### CHAPTER VII

**SUMMARY - MAIN FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>MAIN FINDINGS: A BRIEF SUMMARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>HYPOTHESES TESTING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>POLICY IMPLICATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER -VII
SUMMARY -MAIN FINDINGS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

In this chapter, there are two parts. In Part -I, the main findings of the study is
briefly summarized. Further in Part - II, some of the major policy implications of this
study is derived and briefly discussed. Here, the researcher is also trying to test
hypotheses of the present study. Finally, an attempt has also been made to indicate the
future directions of the research in the area of ‘tribal development/empowerment in
India’.

Part- I
7.1 Summary - Main Findings:

In this section, let us briefly summarize the main findings of the present study:
(i) The research problem selected for the present empirical study, deals with the
tribal development/empowerment process with special reference to India and her
constituent State namely, Karnataka. The tribal population is one of the important
highly marginalized as well as isolated population groups. Thus the tribal
population in India is a major poverty group. It is exploited by the mainland
people, isolated on account of physical inaccessibility, due to forest, hilly and
mountainous regions and low caste status, assigned by inadequacies and absence
of socio-economic infrastructure facilities and thus a low level of human
resources development as well as a low level of quality of life or sub human
living conditions. This is the nature and magnitude of the research problem
selected for the present study (Chapter-I).

(ii) The present study has the following objectives and hypotheses for investigation:
a) To examine the economic development problems of the tribes in India and
Karnataka;
b) To evaluate the economic development programmes of government for the
tribes under successive Five Year Plans with a view to point out their
limitations and short comings;
c) To assess the role of NGOs in economic development of tribes;
d) To evaluate the role of NGOs in improving the quality of life of the tribes
(education, health and income) including women empowerment; and
e) To analyze and compare the role of NGOs in economic development of tribes
in the study region.
The major hypotheses of the present study:

a) The tribal people are very poor;

b) The government policy intervention positively influences the economic development of the tribes;

c) The third sector intervention promotes the participatory development of the tribes;

d) The NGOs performance is better in HRD Activities than directly productive activities. (Chapter -I)

(iii) The researcher has attempted the detailed and exhaustive review of literature on the tribal development/empowerment. Theoretically speaking, there is no specific theory explaining the tribal underdevelopment in developing countries. The sociological theories relating to the continuation of primitive tribes and their societies on one hand and the explanation relating to the pre-capitalist societies and their subsistence economies provided by economists like W.W. Rostow, Arthur Lewis and Michael Lipton are useful on the other hand, to explain the tribal economic underdevelopment. Further, a detailed review of empirical studies on factors responsible for inter tribe variations in economic and social development/empowerment has not been attempted so far. This research gap is relevant for the tribal studies in Africa and South Asia: further the role of NGOs in the tribal development has also not been critically explored; there is no scholarly attempts to document and to investigate the cost and benefits of NGOs intervention in tribal development in Karnataka State particularly in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts; the problems or indicators of the quality of life of different tribes and tribal women empowerment is also ignored by the academic community. There is more public policy emphasis on the development/empowerment of marginalized people, including women throughout the world. Thus the tribes, including their women, are highly marginalized and exploited, deserve attention by researchers to search for the better methods to empower them; (Chapter -II)

(iv) There is a market failure as well as State failure in the tribal societies and economy in India. This is due to the lack of economic conditions in tribal societies to give birth for the market economy or because of bureaucratization of
planning and implementation of the development/empowerment schemes or programmes for tribes resulted in the State failure in addressing the issues or the problems relating to the economic development/economic empowerment of tribes in India. This realization, of late, on the part of the State has led to the promotion of NGOs participation in tribal development/empowerment in India after 1980s; (Chapter-I).

