Chapter VII
SUMMARY, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION
7.1 Summary
7.2 Key Findings
7.3 Recommendations
7.4 Recapitulisation and Conclusion
7.1 Summary:

Development is a slow process of civilization. The purpose of development is to provide minimum basic need as well as increasing opportunities to all the persons for the better life. It is essential to bring out more equitable distribution of income and wealth for promoting social justice and efficiency of production. In India tribal rights are constitutionally preserved. But when we juxtapose the tribals with the non-tribals and reflect back to what the country has achieved the country is still very backward.

The tribal situation in the country presents a varied picture. Some areas have high Tribal concentration while in other areas, the tribals form only a small portion of the total population. There are some tribal groups, which are still at the food gathering stage, some others practice shifting cultivation, yet other may be pursuing primitive forms of agriculture.

The Constitution of India provides for a comprehensive framework for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes and for preventing their exploitation by other groups of society. A detailed and comprehensive review of the tribal problem was taken on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the Tribal sub-Plan strategy took note of the fact that an integrated approach to the tribal problems was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration.

In the light of the above approach, it was decided that tribal majority States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and U.Ts. Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli may not need a Tribal sub-Plan, as the entire plan of these States/Union Territories was primarily meant for the S.T. population constituting the majority. For the second category of States and Union Territories, tribal sub-Plan approach was adopted after delineating areas of tribal concentration. A similar approach was also adopted in case of States and Union Territories having dispersed tribal population by paying special attention to pockets of tribal concentrations, keeping in view their tenor of dispersal. To look after the tribal population coming within the new tribal sub-Plan strategy in a coordinated manner, Integrated Tribal Development Projects are conceived during Fifth Five Year Plan and these have been continued since then. During the Sixth Plan, Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was adopted to cover smaller areas of tribal concentration and during the Seventh Plan, the TSP strategy was extended further to cover even more smaller areas of tribal concentration and thus cluster of tribal concentration were identified.
In this chapter effort has been made to summarise the whole work and chart a course for the future. This work not only concentrates on ITDP and its impact on tribal development but also tries to give a clear picture of tribal life style, improvement in human development among tribal people at national as well as regional level. Even in the survey, comparison is made among four taluks in Mysore where ITDP has been established very well and doing a lot for tribal welfare. To study the impact of ITDP on human development of tribals this work has been classified into different chapters and each chapter deals with some specific objectives related to tribal people.

The first chapter ‘Introduction’ attempts to introduce the topic, its history, Meaning and Definitions, Constitutional Provisions for the upliftment of Tribals, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), along with Objectives, Hypotheses, Scope of the study, Methodology, Sources and Limitation of the Study.

Second chapter ‘theoretical approach to Human Development and Review of literature ’ exclusively reviews the literature. For the sake of simplicity reviewed literature has been classified based on relevant issues. The chapter makes efforts to Review the tribal literature available in the form of books journals and documents.

Third chapter ‘Human Development of Tribal People in India’, looks into the tribal development and, the role of Tribal Development Programmes to promote Human development. Time series data related to tribal issues at national level has been compiled and analysed for the sake of the study and Integrated Tribal Development Programme’s impact on these people has been studied.

Fourth chapter ‘Implementation of Programmes under Five Year Plans for Tribal Development in India’, looks into the tribal welfare programmes under different programmes and how this has affected the welfare and the human development and inclusive growth of these people has been analysed in this chapter.

Fifth chapter reveals the ‘Status of Tribal People in Karnataka’, with special reference to Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), and has enquired into their Economics Status and Other relevant issues of human development after the intervention of ITDP.

Sixth chapter ‘Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Mysore District’ is an empirical work which has considered four taluks in Mysore where indigenous tribal people are more in number and also where the ITDP is doing a significant work. Whether these
governmental programmes which are intended to improve the standard of living of tribals are really working effectively has been checked taking into consideration the human development indicators like health, education and income for decent living.

As hypothesized there is a major change in the life of these people after the intervention of ITDP and other tribal programmes. Health, educational levels has been dramatically improved and their poverty level has also come down.

And

The last chapter portrays the summary of findings, inferences, formulation of policies and programmes in response to indigenous people needs of the region.

7.2 Key Findings

The key findings of the study are mentioned below:

- Jenukurubas are more in number in surveyed area and are comparatively better placed sub group.

- Among the four taluks ITDP intervention is more prominent in the H.D.Kote taluk.

- Almost all taluks have experienced an increase in income ie severe poverty among these people has been reduced.

- Majority of tribal population is financially excluded till date.

- Majority is yet to have land rights. They mainly work as agricultural labourers on others land. Landlessness in also one of the prominent reason for poverty among tribals.

- Majority of tribals are provided with health care facilities. Health centres are at accessible distance to tribal community in almost all taluks.

- Tribal community is exposed to modern health care methods and techniques. Almost all have knowledge of Family planning as well as sex determination technology.

- Women and children are covered with special health care programmes, leading to more women going for institutional deliveries. This has drastically reduced IMR and MMR among tribal community.

