CONCLUSION

During the last 64 years the planning process of India has failed to narrow down the disparity between the tribal and non-tribal populations, which according to Andre Gunder Frank (1969) has rather accentuates the dominant relationship and reinforced the unequal exchange between super and subordinate groups. Such inequality is persistent in the realms of social and economic life.

Almost six decades of planned development efforts. When we make an in-depth inquiry into the nature and dimensions of the emerging socio-economic scenario, two facts stand out: One of our great achievements in terms of growth, modernization and sophistication and the other of our great failures in terms of meeting adequately the goal of social justice.

The Tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh though sparsely populated continue to receive special attention of the State Government primarily on account of their strategic location and comparative economic backwardness.

Although the tribal population is scattered all over the state there are prominent areas of concentration. On the basis of the Central Government norms of treating a community development block with 50% or above concentration of tribal population as a Scheduled Areas, the districts of Lahaul & Spiti and Kinnaur in their entirety and Pangi Bharmour Tehsils of Chamba district were notified as Scheduled Areas/Tribal Areas/Tribal belt.

The agriculture sector is the core sector around which all allied activities revolve, Around 65% of main workers are engaged in agriculture.
A very small proportion of the total area is available for cultivation. Due to the geo-climate conditions in a large part of the tribal areas only one crop is possible in a year. Severe cold conditions force large parts to the mono-crop.

This puts tribal in a situation where they have to tap all available resource to make a living from shallow, stony land holdings. Agriculture as an occupation extracts all the energies of hardworking tribals to make ends meet.

Majority of tribal people holding the land is marginal and small, because the maximum area of district of Lahaul and Spiti is hilly and remain under the snow almost throughout year.

Although the distribution of land suitable for agriculture is scarce and uneven in the district. A big chunk of population is involved in agriculture. Land distribution among the people is unequal. Life style of people of Lahaul-Spiti has undergone a considerable change. These people are using modern means of farming. Modern tools and equipments have helped in increasing the production of the land. Modern methods of irrigation customized to local conditions and needs have also helped in improving agriculture outputs.

Financial structure of the society has also evolved from land community level money management to modern financial institutions like co-operative societies and banks. People of this area avail the financial services of banks and co-operatives societies to take loan in case of need. Money lenders have lost their ground in their modern setup.

Most of the time loan is taken for agriculture purposes, business etc.
The livestock fulfills many requirements of the people of area. Articles of daily use like milk is provided by the cows as well as goat. Skin of animals like goat and sheep is used in making leather shoes as well as for sleeping purposes. During winters these animals mainly goat and sheep are used for dietary consumption, besides providing wool, all these factors reflect the lifestyle of the people of this area.

In the political arena people show mature behaviour. People are aware about the national political parties. People are also aware regarding the role of political leaders in their day to day life. They feel that the role of the elected leader is to bring welfare into the society and to solve disputes and maintain peace in the society.

The people of the area are drawing benefits from development policies run by the Government. The awareness level however is linked with other factors of social awareness. Subsidies provided by the Government for upliftment of tribal people have also helped the people of area of activities such as financial help to build their house under various schemes.

Reservation policy and its benefits in seeking Government job or to avail other services is also known to people of Lahaul & Spiti. These factors have helped in integrating the tribals in to mainstream society.

The people are facing problems which influence their progress and development. Important problems comprise of lack of education, lack of finance, lack of awareness, corruption and political interference. Winter season and hard terrain problems due to topography of the region is a great hindrance in the way of development. Government has been trying its best for the socio economic upliftment of the tribals. The state government of Himachal Pradesh with the help of Central Government is running various
schemes and policies for the welfare of tribal people, but all these efforts are useless until these schemes cannot reached to the common person.

At last researcher would like to put forward certain suggestions for the welfare of tribes.

Suggestions

There is a need to promote some major areas such as commercialization of agriculture including cultivation of Cash Crops, improved varieties of seeds, horticulture including promotion of production of different varieties of fruits according to soil and climatic conditions, floriculture including promotion for production of demand based flowers, animal husbandry with improved variety of livestock, fisheries and poultry, cottage and household industries with training camps to make local products by providing subsidized and modern equipments. Development of irrigation facilities, soil and water conservation, linkage of rural roads, general health and education in social service sector.

Except animal husbandry, cottage industries, farm work and wage work, there is no other potential economic pursuit to provide gainful employment opportunities during slack winter season. Therefore more employment opportunities are created through forestry and agro based industries to tackle problem of seasonal and disguised unemployment.

Infrastructural facilities like better condition of roads in the tribal area will help the tribal people to linked with the non-tribal area of the district as well as provide them fair prices of their products.

To tackle down the problems of migration to another areas local youth should be well trained to their local products.
In order to bring about an overall development the government should identify some significant areas like services and activities of economic concern including agriculture and allied activities, rural development, energy, industry, irrigation and flood control, transport and also some market demanded activities which provides maximum job opportunities to these people.

To increase the pace of tribal development emphasis should be laid down on efficiency and effectiveness of the administrative machinery. This will help reduction in administrative channel on the one hand and on the other hand it will provide corruption free environment.

Tribal regions are rich in herbs and medicinal plants and other forest products. So there is a need to diversify tribal income and employment by adopting remunerative method to collect minor forest produce.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) requires to be strengthened in physical coverage, operational efficiency, range of essential good served, price structure of the products and timely availability of the goods.

If the government really wants to improve the conditions of the tribals then it should strictly implement the policies and programmes started for the welfare of the tribal people and also the reservation policy.

Government should guide its developmental agencies to plan and time bound work in this area because the working period is quite limited to four or five months otherwise this area covered under the snow for the rest of the year. So Government and tribal welfare agencies should prepared a special programme to work in this area.
Government should ensure that catch and every person gets the benefits of tribal welfare schemes. These benefits and scheme should reach the far flung areas also. These scheme should become a practical reality for the people of the tribe people of Lahaul and Spiti.

For these purposes Government should campaign with the help of local leaders, organizations and mainly young generation and through these programmes they must tell about the rights of the people and various facilities and schemes provided by the Government. The working system of administration and bureaucracy is very rigid and complicated from the point of view of tribal people. These problems made things difficult and benefits cannot be drawn at proper time.