(v) There has been an increasing conflict between the interests of tribal development and welfare as well as the forest protection and wild life protection Acts promulgamated both before and after 1947 in India. In this conflict the Indian State has a share. Before independence, the British imperialist government in India, was motivated by its profiteering attitude, has gradually declared the major forests as the State property. The British State in India has exploited the Indian forests for its economic advantage by using the tribes as labourers. However, the British government has not evacuated the tribes from the middle of the dense forests into the forest fringe areas or the mainland area. Such a shift had occurred gradually in independent India after 1947 on account of declaration of forests as a National Reserve Forest area for achieving the goals of environmental protection to exploit the mineral resources and precious stones; to harvest the high value and good quality forest wood …etc. Therefore, as it is analyzed elsewhere in the present study, the implications of National Reserve Forest Act and the Wild Life Protection Act have resulted in shifting out the tribal people from dense forests (Chapter- III). These legislations have deprived the tribal people of their traditional rights over the forest and their resources rendering the tribals economically poor, susceptible for exploitation and placing them at the mercy of bureaucrats for the rehabilitation and for seeking wage employment at the mercy of the forest contractors as well as the mainland villagers. This change has rendered tribal people highly impoverished and poor. This problem has to be resolved and corrected by the scheduled tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Right Act -2006. This 2006 and Rule-2008 Forest Right Acts have generated more controversy about recognition of tribal rights than solving ambiguities and deprivations for tribals created by the earlier Forest Protection Acts. This has sparked off fresh controversies. Finally the Schedule Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers
Recognition of Forest Right Act-2006 and Rule 2008 were revised so as to protect the tribal right to collect MFP and live within the middle of the National Reserve Forest Area. This is an important victory for tribal organizations in the country for having restoring the conventional rights of the tribals over the forests. (Chapter -III)

(vi) The safeguards provided in the Indian Constitution have necessitated on the part of the State to devise and implement different socio-economic and educational development programmes for the tribes. This has paved the way for formulating specific development schemes under the integrated tribal development plans, implemented throughout the country under the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) and onwards. The ITDP is a component of integrated tribal development area programme which tried to resolve both development/empowerment problems of the tribes. The ITDP and ITDA programmes included poverty alleviation programmes, initiatives for food supply and nutrition security and human resources development programmes, (housing, education and health care programmes). During 1980-2002, these programmes have relatively done well since there was duplication between the ITDA and ITDP, the former was integrated with the later. However the State sponsored tribal development/empowerment programme, has made slow progress and their intergroup and interregional impact was uneven and further there was bureaucratic delay and corruption involved in their implementation. This was reported by the CAG as well as National Commission on SC and STs (New Delhi). This is referred as the State failure in the tribal development/empowerment programmes by the economists. This has heralded the need for the NGOs intervention in tribal development/empowerment programmes;(Chapter -III).

(vii) An attempt has been made in the present study to explain the objectives and the role of NGOs in the tribal development/empowerment process in different tribal areas of modern India. Of late, the State in India has realized the need for promoting the role of NGOs in developing highly marginalized people like the tribal population. Therefore the Indian States have come forward to extend financial assistance to different NGOs serving in various tribal areas in India. The State provides grants in aid in varying degree for poverty alleviation programmes, educational and vocational training schemes, schemes of health
care services, housing, building and maintenance of infrastructure facilities and promotes co-operatives in tribal regions. On account of this important policy change, many NGOs have been established in tribal areas of the different Indian States since the early 1980s. So the researcher felt that it would be worthwhile to analyze the impact of effectiveness and usefulness of the NGOs in realizing the social goal of the development/empowerment of tribal people in India; (Chapter-IV).

(viii) In Chapter III, we have made an attempt to provide an analysis of demographic, regional distribution of tribal people, socio-economic diversity of Indian tribes, the literacy level, the general health conditions, the food security …etc, which are the important determinants of the level of human resources development of given population groups, viewed in terms of these parameters. The tribal population is living in large concentration in North –East States namely Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura followed by States like Jharkhand, Uttarkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odissa, and Bihar. There is also a sizable tribal population living in southern States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and western States like Maharashtra and Gujarat. The entire population of the Lakshadweep Islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is tribal in nature. A quick glance at the major socio-economic variables shows that the tribal population in India lives on different level of socio-economic development. In other words, there is an inter tribal group disparity in the overall level of socio-economic development and transformation, attained by the tribes till now; (Chapter- III).

(ix) The Social Anthropologists have identified two types of tribal population groups in India. They are (1) The Major tribes or the tribal groups, whose population is sizable and who are opening up slowly for modernization and socio-economic development process; and (2) the primitive tribal groups, for example, like Jenukuruba and Koraga in Karnataka, and other 73 tribes in India are threatened by serious health problems like Tuberculosis, Malaria, Leprosy, Blindness, Asthma, Scab, Anemia, and other problems like snake bite, deep cut wounds and fracture caused by the aggressive wild animals …etc. and other problems of food insecurity, low level of literacy and very dismal living conditions. Therefore, primitive tribes in India are on the verge of extinction. Therefore, the
State has recognized the need for appropriate healthcare, housing, food security, nutrition and provision of educational interventions to protect the lives of the primitive tribal groups. On this important task, both the State agencies and NGOs are emerged during the last three decades (1981-2011); (Chapter- III and IV)

(x) In Karnataka State, there is sizable tribal population living in it’s all the 30 districts like elsewhere in India. Karnataka State has a highly socio-economic and culturally diversified 50 tribal population groups.

