

**SIGNATURES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN A REHABILITATED SOLIGA (TRIBE) VILLAGE: A CASE STUDY OF YASHODAPURA, KARNATAKA INDIA,**

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*The tribal act of 1972 in India, was a curse on the part of the tribal people. As per this act the tribal's who were living inside the forest were ousted in Karnataka. Many rehabilitation campus where provided. The forest based occupation was replaced by a substitute of 2 acres of agriculture land. Adaptation to the agriculture system and social confrontation from the surrounding panchayat raj were the crucial aspects which has surfaced in the course of their rehabilitation journey. This paper emphasis on the rural development signatures of a rehabilitated soliga tribal community village, called "yashodapura", The rural development features are recorded in the form of i. Economic empowerment, ii. Environmental empowerment, iii. Social empowerment, iv. Educational empowerment, and v. Political empowerment.*

*Yahsodapura A small non revenue village located 165 Kms from Bangalore city in Karnataka enjoy the semi malanad (mountainous) climate and topography. The people living in yashodapura belongs to one of the tribal community of southern India called "Soligas". Soligas is one of the major tribes found in the southern India next only to 'Jenu Kuruba'. Originally, these people were the inhabitants of the Bandipur forest 100kms away toward Ooty a famous hill station in the Niligiri hills of southern India. Under the rehabilitation program of 1960's about 50 families were rehabilitated to the present site. Later another 30 families migrated into the same village. Altogether, they comprise nearly 500 households today (2008). The third and fourth generations have brought up in a semi forest and urban condition.*

*Most of the study is based on the field visits to the village. The secondary information has been collected through review of literature and from the publications made by the state government and the forest department.*

*This rehabilitated village has attained economic empowerment from non agricultural sector but not from the agriculture sector or the forest based economy. This is*

*development has taken place due its proximity to the Town. With respect to the educational, social, political and environment empowerment it is still logging behind. Hence, the author feel the rehabilitation sites should be revisited in selecting in order to strengthen the tribal from all angles (forest based, agriculture sector, as cultivators and non agriculture labours. The many facets of occupation can be appealing and usefull for their growth and development. Such types of rehabilitation points around the major towns also lead to the urbanization at the Taluk level.*

**Keywords:**

*Soliga Tribes, Rural Development, Forest, Tribal Rehabilitation,*