



The Function of Public Administration in Tribal Development in Urban and Rural Jharkhand: A Study

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Abstract— There are many tribal populations in India, despite being considered the primary occupant of the country, the tribal people often, lack access to basic necessities in their daily lives. They experience widespread segregation in addition to being socially, economically, and educationally disadvantaged. Various forms of exploitation exist, including forced eviction from one's home in the name of development and the alienation of one's land. A state's fundamental responsibility is to provide for the formulation and implementation of equitable policy in general and equity for those members of the population who are more vulnerable in society in particular. The development of the tribal people has consistently involved a huge concern for the public authority of both Union and the states. The public authority claims to have consistently worked to remove obstacles from the way of development and sustainable progress of the tribal community as a whole. In this paper, an effort is made to determine how much of the tribal development has been covered so far and how far it has to go, and what role the public administration played in the tribal development.

Keywords— Development; Tribal; Public Administration, Illiteracy, Jharkhand.

INTRODUCTION

India is a home of diverse array of cultures, it is a centre of religions, a smattering of languages, and an amalgamation of castes, creeds, and races. Our country is a possessor of traditional veracity with enormous diversity.[1] There are some races among them that are weak and susceptible either by nature or as a result of ingrained custom. Those who have lived on a territory since before outside settlers arrived are known as indigenous peoples or aboriginals. These are the people from the ethnic groups that are classified as "indigenous" in accordance with one of the many definitions of the term; however, there is no single definition that is accepted worldwide.[2]The word "indigenous," which indicates a native or original inhabitant, is derived from the Latin word "Indigen". The phrase "indigenous peoples" has, nevertheless, evolved into a legal category that designates culturally distinct tribes that have been impacted by colonial processes. This development occurred in the late 20th century. These are typically groups of people that have maintained some kind of cultural and political autonomy amid the dominant culture and political system that has come to control or encircle them on a regional, national, or international scale. They are descended from those who lived in a nation or a particular area when people from many cultures and racial groups first settled there.[3]They are also named "first people", "tribal people" or "aboriginals" and in India, they are more often called "Adivasis or tribal. Despite the fact that they are human beings with human rights and fundamental freedoms, the dominant group in society often violates these rights. These are the people who were a part of the pre-invasion and pre-colonial communities, but who perceive themselves as distinct from the other sections of those societies or as a subset of them. They presently consider themselves to be the marginalized group in the society.



Since ancient times, class and rank have played varied roles in society as seen in the historical context of human civilization. This hierarchy of society has reliably made a wedge that has been difficult to oversee. At point when one peeps into any human society today or even in past, these social and monetary contrasts are found to be existing. With time, certain disparities have actually lessened, while the gaps between the classes have become wider. Not that there is a schism between the (so-called) mainstream and the tribe, but rather that there is a gap within the tribal itself. In more concrete terms, it has been noticed recently that there is a split within the tribal itself, a group consisting of educated tribal and another of illiterate tribal or the tribal aboding in urban areas to those in rural areas. Different researchers and scholars give their own comprehension of the working of any society to make an equitable and populist society.

In many regions of the world, indigenous or tribal people do not have the same access to basic rights as the general public in the state in which they reside. While the circumstance and narratives of these individuals differ significantly, the common issue persisting amidst them includes development at the cost of degradation of the native and the danger of compulsory absorption into predominant societies that encompasses them. Our Constitution of India declares that it was adopted to provide all Indian citizens with "JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political". In the modern era, social justice has emerged as one of the most significant goals of the law. Securing the bare necessities of existence for every member of society is what social justice entails.[4] It has been stated that

"The concept of social justice is the yardstick to the justice administration system or the legal justice." [5]

The Indian Constitution seeks to uphold social justice, and as a result, it implicitly contains special measures for the upliftment of the underprivileged. It is guaranteed by the Preamble of the Constitution as well as several Articles in Parts III and IV of the Constitution, namely the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. To put it into effect, a lot of legislation has been passed and for implementation of these legislations, there is the concept of public administration in India.

