Vol 5 Issue 6 July 2015

ISSN No : 2230-7850

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Indían Streams Research Journal

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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Indian Streams Research Journal ISSN 2230-7850

Impact Factor : 3.1560(UIF) Volume - 5 | Issue - 6 | July - 2015



INSIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN –WITH REFERENCE TO KANKER DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH



Raksha Singh

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION:

Mission Tribal Development in Eleventh Plan has included four object ives:

(1)Substantial reduct ion in poverty and unemployment of STs.

(2)Creation of produc tive assets in their favour and providing them with livelihood opportun ities on a sustainable basis.

(3)Human Resource Development by providing adequate and health services.

(4)Provision of

constitutional safeguard and financial security to them against all types of exploitation and oppression.

Development Strategy of Scheduled Tribes.

In the country, S.T. specific programmes are implemented by the nodal M/o Tribal Affairs (Now JanjatiKaryaMantralaya). In the eleventh Plan (2007-2012), the inclusive growth process, with respect to STs is operationalized through the adoption of three strategies:

(1)Social empowerment, especially through educational development.

(2)Economic empowerment through employm

Economic development of women is essential to harness the potential of women in the sustainable development of the society. Women development is a key factor of overall growth of an economy.Major cause in tribal society is illiteracy, traditional society, exploitation, minimum health facilities dependency on few industries etc.Government has initiated many programmes for women development but still the achievements are insignificant due to nonimplementation of the projects. This is a major concern which calls for grass root level investigation.

KEYWORDS :Sustainable, insignificant, development, exploitation

SHORT PROFILE

Raksha Singh is Principal From Shri Shankaracharya Mahavidyalaya, Bhilai (C.G.) She Has Completed M.A. , M.B.A. , NET , Ph.D. She Has Professional Experience of 18 years.

ent and income generating activities ensuring essential livelihood, and (3) Social justice through prevention of exploitation, land alienation, involun tarily displa cement, and survival prot ection.

Objectives of the study:

(1)To study the women partic ipation in National Scheduled Tribe Finance &

1

Development Corporation (NSTFDC) being implemented in scheduled district Kanker of Bastar Division.

(2)Labour job employment in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Employment Programme.

Hypothesis:

(1)AdivasiMahilaSashaktikaranYojna (AMSY) and exclusive concessional scheme for ST women, financial micro credit without arranging feed back i.e. formal training.

(2)Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Employment Programme failed to provide 100 days regular employment in rural Chhattisgarh.

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INSIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN -- WITH

Discussion:

The National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) were set up in 2001 to provide exclusive boost to the economic development of STs.

The Eleventh Plan outlay under the scheme was Rs. 260 crore but no expenditure was made during Annual Plans of 2007-08 and 2009-10.

An outlay of Rs. 70 crore was allocated for the Annual Plan 2010-11. As against the physical target of covering 7.56 lakh beneficiaries during the eleventh plan period, the number of beneficiaries covered during the first three years of the plan as estimated to 4.57 lakhs.

Performances of development programmes- At a glance Field Study Kanker district (NSTFDC)-During 2002-03 to October, 2012

(1)Coverage of AdivasiMahila in Sashaktikaran Yojna in study area was - 13.85%

(2)All scheduled castes beneficiaries - 8.13%(3)articipation of OBS beneficiaries amount for 18.34%

(4)SafaiKamgar were benefitted to 0.90%

During the ten year span the total number of all kinds of beneficiaries was recorded at 332 in the district level.

Further, the goal and mission of the National Scheduled Tribe Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) is to serve only to scheduled tribe population.

To complete physical and financial targets in the district, the schemes of NSTFDC where obliged to other sections of the rural society.

Achievements of MGNREGA:

(1)Coverage of women was 48 percent (2008-09).(2)Average days of works provided per household who got work- 48 days

(3)As many as 15 states fall below the national average (48 days)

(4)Only 14 percent workers household

(5)In Chhattisgarh state 7.29 percent workers were provided 100 days guarantee job works during 2009-10.

Literacy:

In 2011, India was far from 100 percent literate. (India Development Report 2015).

The dropout rate is a critical indicator reflecting lack of educational development and inability of a given social group to complete 4 specific level of education.

In the case of tribals , dropout rates are still very high- 42.3% in classes I to V; 65.9% in classes I to VIII; and 79.4% in classes I to X in 2004-05.

Social Justice:

Owing to their isolated existence, the tribals are not equipped to deal with the ever changing and complex socio-economic developments engulfing them.

The National Crime Bureau Report 2007 states that highly endemic crimes/atrocities are being reported in the states like M.P., (27.01%), Rajasthan (20.01%), Andhra Pradesh (13.06%), Chhattisgarh (11.01%).

CONCLUSION:

Our two hypothesis proved to be correct as per aforesaid assessments of so called socioeconomic schemes.

Unlimited period of constitutional safeguard Reservation to SC and ST will further extended after 2020. These two social groups are still lagging behind in all spheres of life.

completed 100 days of work.

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INSIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL WOMEN -WITH

Appendix-I Scheduled Tribe Households by availability of fuel used for Cooking- 2011 (Rural Sector Chhattisgarh)

Total Figures

Sr. No.	Districts	Firewood	Cow dump Cake	Kerosene	LPG	Bio Gas	Any other	Total
1.	Koriya	60755 (95.96%)	1096	30	524 (0.82%)	21	08	63328
2.	Sarguja	265506 (97.29%)	3389	81	1454 (0.53%)	82	52	272881
3.	Jashpur	105185 (97.06%)	1490	81	793 (0.73%)	43	93	108366
4.	Korba	98320 (93.22%)	146	35	837 (0.81%)	55	04	102260
5.	Bastar	185263 (98.29%)	52	287	875 (0.46%)	143	33	188470
6.	Dantewada	76579 (97.19%)	22	228	545 (0.69%)	64	32	78192
7.	Bijapur	36085 (98.69%)	17	44	28 (0.07%)	27	25	36561

Source : Census of India, Chhattisgarh, series 23, Census Operations, Chhattisgarh-2011

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3

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