

Impact of Government Schemes on Tribal Development in Nagaland

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Abstract

India's tribal population is a sizeable minority with distinctive cultural identities, traditions, and beliefs. The Indian government has introduced a number of Programmes and schemes to support their socio-economic development. This Programme aims to provide the tribal population with basic necessities like housing, healthcare, education, and sanitation facilities. The Nagaland government has put into place a number of Programmes to support the socio-economic development of tribal communities within the state. These Programmes are intended to offer financial and other forms of support to assist tribal communities in raising their standard of living and enhancing their standard of living, education, and health. These Programmes are aimed at giving tribal communities financial support, technical support, and capacity building to enable them to engage in income-generating activities, increase the productivity of their agriculture, and gain access to better healthcare and education. The Nagaland government is dedicated to making sure that these Programmes are successfully carried out and that the state's tribal communities can reap the rewards of these initiatives. This study shows the influence of tribal development in Nagaland and government initiatives.

Keywords: Tribal Development, Schemes, Tribal Communities, Tribal Cultures and Traditions

Introduction

The northeastern Indian state of Nagaland is renowned for the variety of tribal cultures and traditions that it has to offer. There are a number of indigenous tribes that call this state home, including the Angami, Ao, Chakhesang, Chang, Khamniungan, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sangtam, Sumi, and Yimchunger. 16 of these tribes have received official recognition from the Indian government as Scheduled Tribes.

As the state faces numerous obstacles to economic growth, social development, and political stability, tribal development in Nagaland has been a major area of focus for the government. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), which was established in 1974 to provide funding specifically for the development of India's Scheduled Tribes, is one of the main government initiatives for tribal development in Nagaland. Through a number of initiatives and projects, Nagaland has been implementing the TSP, which aims to give tribal communities access to infrastructure, education, and healthcare. The Nagaland Health Project, which was started in 2019 with funding from the World Bank and aims to improve health services in the state with a focus on tribal areas, is one such project.

Initiatives to improve maternal and child health, strengthen health systems, and combat non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes and hypertension are all part of the project (Government of Nagaland, 2021).

The PradhanMantri Van DhanYojana is a different Programme that was introduced in 2018 to improve the livelihoods of tribal communities by utilizing the potential of forest resources. Self Help Groups (SHGs) of tribal gatherers are established under this Programme and given the training and tools they need to gather, process, and market forest products like honey, bamboo, and medicinal plants (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2021). The Programme has been implemented in several districts in Nagaland, including Wokha, Mokokchung, and Zunheboto, and it has given tribal communities a source of income (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India, 2021).

In addition to the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), and the VanbandhuKalyanYojana (VKY), there have been numerous other government initiatives and Programmes for tribal development in Nagaland. There is still a long way to go before tribal communities in Nagaland have fully and fairly developed, despite the fact that these Programmes have helped to advance their general well-being.

Review of Literature

Nagaland's government has put in place a number of plans and initiatives to support the socioeconomic advancement of the state's tribal communities. These Programmes seek to address the issues that tribal communities face, such as poverty, a lack of access to healthcare and education, and limited economic opportunities. (Mandal, 2017).

One such Programme, the Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM), which was introduced in 2012, aims to improve the livelihoods of rural communities, with a focus on tribal communities (Government of Nagaland, 2019). The NSRLM offers financial aid, capacity building, and technical support to support rural households' ability to generate income and increase their economic resilience.

Another significant project carried out by the government of Nagaland, the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), aims to meet the developmental needs of tribal communities by offering them infrastructure, healthcare, education, and other crucial services (Mandal, 2017). Through increased access to necessities and bolstered livelihoods, the Programme aims to support the socioeconomic development of tribal communities.

As part of a Programme called the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), Nagaland and other states with sizable tribal populations receive additional funding to help meet the needs of tribal communities (Government of India, 2021). The SCA to TSP aims to make sure that tribal communities receive the advantages of development schemes and Programmes and are integrated into the general development process.

The Nagaland government has also implemented the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), a significant Programme to encourage tribal communities to develop their agricultural industries (Government of Nagaland, 2019). For farmers to increase their agricultural productivity and income, the Programme offers financial aid and technical support.