For the purpose of an empirical study, on the role of NGOs in tribal development /empowerment process in Karnataka State, the researcher has selected four tribes like Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts which are located in the southern part of the Karnataka State.

These two districts have some other tribes like Kaniyan, Meda, Nayaka Wagri, and others. In Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts, the Nayaka community is also a dominated tribal community included under the Scheduled Tribes category. The Nayaka tribe is socially, economically and educationally forward group than the other tribes in this region and some sociological study have already been attempted. So the present researcher has not included Nayaka community under the present study. The Mysore district is relatively more developed both in agriculture and industry than the neighbouring Chamarajanagara district. In Mysore district, (Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava) however the Jenukuruba a primitive tribe is in large number in respect of population size among the above said four tribes, whereas in Chamarajanagara district the Soliga tribe is large in number, living in hinter lands of B.R. Hills. The majority of the Nayaka community people are settled as agriculturists (small and marginal farmers) whereas the people of other tribes in these two districts of Southern Karnataka who were being shifted out of the dense forests of the Bandipura, Nagarahole and B.R. Hills National Reserve Forest areas are on the margin between the forest and mainland. Thus the landless households among the four tribes selected for the empirical study is in large number and thus are very poor ;(Chapter -V).
This study has selected 350 tribal households for the empirical study from the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts in Karnataka State. The tribe wise composition of the selected households in the total sample revealed that the sample comprised of 135 Jenukuruba, 40 Kadukuruba, and 135 Soliga and remaining 40 Yarava households. The Yarava tribe is not found in Chamarajanagara district, similarly Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba tribes are not found in Kollegal and Yallandur talukas of Chamarajanagara district. Thus the Soliga tribe is widely spread in all the talukas of this district; Jenukuruba and Kadukuruba tribes are found in only small number in Gundlupet taluka of the Chamarajanagara district. Further, it may be added that all the four sample tribes are found in different Hadies in the H.D.Kote and Hunsur talukas of the Mysore district. The population of Soliga tribe is very small in Mysore district whereas the population of Jenukuruba is more in Mysore district. Jenukuruba tribe is mostly concentrated in H.D.Kote and Hunsur talukas of the Mysore district; (Chapter -V).

The sample household of the four tribes in both the districts are selected based on the proportionate random sample criteria. The land ownership, landlessness, land allotment, without sanctioning clear title deeds, geographical accessibility to forest to collect the minor forest products(MFP) by the residents of tribal Hadies/ Podus, the existence and working of LAMPS, labour out migration, types and determinants of employment and unemployment and under employment among the tribes, poor housing conditions, literacy and school drop out, lack of access to health care services etc are used as relevant variables or parameters for analysing and measuring tribal income poverty, tribal human poverty, seasonal unemployment, and very pathetic poor living conditions of the tribes in the case study region. The reference period of the case study is the recent time period 2011-and 2012. The required primary data was collected by interviewing tribal households during January to May months of the year. During these months, there is no rain in tribal areas; (Chapter-I).

The explanation regarding marginalisation of certain categories of poor are attempted in the recent past at the global level. These studies reveal the nature and extent of explanation of empowerment and/or disempowerment of those who suffer from different kinds of unfreedom and deprivations. The concept of
empowerment is multidimensional- socio-economic, cultural and political. The concept of empowerment was first used in the World Women Conference held at Nairobi in 1985. Broadly speaking, the empowerment concept has five components. They are (a) control over the economy of the family (b) self development (c) participation in socio political decision making (d) participation in family welfare activities (e) improvement in managerial technical skills. India is a major developing society and economy which has a large chunk of population as economically poor and socio-educationally backward. This huge population of the marginalised society include population subgroups like Hindu OBCs, socio-religious minorities, women, physically and mentally disabled and aged people as well as SCs and STs. These marginalised population groups manifest a host of characteristics of socio-economic underdevelopment. Therefore, the Indian state during the 1950s and 1960s was implementing welfare programmes; the approach to the problems of these marginalised people was shifted to development orientation during 1970-1980s; later on, since 1990s the emphasis changed over to empowerment of the marginalised. In this way there is a paradigm shift in the approach to bring various kinds of marginalised people including tribes to the mainstream of the social and economic growth process; (Chapter-III)