Public administration, at any rate in its embryonic frame, was conceived basically and essentially to direct social activity and conduct. At the point when a group of individuals begins to live in society, some unvarying concerns made them feel that it required joint resolutions, one such concern was the development of individuals and the idea of a welfare state. The paradoxes in public administration are numerous, in light of the fact that it grasps an expansive and wide variety of capacities that are impacted by progressions in the political, social, and economic fields. Regulatory errand incorporates the definition of provisions and plans, executing and observing projects, setting down laws, guidelines, and directions, and setting up and overseeing offices or associations for their usage. Administration works at the national state and local levels.[6] In India, the administration deals with a couple of issues impacting people's lives. Vote-based systems that take into account five-yearly elections have released some public powers while addressing issues like poverty, unemployment, and lack of education, but they have also forced the government to stretch its resources to address linked social issues like social strains and other similar issues. The public authority is demanding yet not the right science as it requires flexibility in working, for there are various explorations in it. Its main flaws are its instabilities, and without a doubt, the organization must be



excellent and constantly adapt to changing local, state, national, and international developments. Actually, there isn't a single aspect of a native's life that is unaffected by one government organization or another.

In the past, the need of an individual was not as complex, allowing them to live in essentially independent town groups and have all they needed for a simple life delivered within the town. The logical and modern upheavals have changed the circumstance. Public administration is a fundamental piece of society and a predominant factor in the existence of the cutting-edge era. Its motto is the welfare of the people. It comprises of each and every activity of the Government. In the present welfare state, there is a great deal of expectations of the common people from the Government, as welfare state implies that the public authority is not only supposed to carry out the functions like shielding us from internal disorders but additionally, it is required to embrace functions such as providing transport, medical facility, education and so forth and all these functions require a sound public administration. [7] In terms of eradicating poverty, inequality, unemployment, sickness, and illiteracy, economic progress could be reimagined, and public administration played a significant part in addressing these issues. After the formation of Jharkhand as a state, the development of the tribal was kept at a picking height as during the previous political regime they were lagging far behind the development. Major roles of public administration were seen in the development of the tribal so far as the state of Jharkhand is concerned.

Public administration is the most imperative part of administrations over the world, be it a democratic rule, communist or a capitalist state, there has been an extensive move in the way public organizations used to do in antiquated and medieval times when the activities were simply sporadic managerial capacities like keeping up the administration of justice and concern about incomes of the citizens with almost no welfare exercises. The officers who did those works were chosen by the rulers and had very minimal autonomy or power to take decisions. With changing times, the goal of the public organization additionally experienced a change and by the nineteenth century, a sorted out way to deal with private bodies working for the development of the society and the said work done by the public organization was embraced, to balance the both. This approach depended on a comprehensive legitimate structure supplanting the patriarchal and genetic capacity with organization. There are many reasons why this new approach to dealing with government organisations emerged. With the Industrial Revolution, the government entered the market for goods and services, which was trailed by "Imperialism", [8] "Nationalism" [9] and "Internationalism" [10] which included the extending roads of Government obligations and duties. The times today are inconceivably not quite the same as what existed a century back and at the end of the day, the extent of public administration has likewise experienced a move. In any case, the expanding conscience among individuals a procured learning of rights, benefits, and laws among the common public have tossed new difficulties for people holding administrative positions, particularly in developing nations like India. [11] It is not enough to make methodologies and laws on paper, administration plays a pivotal role in implementing those. Rather it could be said that understanding and interpreting those provisions and laws and implementing them is the most difficult part, in general laws are enacted or policies are made but due to lack of proper implementation, it becomes futile and the entire purpose of such law or policy got frustrated. The different essential parts that public administration plays, the most imperative ones are implementing laws and provisions and going about as their adjudicators.



Tribal Development in India

India is home to a considerable group of tribal population, the tribal are offspring of nature and their way of life is adapted by the ecological background. India, which has a diverse range of landscapes, introduces a diverse tribal population throughout its length and breadth. The tribal generally live in segregated towns or villages. Tribes constitute the weaker segment of India's populace from natural, economic and educational points of view.

The phrase "development" is being used in a wider sense, which implies providing everyone with a greater chance of living a better life. To improve social justice and millennial productivity, it is essential to create more equitable wealth distribution. This will allow for the provision of a wider range of services, including those related to housing, nutrition, health care, and education.[12] Now the question arises who will do the development for them? The answer is the government and the administration, as the government frames different policies for tribal development and the major role is played by the public administration bodies in implementing those policies for the development of the tribal.

