CHAPTER-VII

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS
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Tribals form a major chunk of Indian population. True, majority of them are remained in isolation. Yet with the fast change, globalization they are empowered and getting awakened. Kalinga Nagar tribal blockade in early January 2006 is a point to this trend. It is a fact India completed 61 years of Independence. Still their socio-economic condition is underdeveloped. They are the weakest sections of Indian people battled with object poverty and ignorance.

Imperial Gazetteer defined tribal society is a collection of family bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect occupying or processing to occupy a common territory and not usually endogamous. The term tribe has no precise meaning. However, it was applied to people who are primitive, lived in backward forest and hilly areas and did not know the use of working. They are living in five different regions say north-east covering Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Auranchal Pradesh, Centre-East covering Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Sikkim and Andaman Nikobar Island. Centre-West comprising of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa and Dadra Nagar Haveli, South covering Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Lakshdweep and North region that areas Himalayan Regions of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.
Indian Tribes in North-East regions are of Tibeto-Urmda origin. In Orissa most of the tribes belong to the Australiod group in history of race Soara, Paudi, Bhuyan, Bathudi, Santal, Munda, Ho, Kharia, Oraon, Binjhal, Kondh are major tribes trend in tribal rich districts like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Koraput etc. In Orissa and West Bengal tribes mainly belong to Tibeto-Burman family, in skim they belong to Austric or Dravidian family. Further, ten kinds of tribes such as Koyas, Panaja, Dharua or Durua, Bhutia, Bonda, Kondha, Gadaba, Halwan, Didayee, Saura and Jatapu are there in Orissa.

As such tribes are indigenous people. They are a group of families bound together by kinship, usually discarding from a common mythical or legendary ancestor, living in a contiguous region, speaking a common language and having a common historical preset. They have rich cultural traditions covering folklores such as habitat, marriage, family, economics, food, stimulants, religion, festivals, fairs, norms and customs. They have their own identity with myth, legends, tales, proverbs, riddles, ballads, songs, folk dances and music etc.

Seventy four tribal groups in India are grouped under primitive tribal groups, with their preserved culture and identity. They are, to reiterate, found in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman Nicobar Islands. As their primitive, they
are struggling for survival with uncountable socio-economic problems. As problems of the economic, literary, livelihood are rampant, the development of India is unthinkable without tribal development. They are not concerned with the problem of modern communism. They are concerned with food, clothing, shelter—the basic needs of life. They are concerned with agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, house, health care, job opportunity, participation with local and state governance through the little emphasis.

Prior to constitutional provisions, India had no tribal policy. In mythological period, in history it is found that there was marriage between Hindu and tribal culture. Hence to profess a policy India is trying best since, Government of India Act 1919. Constitution of India was found with the Chairmanship of Baba Saheb Ambedkar who protected the rights of dalits, marginalized including tribal community. A number of provisions are included in constitution to provide socio-economic guarantees to the tribal community. Provisions like equality before law, equal opportunity, promotions favouring Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes Commission to improve conditions of Scheduled Tribes, Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, funds to deal with welfare of S T, Appointments in State Services, Administration of Scheduled areas, (5th Schedule), Administration of Tribal Areas (6th schedules) and
reservation of seats in Lok Sabha, Legislature and Panchayats are pointers to socio-economic and political development of tribal

This study, to put it again, related to tribal development in India, Orissa with reference to Koraput district. It is to be noted that only next to Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, more tribal people are concentrating in Koraput. To give a profile of Koraput district it can be said that it was formed with the creation of Orissa and it has now two sub-divisions Koraput and Jeypore with fourteen blocks.

The blocks are Koraput, Semiliguda, Pottangi, Nandapur, Lamtapur, Dasmanapur, Laxipur, Narayanpatra, Bandhugam, Jeypore, Bajpariguda, Kundra, Bonigumma and Kotpad. It is situated in southern part of Orissa and in Eastern Ghats. Its soils are acidic and also neutral at many places. The climate is warm and humid. The forest of Koraput is about 22% of the total geographical area. Additionally, it is rich with minerals like bauxite, iron-ore, manganese limestone, graphite, rica etc. One important feature of Koraput is its women tribal population is more than the female counterpart.