(xiv) The constitution of India provides many social, economical, and political safeguards to protect and to promote the development/empowerment of the marginalised people like tribes. The Constitution provides under Article14, 16 and 16(4) equality before law and equal opportunities for all citizens, empowering the Indian State to undertake special socio-economic development/empowerment programmes for the benefit of the marginalised people. These constitutional provisions also apply to the tribes under ST category under Articles 338A, 339(1); 340 and 342. The basic purpose of this Article of the Indian Constitution is to achieve the social development/empowerment of the marginalised people. They provide provision for implementing educational schemes, health care schemes, positive discrimination initiatives in employment, housing and educational opportunities for the marginalised people like tribes.
The basis for designing and implementing specific economic development, educational empowerment programmes for the socially excluded people like SCs and STs from constitutional provisions like Article 46; to provide grants-in-aid from the consolidated fund of India regularly for the promotion of the STs and administration of scheduled area (Article 275(1)). Further, employment reservation is provided for SCs and STs in public administration without sacrificing the efficiency consideration (Article 335); (Chapter-III).

(xv) There is an increasing and sizable concentration of STs population in India. Our country has 8.43 crores of STs as per 2001 census. The total STs population is 8.2% of the India’s total population. Thus it is said that, in the world, India has second rank in tribal population, next to the South Africa. Some of the demographic characteristics of Indian tribal population include (a) there is a favourable sex ratio among STs compared to the other population groups in India. As per 2001 census the sex ratio is 977 females to every 1000 males whereas the sex ratio is 933 females per 1000 males for the country of the general population.(b) the child sex ratio is also very favourable among STs in India. (c) The STs are considered to be the most deprived and marginalized groups with respect to education. There is a high rate of dropout of children from primary to higher secondary school level. Therefore, the government has rightly laid more emphasis on educational development of the STs at all level of education; thus the government has started many residential schools in tribal areas and it is also providing pre-metric and post metric Scholarships to the STs Children;(Chapter-III).

(xvi) The STs are the most economically poor in India. The 2001 census reveals that there is a higher proportion of STs living below poverty line which is higher than the national average. This is because 81.6% of the main workers of the ST communities are engaged in primary sector activity. Therefore, the extent as well as the incidence of poverty is very high among the STs in India. Therefore, the STs are confronted with the problem of inadequate and poor quality housing, lack of access to basic amenities, dependence on irregular low wage work opportunities without resource to social security, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of access to health care services; (Chapter-III).
ST’s infant mortality rate is higher than that of SCs. Under five mortality rates and the child mortality rate is higher than even SCs, OBCs and others, because, STs are suffering from the malnutrition and lack of health care facilities than the others. (Chapter-III).

(xvii) During the last three or four decades, NGOs are considered to be an important social collectives and network useful to promote the economic development and social welfare of marginalized people including the tribal population. The NGOs may take various forms and dimensions. The structure and operational style of NGOs fit into the task of achieving the various kinds of socio-economic and politico-cultural goals. Thus developmental welfare and non developmental yet service oriented NGOs have come up throughout the world. Thus NGOs are found ubiquitous both in developed and developing countries. However, the NGOs are always dependent on external financing to a large extent. Therefore the NGOs with local and regional area coverage tend to be small and tiny in terms of their scale of operation. Only a few NGOs like International Red Cross Organization work with branches in a large number of countries throughout the world. (Chapter-IV)

(xviii) In general, the NGOs are defined as private organizations which pursue social goals for the betterment of the whole community. The NGOs are, in brief, voluntary services as well as welfare organizations with nonprofit motivation work with the idea of promoting people welfare and to reduce their dependency and exploitation. These are some of the major features or the dimensions of the NGOs. Thus the NGOs are classified into the following types:

(a) Charity NGOs. (b) Relief and rehabilitation NGOs. (c) Service providing NGOs. (d) Economic development NGOs. (e) Social development NGOs. (f) Empowerment NGOs. (g) Network NGOs. (h) Supportive NGOs.

