CONCLUSION
The erstwhile Soviet Russia showed a magic to the world in early twenties of 20th century by introducing centralized planning system. The countries got mad in following the Soviet type of Economic Planning, even the capitalist countries were also not spared. The Socialist Planning was treated as the panacea for all economic ills. The end of World War - II witnessed the political freedom of the Afro-Asian countries. After systematic exploitation by the colonial powers, the newly born countries had to suffer a lot economically. They found State controlled planning as the best choice for strengthening their economy. India was one among those countries, who attained her political independence in 1947 from British. During the partition of Pakistan from India, India had to loose property as well as lives. To recover her loss, she had to go for the socialist pattern of economic planning. Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of India's Five Year Plans, was very much influenced by the socialist idea.

Planning as an instrument of economic development in India goes back to 1934, when Mr.M. Visvesvaraya's book "Planned Economy for India", was published. The National Planning Committee was set up, under the chairmanship of Pandit Nehru, in 1938. However, the functioning was interrupted because of Second World War. In 1944, 'Bombay Plan' was published by eight leading
industrialists. Then the Interim Government set up a Planning Advisory Board and Economic Programme Committee. The All India Congress Committee formed this committee with the objective of yielding maximum production. Finally, the Planning Commission was formed as permanent body in March 1950, headed by Pandit Nehru. The First Five year Plan was started in 1951.

The aim of planning in India was the realisation of social and economic equality, the upliftment of the masses from abject poverty and degradation and narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. The strategy of the First Five Year Plan was to rehabilitate the war and partition hit economy. Agriculture got the highest priority with an allocation of 31 per cent of the plan, followed by transport and communication. However, the Second Plan gave priority to heavy industry. Whereas the Third Five Year Plan realised the importance of small scale and agro-based industries. During the Annual Plans from 1966 to 1969, industrial sector was neglected and agriculture was given highest priority. 'Green Revolution' was taken place in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. During Fourth Plan emphasis was laid on industry, transport, power and mining with an allocation of 26.5 per cent, whereas agriculture got 18 per cent of the plans.
Till Fourth Plan there was no planning bodies below the state level. Since India is a vast country, the centralized planning failed to accommodate the regional issues. The First Plan could not achieve much, because it was just like an 'experiment plan'. The Second Plan made a great mistake by neglecting agricultural sector and giving priority to heavy industry. As a result, the rural India witnessed various types of economic ills and displacement on account of heavy industries. The Third Plan could have brought some hope for the rural mass, where agro-industry and small industry got priority. However, India faced some unwanted problems like Indo-China border dispute 1962, Indo-Pak war 1965 and the great famine of 1966 in many states of India. Then 'plan holiday' gave priority to agriculture and in some parts of India, 'Green Revolution' was taken place.

The Planning Commission appointed a committee in 1969, which suggested to decentralise the planning system below the state level. However, in Fourth Plan the state governments hardly left any scope to the district planning boards to go ahead with the district plans. In the same year in banks were nationalised. It was during Fifth Plan, the district planning authorities got freedom to plan and execute. Fifth Five Year Plan was a major shift in the history of Indian planning from centralized system to decentralised one. Again Planning
Commission appointed M.L. Dantawala committee in 1978 to suggest a better way and means of experimenting block level planning.

Maharashtra and Gujarat allocated 5 per cent plan outlays for their district planning, which was proved excellent. The Planning Commission appointed another working group in 1984, to suggest the ways and means to go for an effective district planning. Of course the PRIs and Eighth and Ninth Plan is a good effort to decentralised the planning system to empower the rural mass. The main objective of decentralization is to involve the people in larger possible extent in developmental process. Government alone cannot do everything unless the people come forward. The slogan of 'people should operate and government should cooperate' will definitely bring the people together to carry forward the development process. In the age of liberalisation, privatization and globalization, the role of state has been minimized. So, only way is to strengthen the civil society to realise the people of their duties and responsibilities.

