of the general public because of their lower social and monetary status. The specialists have taken non – likelihood testing strategy was utilized as a part of that purposive inspecting procedure embraced for gather the 75 tests. In this review talk with timetable apparatus had taken. The essential information gathered from Schedule Tribe (ST) in Ballari and Davanageri areas of Karnataka State. The paper depends on essential and auxiliary information. The paper gives exceptional reference to

Karnataka state to comprehend the social, monetary and political existence of the tribes and give recommendations in light of the review. Organizers, strategy creators, chairmen, N.G.O's, self improvement gatherings, advancement offices and social associations are ought to endeavor in executing the welfare and formative projects for tribal elevate helpfully.

KEYWORDS: Tribes, Karnataka, tribes socio - economic and political perspectives.

INTRODUCTION :

There is an uncommon arrangement for the progression of any socially and instructively in reverse classes of natives or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Article 15(4)] Equality of chance for all subjects in matters identifying with work or arrangement to any office under the State (Article 16). The State advances with exceptional considerations the instructive and financial interests of the weaker areas of the general population, and specifically of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shield them from social treachery and all types of misuse (Article 46). The Indian constitution distinguishes for extraordinary thought certain ethnic minority bunches, customarily alluded to as tribes or tribal, as planned tribes (STs) who constitute around 8 percent of the aggregate populace of the nation. Planned Tribes constitute a segment subjected to social segregation as well as to monetary misuse. Sched-uled



Tribe or Adivasi is an umbrella term for a heterogeneous arrangement of ethnic and tribal gatherings guaranteed to be the native populace of India. They include a significant indigenous minority of the number of inhabitants in India.

OBJECTIVES:

The paper has following objectives:

- 1.To understand the tribes in karnataka.
- 2.To know the Socio-Economic and political perspectives for Tribes
- 3.To discuss and suggest for sustain the tribal life in Karnataka.

METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology is systematic plan to carry the research based particular issues. Here the scientists have taken non – likelihood testing strategy was utilized as a part of that purposive inspecting system received for gather the 75 tests. In this review talk with timetable instrument had taken. The essential information gathered from Schedule Tribe (ST) in Ballari and Davanageri locale of Karnataka State. The Data has taken from distributed different article in two sorts of audit, for example, experimental and hypothetical on planned tribal. The paper gives exceptional reference to Karnataka state to comprehend the social, monetary and political existence of the tribes and give recommendations in light of the review.

Following are the dominant tribes in Karnataka

Jenu Kurubas : The Jenu Kurubas are basically a seeker gatherer tribe, who earned their name from the way that they are master nectar gatherers. "Jenu" in their dialect signifies 'nectar'.

Betta Kurubas: Also a nourishment gathering tribe. They rehearse sustenance farming. Angling is their forte.

Yeravas: Also a food-gathering tribe. They practice sustenance agriculture. Fishing is their specialty.

Soligas : Soligas too are food gatherers, diversified into marginal agriculture and herding goats.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON TRIBES:

Historically the base of the tribal economy was agribusiness, chasing, sustenance get-together and accumulation and offers of MFP. The land was just a typical asset for them and accordingly they lost their territories to outcasts when abuse of timberland assets started on a huge scale. All the tribes are relied on upon wage work in the territory and timberland division. In a few regions, tribes are moving to espresso, and tea manor territories for the wage work. About 80percent of the tribes are not profited managing an account administrations. So the greater part of the tribes are relied on upon the neighborhood cash loan specialists, which prompts to the high weight of the obligation. The lodging and foundation office in the tribal regions is low. Absolutely, in Karnataka the tribes are experiencing the issues of salary neediness and also human destitution. The financial points of view delegated taking after:

1. Tribes hunting in Forest.
2. Tribes engaged in hilly cultivation.
3. Tribes engaged in hilly cultivation on plain land.
4. Simple Artisan Tribes.
5. Pastoral Tribes
6. Tribes living as Folk Artists.

7. Agricultural and non Agricultural labour oriented Tribes.

8. Tribes engaged in service and trade.

WELFARE PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE:

The Department of STs Welfare has actualized different projects for the advancement and strengthening of the ST people group in the state. For the welfare of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), the budgetary portion for far reaching advancement of these gatherings in the tribal concentrated locale has declined and its usage needs change amid 2010-11. On account of the projects implied for monetary headway of STs, for example, Self-business Scheme, Land Purchase Scheme and Special Development Programs for the most part executed in the regressive taluks, the budgetary portion has descended amid 2010-11 over the earlier year, yet under the Ganga Kalyana Scheme generally actualized in the retrogressive taluks. Panchsheel Program for tribal improvement articulated by the late Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. It is time that a national arrangement of activity for tribe-particular extensive improvement which could serve as a guide for the welfare of the tribals is planned.

CAPACITY BUILDING IN ADMINISTRATION:

The main problem, while managing clashes concerning the tribal populace is that the current sacred arrangements and laws intended to secure them are not ideally utilized. In specific ranges, the State has been seen to be late and uncaring in securing the interests of the tribals and the circumstance is further irritated by the nonattendance of government functionaries at their place of posting. It is important that the organization takes uncommon care to exercise its fundamental capacities and give center administrations in the tribal regions. It is additionally essential that Government posts just such police, income, woods and improvement authorities who have the required preparing and duty to work in such regions and relate to the tribal populace. The essential arrangement of laws representing Tribal Rights is still to a great degree indistinct. It is in this manner basic to make a team that ought to attempt a "Harmonization of Laws" – (a) between Central Acts and Local Land Laws, (b) amongst Forest and Revenue Records and (c) between Court judgments and different laws. The Committee that took a gander at arranging at the grassroots levels had made a particular specify of the requirement for concordant operation of such laws and strategies to advance the enthusiasm of the tribals.

