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## **ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF MADHUGIRI TALUK OF TUMKUR DISTRICT**

**Dr.Dodda Hanumaiah B.H \***

\* Associate Professor of Sociology, Government First Grade College, Hosakote, Bangalore- Rural.

### ***Abstract:***

*The constitution of India incorporates several special provisions for the promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled tribes and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. These objectives are sought to be achieved through a strategy known as the tribal sub-plan strategy, which was adopted at the beginning of the fifth five year plan. The strategy seeks to ensure adequate flow of funds for tribal development from the state plan allocations, schemes or programmes of central ministers or departments, financial and development institutions. Scheduled tribes are spread across the country mainly in the forest and hilly regions.*

***Keywords:*** Tribal development, TSP, Animal husbandry, Beneficiaries, Special Component Plan

## **INTRODUCTION**

The term Scheduled Tribes refers to specific indigenous peoples whose status is acknowledged to some formal degree by national legislation. Article 366 (25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as those communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. This Article says that only those communities who have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or through a subsequent amending Act of Parliament will be considered to be Scheduled Tribes.

The constitution of India incorporates several special provisions for the promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled tribes and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. These objectives are sought to be achieved through a strategy known as the tribal sub-plan strategy, which was adopted at the beginning of the fifth five year plan. The strategy seeks

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to ensure adequate flow of funds for tribal development from the state plan allocations, schemes or programmes of central ministers or departments, financial and development institutions. Scheduled tribes are spread across the country mainly in the forest and hilly regions. More than 70 per cent of the ST population is concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat. The essential characteristics of these communities are primitive traits, geographical isolation, distinctive culture, shyness of contact with communities at large and backwardness.

### **SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA**

The State is the home to 42,48,987 tribal people, of whom 50,870 belong to the primitive group. Although these people represent only 6.95 per cent of the population of the State, there are as many as 50 different tribes notified by the Government of India, living in Karnataka, of which 14 tribes including two primitive ones, are primarily natives of this State. Extreme poverty and neglect over generations have left them in poor state of health and nutrition.

### **SCHEDULED TRIBE AND DEVELOPMENT**

There is increasing recognition that tribal areas suffer from a 'development deficit,' with very slow progress over the past few decades. This is despite the fact that the strategy of Tribal sub-plan (TSP), is in operation for more than 35 years, has not been successful to influence all concerned in its right perspective. Though there is a strong focus in the Government of India and state governments on addressing the needs of the tribal's, the normal planning mechanisms requires a more pointed attention to these people. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) approached DEA in September 2011, for a World Bank assistance to examine the issues of resource allocation and service delivery in tribal areas under the SCA to TSP and under Article 275(1), i.e., grants for tribal administration and welfare schemes. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs GOI)The Government continues its efforts for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes, who constitute eight per cent of the total population of the country. Of these, 1.8 million belong to the Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Scheduled Tribes (Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan: Planning Commission Government of India 2007-2012).The STs are among the most backward among similarly disadvantaged groups who live in relative isolation but with a distinct culture and identity. The Eleventh Plan's inclusive growth approach is synonymous with social justice as it primarily addresses the issues of exclusion, exploitation, marginalization, unrest, and governance

concerning Tribals and tribal areas. As per the 2001 Census, the ST population was 84.33 million, constituting 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country. Out of the total ST population, 2.59 million (3.07 per cent) belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) earlier referred to as Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

While the Eleventh Plan commitments for STs Cut across various developmental sectors and are covered under the overall purview of the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), ST-specific programmes are implemented by the Nodal Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In the Eleventh Plan, the inclusive growth process, with respect to STs is operationalized through the adoption of a three-pronged strategy: (i) social-empowerment, especially through educational development, (ii) economic empowerment through employment and income-generating activities ensuring essential livelihood; and (iii) social justice through prevention of exploitation, land alienation, involuntary displacement, and survival protection and development of endangered PVTGs. To this effect, the Eleventh Plan specifically spells out certain aspiration provisions

The Debar commission (1961) stressed an integrated approach. According to them, "problem of economic development for the bulk of the Tribals cannot be solved unless that resources of land, forests, cattle wealth, cottage and village industries are all mobilized in an integrated basis". In 1972 under the chairmanship of S. C. Dube an Expert Committee set up for advising on the formulation of a new strategy during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Basavalinngaih and et.al (2014). Socio-economic status and livestock rearing activities of Tribal for maintaining their livelihoods in selected villages of western Ghats regions of Kerala state ; tribal have very important role in the rearing of animal husbandry agriculture cum forest based economy- the network of family members of tribe is regarded as crucial for the survival oh households, moreover, the traditional systems cannot treat or prevent many diseases that modern medicine can,, in this context physical psychological and level of independence were shown undated and not statistically significant as compare with health domain in his study Badamangale,Abborkate ,Hakkatur and siddapura study area or western Ghats. (The International Journals of Life cycle Assessment 15(2)-110-125 February 2014)