CD programme was the first systematic development programme in independent India. National Extension Service Programme again widened the scope of the rural development. The main objective of these programmes was to achieve the people's participation in development process. However, it could not influence
the most backward among the backwards. The tribal people needed special attention. So, to cater their needs SMPT blocks were introduced in 1954. Based on the report of Elwin Committee, SMPT blocks were converted into TD blocks, which spread all over the country covering 2/3rd of the tribal population by the end of Third Plan. However, it also did not bring change in the lives of tribes. It became one an area approach rather than people's approach. Since it was a target achievement programme, the concerned officials like BDOs spent most of the grants on road and building, which were not the immediate needs of the tribals. Because of communication facilities, the non-tribal contractors and business men entered into the tribal areas and exploited them. The reports of Dhebar Commission, Shilu Ao Committee and the Task Force proposed to initiate sub-plan and small plans, catering the special needs of that particular region.

On the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan, tribal development took a new shift. The Tribal sub-plan (TSP), a plan within the broad framework of state and central plan, was introduced in 1974. As the problems of all the tribal communities were not homogenous and all were not at the same level of development, the TSP approach was to concentrate on the specific problems of the area. ITDPs and ITDAs were opened in the block/sub-division/ district level as the case may
be, where tribal concentration was more than 50 per cent. The patches of tribal concentration has been taken care by the MADA pockets and the most primitive tribal groups were included in the Primitive Tribal Projects.

The TSP approach consisted of a twin approach of area development and problem solving. The objective is to achieve a balance between economic development, infrastructure and educational advancement and anti-exploitative measures. The long term objectives of the sub-plan were to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribal and other areas and to improve the quality of life of the tribal communities. The immediate objectives were to accelerate the process of social and economic development of the tribals, elimination of exploitation in all forms, improving their organisational capabilities and building up inner strength or the spirit of self-help among them.

The central problems of the tribals where the exploitation is high were identified as land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, sale of agricultural and minor forest produce and supply of essential consumer commodities. The new approach is to start from the below and to be sent to the state and then to centre for the approval of financial grants. The resource of the TSP comprises of State Plan
Outlays, Sectoral Outlay or the Central Ministries Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finance.

When all the States/Union Territories converted their existing tribal agencies into ITDPs, the states of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa introduced the agency forms, registered under the societies Registration Act, popularly known as ITDAs. TSP work was carried out through ITDPs/ITDAs. Consequently, Orissa started 21 ITDAs. The ITDA Koraput started functioning in 1978. There are no CD blocks and MADA pockets in Koraput. All the 9 blocks coming under ITDA Koraput are TD blocks.

The TSP did not bring that much of result as it was expected while starting it. If we see the level of education, representation in government services etc, then tribals are much behind the non-tribals. The paternalistic nature of the administration, absence of coordination in development efforts and lack of monitoring and evaluation are some of the inherent defects in the administration for tribal development.

TSP failed to produce vocal, dedicated leaders among the tribals to highlight their demand at the TSP implementation level. The tribal leaders do not serve the interest of their community, because they themselves are also not aware of their rights and duties. The TSP
approach neither could ensure a good life for tribals nor could eliminate the exploitation. It could not help the tribals to realise their rights. The tribal people are not aware of their claims. They think that they are getting the little benefit out of government's mercy.

The BDO and his team of Extension Officers treat the tribal programmes as secondary and the general development is given priority. The step motherly treatment to the tribes have pushed them again to the lower rung of the society. 25 years of working of TSP is not a small period, which could have brought a total change in the tribal life, if it was properly implemented. The only thing the tribals of India provided with are illiteracy, poverty, hunger and unemployment. It is high time that the tribal areas should get effective development administration, preserving the basic structure of tribal life and authority. Development programmes should be undertaken by involving them and gradually integrating them in the general life of the country. It should be a two-way process, the tribal people should treat the development programmes as their own programme and cooperate the officials concerned to carry out the programmes.

Did the TSP bring the tribals at par with the non-tribals in those days? Did it bring any change in socio-economic condition of the tribes? Has it been abled to eliminate the exploitation in all forms
in the way of tribal life? Did it improve the organisational capabilities and build inner strength or the spirit of self-help among the tribes? These are few mind-boggling questions that arise in every body's mind. Because it is already two and half decades from the initiation of the new approach. To get the answers of these questions, ITDA Koraput was chosen as case study to gauge the level of development after the implementation of the TSP. The study focussed on awareness level of tribals of Koraput vis-à-vis the development programmes.