In India, religious charity NGOs and service providing, relief and rehabilitation- NGOs, developmental and empowerment NGOs are working. We find them in reality in large number both in rural and urban areas including tribal and hilly areas. It is very interesting to note that different kinds of NGOs have come up during the post reforms period (1992-2012). The
Indian State is trying to use different kinds of NGOs to protect and to rehabilitate the poor people displaced by the implementation of major development programmes, due to the mining and quarrying. There are both unifunctional and multifunctional NGOs in India. This is also true with the NGOs working in tribal areas of various Indian States in which the tribal population is found in large number. (Chapter IV)

(xix) The role of NGOs has been recognized from the very First Five Year Plan. This was a good beginning but it was not carried on by a substantial scale in other Five Year Plans followed. It was only by the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, an Independent grant-in-aid policy and policy statement on the role of NGOs in tribal development were pronounced by the government of India. This has given an impetus in clear terms for the growth and continued functioning of the NGOs in the field of tribal development/empowerment and welfare during 1981 to 2012. (Chapter- IV)

(xx) There are both small, tiny and large scale NGOs working in tribal areas in India in the field of education, health care services, income and employment generation activity, creation of awareness about their rights, land development and promotion of settled agriculture, provision of housing and sanitation among the tribes. Some of the famous NGOs are Ramakrishna Mission, Bharath Sevesrama Sanga, Bharhti Sevashrama Organization and Vidhyashrama Organization, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra etc are identified as established NGOs for tribal development at all India level. (Chapter-IV)

(xx) There are 14 NGOs engaged in educational development, promotion of health care services, imparting vocational education and skills for self employment, construction of housing and sanitation, relief and rehabilitation activities for tribals in different districts of Karnataka State. Some of the famous NGOs in Karnataka engaged in tribal development/empowerment activities include;

Ashirvad Rural Development Trust, Gudibande,
Bharathi Educational Trust, Bagepalli,
Dr, B.R. Ambedkar Education Society, Davanagere,
Santh Kabirdas Educational Society, Sedam,
Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement, Saragur, H.D Kote, Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra B.R. Hills, etc.,

All these NGOs are receiving grant in-aid from foreign donors occasionally, and grant-in-aid regularly from Union and State governments of India. Some of these tribal NGOs in Karnataka are playing very useful strategic role in serving the needs of human life and promoting the human resource development of the tribal people (promoting education, health care services food security of the tribes). (Chapter-IV)

In Karnataka, there are fourteen NGOs receiving grant-in-aid for implementation of the tribal welfare schemes like Residential Schools, Nonresidential Schools, Hospital, Mobile Dispensary and Vocational Training Programmes etc., for the tribal welfare and development/empowerment. Of these, two NGOs namely, Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement at Saragur H.D. Kote and Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills stand very distinctly in providing education and health care services including Ambulatory services for the human resource development and welfare needs of the tribes like Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava living in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in Karnataka State. These two NGOs have earned wide appreciation in local area as well as State and National level and also internationally for their efficient and effective implementation of tribal welfare programmes. Their role in providing school education upto 10th standard with boarding and lodging (Hostel) services qualitatively and quantitatively is eco friendly for the tribal children on one hand and providing both preventive and curative health care services to tribes on the other hand in the case study region. Both these NGOs, as it is explained elsewhere in the present study, have succeeded in effective controlling and reducing tuberculosis, Malaria, Sickle cell anemia, HIV and other common diseases. Both the hospitals run by these NGOs are providing highly useful medical treatment for snake bite, small and serious wounds as well as bone fracture caused by the attacks of wild animals at the time of hunting, working as wage labourer and while collecting MFPs. Therefore, both NGOs like Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement at Saragur H.D. Kote and Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra at B.R. Hills have received increasingly large sum of grant-in-aid from the central government.
These two NGOs are successfully operating with well developed education and hospital network while increasing training and reorienting the voluntary social workers to implement educational and health care programmes in the tribal area; (Chapter IV and V)

(xxii) The NGOs serving the cause of tribal development as well as empowerment in different districts of the Karnataka State face in general the problem like the delay in the release of grant-in-aid by the Zilla Panchayat which represents the State government. Sometimes, it is reported orally by some of the field officers and promoters of the NGOs that the government officials seek ‘incentive money’ to release the grant-in-aid. If the NGOs do not pay, their applications for grant-in-aid are unprocessed or discouraged. Further, some of the tribal leaders as well as elected members of the Zillapanchayat, Taluka Panchayat also demand incentive money; otherwise the NGOs do not pay the elected representatives means these leaders create problems for NGOs in the region. Such problems are mispropaganda about the objectives and the image of the NGOs, character and concerns of the field staff spreading rumors like misappropriation of the government money etc.,

(xxiii) In North- Eastern States the NGOs engaged in the task of tribal development/empowerment are mostly Christian Missionaries. These Christianity based NGOs are criticized for implicitly organizing the religious meetings between Christian priests and the tribes, where preaching about Christian religion and religiously organized tribes are advised to convert into Christianity by promising a better materialistic and spiritual life. This has generated many religious and cultural conflicts and controversies. In these controversies the NGOs are placed at the center of the conflict.