Although some assert that Emperor Ashoka was the first to start the process by creating the post of "Anta-Mahamatya," the ministers to watch for the underprivileged, though the practice of tribal development began with the British. The first concrete mention of tribal is found in Kautilya's Arthashastra whereby it has been mentioned that they know each and every inch of the area they live in and in the later part they were been acknowledged by the British.[13] In independent India, there are 533 tribes who are been notified and scheduled under Article 342 of the Constitution of India in different States and Union territories of the country with the largest being 62 in number in the state of Orissa and in Jharkhand there are 32 tribes, the state which was basically formed in order to develop the tribal population in the state.[14]

When the idea of human rights first emerged, the concept of social justice also emerged. Human rights and equality form the foundation of this idea. It asserts that the least advantaged groups at the base of the social structure also have the right to a good life. Everyone has the fundamental right to live their lives to the fullest extent possible. This theory transforms "welfare" into "right". This has nothing to do with showing sympathy for the poor and providing for them; rather, it has to do with recognising their human rights and giving them the freedom to exercise those rights. Social justice as a notion has now attained the status of a fundamental right. It has been stated:

"Social Justice is a fundamental right and equally empowerment is the fundamental right of the disadvantaged" [15]

The court has attempted to uphold social justice while interpreting welfare laws, particularly rent, land reform, and labour laws. Additionally, the courts have put emphasis on the distributive justice doctrine as it is incorporated in the Constitution while interpreting statutes. Further as part of distributive justice, it has been asserted that the economic empowerment of dalits, tribes, and the impoverished is a fundamental right.[16] As a result, the natural rights of tribal people, which were fostered as an ethical norm at the birth of civilised society, have been safeguarded as fundamental rights by the highest law of the state and upheld by its courts of law.



Tribal Development under the Five-year plan

Since the inception of the first five-year plan (1951-56), special programmes for development have been realized in our country to benefit the tribal population, in spite of the fact that the plan didn't play a particular and special consideration towards the advancement of tribal population, because only certain spasmodic endeavours like outlines for education, welfare schemes etc. were introduced. Being familiar with the socio-economic condition prevalent in the tribal areas, in the course of the second five-year plan (1956-61), concrete development schemes were planned. A unique administration system was introduced with the creation of multi- purpose tribal projects in certain selected tribal areas. Under the Third five-year plan (1961-66), tribal development block system has been implemented and 489 such blocks had come into force for the economic furtherance of the tribal on the eve of the commencement of the Fourth five-year plan (1969-74). In the fifth five-year plan (1974-79) it started working for the materialization of the tribal sub plan for the areas of tribal concentration. The tribal sub plan stipulated that funds of the State and Centre should be quantified on the population proportion basis, with budgetary mechanisms to ensure accountability, non-deliverability and utilization for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. With this thrust the concept of tribal sub-plan came into action during the Fifth Plan.[17] During the fifth five-year plan, 178 Tribal Development projects were organised from the tribal sub-plan areas. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was tried to guarantee a more serious level of devolution of assets so that at any rate 50% of tribal families were given help to cross the line of poverty. Accentuation was on family-arranged financial activities as opposed to infrastructure development plans. A "Modified Area Development Approach" (MADA) was concocted for pockets of tribal concentration with a populace of 10,000, in any event, half of them being Scheduled Tribes. In the seventh plan period (1985-90), about 40 lakh scheduled tribe families below the poverty line are targeted to be provided economic assistance. The approach of the twelfth five-year plan must be to achieve an overall improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the scheduled tribes. And in this plan, the administration strengthening of the implementing agency was given top priority in order to start implementing these programmes in the designated areas. Government prioritise extending education, health and extension services, nutrition, public distribution, and other services to the areas where tribal members predominately live. This may also require a clear personnel policy with regard to posting officials in those positions, fixing their tenure, and rewarding them for their services.[18]

