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A STUDY OF AWARENESS OF TRIBLE COMMUNITY REGARDING THEIR VARIOUS WELFARE SCHEMES: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO YAVATMAL DISTRICT IN THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

The tribal people of India are an integral part of the Indian population and a part of Indian culture. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country is about 67.8 million. It makes up about 8.08% of the total population. This research was conducted in the context of awareness about government welfare programs for tribes in Maharashtra. Yavatmal districts in Maharashtra have a large tribal population. The tribal community has a wide variety of cultural traditions and rites. Awareness of the tribal community about the various welfare schemes implemented for the development of the tribal community in Maharashtra and the extent to which they are aware of these welfare schemes is important for reaping the benefits of these schemes through the people of the region. Community. Only if the tribal community becomes aware of the plans available to them will they be able to take advantage of these plans and accelerate their development. The aim of this study is to find out how much awareness there is in the society about the various welfare plans that exist for the tribal community in such a situation. This study shows that the majority of the participants in the tribal community are aware of the various welfare plans of the tribal community. The motivation of people in the tribal community raises their awareness of the program. In such a situation, developing awareness programs about these outreach programs are important for the effective implementation of these plans and the development of tribal communities in need.

KEYWORDS: Welfare Schemes, Awareness, Yavatmal, Maharashtra

INTRODUCTION

Scheduled Tribes in India are generally considered to be Adivasis, i.e. indigenous peoples or natives of the country. The tribal people of India are an integral part of the Indian population and the true synthesis of Indian culture is represented by this tribal community. The indigenous tribes of India are largely subdivided into sub-tribal tribes. However, each is interrelated with its own personal inner and outer clan, as well as its own name, culture, traditions, location, and lifestyle. Tribal communities are an integral part of the population of Maharashtra and thus Maharashtra has a special place on the map of tribal communities in India. The tribal community has its own unique culture and civilization. Although a clear classification of tribal communities in Maharashtra is needed, it has not been successfully attempted so far. Gond, Korku, and Andh tribes are the most concentrated tribes in the state as Planned Tribes. According to the 2011 census, the tribal population in these districts together is close to 18.54 percent of the total population of the state. Large numbers of people from tribal communities live in rural areas, hilly areas and forests, remote and desolate areas such as mountains and forests, very backward, primitive agrarian subsistence, low technology, low cost, and closed economy. The rate is big. People in this community have a low level of literacy and the lack of health awareness is unsatisfactory, they have developed their own unique culture, language, religion, and communication styles according to a certain culture, language, and religion. They are less in contact with other cultures and people. The tribes in Maharashtra are the local population in Southeast Maharashtra and Northern Maharashtra. Most of the tribal people in Maharashtra live in the areas that border the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Andhra. In the 1970s, tribal communities again came under intense territorial pressure, especially in central India, where immigration from tribal lands increased dramatically, as tribes lost most of their land rights—be it through lease, debt confiscation, or bribery from landlords. Other non-tribes lobbied the government to classify them as tribes, or even to compete with previously established tribes. In any case, in the 1960s and 1970s, many tribal members became landless workers, and a few years ago the mixed tribal and non-tribal population increased. Government efforts to free non-tribal members from illegal trade have been slow; When evicted, the evacuees are usually poor, lower-caste members.

Article 366 (25) of the Indian Constitution sets the Scheduled Tribes as Scheduled Tribes or Tribal Community or Scheduled Tribes (ST), 342nd Article 342 of the Constitution determines the procedure to be followed for designating Scheduled Tribes. However, it does not designate any community as a Scheduled Tribe. The most commonly used criterion is based on features - geographic isolation. They live in clusters, unique, remote, and intrusive areas such as hills and forests. Among them, backwardness is high, their livelihoods are based on primitive agriculture, low value closed economy, and low technology, which increases their poverty. Literacy and

health levels are low. The distinctive culture, language, and religion of this tribe - communities developed their own culture, language, and religion. Shyness in contact involves less contact with other cultures and people.

These Scheduled Tribes are found in most of the talukas in the Yavatmal region of Maharashtra. Previously, the economic activity of this tribal community was focused on rotational agriculture. They collected small forest products such as honey. All these conditions have now changed. The government has declared most of the forested areas in Thekkady a wildlife sanctuary. Forest authorities mercilessly stopped the migratory farming of the tribal community. First, it fails to prevent extensive encroachments of forest lands that tribal families have occupied and consumed for years, protected wildlife, and theft of valuable timber from the mainland. These lands have been usurped, usurped, and alienated by greedy land thieves. Everyone was deprived of their livelihood. The forest department also attacked tribes' right to collect secondary forest products.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The government provides various services or schemes to the tribes in the country. In particular, the Central and State Governments provide various services and funds for their improvement. The state can take steps to strengthen the infrastructure in areas necessary for the growth of human development indices such as education, income generation, health irrigation, roads, bridges, forests, forest villages, electrification, transportation, rural marketing, agriculture, animal husbandry. It differs from traditional development in food processing, human resource development in the technical and commercial sectors, water conservation, rehabilitation of IDPs, tribal land management, sports promotion, guaranteed drinking water, and other activities for the welfare of the tribal population. There are tribal people. It is being abused by the government and the corporate sector. It is easy to see that tribes are discriminated against in our country, but by doing so we forget that we are losing not only our rich heritage and skills that are unmatched in the world but also our knowledge of living in peace with nature. These people have lived for centuries. The majority of tribes should not be aware of the plans available to them. Not only solid training but also alertness and dedication are most necessary.

RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Tribes make up a large portion of India's total population. Tribes are also citizens of India and therefore it is equally important to improve their well-being. The Central and State Governments have taken various steps for this, and various NGOs have also shown interest in their work. While the tribes are made aware of all the plans, they are mistreated by the authorities. Tribes may or may not be aware of the various plans available to them. Therefore, this research is very relevant to know their knowledge about various government services.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study the awareness of the tribals community regarding their welfare schemes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Normative survey method was used to gather the necessary information and awareness about their concern welfare schemes in the Yavatmal district and how much they know about the various welfare plans implemented by the government for their development.

SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

A purposive sampling selection method was used for the presented research. A total of 175 respondents from Yavatmal district in the state of Maharashtra have been selected for this research.

TOOLS

In this research, self-generated questionnaires, and checklists were used to compile necessary facts regarding tribal community awareness of tribal community welfare plans. Necessary information was collected through this questionnaire and verification list.

DATA ANALYSIS

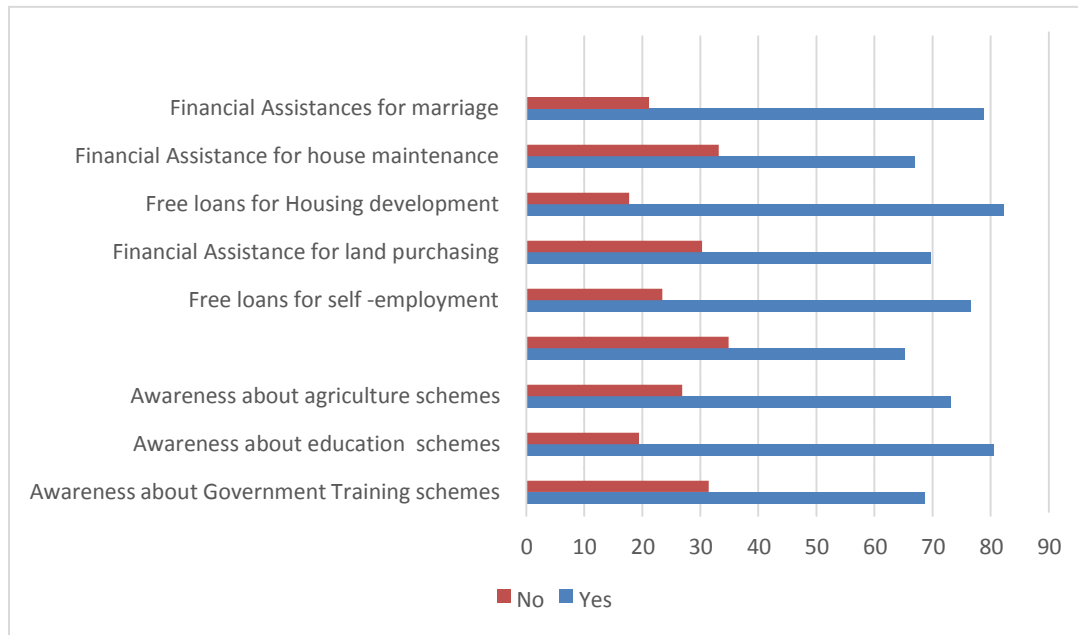
This research used the techniques of frequency, percentage, and graph to analyze and interpret for the facts.

Table 1.1

Awareness of tribal community respondents regarding their welfare schemes

Sr. no		Yes		No		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Awareness about Government Training schemes	45	68.57	55	31.43	175	100
2	Awareness about education schemes	66	80.57	34	19.43	175	100
3	Awareness about agriculture schemes	53	73.14	47	26.86	175	100
4	Awareness about Social development related schemes	39	65.14	61	34.86	175	100
5	Free loans for self - employment	59	76.57	41	23.43	175	100
6	Financial Assistance for land purchasing	47	69.71	53	30.29	175	100
7	Free loans for	69	82.29	31	17.71	175	100

	Housing development						
8	Financial Assistance for house maintenance	42	66.86	58	33.14	175	100
9	Financial Assistances for marriage	63	78.86	37	21.14	175	100



CONCLUSION

The researcher determined the awareness and knowledge level of people in the tribal community about government services. Throughout the research, the researcher learned about the awareness of the participants and the use of government services. With regard to the acceptance of various government services provided to them, from this study it is clear that the majority of the respondents for various reasons - financial aid, availability of oxen, reservation, offenses against them, etc. Government provisions and services are available to them, but many fail to receive these provisions and services. The main disadvantage is that various social assistance services for the tribal community are often available for those who have already received them, but not for those who need them.

Various programs for the development of the tribal community helped to improve the condition of the tribal community. In order to accelerate its development, especially to improve the permanent property status of beneficiary families, the government has developed a land purchase plan, a land development plan, etc. plans

should be developed and implemented. There is ample scope for increasing agricultural wages in tribal areas. Tribal development programs include a large portion of the population. This automatically increases the demand for agricultural labor, which in turn increases agricultural wages. In order to ensure the regular repayment of the loan amount by the beneficiaries, bankers or government officials will provide the opportunity to repay the loan amount by extending the repayment period according to the beneficiary's financial situation. The correct use of the physical and financial components of a government program depends on the awareness of the beneficiaries.

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