In some States like Madhya Pradesh, Odissa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Rajasthan, NGOs which are engaged in tribal welfare and empowerment activities are found to engage in corrupt practices. This is revealed by the Parliamentary Sub Committees on tribal population empowerment and National Commission on STs in India.

(xxiv) The programme of Relief and Rehabilitation of the tribes shifted from National Reserve Forest area (Nagarahole, Bandipura, and B.R. Hills) reveal
mixed development/rehabilitation experience. The Relief and Rehabilitation programmes implemented during the last three decades (1982-2012) have succeeded, whereas in some cases the Relief and Rehabilitation have failed in producing quick welfare effects. This is known from the experience of a successive Forest department and NGOs working in Hunsur and H.D. Kote taluk. The Relief and Rehabilitation programme implemented by State Forest department in tribal hadies like Shettihalli new Hadi (Nallapttanam) in Hunasur taluk is successful and it is failed in the Hadies like Nagapura block in the same taluk. The factors like inadequate grant-in aid administrative deal, bureaucratic indifference, improper planning and lack of tribal participation are responsible. It is interesting to note that where Relief and Rehabilitation programmes have become successful after the implementation of Forest Right Act of 2006 and Rule 2008. After the implementation of this Act, the Relief and Rehabilitation package is appreciable and acceptable because it is consisted by good housing and sanitation, drinking water supply, road, electricity, transportation and communication facilities, distribution of agricultural land, title deed, provision of food grains and other basic needs along with monetary benefits(total amount package of Rs ten lakhs). This is partly because of the more regular organized and agitation nature of tribal movement is in one hand and more improved and comprehensive implementation of tribal development plans, relief and rehabilitation package with adequate financing on the other hand.

An important obstacle for the economic development of rehabilitated tribes in Karnataka in general and the Mysore and Chamarajanagara district in particular, is that there is a long gestation period involved in converting a tribal rehabilitated village into a revenue village. The delay in conversion of the tribal settlement into revenue villages goes beyond 10 years. Any village settlement which is not declared as a revenue village is not entitled to obtain a gram panchayat benefits. This inability results in exclusion of the tribal population to obtain the general rural development programmes implemented through three tiers Panchyat Raj System in Karnataka and also the absence of an institutional mechanism for development and democratic participation of the tribes. So the tribes living in complete rehabilitation centers neither have
gram panchayat nor will have the autonomous forest dwellers Panchayat for conducting local community affairs. This has produced a major vacuum in the democratic development decentralization for the tribes in many parts of the India including Karnataka State.

(xxv) There are 75 primitive tribal groups living in 17 Indian States and in the Union territories. Most of the primitive tribes are small in numbers or declining or have stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agriculture level of technology and generally inhabit remote localities, having poor infrastructure and administrative support and very backward socio-economic condition. Therefore, they become the most vulnerable section among the tribes in India. On account of their vulnerability 100 percent central sector scheme for the exclusive development of primitive tribal groups was started in 1998-99 by the government of India. In recent years, Janashree Beema Yojana(JBY) and Conservation Cum Development Plan (CCD) are also implemented along with utilization of fund under the Tribal Sub Plan and Article 275(1). Under this scheme the Jenukuruba living in Mysore district also receive central assistance for their relief and rehabilitation work. Of the four sample tribes selected for the present empirical study, Jenukuruba are highly socially and economically backward and suffering from poor quality of health, poor housing condition, high level of illiteracy and food insecurity. Totally Jenukurua is suffering from acute poverty and very low level of human resource development. So the Jenukuruba in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts living in Nagarahole and Bandipur National Reserve Forest areas deserve special attention and care.