Tribal Development in Urban and Rural Jharkhand

Tribal are the earliest inhabitants of Jharkhand, before independence, they remained comparatively isolated and enjoyed a more or less self-sufficient economy. All of their primary necessities were fulfilled from forest resources. But after independence, industrialisation and urbanization started hand in hand in this region and many changes started influencing the remotest corners of Jharkhand. This caused enormous uprooting of the tribal population from their habitats and they lost their agricultural and forest-based occupations. The rapid process of urbanization and industrialization also created a huge gap between the wage incomes between the workers in cities and that of agricultural labourers and traditional service workers in rural areas, forcing the tribal to seek jobs in urban areas and developed cultural contacts. On one hand, it brought gradual improvement in the standard of the living of some tribes but on the other hand, most of them were forced to work on lower wages. In such situations, tribes



found themselves at crossroads firstly in rural areas they often lose their ancestral habitat and traditional occupation and in the urban area they have to work on low wages.[19]

The tribal development has mainly been considered as functional activities of the public administration but the rural areas are far behind the development structures of urban areas. The water supply in the tribal areas are far below that of the other urban areas of Jharkhand the tribes living in urban areas get the water supply that is purified and supplied by the public health and engineering department, whereas the tribes living in rural areas have to drink water from wells, ponds and streams, they have to go faraway places in order to bring water, they don't have clean drinking water and by drinking that unclean water they often fall sick and face a lot of health complications. Again, the percentage gap between the household that has electricity is very high in urban areas whereas its very low in rural areas. In case of toilet facilities, rural areas in Jharkhand again showed a very poor picture as compared to the urban Jharkhand, the rural tribes of Jharkhand have, still to go outside for their sanitary obligations. The percentage of pucca houses is much higher in urban areas rather than in rural areas, the tribes in the rural areas built their houses out of straw, mud, leaves and bamboo etc. or they had hut to live in. The tribes in rural areas had a little access to hospitals whereas in urban areas they had access to better hospitals and all facilities have in reach of them but in rural areas they had to depend on the herbal medicines and the village doctors leading to high morbidity rate. The tribes in urban areas had an easy access to the transport facilities whereas in rural areas they don't have quick means of transport facilities or roads they have to depend on traditional vehicle such as bullock cart or cycle etc. The agriculture facilities in urban areas were much advanced as compared to the rural areas, they had high yielding seeds where as in rural areas they depend on traditional seeds and old method of cultivation. The education facilities in urban areas were very high and with all proper facilities where as in rural areas they had very less school and the children had to go very far to study there were many dropouts in the rural areas as compared to urban areas. The children of the tribes living in urban areas were much advance as compared to the children living in the rural areas. Legal awareness in the urban areas is high as compared to the tribes living in rural areas and there the people can't enforce their rights if the public servants violate them, they are even unaware of the policies framed for their benefit and whom to approach, if those benefits are not provided, one of the vital reason behind these is illiteracy which is high in rural areas. In going through the development structure in the urban areas and rural areas there lays an area called a semi-urban area where the percentage of development is moderate but not as high as the urban areas and also not too low as rural areas. This area comes in the middle of both the development areas.

The Role of Public Administration in Tribal Development in Jharkhand

The more important distinguishing role of Public Administration in the tribal development in Jharkhand may be described under the following sub-heads:

Political Progress: Essentially policy management works on the direction given to them by the public authority or the government. The public authority or the government fundamentally outlines the situations and frames the policies, and by-laws, public administration is to execute those policies for the improvement of the tribal. The role played by the public administration is very high, the better the administration the better the outcomes will be.



Absence of profit motive: Another factor for the growth of the tribes is that, that there should be lack of a profit motive in public administration. They should do the work without any personal benefit, work should be done for the benefit of the public at large and it is part and parcel of their work to check the accountability of the work done in order to develop the tribes both in the urban as well as the rural areas. The main role of the administration is to offer types of assistance to individuals and the advancement of the social good.

Esteem: Public heads who serve in the Government appreciate high status and glory and it's fully dependent on them that the programs and policies that are meant for the development of the tribal people should be done with the highest concern. And it will not be just a prestige for the public officers but it will be a prestige for whole of the nation as the real development of the nation is only possible when the poor and the suppressed class develop.

Public Gaze: Given that people in urban areas generally pay close attention to activities for the implementation of policy, every single one of them must be done by maintaining transparency. In urban areas, the tribal peoples, being educated to a large extent can easily understand whether the work on behalf of public administration is properly done or not but in rural areas they even are unaware of the types of policies brought forth for their development. Now it's the duty of the public administration to do their work honestly so that public should get the optimum benefit for basically what they are to work for.

