

Empowerment of Tribes, Informal Migrant Labour and Marginalised Groups

Vinayak .R. Nidasosi

* Teaching Assistant, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Rani channamma University , Belagavi. Karnataka

DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.9.10.2019.p9492
<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.9.10.2019.p9492>

Abstract- India is one the sovereign country in the world, all the categories, all group of people are living in one geographical place called as society. When society peacefully where all are live in equal and secure, on behalf of society the government will provide programme's/schemes for maintaining equal and secure.

Relation between government and society is in the form of contract ,and their is mutual cooperation that society will chose the government and the government will provides schemes/programme's for society.

Index Terms- society, government, contract, programme's.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian society some group of people are in vulnerable/marginalized and weaker in nature, so their development the government can provide some programs/schemes in the form of social security to that groups. The social security including- economical support, education, health, food, infrastructures, safety, employment etc.

Today the government is providing so many social security measures to development of the vulnerable groups and so are working and their nature and their different types all are deals in this study.

And social security means-security that the state furnishes against the risks which on individual of small means can't stand up by himself or Evan in private combination with his fellows(taken by late president Mr.V.V.Giri)

II. REVIEW OF LITRATURE:

- 1) The tribal women empowerment proxy indices such as education, economic participation in non-agricultural sectors, explore to media and wealth are inadequate among tribes thus they remain largely marginalised.
- 2) Comparing 8% of the total population of tribal people constitute the lowest strata of informal economy in India. Faced with development challenges on account of social, economical and geographical exclusion, A steadily depleting livelihood based literacy lack of awareness of their rights and the market potential of their.
- 3) Empowerment tribal communities to reduces their poverty of exclusion by improving access to and monitoring of public services.

- 4) Although native American tribes are supposed to be sovereign nation with the Right to self -governance,the USA states ha greatly exacerbated the struggles of Indian country because of failure to support basic principle.
- 5) The tribal of India have been seen by some development planners as agents for the destruction of biodiversity through they are its curators of its destruction due to through less development
- 6)

III. METHODOLOGY:

(I) statement of the problem:

Empowerment of tribes ,informal migrant labours and marginalized groups in this study it is an common issue in the society. An empirical study to know how vulnerable groups are having programme's/schemes in india.

(ii) objectives of the study:

i) To explore the nature and types of social security present in India.

ii) TO Know the different forms of social security programme's/schemes present in India.

The study an exploratory research with descriptive and qualitative method are essential for my study, there for in order to obtain data through secondary data, and report has been collected properly, interpreted properly.

IV. RESULT:

1) To explore the nature and type of social security present in India

In India nature of social security Programs are in rich and valuable for development of the vulnerable groups in India.

The below mentioned schemes/programmes are shows very enthusiastic in India those are: economical benefits, education benefit, safety measures, medical benefit, employment benefit, old-age benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, infrastructural schemes, residential programmes, food and nutritional benefits, etc.

These all are mainly present and working in India.

2) To know the different forms of social security programmes in india.

In India working schemes/programs for Tribes:

- i) **Special central assistance to tribal sub-schemes :** this schemes provide funds for development of economical through integrated tribal development authority(ITDA) and integrated I development project(ITDP) and modified area development approach(MADA)
- ii) **Grants in a is under art-275(I) of Indian Constitution :** it is annual grant from government of india to each states to effort work for tribal development.
- iii) **Schemes of grant in aid to voluntary organisation working for welfare of ST :** this programs enhancing welfare services to fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, and sectors like education, health, drinking water, agro-horticulture rap productivity, social security etc.
- iv) **Schemes of strengthening education among ST girl's in low literacy districts in india :** this providing bridge the gap in literacy level between the general women and population and tribal women in the identified districts or blocks, more particularly in naxal effected area.
- v) **Schemes of vocational training in tribal area :** main aim is to develop the skills of the ST youths for variety of tribes as well as self-employment. And to improve their socio-econometric relation by enahancing their income.
- vi) **Development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups :** this is started at 1998-99 and revised it in 2015. It covers only the **75** identified particularly vulnerable tribal groups, it providing housing, land distribution, land development, connectivity, cattle development, installations of non conventional sourcing of energy.
- vii) **Schemes for ST's girls and boys :** central assistance is giving to state/UT'S for constrction of new hostel buildings or extension of existing hostels.
- viii) **Schemes of ashram schools in tribal sub-plan area :** objective of this schemes is to provide residential schools for ST's in an environment conducive to learning to increase the literacy rate among the tribal students.
- ix) **Scholarship schemes :** provide financial assistance to students 1) pre-matric scholarship. 2) post-matric scholarship. 3) national fellowship and scholarship for higher education of ST'S. 4) National over seas schorship.
- x) **Support to tribal research institute(TRI's) :** this institution have been set up by various state, objective of this schemes is to strengthen the tribal researches and infrastructure of institution and their need, training, capacity buildings programmes.
- xi) **Mechanism for marketing of minor forest produce(MFP) Trough minimum support price(MSP) and development of value chain for MFP. :** It was set up in 2014, for providing fair price to trial's. Initially this schemes including 10 MFP in 9 states.

- xii) **National schedule tribes finance and development cooperation (NSTTDS) :** Extends financial assistance at concessional rates of interest to ST' s for undertaking income generation activities. And it further gives schemes for self-employment of ST who are unemployed -1) term loan schemes. 2) adivasimahila shashaktikaran yojana. 3) micro credit schemes for self help group. 4) adivasi shiksha yojana.

V. PROGRAMES FOR MIGRATED INFORMAL LABOUR:

It is headed by ministry of labour and employment

POLICIES:) The organised work and social security act 2008.

i) The organised work and social security rules--2006.

Schemes:: 1) admi bhima yojana

2) Rastriya swasthya bhima yojana.

Programescfor marginalised group:

It covers women, scheduled cast, scheduled tribes, children, aged, disabled, poor migrants, people living with HIV/AIDS or other deaseses, sexual minority,

For reintegration of these groups the government is providing schemes/policies these are covers under mainly in Indian Constitution.

Those are- I) Art 14- equality before law and society.

Ii) Art 15-No discrimination against any citizen on the base of sex.

Iii) Art 15(3) special rights for women and children.

Iv) Art15(4) compensatory discrimination for the SC, and ST's.

These are the social security programs for tribes and migrant labours and marginalised groups in India.

VI. FINDINGS:

These all social security measures are working in India, it shows good development of Indian society and these all are good tool for development of vulnerable groups and community. And these all programmes are shows good working in nature and good appartunity for development of weaker sections in India. And each social security measures are to helps in each development of each sector of society.

VII. CONCLUSION:

From my study it shows all security measures are good and necessity for development of vulnerable groups in India, and these are working in proper way and theae all are reaches to all those who are need its. From study it cleared that all programs are fit to the weaker sections. These all are scientific and valuable to the empowerment.

REFERENCES

- [1] Empowerment of tribal women for health development: An Indian prospective, M.Muniyandi and Meeru Singh, Tribal health bulletin; vol.18(1&2) Jan&July012.

- [2] <https://www.ilo.org>.
- [3] <https://ec.europa.eu>.
- [4] <https://bernisaanders.com>.
- [5] www.academia.edu-july16,2000,pp26-29

AUTHORS

First Author – VINAYAK .R. NIDASOSI, Teaching Assistant
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice,
Rani channamma University , Belagavi. Karnataka
Contact No: 9901636776, 8792759925.
Email I'd : vinayakrn92@gmail.com.