- Essence of education has been realised by these people and the number of literates is increasing among tribals.
• Women education, compulsory education has been made popular among these people along with schemes like Free education, scholarship, free hostel facility, Mid Day Meal programmes.

• But the most disappointing thing is there is a very high rate of drop outs among male as well as female students.

• Women with better education, health status are economically becoming more independent. This has been reflected in their decision making power at home.

• The women folk are more exposed to SHGs and the encouragement of both Government and NGOs has led to their increased rate of political participation. In many places they are given right to have property in their name.

• The role of NGOs in empowering tribal community in the surveyed area is very significant.

The overall objective of the research work has been met and all the hypotheses have been accepted in the results after the empirical work. ITDP has reached out to the poor indigenous tribal community and has helped them to improve their capabilities by giving them all the necessary things in the form of human development indicators like health, education and income for decent life.

7.3 Recommendations:

1. Institution building among the tribal communities - formation of representative institution at the village, cluster, sub-district, district and regional level, and their capacity building for advocacy and action should be encouraged.

2. Networking and alliance building for advocacy for identity, recognition, rights and entitlements of tribal communities over local livelihood resources and the development process should be considered on priority.

3. Access to land and agriculture development should be legalized so that tribals will be benefitted.

4. Develop a comprehensive policy on tribal development which derives knowledge from these people to protect nature and to ensure sustainable development.

5. Since the 11th Five year Plan has made it possible to collect data of the deprived group like STs, it will be easier to plan specifically for their requirements.
6. Relax norms for PHCs in tribal areas since their contribution to tribal health is significant.

7. Use the local resource to improve the health and educational status of the tribals.

8. Encourage local language (dielect) in school syllabus so that tribal children feel comfortable in the classroom.

9. Encourage nutritional facilities along with school education so that children learn and simultaneously get good health. The MDMP should be extended to all schools and colleges in the area.

10. Provide more budgetary allocations towards tribal policies and programmes which are related to their human development aspects.

11. Encourage tribals particularly women with reservation quota to participate more in decision making levels so that their problems get national notice.

12. Strengthen health infrastructure in the tribal region to provide regular supply of standard medical facility. All services promised as per norms have to be delivered.

13. To initiate behavioral changes among the tribes they should be told about the ill effects of liquor and tobacco consumption.

14. NGOs are responsible for ushering processes that have transformed development at the grass roots. Their role in building human capability among tribals should be considered and encouraged.

15. Since human development enlarges an individual's capabilities government should invest more on tribal welfare programmes which stress a lot on improving tribal health, education and income.

16. Human development is not people driven. Indigenous tribal population is the neediest among all and it is also evident that human development is very low among these people. Since they are unable to voice their demand it becomes the duty of the Government to provide them an opportunity through programmes like ITDP.

17. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which is being administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should be implemented.

18. Given the fact that there is no equal distribution of development all around, the district has to accept the model of partnership ie public private partnership.
7.4 Recapitulisation and Conclusion:

The symbiotic relationship between tribals and forests remains unchanged even now 64 years after India achieved independence. On the one hand, this relationship helps tribals preserve their traditions and culture and symbolises their autonomy. On the other hand, it is this dependency that reduces their opportunities in the mainstream. Leaving aside the tribals who have been mainstreamed with the support of the Government, there are still many who are living a life filled with misery, exploitation, and hopelessness.

The greatest challenge that the Government of India has been facing since independence is the proper provision of social justice to the scheduled tribe people, by ameliorating their socio-economic conditions. Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and denotified tribes constitute the weakest section of India's population, from the ecological, economic and educational angles. They constitute the matrix of India's poverty. Though the tribals are the sons of the same soil and the citizens of the same country, they born and grow as the children of the nature. The fundamental principles laid down by the first Prime Minister late Jawaharlal Nehru namely,

Tribal people should develop along the lines of their own genus and we should avoid imposing any thing on them. We should try to encourage in every way, their own traditional arts and culture.

Tribal people rights in land forest should be respected.

We should try to train and build up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will no doubt be needed especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders in to tribal territory and,

We should not over administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions…in this regard became the guiding force.

The Constitution of India has also made definite provisions for the welfare and upliftment of the - tribal people throughout the country. Articles 15 (4) 46, 244 (1) and 339 of the Indian constitution speak of special provisions meant for the administration and control of scheduled areas and tribals therein, for their welfare and protection. The policy of the State Govts. towards the scheduled tribes is governed by the board directives laid down in the Indian constitution. It provides that;
"The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the people and in particular of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustices and all forms of exploitation."

Regarding this work we can conclude by saying that it is always reiterated that human development is people centric. Karnataka is a middle ranking state in human development in India and Mysore is a middle ranked district in human development in Karnataka. The state as well as district must build on its strength though providing additional resources even for human development is a challenge for them. Socially and economically underprivileged people like tribals are unable to broaden their life choices. Governance reforms and greater financial and institutional support to local bodies and basic services in rural areas will ensure that services reach those for whom they were designed: the poor and vulnerable.