Service and Cost: As a matter of fact, most of the tribes in rural areas are illiterate and they can be subject to exploitation by some of the profit oriented business person. They can exploit them in many a way, now here the role of public administration is very important they have to keep an eye that the business man gives a proper cost of the goods sold by the tribal and any services and polices that are meant for them are properly implemented.

Legal framework: Policy implementation works inside a legal system. It is rule-oriented. The obligations of public heads are fixed by a bunch of constitutional practices, laws and policy guidelines. Government authorities are obliged to act inside their legitimate forces and not outside the law. This area has to be of much importance, as the tribal are often, subjected to the ill effects of the administration as they are totally unaware of their legal rights they are often subjected to ill-treatment and which may lead to many problems arising out of those. Jharkhand is said to a Naxalite affected area, moreover taboos like witchcraft or witch hunting is rampant in these areas, the administration while dealing with these types of sensitive issues has to be very cautious, so that innocent people of the tribes are not get suffered. An officer of the administration needs to maintain a serious level of consistency in his dealings with people in general and to notice the standard of fairness of treatment in serving individuals. It is a lawful commitment, not to victimize any individual.

Public responsibility: Public responsibility is the sign of policy implementation in a democracy. Policy management is responsible to the public, however not straightforwardly but rather in a roundabout way through political leader, legislative body, judiciary, and so forth.

Large-scale administration: Policy implementation is a large-scale administration. It is believed that almost everything falls directly or indirectly within the category of policy implementation. It is, definitely, bigger than any huge private concern so far as size intricacy and diversity of activities are concerned.



Essential Services: In the field of public administration, generally there is delegated the important aspects of life, the essential services such as medicines, clean water supply, electricity, houses, food supply etc. should be dealt properly and it should be in reach of the persons in need. Where there is lack of proper hospitals and doctors it's should be provided so that the tribal people can get maximum benefit out of these policies.

Financial precision: Being the custodian of people's money, public administration has to be very careful in fiscal matters. There should be proper implementation of the money that has been framed for the development of the tribal. They should have a proper bank account in which they can do the savings and they should be provided subsidization in terms of loan. Proficiency is supposed to be the foundation of any organization. Nonetheless, because of changing obligations, absence of viable control, less accountability, connection of number of levels and employer stability of workers, productivity has not been there in public organisations with the desired impact. Comprehensively, public administration grasps every one of the exercises of the legislature. People in an advanced welfare state have a lot of expectations from the government, including a wide range of services and assurance. In this situation, it is necessary to manage both privately run businesses and government-owned ones. Every area and activity within the scope of an open approach are covered by public administration. As a result, public administration has a broad scope in the modern world.

Tribal Development in Jharkhand: A Concern

Land, water, and woods, which together make up the environmental variables in nature, are not only the traditional major sources of livelihood of a tribal person; they also influence their way of life, culture, customs, rites-rituals, folk-ways, and, shockingly, their entire way of existence revolves around them. They consider the natural elements of the environment, such as the hill (Buru Bonga), the sun (Sing Bonga), and the village spirit (Hatu Bonga), to be their gods and goddesses. Even they get their sense of self from being a part of the tribes that have unique relationships with the environment and resources, they use surnames that portray their relationship with nature like "Ekka" which means tortoise, "Lakra" which means tiger, "Xess" that means rice or paddy, "Kujur" a creeper, "Panna" iron, "Soreng" rock, and "Tete" a bird. [20]

Since land is the most basic necessity of all humans, it is here where the state has most disastrously failed. Now, in the name of forest policy state has acquired tribal land pushing them out of their age-old natural homes. In the name of national development, the state has not only exploited the tribal areas but also the tribal, displacing them for no fault of theirs. The constitutional obligations of protecting and developing the tribal are philosophical doctrine and those ideals are not achieved yet. There are laws that make no distinction between land for survival and land for profit making. Every now and then the tribal fear amendment in the land laws. Another problem is that there have been rising crimes against the tribal population as this state carries a stigma of being 'Naxalite affected', the tribal people are often subjected to the cruelty of the police. The vital areas of development are neglected like science and technology, social security and employment, nutrition, housing, etc. Literacy in Jharkhand is low and the dropout rate is very high among both males and females but the situation is more intensified among females. For most of the administration doing the job in the name of tribal development is either charity or statistics, for instance, tribal members only receive a little percentage of the profits from most of the



village industries. As a consequence of all these, they are been pushed towards indebtedness and it has been increasing day by day, they take money from the money lenders at a high rate and they are not even paying the interest on the money that they have taken and they are subject to exploitation. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of education have been also a hindrance in the development of the tribal in general and the tribal population of Jharkhand in particular.