The Nagaland State Transport Corporation (NSTC) is a Programme the state government of Nagaland has put in place to enhance connectivity and transportation infrastructure in the state, with a focus on isolated and difficult-to-reach areas, including tribal communities (Department of Transport, Nagaland, n.d.). For the purpose of offering rural and remote areas reliable transportation services at a reasonable price, the NSTC operates a fleet of buses and other vehicles.

The Programme has significantly increased the accessibility and mobility of tribal communities in Nagaland, making it easier for them to access markets, healthcare, markets, and other crucial services (Kanoongo& Singh, 2016). The NSTC has also promoted trade and commerce in rural areas, particularly among tribal communities, which has helped local economies grow.

Statement of The Problem

Tribal development is an important issue in Nagaland, a state in Northeast India with a predominantly tribal population. Several studies have been conducted on the subject, examining various aspects of tribal development in the state. Despite the implementation of various government schemes and policies aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribal population in Nagaland, there still exists a significant gap in their development outcomes. The effectiveness of these schemes and policies in achieving their desired objectives is questionable. There is a lack of empirical evidence on the impact of these schemes on the socio-economic development of the tribal population in Nagaland. Therefore, there is a need to assess the implementation, coverage, and impact of these government schemes and policies to identify the gaps and constraints in the development process and suggest suitable policy recommendations to enhance their effectiveness. However, further research is needed to evaluate the long-term impact of these initiatives and to identify new approaches for promoting tribal development in the state.

Objective of The Study

More specifically the objectives of the study are

1. To study the socio-economic status of tribal people in Nagaland.
2. To study the various tribal development Programmes, projects and welfare schemes in Nagaland.
3. To know the tribal challenges, policies and suggest the needed actions for the tribal development in Nagaland.

Research Methodology

In this study, description is the main topic. Secondary data and information will be gathered using

a variety of sources, including the Socio-Economic Census of India, the NSSO 79th Round, and annual reports of MSMEs. In addition to these various published books, the study will also use handbooks, published by the State and Federal governments, statistical abstracts, reports reviewed by various research agencies, newspapers, magazines, websites, economic journals, and population censuses.

Result and Discussion

Socio-Economic Status of Tribal People in Nagaland

A state in northeastern India, Nagaland has a population of about 2.4 million people, more than 85 percent of whom are tribal communities from different Naga tribes. For many years, the socio economic situation of Nagaland’s tribal population has been a focus of research and concern.

Table 1 States / UTs ranked by proportion of STs: Census 2011

Top 5 States/ UTs	
Lakshadweep	94.8%
Mizoram	94.4%
Nagaland	86.5%
Meghalaya	86.1%
Ladakh	79.5%

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

India is a union of 29 states and 7 union territories. As per the census 2011, the highest proportion of STs is in Lakshadweep with 94.8 percent, and then comes Mizoram with 94.4 percent of its population. In the top three comes Nagaland with over 86.5 percent and the next comes to Meghalaya with 86.1 percent a few points below Nagaland. In fifth place is Ladakh with 79.5 percent.

Table 2 State wise Population of ST by Gender and Residence: Census 2011

Sl. No.	India/ State/ UT	T/R/U	Person	Male	Female
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	951821	468390	483431
		Rural	789846	390625	399221
		Urban	161975	77765	84210

2	Assam	Total	3884371	1957005	1927366
		Rural	3665405	1847326	1818079
		Urban	218966	109679	109287
3	Manipur	Total	1167422	588279	579143
		Rural	1055808	533856	521952
		Urban	111614	54423	57191
4	Meghalaya	Total	2555861	1269728	1286133
		Rural	2136891	1070557	1066334
		Urban	418970	199171	219799
5	Mizoram	Total	1036115	516294	519821
		Rural	507467	257987	249480
		Urban	528648	258307	270341
6	Nagaland	Total	1710973	866027	844946
		Rural	1306838	665351	641487
		Urban	404135	200676	203459
7	Sikkim	Total	206360	105261	101099
		Rural	167146	86059	81087
		Urban	39214	19202	20012
8	Tripura	Total	1166813	588327	578486
		Rural	1117566	563908	553658
		Urban	49247	24419	24828
India		Total	104545716	52547215	51998501
		Rural	94083844	47263733	46820111
		Urban	10461872	5283482	5178390

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

As per the census 2011, the population of STs by gender and residence state/ UT wise in India was a total of 104545716, with a total of 94083844 in rural areas and 10461872 in urban areas. In Nagaland 1306838 are from rural areas where 665351 are male and 641487 are female, in the urban areas it rounds

up to 404135 where 200676 are male and 203459 are female. So, in India, we can see that in rural areas there are 47263733 males and 46820111 females, in urban areas 5283482 are males and 5178390 are females.

