



# Role of NGOs in Tribal Development: Challenges and Opportunities

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## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

This paper focused on role of NGOs and development programmes in tribal community development in India as well as Karnataka state. It is observed that the NGOs have also played a considerable role in the process of tribal community development live in forest and rural areas. The community based organizations are also playing a limited role in the empowerment of tribes in the state. The human development status of the tribal development is more than a decade behind the rest of the population of the state and they are the poorest and most deprived of all sub-populations in the state. Further, article analysed the central and state government financial fund allocation of tribal community development and its impact on education, health, socio-economic development, livelihood, cycle of life style, training programmes, skill development programmes.

**Keywords:** Financial Assistance, Implementation of NGOs, Tribal Development, Challenges and Opportunities.

## Introduction

The NGOs plays a key role of tribal community development implementation, it was impact of socio-economic conditions of tribes empowerment through education, rural employment, welfare of tribes women and children education, rural housing have been the priority sectors of panchayats, receiving better financial fund allocation of compared to other sectors. It can also be seen that there is a perceptible increase in the allocation made to these sectors across the plan years. In Karnataka, initiatives have been taken to enunciate people's participation and involvement of NGOs in implementing several schemes of the Central and State Governments. It is continuous efforts have been made to create awareness among the public through these organisations in rural and forest areas about government programmes and their implementation. Voluntary organisations have been actively involved in organising skill upgrading and capacity building programmes, training of panchayat members and in creating awareness in the fields of women and child development, social welfare, health, education, watershed development programme etc.

## Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

1. To study the role of the NGOs in tribal community development in Karnataka.
2. To examine the financial assistance of NGOs for the tribal development in Karnataka.

## Research Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data sources. The secondary data were collected from annual reports of NGOs and it is various programmes have taken for the period of 2002-03 to 2011-12 from Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. The present study was used by statistical tools like, Compound Annual Growth Rate, Mean, Standard Deviation, and Co-efficient of Variation.

## Implementation of the NGOs for Tribal Community Development

Particularly, after 1972 the NGOs are emerged to serve the cause of the tribal community development in Karnataka state. The NGOs of tribal community development can be broadly classified into two categories on the basis of their activities and source of financial assistance. Namely established NGOs recognized by the

Ministry of Tribal Affairs for release grant in aid to implement the tribal development programmes and project and Government development programmes implemented registered NGOs which are sponsored by the Foreign Charitable and developmental agencies and State developmental departments.

### **Role of NGOs in Tribal Development in Karnataka**

The government of India, of late has been rightly focusing on the human resource development of the tribal population. During the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans various NGOs were funded to implement educational, health programmes and imparting vocational training for the tribal youth. All these three development schemes enable the tribal children and youth to develop employment and other sociocultural capabilities. The human resources development programmes meant for tribal people in Karnataka and other States need further financial assistance.

### **The Role of NGOs and Its impact on Institutional for Tribal Development: Socio-economic Development**

There is growing realisation of the need to develop a healthy partnership between the Government and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The role of NGOs in tribal welfare activities, though small, has been responsible for introducing qualitative changes in the lives of the rural tribal people. Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, DEED, FEDINA, CORD, Samagra Grameena Ashrama, Janashikshana Trust, Chintana Foundation, DUDI, Samvridi/Krupa, Vanavasi Kalyana Ashrama are some of the NGOs involved in tribal development in Karnataka.

Karnataka has a vibrant voluntary sector with poor documentation and understanding of such movements and development over a period of time in the State. The voluntary sector in Karnataka was initiated during 19th century and the first voluntary origination was started in 1830.

The missionaries, as it was known then, mainly started social service. Then as years progressed, socially concerned people began to give emphasis to education and training in vocational skills, providing health and a range of caring services, people started recognizing the abilities in persons who were physically and intellectually challenged and established a range of centers to help them acquire the skills to live normal life. More recently counseling services such as concern for the environment, legal aid and protection of human rights, women and child development and development of rural poor including vulnerable community like tribes have emerged.

### **Scenario of NGOs for the Tribal Development in Karnataka: Financial Assistance**

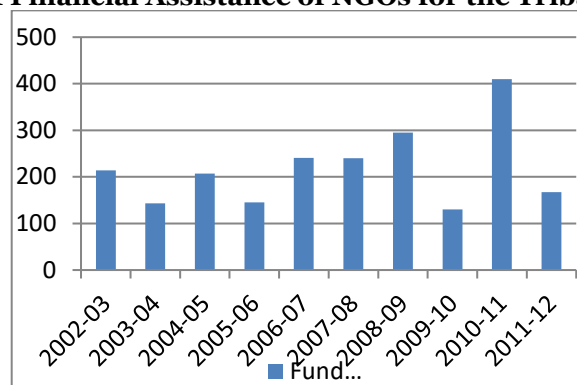
The NGOs development programmes are one the essential for the tribal development communities in Karnataka state. It is also emerging of tribal socio-economic development, health, training and skill development, tailoring activities for women, and it is provide upliftment of various development programmes for live in hilly and forest areas in Karnataka.

**Table-1 Financial Assistance of NGOs for the Tribal Development in Karnataka (Rs in Lakhs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fund Released</b>
2002-03	214
2003-04	143
2004-05	207
2005-06	145
2006-07	241
2007-08	240
2008-09	295
2009-10	130
2010-11	410
2011-12	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>2192</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>3.04</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>219.2</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>85.13</b>
<b>Co-efficient of Variation</b>	<b>38.83</b>

**Source:** Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, GOI.

The tabl-1 reveals that the financial assistance is released for implementation of the schemes like education, health and computer training etc, through the NGOs of Karnataka state in India has been gradually increasing and decreasing trend from 2002-03 to 2011-12. So it is very useful to improve the health and level of literacy rate in tribal community development in rural and forest areas in Karnataka. The NGOs is one the essential for backwardness tribes rural and forest areas peoples.