As such, Tribal development is a major issue in India. In the very first and second five year plans steps have been taken and funds have been allotted for tribal development. To tackle the problem, further, the policy makers put emphasis on tribal development in 6th plan with undertaking of Integrated development.
projects and allocation of funds. No doubts the aspects of developments are not benefit, yet it can not be said as gloomy. Central and State Governments of India are trying best for the upliftment of under developed communities. Constitutional 73rd and 74 Amendment Acts, the brain child of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, are to provide avenues for participation of tribals in politics at grass roots level.

To analyse the concept of development, it can be said it has both positive and negative concepts. It is identified with maximization of human potential. If human resources are not developed how India will develop? If cow is not in good condition, how it will give milk? Hence, there is an urgent need for development of tribals with passing of new technology to make them more acclimatized to mainstream. One negative trend to this is that what is considered development in general may be 'underdevelopment' for tribal. For the sake of industrial development lands were acquired for Rourkela Steel Plan, some 50 years back. But in 2006 still Tribal people are blocking roads protecting their rights.

True, there exist four models of tribal development—separation, assimilation, evangelism and participation that have been analysed in detailed in chapter V. And these development process are to be supplemented by tribal education. No doubt education which is a prime fact in literacy development is a key ingredient in sustainable
tribal development. For tribal development, there is the need for development tribal language, Ashram Schools, integrated curriculum with stress on tribal culture and tribal identity.

It is also a fact that national and international agencies are worried as to tribal development in India. In India, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs was constituted in October 1996 to look after tribal development. In certain states, like Orissa as explained in the thesis there are provisions for development dealing with tribal development. It caters to number of tribal welfare schemes. To name few educational development scheme which were in 1999-2000 are Post Matric scholarship, Book Bank Scheme, Upgradation of Merit scheme etc.

Center established National Level Tribal Development and Finance Corporation. The Ministry is in charge of making Tribal Welfare Planning, policies, promotion of Voluntary effort for tribal development. Recently the Ministry allowed funds for Tribal Sub-Plans areas. Also it is spotting EAS (Established Voluntary Agencies) for monitoring tribal development in India. Also it is trying to set up National Institute for research and Training in tribal Affairs the Apex body.

This trend of tribal development is also linked to global action like World Bank. In India to provide schemes for poverty alleviation for betterment of tribal people World Bank adopted Bihar plateau. This is not first but latest project to tribal region with fund of Rs 350.
Interestingly, the tribals are getting 20% of the project for their benefits directly. Also, a study of Madhya Pradesh tribal initiative has been provided with this thesis for gathering more information in the direction of tribal welfare.

To match this trend, the Government of Orissa is also more concerned with tribal development. Since the 5th five-year plan, Orissa is trying to develop tribal communities and assimilate them into mainstream. As noted above, in the area of study Koraput, more tribal people are concentrated next to Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. Women people are more to put it again, than men tribals. In Orissa, there are a number of tribal welfare programmes for the tribals of Orissa and Koraput district also. They are -

2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) relating to smaller plan relating to tribal developments
3. Establishment of Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAS)
4. Micro projects for employment generation of primitive tribes
5. Encouraging International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Kashipur Block of Rayagada District
6. Anti-poverty programmes for tribals
7 Legal aid to tribal victims

8 Creating tribal training and research institutes such as Schedule Caste, Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institutes (SCSTRTI)

9 Establishment of Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation (TDCCOL)

10 Agricultural Development Programmes relating to cereals development, oil seed production, sugarcane development, cotton development, Regulated Market committees for sale of products, horticultures

11 Educational Development Projects for primary education, higher education, computer literacy and e-governance etc

12 Fisheries and Animal husbandry development as measure programme for removal of hunger

13 Development of Industries for utilization of mineral resources in Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Koraput etc and side by side for improving economic considerations of tribal people

14 Other socio-economic welfare programmes like Pradhan Mantri-Grama Sadaka Yojana, Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna are helping the tribal people of Orissa in making their life simpler and better. In 2004-05 a sum of Rs 224.35 lack, earmarked for development in DRDA, Koraput. Government of Orissa is also taking care for the better of Tribal Women by
introducing the concept of Self Help Group specially in Koraput District. With this help, Grain Bank, Pisciculture, Irrigation, plantation, Jinger and turmeric cultivation, vegetable, cultivation.

