PART - I
Development is an elusive concept and involves mobilisation of natural resources, augmentation of trained manpower, capital and technical know-how and their utilisation for attainment of constantly rising national goals, higher living standards and change over from a traditional to a modern society. The essence of development is generally perceived as industrialisation and modernisation. Development is a multi-dimensional and multilinear process, calling for several "complex interdependencies". The management and implementation of development programmes require an interdisciplinary approach, involving, inter alia, the use and integration of diverse skills; the development of capacity to assess activity in cost-benefit terms, relate departmental objectives to the national economic framework and apply modern management techniques in various fields such as decision-making or production, finance, personnel, supplies and relations with clients; evaluation of the impact of the programme on the community, etc.
The problems of development administration could be viewed mainly from two angles: structural and behavioural. Structurally, the administration of development programmes is primarily a question of evolving appropriate type of organisational set up and processes, translating development objectives and goals into operational policies and programmes; setting time schedules; developing and mobilising the needed specialised skills of different kinds; utilising modern aids to decision-making, project planning and management; and executing development projects and schemes with a sense of urgency. In brief, it means modernisation of the administrative organisation and the use of new administrative technology. Behaviourally, the management of the developmental activity implies the development of a set of new values and attitudes which are conducive to organising and pushing through the development programmes.

Development administration is increasingly directed to realising definite programmes and is essentially an action oriented, goal-oriented administrative system. Tribal people with a population of 6.9 per cent, constitute a significant segment of India's vast population. Their diversities associated with different ethnic and
cultural traits and ecological setting indicate the complexity of problems accompanying modernisation encountered both by the tribal people themselves and the official and non-official agencies engaged in tribal development and administration.

With the attainment of independence and adoption of the Constitution, the whole perspective with regard to the role of the State vis-a-vis the tribal people in India underwent a significant change. The adoption of the philosophy of "Welfare State" has cast a very heavy responsibility on the Government with regard to protection and advancement of the interests of the backward and weaker sections of the society. Members of the Scheduled Tribes, besides the rights of ordinary citizens also enjoy special safeguards under various provisions of the Constitution including those in its Fifth and Sixth Schedules. These, in effect, place matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes on a special footing at the Union and State levels. The executive is advised by bodies created under the Constitution in which the representatives of the tribal people have a major say. They also reflect a recognition of the diversity in the
tribal situation, and of the need for different approaches.

During the First Five Year Plan, the main programmes for tribal development were for economic and educational development, improvement of communication, health facilities etc. In the Second Five Year Plan the emphasis was on economic development, agriculture, cottage industries, forest co-operatives etc. During the Third Five Year Plan, the priority was given again to economic uplift, education, health, housing and communication schemes. The Fourth Five Year Plan came up with the idea of area development approach. The Fifth Five Year Plan gave birth to 'Tribal Sub-Plan' concept. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the emphasis is again on agriculture, irrigation etc.

The developmental strategy of the tribal communities has to be linked up with the developmental strategy of the nation. One of the goals of social mobilisation, would, therefore, be the integration of the tribal societies with the national policy. It is to be noted that modernisation of tribal societies does not depend upon operational efficiency of administration and development apparatus alone. What is more important is the efficiency of the system and acceptance of its legitimacy by the communities concerned to be evidenced by positive participation therein by them.
The problem of development administration of tribal areas in this country are many and varied. While the traditional institutions are found wanting in meeting the modern day problems of the tribal communities, the governmental institutions have not yet evolved suitable norms and standards which the tribals could comprehend easily. No serious attempt has been made to bring about a fusion of the two sets of institutions. The tribals have not been able to keep pace with other communities and other areas, specially in matters of economic development. At the same time, the level of development among the tribals varies from community to community depending on their degree of isolation and the inaccessible nature of the areas. Low productivity, dispersed habitation, shifting cultivation, destruction of forests, isolation and inaccessibility, poor means of communication, weak cooperative and marketing infrastructure, continued land grab by others leading to dispossession and exploitation and psychological complications flowing therefrom are some of the common features which characterises the tribal areas. To add to this, one of the most ticklish problems connected with the developmental administration of tribal areas is staff absenteeism. It is usually difficult to
find willing workers for such areas. Even the educated
tribals migrate from their own villages and gravitate to
towns and cities.