## **REVIEW SPECIAL COMPONENT PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL**

Tumkur District Animal Husbandry Department boost up the animal production has following vision; The Department is implementing several socioeconomic programmes like Special Livestock Breeding Programme, Special

Component Programme, Tribal Sub Plan and Drought prone area programme like special development programme for fodder development in the irrigated lands of the farmers Formation of sheep, goat, pig farmers co-operative societies at district and taluk level. Training the farmers as well as in-service personnel in various aspects of dairying, Sheep rearing, Poultry, Piggery and Feeding practices. Supply of improved variety Rams and Bucks for breeding to needy Sheep and Goat farmers Programmes and schemes; Special Component Programme (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan(TSP)

- Census and Sample Survey – the department conducts livestock census once in every years, integrated sample survey are conducted to estimate milk, meat and egg production seasonally every year
- Special Component Programme (SCP): In this programme needy farmers from the Schedule Caste are selected in cluster villages and are aided with 60% subsidy to buy Crossbred cow units. Beneficiaries are selected at gramasabha and list certified by EO of Taluk Office.(State sector and District Sector C.B.Cow unit – 2 cows. Unit cost Rs.70,000-00. Subsidy Rs.42,000-00).
- Tribal Sub-plan Programme (TSP): In this programme needy farmers from the Schedule Tribe are selected in cluster villages and are aided with 75% subsidy to buy Crossbred cow units. Beneficiaries are selected at gramasabha and list certified by EO of Taluk Office. . (State sector and District Sector Cattle Breeding Cow unit – 2 Cows. Unit cost Rs.70, 000-00. Subsidy s.52, 500-00)

### **SCHEDULED TRIBE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Animal Husbandry has great influence on the economic status of the farmers, in turn it place an important role in rural economy. The main occupation of majority of rural population in the district is Agriculture and its allied activities. Agriculture activities are predominantly dependent on drought power provided by animal husbandry sector. Today animal husbandry activities are not just subsidiary to Agriculture. But they have been growing enormously and can conveniently be called an industry. In this regard the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services plays a key role. In giving healthcare to ailing animals and birds. Conducting vaccination programmes to contain the diseases, which in turn also protects human population from Zoonotic diseases. (Diseases transmitted from animals to man)Department plays a vital role in production of clean, hygienic milk and meat. Carrying out Artificial Insemination Programmes for getting better milk yield and progeny. Implementing several socioeconomic

programmes through various extension activities. An animal husbandry scheme, primarily to serve the interests of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, the landless people and agricultural Labourers, which was enunciated in 2007-08 and yet to be implemented, has now come to light and orders have since been issued to primary agricultural cooperative societies, the district cooperative banks and the Karnataka Milk Federation to implement the funding programme immediately. Action will be initiated against those who will not comply with the directions of the government.

**Live Stock Census;** Karnataka is the 9th largest state in cattle and buffalo population in the country, accounting for 4.3 per cent of the total population as per the latest Livestock Census, 2012. About half of the total bovine population is indigenous cattle and the rest is almost equally shared by crossbred cattle and buffalo population. The share of crossbreds to bovine population has increased from 4 per cent in 1992 to 22 per cent in 2012, while that of buffalo has marginally increased from 24 per cent to 27 per cent. Both indigenous cattle and buffalo population registered an annual decline of 4.5 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively between 2007 and 2012 census periods, while that of crossbred cattle increased by 5.8 per cent. Farmers in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Dakshina Kannada, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Ramanagara etc. have more than 40 per cent crossbred animals in their herds, which have helped them generate substantial income through dairying

**Cattle And Buffalo Development;** The broad frame-work of the cattle and buffalo breeding policy being followed since the mid-sixties envisaged selective breeding of indigenous breeds in their breeding tracts and use of such improved breeds for upgrading of the nondescript stock. While the States accepted the framework, appropriate implementation through field level programmes could not be done. Lack of interest in promoting Breed Organization/Societies and related farmers' bodies contributed to the gradual deterioration of indigenous breeds. Government intervention for breed improvement is not available to majority of owners of indigenous breeds of cattle. Eventually, the availability of good quality bulls needed for natural mating in breeding tracts became scarce, leading to further deterioration of indigenous breeds in these tracts. Production of quality indigenous bulls has been a long-neglected area and would require a major thrust in order to harvest the best male germplasm available in the country. (Tenth **Five Year Plan**). P.D Kulkarni states that "the policy of protection and development is undoubtedly same in itself, but it remains to be seen whether development is possible without upsetting the harmony that exists in the placid tribal life".