Thus contemporary tribal situation is the socio-economic transformation of a simple system into a complex one. It has its own logic in relation to technology, organisation, resource-base, economic system, etc. The second aspect of the tribal situation is the juxtaposition of the tribal communities with other communities. Even though the two facets, i.e., juxtaposition and transformation, significantly influence each other, conceptually they are two independent phenomena. For example, many movements in tribal societies are spontaneous and are symptomatic of a process of internal change and autonomous transformation. Some people in Nagaland are not satisfied with statehood and are working for separate nationhood. So, in relation to it, Subhas Ghising banned worship of Saraswati idol in early 2006. Some sections of people in Chhotanagpur are working for a separate state. Their urges for separate political identity can be traced partly to the process of autonomous transformation and partly to the new contacts with other communities. As a new political or administrative unit is established, to some extent, the contact with the larger state or the nation as a whole is acquiring a new
frame. The socio-economic transformation operating in the larger frame can be checked and regulated within the smaller frame so that they do not overwhelm the people. This has been the logic underlying the provisions of the fifth and sixth schedules in the constitution.

Not all change is spontaneous and internal to a society. It is also induced depending on the intensity and the quality of contact with other societies. Therefore, there is an attempt to regulate and direct the induced change by influencing it at its very sources, viz, the plan of contact with other societies. In the national frame, it may appear as a conflict situation. Both the national and the local perspectives have their merits and demerits. Our entire nation is undergoing structural transformation, each one of us is facing problems arising out of this fast change. A significant but unhappy facet of this change is the emergence of a dualistic structure in our society. The same dualism is also appearing in the tribal societies. When we speak about the problem of exploitation of the tribal communities, basically they are the problems arising from unregulated process of socio-economic transformation. So we must analyse the problems and issues in relation to tribal development with reference to these two dimensions viz, (i) socio-economic transformation as a spontaneous process and (ii)
The problems of socio-economic transformation are not peculiar to the tribal communities. The process of socio-economic transformation are informing our whole nation as also other nations like the United Kingdom or China. The problems arising from these processes, however, are specific to each family and individual. The pace of change in each case may be different. Nevertheless, the fact of just a position of the tribal communities with other communities is a critical aspect of the tribal situation which is influencing the quality of this transformation and has far-reaching consequences.

Accordingly, there are three aspects of transformation of tribal communities, or for that matter transformation of any community—(i) Politico-social transformation (ii) economic transformation and (iii) cultural transformation. In any social situation, there is a continuous interaction amongst all the different aspects of life. The relative importance of these three elements will depend on the specific context and the central forces propelling the process of transformation. It is important to note here that the tribal communities in our country are experiencing speedy changes in all the three aspects are analysed below.
Tribal problems comprises of food, clothing, shelter. Under-developed economy, low purchasing power are other aspects of the problem. Cultural mix and assimilation is also another stumbling block towards tribal development. Lack of appropriate attention to tribal people, inspite of constitutional provisions, inadequate infrastructure and machinery to implement programmes, failure adoption appropriate modern technology to money generation of tribals agriculture, animal husbandry, collectin of Minor forest Products, Pisciculture, planattion, irrigation etc, failure to rehabilitate displaced tribals, problem relating to non-implementation of Tribal-sub-plan, education programmes, empowerment of women through SHG, reservation in employment and promotion, indebtedness, bonded labour are major stumbling blocks towards tribal development.

Thus it would not be out of place to highlight certain problems confronted in the implementation of these tribal development schemes in the field. These problems may be presented as below:

1. There are about 18 Governments engaged in implementing different schemes for tribal uplift. However, these departments do not consult one another while implementing tribal welfare schemes resulting in overlapping and duplication of efforts. This lack of cooperation and
coordination results in wastage of efforts as well scarce resources

2 Lack of Intra-departmental cooperation and coordinations

3 Lack of actual devotions and commitment of the field staff to implement the tribal welfare schemes

4 Because of their low illiteracy and ignorance, the tribals do not cooperate with the field/project personnel

5 It is the duty of the field staff to increase programme awareness among the tribals and motivate them to accept these programmes/schemes. However, the field staff is neither interested nor they are pressed upon to do so by their project authorities who, themselves, are apathetic even to stay at the project headquarters and seldom visit the field area

6 Inadequacy of staff in the tribal Development Department is detrimental to proper implementation of schemes/programmes

7 The personnel in the Deptt of tribal development are lacking in proper training to deal effectively with the tribal milieu and appropriate ways and means to help tribal people
8 Lack of interests taken by District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer also leads to no implementation of tribal welfare schemes.

9 Corruption and irresponsibility is rampant among rank and file of employees.

10 Tribals do not use government grants and subsidies as desired instead they spend it on eating, drinking, festivals, gambling and other consumption purposes as they are not well conversant with the concept of development.