The Tribal India lives in the hills, forests and
isolated regions. They are known as 'Venyajati' (castes
of forest), Vanavasi (inhabitants of forests), Pahari
(hill dwellers), Adinajati (original communities), Adivasi
(first settlers), Janjati (folk people), Anusuchit Janjati
(scheduled tribe) and so on. Till to-day they have retained
their customs and regulations. Barring a very small
faction, there is little difference between their economic
life and that of their neighbouring rural folk, yet, as
the tribes have, more or less retained their separate
social identity and, on the whole can be regarded as
comparatively isolated and economically backward, they have
been placed under the category of Scheduled Tribes.

There are 417 tribal communities all over India.
The Anthropological Survey (1967) has estimated the number
at 314 considering a number of tribes to be the constituents
of a group of tribes designated by a common name such as
the Gonds, the Bhils etc. In 1950 the number of Scheduled
Tribes was 212. This number increased in 1956 with the
revised list of 1956. Looking at the various census reports
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1961 CENSUS)
since 1891 we find that the tribal population varies from census to census. Table No.1.1 indicates the population growth of the Scheduled Tribes.

**TABLE NO.1.1**

Population growth of Scheduled Tribes in Post-Independence Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1951</th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1971</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Considering Population Increase</td>
<td>Population Increase</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the modified order 1956)</td>
<td>(order 1956)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>36,11,51,669</td>
<td>43,90,72,582</td>
<td>54,79,47,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>2,25,11,854</td>
<td>2,98,79,249</td>
<td>3,80,15,162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the Scheduled Tribes, numerically the most important are the Gonds of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the Hills of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and the Santhals of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The first two of these communities have the numerical strength of about 40 lakhs each, the third also has a numerical strength of more than 90 lakhs. The

smallest tribal community is the Andamanese, with the numerical strength of only 18 (1971 Census).

There are five States and Union Territories where the Scheduled Tribes are in a majority. They are Meghalaya (8.1 - 88.6 per cent), Nagaland (4.6 - 88.6 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (3.7 - 79.0 per cent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (0.6 - 86.0 per cent), Lakshadweep (0.3 - 92.9 per cent).²

It will be a mistake to consider India's national strategy to the problems of the tribals in isolation. There are similar provisions and postulates in the Constitutions and the national strategies of many other countries. The need of a special approach is, however, recognised almost everywhere as a strategy of nation building.

**Locals of the Study.** Himachal Pradesh occupies an important position in the Indian Union. Geographically, its location is strategic. It is surrounded by Tibet and the Indian States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, and


The figures in the brackets represent numerical strength in lakhs and the percentage that the tribal population bears to the total population.
MAJOR SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1971)

[SUB-GROUPS INCLUDED IN MAIN GROUP]
Punjab and Haryana. Five important rivers - Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Yamuna-pass through this Pradesh. With an area of 55,653 sq.km. it is larger than Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Manipur, Tripura or Nagaland. Population-wise also it is bigger than Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland or Meghalaya. The Pradesh has a mountainous terrain with perennial snow-fed rivers. It abounds in forests covering 38 per cent of the total area and these form backbone of the State's economy. The mineral wealth of the Pradesh mainly comprises of rocksalt, slate, limestone, gypsum and barytes.

Situated in the heart of Himalayas, the Pradesh is famous for its picturesque tourist centres. The beautiful Kulu-Manali valley, Dalhousie, Simla, Kasauli, Rewalsar, Narkanda, Jawalamukhi, etc. are its main tourist attractions.