Table 3 State / UT wise overall population, ST population, percentage of STs in India / State to total population of India / State and percentage of STs in State to total ST population

Sl. No.	State / UT	Total population	ST population	% STs in India / State to total population of India / State	% STs in the State to the total ST population in India
1	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	9,51,821	68.8	0.9
2	Assam	3,12,05,576	38,84,371	12.4	3.7
3	Manipur	28,55,794	11,67,422	40.9	1.1

4	Meghalaya	29,66,889	25,55,861	86.1	2.4
5	Mizoram	10,97,206	10,36,115	94.4	1.0
6	Nagaland	19,78,502	17,10,973	86.5	1.6
7	Sikkim	6,10,577	2,06,360	33.8	0.2
8	Tripura	36,73,917	11,66,813	31.8	1.1
INDIA		1,21,08,54,977	10,45,45,716	8.6	-

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

In Northeastern India the total population rounds up to 8.6 percent in India. The total population in Nagaland is 19,78,502 when 17,10,973 are from the STs make up 86.5 percent of the population in the state and taking the number of STs and compared with the whole number population of STs it lies up to 1.6 percent of STs in Nagaland.

Table 4 Literacy Rates of All Population, ST Population and Gaps: Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Persons			Male			Female		
		All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap
1	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	0.8	72.6	71.5	1.1	57.7	58	-0.3
2	Assam	72.2	72.1	0.1	77.8	79	-1.2	66.3	65.1	1.2
3	Manipur	76.9	72.6	4.3	83.6	77.3	6.3	70.3	67.8	2.5
4	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	-0.1	76	75.5	0.5	72.9	73.5	-0.6
5	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	-0.2	93.3	93.6	-0.3	89.3	89.5	-0.2
6	Nagaland	79.6	80	-0.4	82.8	83.1	-0.3	76.1	76.9	-0.8
7	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	1.7	86.6	85	1.6	75.6	74.3	1.3
8	Tripura	87.2	79.1	8.1	91.5	86.4	5.1	82.7	71.6	11.1

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

According to the 2011 Census, 73 percent of Indians were literate overall, with a literacy rate of 59 percent for STs. The population literacy rate in Nagaland is 79.6 percent, but there is a -0.4 percent difference when compared to the STs, whose literacy rate is 80 percent.

The difference between the male and ST categories, which is 83.1 percent compared to 82.8 percent overall for men, is 0.3 percent. As we can see, there is a -0.8 percent difference between the STs' literacy rate of 76.9 percent and the overall population of 76.1 percent for women.

Table 5 Status of Health Infrastructure (SCs, PHCs & CHCs) in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	State/ UT	(As on 31st March 2020)									
		Estimated mid-year Tribal Population on 1st July 2020 in Rural Areas	Sub Centers (SCs)			PHCs			CHCs		
			R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	Arunachal Pradesh	845133	281	363	**	42	124	**	10	60	**
2	Assam	4032528	1344	786	558	201	185	16	50	32	18
3	Manipur	839400	279	232	47	41	44	**	10	6	4

4	Meghalaya	2336538	778	444	334	116	111	5	29	26	3
5	Mizoram	531192	177	368	**	26	65	**	6	9	**
6	Nagaland	1172642	390	415	**	58	137	**	14	21	**
7	Sikkim	138618	46	58	**	6	12	**	1	0	1
8	Tripura	1061341	353	439	**	53	46	7	13	8	5

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2019-20, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; ** Surplus, *: State / UT has no separate Tribal Area/ Population; #: States are predominantly tribal areas and the requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of Tribal population. All India shortfalls are delivered by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states. Mid-year Tribal population for the year 2020 calculated based on the percentage of Tribal population in the rural areas in Census 2011)

As of March 31, 2020, there were 100579297 tribal areas in India with health infrastructure, with the sub-centers (SCs) having a total of 33507 required (R), 29745 positioned (P), and 6602 sanctioned (S) patients (S). Again, in the PHCs, there were 1371 in Sanctioned, 5015 is required, and 4203 in Position. In CHCs across the country of India, 1245 were needed, 1035 were in place, and 375 were approved.

