



GOVERNMENT SCHEMES AND ITS AWARENESS AMONG TRIBAL PEOPLE: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KODAGU DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Tribal population has some special characteristics they are different from other people. They are simple with unique features. To address the socio-economic conditions of the people of India, Government launched so many schemes. These schemes provide social security to improve the quality of the life of the people. These schemes play a vital role in solving socio-economic problems of the society. So the awareness about these schemes with concerned citizens is must. Indian Government announces so many such schemes for the citizens from time to time. These schemes could be either Central, State or collaboration between the Centre and State. Awareness about government schemes is necessary among tribal people. Awareness of Government Schemes through the mass media and display of various schemes information on the walls of public offices is not enough because majority of the tribal people are illiterate.

Key Words: Awareness, Citizens, Government Schemes, Social Security

INTRODUCTION

Government gives protection to the citizens from outside interference and also provides necessities for their well being and happiness. To provide these facilities government have to launch some schemes or program for the people of the country. Generally a scheme or program means, plan or design which involves many people and is formulated by the government. To give awareness of various government schemes visited the Basavanahalli tribal residence in Kushalanagar in Kodagu District. As a result of the tribal struggle the

government has built houses for 174 tribal families in that area. In 2016, the tribes fought a constant struggle to make a home for them when they were evicted from the wild. As a result of these struggle and protests, the government has awakened and built a good house for the tribes and provided all kinds of facilities with good water quality and all other facilities. Everyone is living there doing daily wages work and other jobs.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

An enormous study has been conducted on the various government schemes in different states of India and the world. **Harshad Thakur (2016)** in his study on “Study of Awareness, Enrollment, and Utilization of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (National Health Insurance Scheme) in Maharashtra, India”, showed that the utilization of the scheme and services from Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was very poor. RSBY was launched with good intention but it lacked good planning and implementation.

B Spandana, Dr. R Geetha Reddy and B Prashanthi (2019) “A Study on Awareness and Utilization of the Telangana state government schemes by the tribal women”. This article highlights that respondents were aware about the schemes like KCR kit, Kalyana Lakshmi, Aarogya Lakshmi and Aasara Pensions. The study also reveals that the respondents got information through Gram Panchayats.

Radhakrishnan Aiswarya, Vidyapeetham Amrita Vishwa, Pillai Nisanth.M, Rao R Bhavani, Dr. Georg Gutjahr (2018) “Awareness and Effectiveness of Educational Schemes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in Coimbatore District”. This study reveals that most of marginalized communities to remain unaware of the educational schemes and are unable to utilize all the provisions of the schemes.

Anu Devi, “A Study on the Awareness of BPMP Street Vendors towards Government Schemes in Bengaluru” (2019). This article highlights that the street vendors play an immense role in building the urban culture. The study reveals that majority of the respondents are not aware of the changes in monetary policy and benefits that the government of Karnataka provide to the street vendors.

OBJECTIVES:

- To give awareness about the various Governmental Schemes among the Tribal People.
- To educate tribes on the importance of Government Schemes.
- To motivating them to make use of Governmental Schemes.
- To know whether they have the right knowledge of Government Schemes.

METHODOLOGY:

Research Methodology includes the collection of data, questionnaire schedule and field work. This research study was conducted in the tribal area of Basavanahalli near Kushalanagar, Kodagu District. This study was done to understand the tribal people's awareness about Government Schemes. Secondary data is collected from various journals and articles from internet sources.

Sampling Design: The sample design was selected from the tribal peoples of Basavanahalli near Kushalanagar. The sample size was 30 tribal respondents. Simple random sampling was used to select the sample.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SCHEMES TAKEN FOR STUDY:

A welfare state is a state which protects the health and well-being of its citizens. In a welfare state concept government plays a key role in the protection and promotion of economic and social well being of citizens. If there is inequality or unequal distribution of wealth, it is the responsibility of the government to provide minimal provisions for a good life. Sociologist T.H. Marshall described the modern welfare state as a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare and capitalism. For this reason, the government is implementing several schemes for people. There are several schemes implemented by the government.

The following are some of the schemes selected to educate the tribal people in Kodagu about government schemes and to make them aware of government schemes.

1) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojan :

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojan launched in August 28, 2014. The objective of this scheme is to provide all types of banking facilities to everyone in the country. The scheme aims to provide bank account, insurance and debit card facilities.

2) Atal Pension Yojan:

The Atal Pension Scheme was launched on May 9, 2015. The main purpose of the Atal Pension Scheme is for the poor and middle class people live happily in their retirement. This scheme is aimed at those working in the unorganized sector. Those who do not have social security plans available can take advantage of this scheme.

3) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojan:

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojan was launched on May 9, 2015. The scheme is for the accidental insurance of the Government of India. Its purpose is to provide accident insurance to every citizen of the country. 18 to 70 years old people can make this safety insurance plan. Accident insurance premium is Rs.12 per year.

4) Sukanya Samridhi Account:

Sukanya Samridhi Account launched in January 22, 2015. The purpose of the saving account is to securing the future of the girl child, to educate the girl child and encourage the caregivers during the marriage. The total deposit in the account during a financial year should not exceed 1.5 lakh. There is no interest for any amount greater than this.

5) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojan:

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojan launched in June 25, 2015. The aim is to get everybody home in the country by 2022 and build two crore houses in urban areas and three crore in rural areas. This Yojan includes the poor, the lower class, the middle class, the low income group, and the employees and so on.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Table: 1 Profile of the Respondents N = 30

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age of the Respondent		
18-25	6	20
26-35	8	26.7
36-45	6	20
46 and Above	10	33.3
Level of Education		
Illiterate	20	66.7
Primary	6	20
SSLC	4	13.7
PUC	-	-
Size of Family		
1-4	15	50
5-8	15	50
More than 8	-	-
Occupational Pattern		
Daily Wages	22	73.3
Agriculture	-	-
Any Other	8	26.7
Size of Land Holdings		
Land less Households	25	83.3
Marginal Holdings	-	-

Small Holdings	5	16.7
Type of House		
Pucca House	30	100
Kutcha House	-	-
Cooking Fuel		
LPG	22	73.3
Wood	8	26.7

Source: Primary Data

Table-1 Highlights the profile of the respondents. It was observed that some of the tribal families are aware of government schemes while others are not aware of government schemes. Some tribal families aware of the some important schemes. Age profile of the respondents shows that 20% are in the age group of 18-25, 26.7% in the age group of 26–35, 20% in the age group of 36-45 and 33.3% are in the age group of 46 and above. Educational qualification reveals that 66.7% are illiterates, 20% have studied up to primary level, and 13.7% up to SSLC, none of them have studied till PUC. Studies revealed that majority of the respondents are illiterates. None of the respondents studied up to PUC. 50% of the families were small families while the remaining 50% had a large family. 73.3% of the people surveyed were daily wage employees and 26.7% relied on other jobs. While observing the size of landholdings it was understood that 83.3% families were landless holdings and 16.7% have small holdings. All 100% of the families surveyed live in government provided Pucca houses. About 73.3% of the tribal family respondents used LPG gas provided under the government scheme Ujjwala Yojana while the remaining 26.7% were used wood as a cooking fuel.

Table: 2 Awareness about Government Schemes among sample respondent households

Particulars	Awareness wise Respondents	Percentage
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojan :	0	0
Atal Pension Yojan:	0	0
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojan	10	33.3
Sukanya Samridhi Account	15	50
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojan	5	16.7

Source: Primary Data

Table-2 Highlights the awareness about government schemes among sample respondent households. Of the tribal families chosen to study, no one knows about the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojan and Atal Pension Yojan. Among the respondent 33.3% respondent know about Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bhima Yojan, 50% know about Sukanya Samridhi Account and 16.7% respondent Know about the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojan.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

When visiting the tribal area of Basavanahalli near Kushalanagar everything seemed to be fine. While everyone seemed to be receiving government benefits, it was found that most people were deprived of the facilities. Most people are illiterate and they are not aware of any outside activities such as government program and schemes, etc. Most tribal families are not aware of any kind of government facilities and take advantage of it. Adult Pension, Bank Account, Children Scholarship, Gas Facility, Aadhaar Card, Ration Card, some families is deprived of access to such facilities. Still they were provided the good houses by the government, they were socially economically very backward in this tribal area. Despite several measures taken by the government, people in these tribal areas have been deprived of education. The study of tribal people found that the majority of them were illiterate (66.7%) and only a few were completed primary education (20%) and SSLC (13.7) education. Another interesting result was observed in this study that most of the tribal people in that area were not aware of most of the Governmental Schemes. In fact, it was observed in the study the tribal people were unaware of the various schemes implemented by the State and Central Governments. Awareness of Government Schemes through the mass media and display of various schemes information on the walls of public offices is not enough because majority of the people are illiterate.

CONCLUSION:

Tribal population has some special characteristics they are different from other people. They are simple with unique features. Tribal people are not availing of various government schemes, meant for their welfare, due to lack of awareness. There have been numerous government schemes that have been aimed at improving the living conditions of the tribal people. But unfortunately tribal people of Basavanahalli near Kushalanagar are not much aware of these schemes.

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