The Pradesh is almost wholly mountainous with altitudes ranging between 460 metres and 4400 metres above the sea level. Physiographically, the Pradesh can be divided into three regions - outer Himalayan, inner Himalayan and Alpine pastures. The rainfall in the outer Himalayan region varies from 152 cms to 175 cms and in the inner Himalayan region varies from 76 cms to 102 cms. The Alpine region remains under snow for about 5 to 6 months in a year. The climate varies from cool to cold with snow-covered areas.
The Pradesh is divided into 12 Districts, namely Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Kulu, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi, Simla, Sirmour, Solan and Una. As per the last census, its total population is 34,60,434, the decennial growth rate being 23.04 per thousand and density of population is 62 per sq.km. The percentage ratio of male-female is 51.06:48.94 respectively. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 22.24 per cent and 4.09 per cent respectively of the population.

Himachal Pradesh was constituted as a separate administrative unit by merging Punjab Hill States except Malagarh and the princely States of Sirmour, Chamba and Suket on April 15, 1948. Mandi was merged on May 1, 1948. It was then administratively divided into four Districts of Chamba, Mandi, Mahasu and Sirmour. The Districts of Chamba and Sirmour comprised of the area of the erstwhile princely States bearing same name. Mandi District was formed by grouping the erstwhile States of Mandi and Suket and the rest of the Punjab Hill States were grouped to form Mahasu District.

In 1950, as a result of the reorganisation of the provinces and princely States, the enclaves of Solan cantonment, Kotgarh and Kotkhai from the East Punjab (now Punjab), two villages namely Sangog and Bhattach, from the Uttar Pradesh and the areas called Kufri, villages of Dhar Khules, Golla, Jamratha, Nathal, Kunjara, Sureta and Barageon jungle from Patiala and East Punjab States Union (now Punjab) were transferred to Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh. From Mahasu District in Himachal Pradesh:

(i) built up areas of Sanjauli, Bharari and Chakkar including the Himachal Pradesh portions of prospect hill; and

(ii) built up areas of Kasumpti and Patti Rihanna were transferred to East Punjab. Two small portions of Himachal Pradesh, consisting of Rampur Venka and Kotah villages lying between Simla and Bharoli were also transferred to Patiala and East Punjab States Union (now Punjab).

On July 1, 1954, the Part C State of Bilaspur, comprising of the erstwhile State of Bilaspur was also merged into Himachal Pradesh through an Act of Parliament called the Himachal Pradesh Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954. Bilaspur was added as the fifth District to Himachal
Pradesh in 1954. And yet another new District, the sixth one was carved out of the District of Mahasu on May 1, 1960. The entire Chini Tehsil and 14 villages from Rampur Tehsil from Mahasu District formed the new Kinnaur District. Under the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, (Act No.31 of 1966) more territories were transferred from Punjab to Himachal Pradesh.

Himachal Pradesh got full Statehood on January 25, 1971 under the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 (Act No.53 dated March 5, 1970). Out of Kangra District, later, were carved out the Districts of Una and Hamirpur. Mahasu District was reorganised, new District of Solan was formed, and Simla District was enlarged.

The tribal areas in the State are spread over the Districts of Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti and Pangi and Khammour Sub-divisions of Chamba District. There were seven Tribal Development Blocks in these areas, viz., Kalpa, Poh and Nichar (Kinnaur District), Lahaul and Spiti (Lahaul-Spiti District), Pangi and Khammour (Chamba District). Snow glaciers, high altitude and highly rugged terrain criss-crossed by fast flowing rivers and their tributaries are the peculiar features of the tribal belt.
Review of Related Literature: Tribal Development Administration is relatively a neglected area of study and most of the available literature on the subject focuses on various aspects of tribal welfare and culture. "Primitive Man in India" (1963) by M. Banerjee; "Tribal Situation in India" (1972) by K. Suresh Singh; "Some Indian Tribes" (1973) by N.K. Bose; "Tribalism in India" (1978) by Kanaladavi Chattopadhyay; and "Tribal India - A Synthesis View of Primitive Man" (1978) by P. Gisbert give a good account of various tribes in India and their culture. Besides these, a fairly good treatment of the tribes of Himachal Pradesh can be had from "The Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh and their Problems" (1958) by V.S. Sharma; "Hindus of the Himalayas" (1963) by D. Gerald Bernsman; "Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh. A Profile" (1976) by T.S. Negi; and "Himachal - Nature's Peaceful Paradise" (1971) by S.S. Sashi.