The estimated mid-year tribal population in Nagaland on July 1st, 2020, was 1172642, with 390 required (R) and 415 in position at the sub-centres (SCs) (P). Once more, there were 137 in Position and 58 as required in the PHCs. In CHCs across all of India, 14 were needed but 21 were already in place.

Tribal Development Programmes and Welfare Schemes in Nagaland

Tribal development Initiatives in Nagaland

Many plans and initiatives have been carried out by the Nagaland government to enhance the state's tribal communities. These schemes aim to provide economic, social, and educational opportunities to tribal communities and to promote their overall development.

- 1. Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM):** NSRLM is a flagship Programme of the government that to reduce poverty and increase livelihood opportunities for rural communities. The Programme provides training, skill development, and financial support for individuals and groups for starting and expanding their livelihood activities.
- 2. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** RKVY is a central government scheme that

aims to improve agricultural productivity and promote sustainable farming practices. Under this scheme, farmers in Nagaland can receive financial assistance for activities like soil and water conservation, farm mechanization, and crop diversification.

- 3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY):** PMAY is a central government scheme that aims to provide affordable housing to rural and urban communities. The scheme gives financial support for individuals and families for constructing or renovating their houses.
- 4. Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP):** It is the goal of the ITDP, a Programme of the national government, to boost the advancement of tribal societies throughout the nation. The Programme offers financial support for initiatives including building infrastructure, providing healthcare, housing, and education.
- 5. Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):** TSP is a Programme of the federal government with the objective of providing funding for the advancement of tribal communities throughout the nation. The Programme gives money to tribal communities specifically for infrastructure development, housing, healthcare, and education.
- 6. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS):** A Programme of the federal government called NREGS strives to give rural areas access to work possibilities. Individuals in Nagaland are able to take part in public works initiatives including road building, water management, and irrigation through this Programme.

Table - 6 Amount released to the North Eastern States under various Schemes/ Programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during 2021-2022 (Status as on 31.12.2021)

(Rs. in Crores)

Schemes	Scheme under provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	Pre-Matric Scholarship	Post-Matric Scholarship	Aid to Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of ST	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	43.2	0	123.6	1.23	0	0	168.03
Assam	0	1.02	10.93	1.25	0	0	13.2
Manipur	0	0	42.92	2.65	0	0	45.57
Meghalaya	0	0	26.36	0.95	0	0	27.31
Mizoram	0	6.57	38.74	0.44	0	7.66	53.41
Nagaland	15.95	0	44.35	0	0	0.85	6.15
Sikkim	0	0	10.36	0.11	0	0	10.47
Tripura	0	0.58	71.88	0.02	14.81	0	87.29
Total	59.15	8.17	369.14	6.65	14.81	8.51	466.43

Source: Rural Health Statistics 2019-20, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

By the end of 2021, 466.43 crores had been distributed to the Northeastern Indian States under the different schemes and Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

In Nagaland under the provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution, it released 15.95crores which is a total of 59.15crores was in NER. Under the Post-matric Scholarship, it is released 44.35crores which is a total of 369.14crores was in NER. Under the scheme support to Tribal Research Institutes, it is released 0.85crores which is a total of 8.51crores was in NER. Arunachal Pradesh is seen to have received the most number of amounts released under various schemes with a total of 168.03 and Nagaland is the least with 6.15crores.

Tribal development Programme in Nagaland

The Programmes aim to offer chances for the complete growth of tribal communities and promote their overall well-being. Some of the prominent tribal development Programmes in Nagaland are:

- 1. Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM):** NSRLM is a flagship Programme aims to reduce poverty and increase livelihood opportunities for rural communities. The Programmeenables people and groups to begin and grow their livelihood activities by offering

training, skill development, and financial support.