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To examine about an impact of Tribal Sub Plans (Animal Husbandry and Veterinary service) Schemes on tribal community and evaluate it.
- To examine the socio-economic background of respondents in Madhugiri Taluk of Tumkur district

**METHODOLOGY**

Descriptive research design has been selected in the present study. The Taluk of Madugiri of Tumkur District was selected for the present study. Among the total village of Madugiri taluk 15 villages were selected for the present study. Those village list given in table 1. From the selectd village total 193 respondents were selected for purposive sample method in the study. An interview schedule was prepared. In order to collect information, from the respondents under the study, at least a well constructed pretested interview scheduled will be used as a tool. These findings are presented in this article. The source of data for this includes both primary sources and secondary sources. The secondary collected from Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary service.

**Table: 1 Village wise Beneficiaries Details**

SI No	Name of the Village	No of Beneficiaries
01	Balya	09
02	Chandragiri	06
03	Dabbeghatta	05
04	Doddayalkur	06
05	Garani	05
06	I D Halli	06
07	Janakalote	06
08	Kammanakote	07
09	Kodegenahalli	06
10	Kondavadi	05
11	Kodagadala	05
12	Medigeshi	08
13	Neralekere	06
14	Reddy halli	07
15	Siddapura	06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>

**Source:** Office of AnimalHusbandry and Veterinary. Madhugiri Taluk

**Table 2: Ethnographic profile of selected area**

	<b>Population Aspects</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	Total population	2,67,866	1,34,670	1,33,196
2	Scheduled Caste	64,608 (24.1%)	32,523	32,085
3	Scheduled Tribe	32,648 (12.2%)	16,350	16,298
4	Literacy	69.85%	79.3%	60.33%
5	Main workers	1,18,769	72,146	46,623
6	Marginalize workers	31,518	11,833	19,685
7	Cultivators	48,891	33,857	15,034
8	Agriculture Labourers	41,123	18,728	22,395

Source: Census-2011

**Table 3 Benefit wise beneficiaries details**

<b>Sl no</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Sheep goat	68
2	Pig	25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>

Source: Census-2011

The above tables (2&3) show the village wise and Benefit wise beneficiary list. Among the total Beneficiaries majority people getting sheep and goat and remaining are get Pig for their economic development.

**Table 4: Socio –Economic impact of Beneficiaries**

<b>SL.No</b>	<b>Social and Economic Impact</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>
1	Children education	15	16.13
2	Marriage	20	21.51
3	Yearly festivals	5	5.38
4	Health	5	5.38
5	Help relatives	5	5.38
6	Extension of living house	13	13.98
7	Repay local debt	6	6.45
8	Purchase of vehicle	8	8.60
9	Savings	12	12.90
10	Gadgets	4	4.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Fieldwork

Table 4 shows that Socio economic impact of selected beneficiaries. 21.51% respondent believes that help their child marriage. 13.8%



have been utilizing the benefits of the schemes to extension of the living house as modification, electrification and reconstruction, remains beneficiaries 12.90 have been saved the money for various aspects.

**Table 5: details of overall impact of Beneficiaries**

SL.No	Overall Impact	Frequency	percentage
1	Positive impact with tangible result	37	39.8
2	Positively some extent	12	12.9
3	No tangible impact	44	47.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	100.0

**Source:** Fieldwork

Table 5 shows the overall impact of Beneficiaries. among the total beneficiaries 37 (39.8%) are Positive impact with tangible result. and 44 (47.3 per cent) have no tangible impact, with the other 12 recipients (12.9 per cent) reporting no positive impact on economic development.

### **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

Looking back, the process of economic empowerment appears to validate the prophecy of central and state tribal development agencies. Governments have endeavored to receive the blessing of the development and content of different programs at the doorstep of tribal families and in particular the drought zone.

The findings presented in this study seem to fit into a coherent pattern that does not require a pessimistic scenario. In the following, we will glean the main conclusions of the aforesaid interpretation weave them into a model and examine the implications thereof;

- Provide good conditions and upkeep for cattle and sheep and goat farmers.
- Establishment of a centralized free helpline to provide veterinary services to farmers through the collection of service fees.
- Improve financial assistance for the breeding of farm animals.
- Development of policies and regulations for the development of cattle and sheep breeds.
- Ensure mandatory training or make beneficiaries aware.
- Make the administrative system user-friendly and service-oriented.
- Visiting special areas regularly.



### Conclusion

In the recent past, development strategies have concentrated primarily on eliminating poverty in tribal areas. The main reasons for poverty are illiteracy, unemployment, and low productivity in agriculture. As well, droughts and soil erosion are now recurrent in tribal areas. It reduced the opportunities for tribal employment. To improve the economic status of tribal people, special programmes were launched in the 1980s. Mostly (a) the Asset Program and (b) the Employment Program. The Asset programme aims at the overall integrated development of rural life through the elimination of poverty and unemployment in rural areas. The challenges of tribal development should be fully understood. Programmes should be linked to the specific requirements of the tribal community. In addition, tribal development programmes should be integrated with ongoing rural development programmes for poverty reduction. A pragmatic and holistic approach to tribal development alone can produce good results.

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