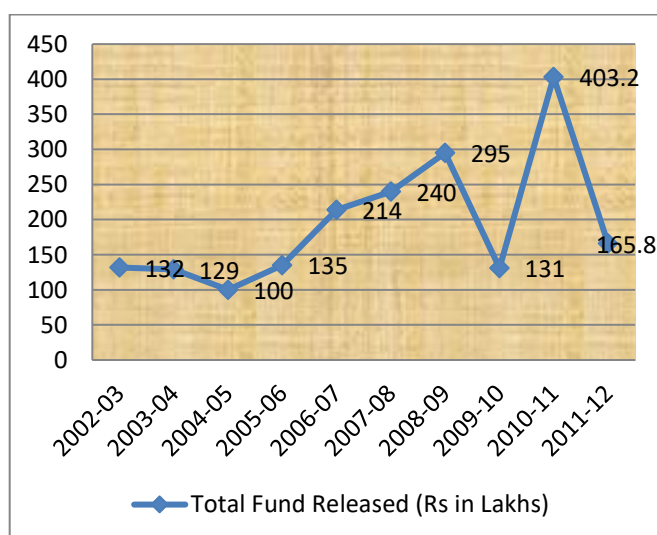
**Table-1 Financial Assistance of NGOs for the Tribal Development**

In this figure-1 indicate that the financial assistance of NGOs for the Tribal communities in live in hilly and forest areas peoples in Karnataka state. During the 2002-03 the financial assistance increasing and decreasing trends.

**Table-2 Financial Assistance of NGOs Programmes in Welfare of Tribal Communities in Karnataka State(Rs in Lakhs)**

Year	Total Fund Released
2002-03	132
2003-04	129
2004-05	100
2005-06	135
2006-07	214
2007-08	240
2008-09	295
2009-10	131
2010-11	403.2
2011-12	165.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1945</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>8.75</b>
<b>Mean</b>	<b>194.5</b>
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	<b>95.24</b>
<b>Co-efficient Variation</b>	<b>48.96</b>

**Source:** Annual Reports of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, GOI.

**Figure-2 Financial Assistance of NGOs Programmes in Welfare of Tribal Communities**

The tabl-2 and figure-2 indicates that the financial assistance of NGOs programmes in welfare of tribal community development in Karnataka. In this table released for implementation of the welfare of tribal community development through the NGOs programmes of Karnataka state. So it is very useful to improve the health and level of literacy rate in tribal community development in rural and forest areas in Karnataka. The NGOs programmes are one of the essential for backwardness Tribes rural and forest areas peoples and it is also provides various development schemes like, training and skill development schemes, improve the

socio-economic conditions, their improve the children education, health, food nutrition, computers trainings etc.

The above table shows the statistical tools like CAGR, Mean, Standard Deviation, and Co-efficient of Variation of the financial assistance of NGOs programmes of welfare of tribal community development. The CAGR is 8.75 per cent, Mean is 1974.5, Standard Deviation is 95.24 per cent and Co-efficient of Variation is 48.96 per cent.

### **NGOs in Tribal Community Development: Challenges and Opportunities**

In this researcher has made an attempt to analyze the present study socio-economic status of the tribal community and also an analysis of the role of NGOs in the economic development and the quality of life in terms of opportunities like education facilities, health and increases in income of the tribes peoples. Some challenges faced by tribes people and also effect of forest and rural areas tribes peoples.

#### **Opportunities of Tribal Development in Karnataka**

NGOs have been a key role of the socio-economic status of the tribal community development in Karnataka. It is providing to ensuring accessibility to basic infrastructures, basic health care, and others implementation of the tribe's peoples.

- ✓ Opportunities of the employment and income generation
- ✓ To women skill development programmes and its impact on economic conditions.
- ✓ To ensuring accessibility to basic health facilities through the implementation of alternative basic care system in rural and forest areas.
- ✓ To provide various agriculture development programmes and the growth of the allied activities like cattle rearing, sheep rearing, bee keeping, wood workers etc.
- ✓ Promotion of education and their upliftment higher education.
- ✓ To opportunities of women empowerment programmes like tailoring, skill development, small enterprise, Agarabathi training etc.

#### **Challenges of Tribal Development in Karnataka**

The tribal development in Karnataka has so many important and varied challenges or problems. The main challenges or problems of tribal development include are given below:

- Lack of awareness of free health issues
- Lack of government free health facilities in rural and forest area, especially tribes peoples.
- Lack of emergency transportation and its effects on orientated business
- Challenges of migration
- Problems of illiteracy and ignore
- Ill health and malnutrition
- Lack of need of infrastructure and its adequacy
- Problems of land alienation and land rights

### **Conclusion**

The review of the NGOs development programmes are pivotal role of tribal development in Karnataka. The NGOs are indicates that tribes live in hilly and forest areas which are cut off from the mainstream of national life. The tribes continue to depend heavily on minor forest produce, beekeeping activities, hunting and other activities for their survival in rural areas of the Karnataka state. The educational, computer training programmes, health and socio-economic development status of tribes has improved substantially over a period of time. The self-help groups and co-operatives are not adequately organized in the tribal areas due to large scale illiteracy and poverty among the tribes. The NGOs have also played a considerable role in the process of tribal development. The community based organizations are also playing a limited role in the empowerment of tribes in the state. The human development status of the tribal development is more than a decade behind the rest of the population of the state and they are the poorest and most deprived of all sub-populations in the state.

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