- 2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS):** A Programme of the federal government called NREGS strives to give rural areas access to work possibilities. Under this scheme, individuals in Nagaland can participate in public works projects like road construction, water conservation, and irrigation.
- 3. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY):** A federal government Programme called PMAY attempts to give rural and urban people access to inexpensive housing. The Programme offers financial aid to individuals and families so they can build or renovate homes.
- 4. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** A Programme run by the federal government called RKVY aims to increase agricultural output and support environmentally friendly farming methods. Under this scheme, farmers in Nagaland can receive financial assistance for activities like soil and water conservation, farm mechanization, and crop diversification.
- 5. Tribal Sub Plan (TSP):** TSP is a Programme of the federal government with the objective of providing funding for the advancement of tribal communities throughout the nation.

The Programme offers funds for activities like education, healthcare, housing, and infrastructure development specifically for tribal communities.

6. **Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP):** ITDP is a Programme of the central government that aims to promote the overall development of tribal people in the country. The scheme offers financial support for activities like education, healthcare, housing, and infrastructure development.

In addition to these Programmes, the Nagaland government has also initiated several other development Programmes, such as the Nagaland Integrated Water Resources Management Project, the Nagaland Agro-forestry and Bamboo Development Programme, and the Nagaland State Education Mission.

Tribal development project in Nagaland

Some of the prominent tribal development projects in Nagaland are:

1. **Nagaland Integrated Water Resources Management Project (NIWRMP):** The NIWRMP is a project initiated by the Nagaland government to improve water resource management in the state. The project aims to provide safe drinking water and irrigation facilities to rural communities and promote sustainable use of water resources.
2. **Nagaland Agro-forestry and Bamboo Development Programme (NABDP):** The Nagaland government launched the NABDP as an initiative to encourage bamboo and agroforestry in the region. The project aims to support sustainable forestry practices and increase farmer income and livelihood prospects.
3. **Nagaland State Education Mission (NSEM):** The Nagaland government started the NSEM project to raise the standard of education in the region. All children in the state will have access to education through this project, which also intends to further the system's general growth.
4. **Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM):** The Nagaland government launched the NSRLM project to enhance rural populations' access to sources of income. The project helps

individuals and groups establish and grow their livelihood activities by providing financial support, training, and skill development.

5. **Nagaland Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP):** The NRLP is a project started by the federal government in coordination with the state of Nagaland to encourage the general growth of rural neighborhoods throughout the state. The project intends to give rural populations access to financial inclusion, social security, and opportunities for livelihood.
6. **Nagaland State Health Mission (NSHM):** The Nagaland government started the NSHM project to enhance the health and welfare of residents in the region. The project's objectives are to increase access to healthcare services, raise the standard of healthcare facilities, and raise public knowledge of health issues.

Policies, Challenges and Suggestions Fortribal Development

Tribal development policies in Nagaland

The state of Nagaland in India has implemented various policies to promote the overall development of tribal communities in the state. These policies aim to address the economic, social, and educational challenges faced by tribal communities and provide opportunities for their holistic development. Some of the prominent tribal development policies in Nagaland are:

1. **Nagaland State Policy on Tribal Development:** This policy was formulated by the Nagaland government in 2007 to address the development needs of the state's tribal communities. The policy aims to promote the economic, social, and cultural development of tribal communities and provide opportunities for their overall development.
2. **Nagaland State Policy on Education:** This policy was formulated by the Nagaland government in 2010 to promote education in the state. The policy aims to provide access to quality education to all children in the state, with special emphasis on tribal communities.
3. **Nagaland State Policy on Health:** This policy was formulated by the Nagaland government in 2012 to improve the health and well-being of

people in the state. The policy aims to provide access to healthcare services to all people in the state, with special emphasis on tribal communities.

4. **Nagaland State Policy on Women Empowerment:** This policy was formulated by the Nagaland government in 2009 to promote the empowerment of women in the state. The policy aims to promote gender equality and provide opportunities for women's economic, social, and political empowerment.
5. **Nagaland State Policy on Agriculture and Allied Sectors:** This policy was formulated by the Nagaland government in 2015 to promote the development of agriculture and allied sectors in the state. The policy aims to improve the income and livelihood opportunities of farmers, with special emphasis on tribal communities.
6. **Nagaland State Policy on Tourism:** This policy was formulated by the Nagaland government in 2015 to promote tourism in the state. The policy aims to promote the tourism potential of the state and provide opportunities for the economic development of local communities, with special emphasis on tribal communities.