The tribal villages in Koraput, in most cases are not connected with the roads. The living style of tribes is also not very much improved. As their place of habitations were full of natural resources, they have been displaced many times in the name of industries and development. The literacy rate is very low and among tribal women it is just 2 per cent. As the tribal villages are comprised of 5 to 200 families, the small villages are recognised as hamlets and not revenue villages. Government provides certain infrastructural facilities keeping in mind the population size. For example, if a village is comprised of less than 20 families, then they are not entitled to get a bore well.

There are no schools in many villages. The existing schools are also with a single teacher or sometimes without teacher. Due to poverty, ignorance and non-availability of schools, parents do not
send their children to schools. *Ashram* schools with hostel facilities are doing quite well in Koraput. After primary education, the children are deprived of higher education, as there are no Middle and High Schools. There are no High Schools for 11 GPs of Dasmanthpur, comprising some 150 villages. There are only 4 High Schools in Lamataput block. There are two Private Colleges, one each in block headquarters of Lamataput and Dasmanthpur, which started recently.

The medical sub-centre shall be there in every GP, however, the incharge hardly stay there. They are also provided with some cheap medicine. Those who stay in the villages, practice privately, charging heavy amount for medicine. The non-formal education centre and veterinary sub-centre in many villages are not functional.

The tribal people do lack the sense of hygiene. A single wall is shared between their houses and the animal house. Since the villages are not well planned and without drainage system, the water they use gets logged and becomes filthy. Their main source of drinking water is river and stream. They do not use borewell water for cooking, saying that the food is prepared in that water not quite tasty.

Most of the tribal families are indebted and the loans they availed are for un-productive purposes. The money is being spent on
social ceremonies like marriage, death and name-giving ceremonies, religious ceremonies and for buying food materials. They prefer money lender because, he is quite friendly and gives whenever the tribals need. The bank and cooperative loan is very long and complex process. Also, they provide loans for certain purposes like agriculture and business only. There is no provision of financial assistance for social causes.

The tribal people usually hold dry and forest lands, and use hand hoe for ploughing. They hardly use any fertilizer except sometimes cowdung. Their production is for self-consumption rather for selling. The seeds supplied by the agriculture department is without testing the soil. The tribals do not use HYV seeds and fertilizer because they have to depend on rain water. If there is no proper rain then the fertilized crop will burn. The landless tribals have been allotted government ceiling lands. They pay the land tax without seeing the land and the Patta.

The tribal people are aware of very few welfare schemes like JRY, IAY, OAP etc. Since they are not informed or contacted while selecting the beneficiaries, they hardly know how it is being implemented. Usually the Sarpanches allot the schemes in the name of their own relatives. VLW and other officials do favour the influential
few of the village. The criteria of poorest among poor is not applied. The honest and innocent people’s representatives openly said that, they opted to be the office bearers to make money, saying that their predecessors also did the same. Because of groupism and political affiliations, in many villages, developmental work could not be undertaken.

Gram Sabhas are formed by the officials in record only. The tribal people are not aware of it. Village Committee Leaders (VCLs) are also selected in every village by the VLWs without consulting the villagers. The grants for the village development comes in the name of VCL and Sarpanch. It was seen that, most of the VCLs are non-tribals and influential village elites. Neither the traditional panchayats nor the village committees are functional in tribal areas. Many of the respondents felt that, the developmental work should be undertaken by the government agencies, because the village elites and Sarpanchs do favour their own people. Due to their ignorance and simplicity, the tribals are exploited in every walk of life.

The overall picture was very disappointed. The so-called leaders do not want the development because the educated/developed tribals will not vote blindly. The local politicians shut the voice of the tribals by giving liquor. If they are not satisfied with this, then the politicians
use some other methods to suppress the tribals. There is a well nexus between the local politician, police, R.I and after government officials. So, they can put the tribals in trouble at any time, if they want.

