CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
In India the tribal communities usually live in villages. It is therefore natural to consider Tribal Development within the broader frame of rural development. This is because programmes and policies for rural development are also applied to the development of tribals without or with modification keeping in the line of specific constitutional provisions and various concessions granted to them under different policies and schemes. It is in this line of thinking that Poverty Alleviation Programmes during Eighth Five Year Plan were considered to study the tribal development with reference to selected tribes in Lohit District in Arunachal Pradesh.

In this context it is to be noted that right from the inception of planning in India, poverty alleviation has been an important objective of development planning in India. The strategies, however, have changed over different plan periods. The government of India soon after independence launched the Community Development Programmes to rejuvenate economic and social life. Later on multipurpose Project Blocks, Community development Blocks, Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) etc., were experimented with. Of course there were provisions like Tribal Development Blocks, Tribal Sub-Plan etc., for the development of tribal communities. But Integrated Tribal Development Blocks and Tribal Sub-Plan were not meant for tribal dominated states/ Union Territories like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Lakshadweep etc. In this states general Plan programmes were implemented with special concessions
for the tribals. Obviously the Poverty Alleviations Programmes discussed in the present work to study tribal development has a reference to general plan programmes meant for the tribal areas. It is to be noted that the poverty Alleviations implemented in sample villages namely Lathaw, Manmow, Wingko, and Nongtaw Khampti, Joipur, Ningroo Adi, Mabira, Namleng, Kaisu, Jona IV, Nanam Shyam, Nongtaw Khampti in Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh during Eighth Five Year Plan were analyzed for the purpose of our study.

As usual the first Chapter begun with spelling out objectives, methodology, significance of the study etc were discussed. In the second Chapter the socio cultural profile of the people, geographical personality of the study has been discussed. The tribes selected for the purpose of study broadly belong to two racial stock; the Khamptis and the Shyam are of Shan descents while the Adi and Adi somuwa belong to the Tani group. Though there are variations in many aspects of their cultural life, their economy was in tune of the environment of their settlement area and locational advantages in relation to the distance from main road, Administrative Head Quarters and Business centers.

For the better understanding of Tribal development vis-à-vis Poverty Alleviation Programmes there is a review of tribal development in India with special reference to North-East and Arunachal Pradesh. Besides constitutional safeguards for the tribals, various approaches to tribal development have been discussed in historical perspectives, specifically approaches, goals and strategies for tribal development under different plan programmes have been
outlined in general and with reference to North East India and Arunachal Pradesh in particular. The emphasis is laid on such programmes as JRY/ EAS etc to create rural infrastructure for generating wage employment and IRDP and DWCRA to promote self employment as entry point of discussion in the present work. In the fourth chapter there is a general discussion on the nature of planning and organizational set up for implementing Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Arunachal Pradesh. There is also a discussion on related institutions working toward alleviations of poverty in rural areas. This apart both physical and financial achievements under various achievements under various Poverty Alleviation Programmes during Eighth Five Year Plan have been enumerated for a better understanding of the sample villages. In Chapter Five and Six both inter and intra tribal differences in the implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes have been presented. The analysis in these two Chapters have been formed the basis of explanation of socio economic constraint in tribal development in Arunachal Pradesh. It has been found that tribal development vis-a- vis rural Development through Poverty Alleviation Programmes has not been effective in study areas. Both inter and intra tribe variation in terms of fund utilization and in terms of Scheme implementation have been noticed in the villages studied. However these variations do not corroborate a definite relationship between selected variables such as literacy, remoteness and various schemes implemented in the sample villages.
An inter tribe comparisons of Below Poverty Line Households could not be indicative of differences at the level of village poverty because of inclusion of non Arunachalee Households in some villages. It is to be noted that during the period of study out of a total amount of Rs 3260273 the khampti villages shared Rs 1807045, Adi villages Rs 288708 and the Shyam villages Rs 1398395. In terms of percentage allocation, the percentage share of Khamptis was highest at 51.72 percent followed by Shyams at 40.02 percent and Adis only at 8.86 percent. In terms of fund utilization and fund allocation under different schemes it was recorded that Khampti villages shared around 50 percent of the total schemes followed by Adi villages at 28.36 percent and Shyam villages at 21.09 percent respectively. In terms of distribution of individual schemes under IRDP the Khampti villages shared 59.6 percent followed by Adi villages at 24.5 percent and Shyam villages at 15.9 percent. The same trend followed under JRY schemes in which the Khampti villages shared 75.91 percent, The Adi at 12.67 percent and the Shyam at 11.24 percent. But under EAS the Shyam villages shared 59.40 percent followed by Khampti 39.34 percent and Adi at 1.26 percent. It is to be noted that the inter village differences have been taken as measure of studying inter tribe differences.

The differences in villages of a particular tribe however is considered to understand intra tribal differences in the implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes, and thereby the nature extent of Tribal development. It is to be noted that that among the Khamptis Wingko village shared 47.42 percent of the total
fund utilized followed by Lathaw at 22.24 percent, Nongtaw Khampti village at 15.57 percent and Manmow village at 14.77 percent. In terms of unit cost of IRDP schemes under IRDP it was recorded highest at Rs 3914 in Lathaw followed by Wingko at Rs 3669, Manmow at Rs 3562 and Nongtaw Khampti at Rs 3124. Similarly among Adi villages Joipur shared 41.84 percent followed by Ningroo-Adi at 20.60 percent and both Mabira and Namleng at 18.78 percent each in terms of total fund utilization. In terms of unit cost under IRDP it was recorded highest in Ningroo Adi at Rs 2713.70 followed by Joipur at Rs 2696, Namleng at Rs 2293.92 and Mabira at Rs 2258.87. An Intra tribal difference is also obvious in Shyam villages. In terms of average share in fund allocation Jona IV village had the highest share at Rs 29460 followed by Kaisu at Rs 3638.73, Nongtaw Shyam at Rs 1987.52 and Nanam Shyam at Rs 1841.53. The average unit cost of schemes under IRDP was recorded highest at Rs 2922.88 in Nanam Shyam Village followed by Jona IV at Rs 2690.07, Nongtaw Shyam at Rs 2298.90 and Kaisu at Rs 1870.13.

A further analysis of literacy, remoteness etc does not establish any casual relationship with various schemes implemented in sample villages. The study had attributed non conventional factors like good governance, access to information and predominance, traditional way of life of villages to the inter tribe and intra tribe differences. It was also noted in the study that top down approach through politician bureaucracy nexus existed in spirit and practice. Coupled with it where local conditions and local practices which prevent” bottom of approach which on
the other hand weakened the very objective behind people’s empower through decentralization. It was also noted that people who had more contact with administrative headquarters got more benefit than others. There are evidences which showed that ignorance, individual interest and power positions affected the implementation scheme adversely.

The essence of findings is that the impact of Poverty Alleviation Programmes in tribal villages could be better studied by applying non-conventional methods. In the process of transformation in tribal communities various factors act and interact in such a way that their over all impact could only be studied in a holistic perspective.