Chapter VIII.....

Conclusion
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INTRODUCTION:

Researcher has interpreted the new facts during the research. The conclusions about the strategies and effectiveness of selected tribal development schemes are drawn in this chapter. Conclusions are based upon both the primary and secondary data collected through various techniques and sources for the present research.

8.1 CONCLUSION:

Indigenous people well being and prosperity through development is a big issue, in not only developing countries but also it remained same in the developed countries. They lag behind the other communities in developed countries also.

Condition of Scheduled tribes remained deprived and pathetic even after the six decades of planned development at national level. Tribes of India are facing the problems viz. lack of proper development of infrastructural facilities including housing, transport, safe drinking water, education and healthcare etc.

Tribal groups are the most vulnerable and weaker section of people in India in spite of legislative measures made for their protection and socio-economic development. Local governance often fails to implement the policies and programs affectively for the tribal’s.

Tribal development is an area where our sensitive minds have to think about their progress and administrators have to make efforts with the ideas and suggestions for improvement.

Scheduled tribes needed the empowerment in terms of economical, educational and social justice. Government and voluntary organizations have to initiate necessary measures. It will help overall development of scheduled tribes at the grass root level.

Maharashtra State Govt. provides at the average 9% of the state outlay for the Tribal Development in the state every year. The objective of this budgetary provision is the up-liftment and economical welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the state which constitutes the 9% of the state’s total population.
In present research the problems of scheduled tribes belongs to Nanded district Of Maharashtra State, is been discussed in eight chapters.

Significance of the study has been elaborating the need for assessing the effectiveness of the selected schemes which are popular among the tribes. These schemes are kind of DBT (Direct beneficiary transfer). Selected schemes provide financial assistance for shelter, food and education to the BPL tribal families belongs to the Scheduled tribes.

Though on the paper we read the schemes of the government which have the right vision, yet the observation is that very few schemes reach the tribal’s.

Besides the significance of the study the objectives and the hypotheses have been explained.

The tribal development has been reviewed in the context of global, national, regional and local scenario. Before going deep into the problem of tribal development and its related matters, an analysis of the various definitions has been attempted.

There is a large growth and increase in the tribal population at every decadal phase and in every year increasing in India.

Number of districts having more than 50 per cent scheduled tribes population in India is 90. Every tribal development program mainly involve the beneficiaries, the official implementing authorities and the non-official, social and political groups. For any growth or development among the tribal population the above mentioned three parties should be constantly in touch with each other and understand the views related to everybody among them.

Presently the tribal population in Maharashtra is concentrated in 15 Tribal Sub-Plan districts. The problems of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra vary from tribe to tribe and from region to region. The main problems faced by the tribal’s are poverty, exploitation, unemployment, inadequate education and the widespread addiction to drink.
Marathwada is the region comprising eight districts in below mentioned both the divisions. Districts in Aurangabad division are -: Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad and Nanded division -:Nanded, Latur, Parbhani, and Hingoli.

ITDP Kinwat among the five ITDPs comes under the Additional Tribal Commissionerate (ATC) Amravati. Nanded is one of the three districts adjusted under the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) Kinwat. Kinwat Taluka consist 180 villages and 135 Gram Panchayats. The population of Scheduled Tribes is 71,896 which accounting 29.02 per cent of the total population of Kinwat.

In this study three tribal development schemes have been selected for the evaluation. Those are Shelter Gharkul scheme, Food Consumption Scheme and Education Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme Central Govt.

Various issues related to the tribes has been reviewed from literature available. Problems and challenges of tribal communities have been identified from the research studies conducted.

The profile of tribal population and various schemes implemented in Kinwat Taluka Nanded district has been depicted. Various individual and collective schemes running are discussed in brief.

Further performance of selected schemes is been depicted. Achievements of these schemes are drawn statistically.

The demographic characteristics like gender, age, family size and education etc have been presented in the profile of beneficiaries. Also beneficiary’s socio-economic background, perceptions and opinions has been discussed in the survey results.

The results pertaining to the study have been discussed after testing of the hypotheses has been made. The general and specific findings are drawn and presented, based on data analysis and interpretations. Outcomes of personal interviews with various Govt. officials, local body authorities and focus group discussions with the non-beneficiaries, tribal elites have been presented.
The impact of selected schemes, beneficiaries awareness level and the role of selected schemes in the socio-economic development of tribes has been discussed and analyzed. Their perceived effectiveness of the selected schemes was analyzed. The impact of effectiveness which is the difference between the expected and the perceived scores were analyzed to find out the gaps existing in selected schemes.

Findings categorized in general and specific findings depicts the real picture of the villages under study. Beneficiaries living conditions, nagging issues and needs based on the data analysis and interpretations are discussed. Govt. efforts for the improvement in the socio-economic condition of tribes through selected schemes presented briefly. Existing policies and mechanism for tribal development both in positive and negative context been reviewed.

The impact of selected schemes on the welfare of tribes is been significant. Govt. attempts to fulfill the basic needs of shelter, food and higher education facilities for beneficiaries which makes them raise their living standard through the selected schemes. Socio-economic condition of the tribes under study has been improved partially but not at desired level. Infrastructure is been constructed and developed to some extent. There is a need to revise the selected schemes, well balancing the expectations and needs of beneficiaries and the budgetary limitations of the Government. Revision in terms of financial assistance, eligibility for availing the schemes, implementation, norms and conditions is expected. Funds leakage can be reduced by using Aadhar enabled documents.

Changing scenario of tribal communities in the views of last three generations and their experiences of survival in previous years will help to draw the new development concepts for generation next.

Discussions about the changing demographics and profile of the tribal families through development programmes under study have been provided. Such discussions pave the way for concluding the study.

Various implications for policy development and future research directions has been specially emphasized.
8.2 FUTURE DIRECTIONS:

As the study deals with finding the impact and understanding the effectiveness of selected development schemes for the Scheduled tribes of Nanded district. The research has established the relationship between the objectives of selected schemes and perceived level of socio-economic development of tribes. Also tried to understand the implementation process and budgetary provision by Central, and State Government and local body authorities to achieve the goals of selected schemes.

It was an attempt to understand beneficiary’s perceptions and opinions and expectations about selected schemes by using various data collection techniques. Thus results proved positive relationship between all the variables.

The research can be extended to Govt. Ashram schools, Hostels for boys and girls, Incentive to girl (S.T) students to avoid drop-out ratio etc.

Illiteracy is the root cause of exploitation of innocent tribes. Discovering the educational needs of the children in tribal communities is an important research priority. Education is the key to success. Government laid greater emphasis on the education and economic development of Scheduled Tribes. Makes the special budgetary provisions for tribal education.

Scientific investigation is required to understand their learning needs and design tribal specific curricula to remove the absenteeism of tribal children specially tribal girls. Further being a female, researcher feel worry about the existing tribal female percentage (Twenty per cent) in the higher education.