CONCLUSION

When compared to development of the tribes living in the urban and rural areas it is found that the degree of development in rural areas is at a lower level. The wearer knows where the shoe squeezes i.e., it is no other than a tribal himself who could have a better understanding of their problem and to distinguish their issues tribal should be helped through voluntary agencies and those genuine and thoughtful to the assignment among the social scientists, especially anthropologists the needs should be re-recognized, policy reoriented and programs overhauled. The implementations that need to be followed must use tribal experts, the administration should be responsible to the tribal and not to the state. Tribal issues including bonded labour, indebted housing, and alienated land must be addressed immediately. All new ideas, programmes, etc. must be carried out in order to go in the right direction of development. All laws and administrative orders must be properly scrutinised and the protections that has been granted by the Constitution should be given without any loopholes and if there is neglect of the duties of any constitutional authorities they must be penalised. The machinery should be geared up but at the same time it is also a fact that the task of development ultimately rests on the levels of tribal themselves, therefore, they must be made aware of the constitutional remedies available to them so that they can knock the doors of justice as and when desired.

Even though the paradigms of growth are constantly shifting, everyone should understand that it is a right, and everyone from all social strata should benefit from it. In reality, bridging the gaps between the various social strata should be the goal of development. Urbanization and industrialization have brought about some significant changes in people's lives, particularly in terms of lifestyle. However, society may not be able to adapt to these changes in a constructive way. For example, increased wealth or closeness to metropolitan areas may lead to goals that are incompatible with rural living or opposing interests in villages. In addition, prosperity does not always lead to equality; it may instead widen the gap between the rich and the poor. Resources are abundant in Jharkhand, in any case, regardless of being probably one of the richest territories of India in terms of natural resources, when it comes to the development of individuals of the land, it dawdles far behind. For the sake of 'advancement' for 'public interest,' the Jharkhand territory is seeing no turn of events but rather the siege of its natural resources through a cycle of colonialist and business exploitation. The brutality of industrialization, including the exploitation of the region's mineral wealth and the destruction of the forests that supported a large portion of its population, has left the majority of its residents in a state of destitution and brought the region perilously close to an environmental catastrophe. It is well known that the tribal are the most disadvantage sections of the Indian society. For a long period of time, they have spent their life in complete isolations even the earlier development works that was started in their homeland was for the exploitation of their resources both human and natural resources. Even if the lifestyle of urban areas got compared with that of rural areas, development works have not



properly reached them in the rural areas and their living condition is basically poor as compared to the urban areas, hence most of the tribal populations, living in the rural areas are even denied access to the basic amenities and services. Elementary facilities like schools and hospitals are distantly located, there are places where they do not have electricity. It becomes clear from the above discussion that the use of amenities and basic services very much depends on their availability and accessibility. That is why in many district of Jharkhand, those tribal living in urban areas have better availability of all these facilities, tribal are the most underdeveloped in the rural areas and for this a number of rural development programmes or policies are introduced by the central government as well as state government, one of such programme was launched by former president of India late Dr APJ Abdul Kalam on the eve of the 54th republic day. That was an important roadmap of tribal development of rural Jharkhand. This programme was named PURA- provision of Urban Amenities in rural areas. It develops rural subgroups with growth potential and creates four different types of connectivity: road, transportation, and power connectivity; electronic connectivity and internet services; knowledge connectivity in the form of quality educational institutions; and lastly market connectivity, which would allow "kissans" and other groups to obtain the best prices for their produced goods.[21] And to achieve these goals it is the work of the public administration to look all these matter and make those very policies successful. The greater roles that have to be played are of the administrators, without them the development goal can't be achieved as many new policies are presently launched by the central government as well as state government and those policies can only be affected by their role. The greatest detour towards the sustainable development of the tribal community is the absence of attention policies and projects made for them, lack of awareness of policies and programmes made for them which should be reinforced what's more, it very well may be just conceivable by improving the education rate among tribal population.

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