If the people's representatives, government officials and NGOs do not show interest to improve the living standard of the tribals, then tribals can not come forward on their own. The influential and educated few among the tribals have chosen to stay away from their brethren. It was also seen that, many young educated tribal boys have denied to recognise their parents, then what more can be expected from them. This is the impact of the education exclusively given to the tribals without outside interaction.

From the field assessment it was noticed that, some progress has come up, but is very slow. As per the saying of the older generation, the condition of tribals was very bad some 20 years back. But in comparison to non-tribals, the tribals are 20 years back. Nothing is hundred percent complete in this world, however, the minimum objective of the programmes have also not been achieved. The programmes have failed to provide income source and employment to the poor families. They are also below the poverty-line and the infrastructure is also in poor condition. It is highly recommended that the ITDA and state government be directed to find
out the root cause of every problems. Planning without identification of problem is meaningless. Based on the field experiment, following are the some suggestions, what I personally feel, can improve the tribal lives.

**Suggestions**

1. Every village should be connected with all season road communications. Basic necessities like schools, medical centre for humans as well as animals, drinking water, electricity etc be provided. Tribal families be given free electric connection. Satellite phone connection be given to every village. Villages should be provided medical with free medicine.

2. The adult members should be given social education to narrow the gulf between educated and uneducated. Parents should be provided with some incentives to encourage them to send their children to schools.

3. High Schools should be established in selected places, as per requirement, with hostel facilities, both for boys and girls, to avoid the wastage after primary education. Both tribal and non-tribal students should read in the same school, so that the tribals would not develop the feeling of distinct and inferior complexity. The
education provided to them should be uniform and standardized and not in their own language. After high schools, vocational and technical training be imparted, linking to job opportunities. Follow-up programmes is must to use of skills after training.

4. Land settlement should be taken up regularly. After allotment of land, authority should make sure that the person is being provided *Patta* and the same person is cultivating the land. The present system of not applying ceiling law for plantation purpose would alienate the tribal land. The lands should be provided with irrigation facilities and the tribals should be encouraged to go for horticulture, pisciculture and other cash crops.

5. Village cooperatives should be formed to ensure the sale of the produce at a good price. The TDCC be activated to buy and sell the agricultural product as well the minor forest produce. 'Grain godown' and 'Cold storage' should be provided for storing and preserving their products.

6. Employment be given to the unemployed or underemployed tribals. Training centres should be started for rural arts and crafts with upto date knowledge to suit the local conditions, indigenous talent and raw materials available in the area.
7. Joint Forest Management be made more active. Instead of restricting the tribals from collecting household requirements from the forest, they be made involved in preserving the forest. They should be encouraged to grow community forest.

8. Village committee or the Gram Sabhas should be formed in every village and be provided with the guidelines containing their power, function etc. Free and fair election be ensured in the village, block and district level panchayats. In order to check the hijacking, it should be ensured that both the chairperson and deputy are tribes instead of present system of non-tribal deputy if the chairperson is a tribe. The representatives should be trained rigorously and be given social education.

9. While selecting the beneficiaries, the authority should consult the Gram Sabha. There should be a better coordination between the block staff and bank and other concerned departments. Other than agriculture and business, loans or financial benefit be given to tribals for social cause, to save them from indebtedness and bonded labour.

10. A proper coordination should be maintained between the Gram Sabha and various government departments to avoid clash.
11. Tribal people should be well informed about the welfare schemes and other developmental programmes through their village committee meetings. While identifying the problems, the villagers or the village committee should be involved, but in case of formulation and execution of plan the technocrats and professionals should be involved. If the implementation work is left to the village committee then the elite and influential will hijack the entire thing, as a result, the poor will not get the benefit. The government agency should carry out the developmental programmes in consultation with the village committee.

12. There should be an Extension Officer in the Block, other than WEO, to see the Tribal Development Programmes exclusively. He should be answerable to ITDA.

It is true that a lot needs to be done. The authority has to follow up the programmes. Proper monitoring and evaluation at every level is essential. Well planned and organized awareness campaigns and mechanism to disseminate information to the people for their greater involvement are the need of the hour.