MAIN FINDINGS OF THE STUDY :

Table No 1: Socio-democratic profile of the respondents

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age	Below 18 Years	12	16
	18-25 Years	38	51
	25-35 Years	16	21
	Above 35 years	09	12
Marital Status	Unmarried	27	36
	Married	41	55
	Divorce	04	5
	Separated	03	4
Education	Illiterate	11	15
	SSLC	18	24
	PUC	23	31

	Graduate	14	18
	Post Graduate	03	4
	Others	06	8
Occupation	Teacher/Lecture	17	23
	Business	23	31
	Former	28	37
	Other	07	9
Family Type	Joint family	13	17
	Nuclear family	62	83
Geographical area	Rural	19	25
	Semi Urban	27	36
	Urban	29	39

(Source: field data 2016)

The above table shows the socio-majority rule profile of the respondents. 51 rate of the respondents age aggregate between 18-25 years, 21 rate of the respondents age gather between 25-35 years, 16 rate of the respondents were underneath the 18 years and 12 rate of the respondents were over the 35 years. 55 rate of the respondents married, 36 rate of the respondents unmarried, 5 rate of the respondents separated and 4 rate of the respondents isolated. 15 rate of the respondents uneducated, 24 rate of the respondents finished SSLC, 31 rate of the respondents finished PUC, 18 rate of the respondents were graduates, 4 rate of the respondents were post graduates and 8 rate of the respondents were has a place with other sort of education. 23 rate of the respondents has a place with showing field, for example, instructor and teacher, 31 rate of the respondents were doing business, 37 rate of the respondents were formers, 9 rate of the respondents were doing other sort of occupation. 17 rate of the respondents were living in joint family, 83 rate of the respondents were living in atomic family. 25 rate of the respondents has a place with rustic range, 36 rate of the respondents has a place with semi urban and 39 rate of the respondents has a place with urban region.

Table No 02:- Tribes opinion on utilization of government facilities towards their community developments.

S.No	Public opinion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Satisfactory	33	44
2	Dissatisfactory	15	20
3	Neutral	27	36

(Source: field data 2016)

The above table shows suppositions of the general population on usage of government offices towards planned tribe group advancements. 44 rate of the respondents felt acceptable, 20 rate of the respondents felt dissatisfactory and 36 rate of the respondents felt nonpartisan in this supposition.

Table No-3 : The People felt Political participation useful in improving their life style.

S.No	People opinion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	25	33
2	Agree	23	31
3	Disagree	15	20
4	Strongly disagree	12	16

(Source: field data 2016)

The above table demonstrates the group individuals felt political support is valuable in enhancing their way of life. 33 rate of the respondents emphatically concurred, 31 rate of the respondents concurred, 20 rate of the respondents differ and remaining 16 rate of the respondents firmly oppose this idea.

Table No-4: Challenges for promoting quality of life among the tribes communities

S.No	Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
1	Awareness	29	39
2	Communication	13	17
3	Training	22	29
4	Effective Participation	11	15

(Source: field data 2016)

The table demonstrates the Challenges for advancing personal satisfaction in different groups in Ballari and Davanagi locale of Karnataka. 39 rate of the respondents felt that bolt of mindfulness on Government projects and administrations, 17 rate of the respondents said that bolt of correspondence amongst government and groups, 29 rate of the respondents felt that bolt of preparing on their strengthening of the group, 15 rate of the respondents felt that secure of compelling cooperation political exercises.

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR TRIBES DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA.

The part of NGOs in tribal welfare exercises, however little, has been critical for presenting subjective changes in the lives of the general population. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Development through Education (DEED), Foundation for Educational Innovations in Asia (FEDINA), Coorg Organization of Rural Development (CORD), Samagra Grameena Ashrama, Janashikshana Trust, Chintana Foundation, Samvridi/Krupa, Vanavasi Kalyana Ashrama are a portion of the notable NGOs required in the tribal improvement in Karnataka. It is conceivable to make improvement work more powerful and feasible through engagement with the neighborhood group, which has its very own superior comprehension financial requirements, conventions and culture than non-tribals. Their interest in projects, supported by the Government and deliberate associations manufactured trust in the general population to use the administrations in this way offered and has given input to adjustment and re-introduction of projects.

DISCUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

A significant fact that has emerged from the lack of consensus regarding the perception of the problems and the solutions thereof and the judgment on the outcome of the developmental efforts

made so far. The outcome is that greater part of them are little and negligible land holder. Landlessness is another issue of tribes. In Karnataka the tribes are experiencing the issues of destitution, unemployment and underemployment. One of the primary difficulties that Indian government is confronting after freedom is the arrangement of social equity to Indian planned tribes for the change of their financial status. In this worry the constitution of India give unequivocal arrangements to the elevate and welfare of the tribal individuals all through the nation. The British government encouraged some advancement work, yet those offices were insufficient for the tribal improvement. There is absence of mindfulness, instruction and preparing, the respondents likewise communicated their conclusions in regards to different issues. Absence of money related assets was considered as the most imperative one. The seeds of strengthening have been sown and now it is the obligation of the NGO, political authority

CONCLUSION:

Organizers, strategy creators, heads, N.G.O's, self improvement gatherings, advancement offices and social associations are ought to try in actualizing the welfare and formative projects for tribal elevate helpfully. Government and NGOs ought to urge the tribal group to take an interest being developed of social , financial and political existence of the tribes by giving and actualizing the arrangements of the tribal.

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