11 There is serious problems of under-utilisation and misutilisation of funds available with the project authorities for execution of different programmes and schemes for tribal uplift.

12 The analysis reveals that the funds which have been spend over the plan periods to provide subsidies have mostly come as SCA. The loan amount has been arranged through institutional finance. The state Government which was required to meet the administrative expenditure of different projects could not release grants in many a times resulting in the diversion of funds available for development purposes toward meeting the requirements of the administrative machinery.
As a matter of fact this necessitates development of strategies for speedy and fast development of tribal community part and parcel of India.

Strategies for development can be protective, administrative and concessional. This can be adopted through planning, implementation and evaluation. Task identification, based on need, is a major factor in proactive tribal plan for total tribal development comprising social-economic and political aspects of tribal lifestyle. For this areas of education, health services, employment generation credit to tribals, marketing of produces, shifting cultivation, horticulture, irrigation, (Bijli-Sadak-Pani) electrics, roads, drinking water, tussar wearing, honey collection and bee-keeping, lac cultivation, handloom wearing, development handicraft products are to be explored for all round tribal development. No doubt attempts are being made for tribal area development and tribal community orient development.

This will land in a developed tribal economy with greater generation of employment opportunities, later on more finance to tribals.

Above all for tribal development suggestions are advocated under three heads, they are

A Suggestions regarding the socio-economic development
B Suggestions regarding the administration of Tribal Welfare programme and
C Suggestions regarding the overlapping and duplication, coordination at every level

A. Suggestions regarding the Socio-Economic Development

1 A humanitarian and cooperative outlook changed attitude is essential for change facilities towards tribal development

2 Governmental schemes for tribal development shall be need based and flexible

3 Proper supervision and monitoring is essential for desired act of the Developmental programme

4 Occupational training should be provided to tribals in different trades through setting up of more training centres, keeping in view the availability of raw materials locality as well as the marketability of the expected produce

5 Vocational training should also be given to tribal youth in different areas of profession

6 The trained tribals should be prepared to render their services in tribal areas

7 The infrastructure i.e. roads, bridges, electrification, irrigation, drinking water schemes must be activated so that the tribal economy will flourish So Bijli Sadak Pani should be tribal motto

8 Widespread illiteracy in tribal areas has to be wiped out
9 There is greater need for establishment of better schools with hostels providing all living amenities so that the fullest development of tribal children may be ensured.

10 Better teachers having knowledge and sympathy towards tribal people and their culture and dialect should be appointed in these schools. As such tribal education should be tribal culture based.

11 Mission women and children shall be made to effect all-round development.

12 An Adivasi Forest Product Corporations may be established for marketing different forest products collected by the tribals.

13 Established Voluntary organisations should be asked to help the tribals in their poverty eradication and such organisations should be suitably aided by the government.

14 Every effort should be made to utilise the tribals' own organisational framework such as tribal Panchayats, etc to implement the plan programmes.

15 More Ayurvedic dispensaries should be opened in tribal areas as herbal plants and medicines are proximity to their surroundings. As such alternate medicine mission should be the right way for health care.
16 Primary Health Centres should be well-equipped with medicines and other facilities to meet emergency

17 All the employees and officials concerned with different government departments engaged in implementation of schemes and programmes for tribal development under tribal sub-plan, should be placed under one single administrative control, say the Director, Tribal Development So single command, higher and product and service

B. Suggestions regarding the administration of Tribal Welfare Programmes

1 A simple and adequate personnel system should be evolved for getting right persons for right work in tribal areas.

2 A cadre of motivated work force in tribal areas should be placed so that persons having desire to work with tribal people and having a social achievement motivation should get the chance to serve in tribal areas and perform the difficult task of tribal development

3 The physical and financial linkages should be assessed and participation of tribals must be ensured in the local administration of schemes

4 The instruments for motivating the functionaries to work in tribal areas, should be introduced which include monetary incentives, housing and others
5 The efficiency and effectiveness of various development functionaries working in tribal areas should be periodically assessed. Short-term training programmes should be undertaken to provide new skill to deal situations.

6 Emphasis should be laid on concurrent evaluation and monitoring by some autonomous bodies and institutes to plug the loopholes in different programmes and schemes. Impact evaluation studies should also be undertaken to determine the real impact of these schemes on tribal life.

C. For avoiding overlapping and duplication, coordination at every level, right from village level to national level is essential. For this, following steps should be taken.