"Chamba State Gazetteer" (1910) by J. Hutchinson, et al. and "Gazetteer of India. Himachal Pradesh. Chamba" (1963) by T.S. Negi provide a rich source of information regarding various aspects of Gaddi and Pangwala tribes. Though the literature on Pangwala tribe is limited, information about Gaddi tribe can be had from "The Kangra Gaddis (1900) by E.O. Brien and M. Morris; "A Tribe of the Western Himalayas. The Semi-Nomadic Gaddis of Dhouladhar" (1935) by I.B. Malhotra;

A detailed study of Bharmour and Pangi Sub-divisions was made by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of the Government of Himachal Pradesh. An Evaluation Study of Bharmour (1964); and Pangi Valley. An Evaluation and A Socio Economic Study (1966) provide sufficient information of these two Sub-divisions. A Village Survey of Bharmour (1963); and A Village Survey : Kupha, Parmas, Toroph and Nalet by R.C. Pal Singh are equally useful.

An idea about tribal development can be had from Development of Tribal Areas (1965) by A. Aiyappan; Tribal Welfare in India (1969) by N.K. Bose; Problems and Prospects of Tribal Development in India (1973) by L.P. Vidyarthi; Problems of Tribal Development (1974) by N.G. Kulkarni; Tribal Development in Independent India and its Future (1974) by L.P. Vidyarthi; and Pattern of Development for Tribal Societies (1975) by Christoph Von Runner - Hainsendorf. Completely different views have been put forward by Steve Jones in Tribal Underdevelopment in India (1978).
Use of anthropology in development can in no way be minimised. *Anthropology and Tribal Welfare in India* (1959) by L.P. Vidyarthi; *Prolegomena in Development: Application of Anthropology* (1969) by B.M. Sahay; and *The Tribal Culture of India* (1977) by L.P. Vidyarthi and B.K. Rai provide good material in this regard.

Besides, there are a number of monographs describing the cumulative experience in regard to tribal life and culture. They provide meaningful insights into the richness and variety of culture.

There is, however, not much literature dealing with administrative aspects of tribal development. However, some idea can be had from *Tribal Welfare Programmes: An Analysis of their Organisation and Administration* (1971) by S.N. Dubey; and *Salient Features of Tribal Administration in States* (1971) by H.R. Trivedi. In addition to these, a large number of papers by B.D. Sharma, which have now been brought out as occasional papers on Tribal Development, are very informative and helpful.

Reports of the working groups, expert committees and study groups on various aspects of tribal development are very helpful for further study and research. Periodicals like *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*; *Journal
of Community Development and Panchayati Raj Digest; Man in India, Indian anthropologist; Kurukshetra, and Yavatias publish research papers and articles in the field of tribal development.

Most of the studies mentioned above are descriptive and of general nature without having much bearing on the present area of enquiry. These, by and large, contributed to wider understanding of the problems and stimulated thinking but were of very limited value to assess tribal development programmes in Dharou and Pangi Sub-divisions.

The present study is a modest endeavour to examine the various aspects of tribal development programmes. Efforts have been made to assess the efficacy of the organisational structure and the personnel system to implement the tribal development programmes.

Objectives: This study mainly attempts to critically examine the various development programmes in the tribal belt of Pangi and Dharou Sub-divisions of the Chamba District in Himachal Pradesh. An attempt has been made to:

(a) Present a systematic account and evolution of the various development programmes in the various sectors undertaken by the Government of Himachal Pradesh from time to time,
Examine the existing administrative structure in the tribal belt and its effectiveness in the implementation of the development schemes;

Evaluate the performance in various sectors and identify the reasons for the shortfalls, if any;

Critically assess the overall capability of the administrative system vis-à-vis the development plans for tribal areas;

Suggest changes in the personnel policies with special reference to the problems faced in the tribal areas;

