

# Tribal Area Development Programmes (TADP)

## Definition :

- The tribal situation in the country presents a varied picture. Some areas have high Tribal concentration while in other areas, the tribals form only a small portion of the total population. There are some tribal groups, which are still at the food gathering stage, some others practice shifting cultivation, yet other may be pursuing primitive forms of agriculture.
- The Constitution of India provides for a comprehensive framework for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society. A detailed and comprehensive review of the tribal problem was taken on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan strategy took note of the fact that an integrated approach to the tribal problems was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration

If a faster development of this community is to take place. Accordingly, the tribal areas in the country were classified under three broad categories:

- States and Union Territories having a majority scheduled tribes population.
- States and Union Territories having substantial tribal population but majority tribal population in particular administrative units, such as block and tehsils.
- States and Union Territories having dispersed tribal population.

In the light of the above approach, it was decided that tribal majority States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and U.Ts. of Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli may not need a Tribal sub-Plan, as the entire plan of these States/Union Territories was primarily meant for the S.T. population constituting the majority. For the second category of States and Union Territories, tribal sub-Plan approach was adopted after delineating areas of tribal concentration. A similar approach was also adopted in case of States and Union Territories having dispersed tribal population by paying special attention to pockets of tribal concentrations, keeping in view their tenor of dispersal. To look after the tribal population coming within the new tribal sub-Plan strategy in a coordinated manner, Integrated Tribal Development Projects were conceived during Fifth Five Year Plan and these have been continued since then. During the Sixth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration and during the Seventh Plan, the TSP strategy was extended further to cover even more smaller areas of tribal concentration and thus cluster of tribal concentration were identified.

- At the time of delineation of project areas under the Tribal sub-Plan strategy, it was observed that the ITDPs/ITDAs are not co-terminus. Areas declared under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. The Scheduled Areas as per the Constitutional orders have been declared in eight States viz A.P., Bihar, Gujarat, H.P., Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa and Rajasthan, As per the provisions contained in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, various enactment in the forms of Acts and Regulations have been promulgated in the above states for the welfare of scheduled tribes and their protection from exploitation.

Since TSP strategy also has twin objectives namely Socio-economic development of Schedule tribes and protection of tribal against exploitation, the Govt. of India in Aug., 1976 had decided to make the boundaries of Scheduled Areas co-terminus with TSP areas (ITDP/ITDA only) so that the protective measure available to Sch. Tribes in Sch. Areas could be uniformly applied to TSP areas for effective implementation of the development programmes in these areas. Accordingly, the TSP areas have been made co-terminus with Sch. Areas in the State of Bihar, Gujarat, H.P., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. The State of A.P. where the TSP areas are not co-terminus with sch. Areas has also furnished a proposal to this effect which is under examination.

The ITDPs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total. On account of demographic reasons, however ITDPs. in Assam, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal may be smaller or not contiguous. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have opted for an Agency model under the Registration of Societies Act and the ITDPs there are known as ITD Agencies(ITDAs). So far 194 ITDPs/ITDAs have been delineated in the country in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island and Daman & Diu. In Jammu and Kashmir though no ITDP has been delineated yet the areas having ST Population in the State are treated as covered under the TSP strategy. In eight states having scheduled areas the ITDPs/ITDAs are generally co terminus with TSP areas. The ITDPs/ITDAs are headed by Project Officer though they may be designated Project Administrators or Project Directors.

### **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets**

These are identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000. The total number of MADAs identified so far in the various TSP States is 259. Generally, MADA pockets do not have separate administrative structures to implement development programmes. The line Departments of the State Govt. are expected to implement development programmes in MADA pockets under the overall control of the District authorities.

### **CLUSTERS**

These are identified pockets of tribal concentration containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of about 5,000 or more. As in the case of MADA pockets, there are no separate administrative structures for Clusters. So far 82 Clusters have been identified in various T.S.P. states.

### **PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS(PTGs)**

Primitive tribal groups are tribal communities among the STs who live in near isolation in inaccessible habitats. They are characterised by a low rate of growth of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. So far 75 PTGs have been identified.

**INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS/AGENCY (ITDPS/ITDA), MODIFIED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH (MADA) POCKETS, CLUSTER AND PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PTGS) IN TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA AND STATES HAVING SCHEDULED AREA AND TRIBES ADVISORY COUNCIL**

S.No.	Name of the States/UT	Number of			
		ITDPs/ITDAs Pockets	MADA	Cluster	PTGs
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	41	17	12
2	Assam	19	-	-	-
3	Bihar	-	7	-	9**
4	Chhattisgarh#	19	9	2	**
5	Gujarat#	9	1	-	5
6	Himachal Pradesh#	5	2	-	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
8	Jharkhand#	14	34	7	**
9	Karnataka	5	-	-	2
10	Kerala	7	-	-	5
11	Madhya Pradesh#	31	30	6	7**
12	Maharashtra#	16	44	24	3
13	Manipur	5	-	-	1
14	Odisha#	21	46	14	13
15	Rajasthan#	5	44	11	1
16	Sikkim	4	-	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu\$	9	-	-	6
18	Tripura*	-	-	-	1
19	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	2**
20	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	**
21	West Bengal\$	12	-	1	3
	Union Territory				
22	A&N Islands	1	-	-	5
23	Daman & Diu	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>75</b>

\* There are no ITDPs in Tripura. There are Tripura Tribal Autonomous Districts Councils (TTAADC). The provision of Sixth Schedule were extended to Tripura w.e.f. 1985 by 49<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution as informed by State Government of Tripura vide

letter No. F. 15-2/Part-I/TW/SP/2004/14648 dated 03.10.2006.

\*\* The PTG for Bihar and Jharkhand, MP & Chhattisgarh and UP & Uttarakhand are common.

# States having Scheduled Areas and Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs)

\$ State having only TACs.