Challenges for Tribal Development in Nagaland

Nagaland, like many other states in India, has a significant population of tribal communities. These communities face several challenges that hinder their development and progress. Some of the major challenges faced by tribal communities in Nagaland are:

1. **Economic Challenges:** The economy of Nagaland is primarily based on agriculture, and many tribal communities depend on farming for their livelihood. However, due to limited land availability, traditional farming practices, and lack of access to credit, the income of farmers is often inadequate. This leads to poverty and a lack of economic opportunities.
2. **Lack of Infrastructure:** Many remote and inaccessible areas of Nagaland lack basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and water supply. This hinders the development of these areas and limits access to education, healthcare, and other essential services.

3. **Educational Challenges:** Despite the efforts of the government to promote education, many tribal communities in Nagaland still face challenges in accessing education due to factors such as poverty, lack of schools, and limited educational opportunities. This limits their potential for economic and social mobility.
4. **Health Challenges:** Many tribal communities in Nagaland face health challenges due to limited access to healthcare services, lack of awareness about health issues, and poor health infrastructure in rural areas.
5. **Cultural Challenges:** Tribal communities in Nagaland face cultural challenges such as loss of traditional knowledge and practices, erosion of cultural identity, and the influence of modern lifestyles.
6. **Political Challenges:** The tribal communities in Nagaland also face political challenges due to issues such as corruption, lack of representation in decision-making, and conflicts over land and resources.

Suggestions for Tribal Development in Nagaland

Here are some suggestions for the development of tribal communities in Nagaland:

1. **Diversifying the Economy:** The government should focus on diversifying the economy of Nagaland by promoting sectors such as tourism, handicrafts, and small-scale industries. This will create new employment opportunities and boost the income of tribal communities.
2. **Supporting Agriculture:** The government should support the agricultural sector by providing access to credit, modern farming technologies, and training Programmes. This will improve the productivity and income of farmers, particularly in tribal areas.
3. **Improving Education:** The government should focus on improving access to education by increasing the number of schools, providing scholarships, and promoting vocational training Programmes. This will help tribal communities acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to access better employment opportunities.
4. **Enhancing Healthcare:** The government should focus on improving access to healthcare

services by building more healthcare facilities, training healthcare workers, and promoting awareness about health issues. This will help reduce the incidence of preventable diseases and improve the overall health of tribal communities.

5. **Promoting Cultural Preservation:** The government should take steps to promote the preservation of tribal cultures by supporting traditional practices and knowledge, and promoting cultural activities and events.
6. **Empowering Women:** The government should focus on empowering women in tribal communities by providing them with education and employment opportunities, promoting gender equality, and combating gender-based violence.
7. **Infrastructure Development:** The government can invest in infrastructure development such as roads, bridges, and communication facilities. This can improve accessibility to remote areas, making it easier for people to access markets, schools, and hospitals.
8. **Agriculture and Livelihood Development:** Agriculture is the backbone of the economy in Nagaland, and the government can provide technical support and financial assistance to farmers to improve productivity and profitability. This can include setting up agricultural research centers, providing quality seeds and fertilizers, and improving market linkages for farmers.
9. **Preservation of Culture and Traditions:** Tribal cultures and traditions are unique and valuable, and the government can work to preserve them. This can include promoting traditional arts and crafts, setting up cultural centers, and organizing cultural festivals to promote awareness and appreciation of tribal cultures.

Conclusion

In light of this, it is determined that tribal area Programmes are not yielding their full potential despite some sincere and serious efforts on the part of both the states and the federal government. Implementation issues at the local level plague these Programmes. However, this does not imply that the Programmes are a failure. The tribal development

policies, welfare Programmes, projects, and schemes have given tribal communities in Nagaland significant opportunities to enhance their economic, social, and educational conditions and to guarantee their overall development and progress. A comprehensive strategy that prioritizes infrastructure development, economic diversification, improved healthcare and education, cultural preservation, female emancipation, and political issues is needed to address these challenges. To ensure the advancement of tribal communities in Nagaland, consistent work and funding are required. To ensure that these communities have access to opportunities for growth and development and to promote their general well-being, the government and other interested parties must cooperate.

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