Present some alternative strategies of action so that there is better utilization of human and material resources;

Acquaint the policy makers and others with particular problems in these areas so that greater attention is paid to the pressing needs of the people;

Create more interest among the scholars to study in depth some of the problems of these tribal areas; and

Present a comparative study of the stages of development within the tribal areas of this Pradesh.
Scope of the Study: As already mentioned, the tribal areas in the Himachal Pradesh are spread over the District of Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti District and Pangi and Khamour Sub-divisions of the Chamba District. Population-wise, the number of tribes is largest in Chamba District and Sub-division-wise the population is highest in Pangi Sub-division (91 per cent) of Chamba District. This study, therefore, has been limited to Pangi and Khamour Sub-divisions of Chamba District only.

Most of the development programmes which have been introduced in these areas by the Government have been studied. Particular discussion and focus has been on the programmes relating to land reforms and legislation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, power and industry, communication, education and health.

Limitation of the Study: When the study was undertaken, the researcher had a number of misgivings and doubts whether it would be possible to explore this area of enquiry from a scratch specially when there is not much research done on this topic anywhere in India, much less in Himachal Pradesh. The cooperation of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and Government of India went a long way
towards the completion of this study. As will be evident from further perusal of the pages which follow, certain gaps, inspite of sincere efforts, still remain to be filled. Every effort has been made to collect maximum facts and figures from all sources and subject them to critical examination but still there may be more which have not come within researcher's comprehension. In particular:

(a) There are many factors which influence policy-making and implementation of development programmes and some might not have been covered either due to limitations of time or due to human or other limitations.

(b) Certain sensitive issues, which might create controversies embarrassing the Government and administration have been avoided. Where they could not be avoided, they have been included.

(c) Some of the mathematical deductions may not be scientifically very rigorous because the area of the study was small. The inferences drawn are suggestive only. However, the conclusions arrived at have been supported by supplementary informations.

(d) This is the first study of its kind relating to a difficult terrain. Those who have not visited the area might not be fully able to grasp or appreciate the efforts
of the Government in introducing the development programmes under trying circumstances. The superstitious nature of the tribal people coupled with illiteracy and certain apprehensions based on socio-psychological factors are big barriers in eliciting precise information for more accurate generalisations.

(e) At places, the narration becomes dry because of the presentation of numerous tables and figures.

(f) In the last three years, the period when this study was being undertaken, Government of India made a number of swift changes in the strategies of tribal development which had a number of repercussions in Himachal Pradesh. However, as the changes are quite rapid, it would take some time before full impact of each measure could be fully assessed.

(g) Figures from the other hilly areas of India and Himachal Pradesh have been used for comparative purposes only to emphasise a particular point without taking ecological and other considerations into mind.

However, since the other tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh are largely similar figures for those areas have been used for purposes of evaluation. Maximum effort has
been made to collect the latest facts and figures.

**Collection of the Data:** The data for this study has been collected from the following sources:

(a) **Primary Sources:** This study is primarily based on the official records of the Government of Himachal Pradesh and Government of India. Some publications of Planning Department, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Government of Himachal Pradesh were also useful. The primary sources also include the District Gazetteers, Annual Reports and Five Year Plans of Chamba District. The tribal sub-plan has also been utilised. The reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the reports of the various committees set up for evaluation have been fully made use of.

(b) **Interviews:** To understand the impact of the tribal development programmes of the Government on the local people, members of the Panchayat Samitis of Sharmour and Pangi Sub-divisions have been informally interviewed. Officers and other personnel who are actually involved in the implementation of these programmes have been contacted.

(c) **Contacts with the people and the collection of facts and figures:** were done wherever necessary. The authenticity
of the data was verified by a number of cross-checks by comparing the figures with official sources.

(d) **Official Meetings:** Discussions at the formal and informal meetings with the Government officials in the Government of India, Government of Himachal Pradesh and local level officers provided rare insights into the problems.