1 All the tribal development schemes should be implemented in such a way that they contribute to a common objective of tribal development. All the departments should prepare a co-ordinated strategy in this connection. Inter and intra departmental connectivity through e-governance is a right step in this direction.

2 In order to ensure better services as well as for creating awareness about these schemes and services among the tribal folk, mutual co-operation, voluntary support service is the need of time.
A well defined control system should be devised for smooth functioning of tribal programmes.

Training of personnel as well as cadre building in the tribal development can go a long way in increasing coordination among functionaries at every level, belonging to different departments. The task of training can be taken up by the schools of social work, as a social work perspective would be quite appropriate for this staff.

Besides, there are some other suggestions which are given below:

(i) To arouse people's response and their acceptance of various welfare programmes, schemes and services, adequate steps should be taken to propagate these schemes / programmes through electronic media, print media and through tribal communication method. Obviously advertisement will customize tribals to new programmes.

(ii) More and more awareness and conscientisation drives should be undertaken in tribal areas so as to awaken the tribal masses and generate an urge for growth and development amongst them. This task can well be performed by trained social work professionals.
(iii) It is very necessary to stop land alienation, harassment and exploitation of the tribals in the hands of money lenders, contractors, middlemen, police and the rural elite

(iv) Diversion of development funds to administrative and other purposes must be avoided. State Government must release grants in time.

(v) Appropriate steps should be taken to strengthen facilities of institutional finance. Importance should be placed on organising tribal co-operatives to take them from vicious circle of indebtedness and humiliation. LAMPS must be strengthened and their role should be diversified.

(vi) Care should be taken to provide the tribals right on land they cultivate and stepping up land reforms to make the tribal lands economic asset which can prove enough to tribals for their livelihood.

(vii) Moreover in industrial sector, the allocation and their utilisation had been very low. For the fast and all-round development of tribal economy, it is essential that this sector is given more prominence.

(viii) Intensive skill development programmes must be undertaken so as to enable tribal youth start some cottage / small scale industrial unit. It will enable them to reduce their dependency on agriculture, animal husbandry and wage.
labour Their occupation will get diversified New wealth will, thus, start generating in the area, which will result into expansion of tribal economy The whole exercise will result in an increase in per capita income of the commonman tribal people

(ix) Appropriate steps should be taken to ensure fullest utilisation of available funds It should also be ensured that these funds are optimally utilised so that investments result in qualitative improvement in tribal life

To have a final word tribals are friend of our society Without the development of tribes, development of India is impossibility For this the inevitable compulsions are

1 Tribal policy analysis
2 Micro-level planning for tribals
3 Skill development for policy formulation and beneficiary oriented implementation of programmes
4 Advocacy to preserve tribal rights, identity and culture
5 Negotiation and bargain with Government by tribal leader/leaders for more concession to tribal people
6 Identification of developmental projects
7 Invitation of International Agencies for investments which helps tribal development
8 Development of Human Resources, Implementation of Training Programmes
9 Invitation of participatory management at tribal areas and building block for participation
10 Encouraging capacity building empowerment of Self-Help Groups (SHG) and community organization
11 Spoting out of key areas of Research in tribal sectors the development administration, poverty alleviation, decentralized citizen oriented planning, land reform and digitalization of land records, Issue based training in public administration, Administrative Reform based on new mantra perform or perish, modules of participatory management and event management, social mobilization, group building, leadership development, key programme of social sector, Rural Development with tribal focus, food security, social assistance, Basic minimum services, legal system, programmes for Dissolved and weaker and Marginalised sectors, Local Governance, e-governance, Established Voluntary Agencies (EVAs), Employment Assurance Schemes, Self Employment for Youth (Women and Men), Technology Upgradation, Housing Pattern, Tribal identity, Exploration of Knowledge process outsourcing, Privatization in Development, Reinventing Tribal Policy, Naxal-violence, Mangerial Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, Forest Produce Utility Management, Tribal
Population Studies, Women and Child Care Studies, Ecological Studies and Rural Health Mission

Therefore, it can be said, aspirations of tribals are to be matched with infrastructure. Necessity the role of planning commission and National Development Council are called for. Also tribal development should be NGO focussed. Moreover, attitudinal change on the part of planner, administrator, legislators is the most wanted aspect of Smart Tribal Development. Sooner the development, it is better for simple, tranquil and underdeveloped tribal community. Concomitantly, it is the need of the hour to forge ahead with determination in the new direction.