(e) **Secondary Sources:** The secondary sources are the published books and research articles having a direct bearing on the subject. The training programmes held at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and the seminars and workshop proceedings on tribal development held at the National Institute of Community Development (now Rural Development), Hyderabad and Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad have helped in proper understanding of the problems. Participation in an International Congress on Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, U.G.C. Seminar on Education and Social Change in Himachal Pradesh and the Seminar on Integrated Tribal Development Planning at N.I.C.D. Hyderabad has been very rewarding.

(f) **Case Studies:** Some villages were selected from these two sub-divisions for in-depth studies. The population
of Bharour Sub-division is concentrated in the three sub-valleys, Tundah, Kugti and Holi-Chenauta. As such Tunda and Holi villages were selected and out of Kugti Sub-valley the Sub-divisional headquarter Bharour was selected, so as to have a geographical representation of the three ends of the Sub-division. Similarly in case of Pangi, two important villages at two extreme ends i.e. Dharwas towards Jammu & Kashmir and Saichu towards Lahaul-Spiti were selected. Since the Sub-divisional headquarter which is commonly known as Kilar is the name of the Panchayat, the village where the headquarter is located i.e. Malet was selected for the study. All these villages were selected keeping in view the Sub-divisional headquarter, their accessibility, geographical location and other administrative conveniences.

The demographic data of the villages selected are as follows:

1. **Bharour Sub-division**
   a) **Bharour Village**
      1. No. of households: 147
      2. Population:
         - Total: 771
         - Male: 407
         - Female: 364
3. **Scheduled Tribes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>490</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>257</td>
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</table>

4. **Percentage of Scheduled Tribes:**

63.35

**b) Topdah Village**

1. No. of households

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
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2. Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>263</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>126</td>
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</table>

3. **Scheduled Tribes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>252</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>126</td>
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</table>

4. **Percentage of Scheduled Tribes:**

95.81

**c) Malil Village**

1. No. of households

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
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2. Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>512</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
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3. **Scheduled Tribes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>332</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Percentage of Scheduled Tribes:**

64.84
2. **Pendi Sub-division**

   a) **Darves Village**

   1. **No. of households**
      - 65

   2. **Population**:
      - **Total**: 398
        - **Male**: 201
        - **Female**: 197

   3. **Scheduled Tribes**:
      - **Total**: 380
        - **Male**: 196
        - **Female**: 194

   4. **Percentage of Scheduled Tribes**: 95.48

   b) **Malat Village**

   1. **No. of households**
      - 97

   2. **Population**:
      - **Total**: 294
        - **Male**: 175
        - **Female**: 119

   3. **Scheduled Tribes**:
      - **Total**: 271
        - **Male**: 153
        - **Female**: 118
4. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes. 92.13

a) Saichu Village

1. No. of households 25

2. Population:

<p>| | |</p>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
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</table>

3. Scheduled Tribes:

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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Percentage of Scheduled Tribes. 84.07

These villages were studied in detail and distance of village facilities from each village was considered. Correlation of associated factors and significance of association was studied. $\chi^2$ test, 'F' ratio and rank correlation coefficient 'r' were calculated for these purposes.

Interpretation of the Data: The data as collected from the above mentioned sources has been processed and analysed taking into consideration the following precautions:
(a) The data has been recorded faithfully and analysed without any bias;
(b) No conclusion has been drawn which could have adverse political or administrative repercussions;
(c) Statistical techniques and graphical presentation have been used wherever possible; and
(d) Preliminary conclusions have been discussed with the concerned officials and their views taken into account.

Overview of the Chapters: The study has been divided into the following three parts consisting of fifteen chapters.

The first four chapters deal with the methodology adopted for the study, a conceptual framework of tribal development, description of the area of study and tribal development administration with special reference to the area of study.

The programmes for tribal development have been described in Chapter V to XII. The programmes that have been dealt with are 'Land Reforms', 'Agriculture', 'Horticulture', 'Animal Husbandry', 'Power and Industry', 'Communication', 'Education' and 'Health'. 
Personnel for development administration has been discussed in Chapter XIII, Chapter XIV deals with implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. The study ends with the concluding remarks and observations.