(xxvi) The mainland people do not support the rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribes near to the mainland villages and they do not have interest in development/empowerment of the tribal people. Because the mainland people think that most of the tribes are nomadic and they are de-notified or criminals in nature so they might start the theft and other illegal activities and in addition to that, if the tribes are empowered it might affect on the supply of bonded and wage labourer.

(xxvii) The efforts of the NGOs in both districts especially VGKK in Chamarajanagara district and DEED in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district have
made good attempt to organize the tribal people through the motivation for the formation of the Community Voluntary Organizations. Further the NGOs are succeeded in creation of awareness among the tribal community people about their rights and the utilization of government programmes for their development/empowerment through the Community Voluntary Organizations.

(xxviii) The researcher has identified that the NGOs in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district have been moving in different direction in the rights of tribes and creating confusion among the tribes. For instance the DEED is supporting the rights of tribes to live within the forest area against to rehabilitation and resettlement of the tribes but in the same taluk the LIFT (Living Inspiration Forest Tribes) is supporting the rehabilitation of the tribes from the National Reserve Forest and it is working for the proper resettlement of the tribes.

(xxix) The tribes in the case study areas are living in critical and substandard conditions. It shows the failure of State policy and programmes along with rehabilitation and resettlement programmes. To ensure social justice and to inclusive growth and development, tribal habitats should be converted as revenue villages and reorientation and follow-up work in the rehabilitation and resettlement areas is an urgent need for providing proper housing and infrastructure facilities. For this purpose government, NGOs and public participation along with reorientation of the existing policies and programmes relating to provision of housing and infrastructure facilities is very essential.

7.2 TESTING OF HYPOTHESES

The hypotheses testing have been attempted in chapter-III, IV, and V of the present study in detail. A summary of the important aspects of the hypotheses testing is briefly stated below.

Hypothesis-1: Tribal people are very backward and poor; our empirical study on the four tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga and Yarava of the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts shows that these tribes in general suffer from acute form of income poverty as well as human poverty. Of these four tribes the data show that in large number in Mysore district are poorest of the poor (or highly poverty stricken group of people). The Jenukuruba tribe suffers from serious forms of acute poverty.
and deprivations. The duration and cycles of starvation and hunger, child and maternal mortality rate and the general mortality rate on account of high level of diseases burden is more among the Jenukuruba tribe. The income poverty of these four tribes is manifested in the form of house lessness / inadequate and poor quality of housing, near absence of civic amenities like electricity, drinking water supply, bathroom, and toilets, drainage system etc. in their traditional habitats. Till very recently all these tribals were illiterate (upto early 1970s). In general more than 90 percent of the tribal households in the case study region did not possess any important valuables like luxurious consumer goods and savings in the form of gold, silver or domestic kitchen wares made up of bronze and copper. It was found that a large number of these tribal families use plastic and aluminum kitchen ware.

**Hypothesis-2: Government policy intervention influences positively economic development of tribes.** The field data revealed a mixed experience regarding the government policy intervention influencing the level of economic development of tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts of Karnataka State. The present researcher has found that, the recent resettlement and rehabilitation programmes (2010-11) designed and implemented by the Karnataka State Forest Department in Hunsur taluk of Mysore district have been highly successful. The success of the tribal rehabilitation scheme is evaluated in terms of cent percent sanction and distribution of agricultural land ownership title to the tribes, house construction and distribution, constructions and maintenance of residential schools, primary schools as well as community health care and laying down of good roads, potable drinking water supply, construction of community hall, etc. whereas many resettlement and rehabilitation centers in both the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts rehabilitation work is incomplete and improper, even some time dismal those tribal rehabilitation scheme were implemented 1972-2005. The major factors responsible for the failure of the tribal resettlement and rehabilitation schemes include selection of highly low quality barren land, inadequate financial allocation, improper planning and cost estimation, a long gestation period involved in completion of the rehabilitation scheme and lack of concern on the part of the bureaucrats of the State forest department to solve the plight of the suffering ignorant, poor tribal people. Therefore the State sponsored tribal rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and other welfare programmes included under the integrated tribal development plans have been partly failed in economically
and socially empowering the tribal people who were shifted out of the National Reserve Forest areas in Mysore and Chamarajanagara district in the Karnataka State. The attitude of the government bureaucracy shall change and be consistent with the objectives of the tribal development/empowerment programmes. Otherwise this empirical study reveals that State policy does not help to protect and promote the welfare and empowerment of the vulnerable like tribals.

**Hypothesis-3: Third sector intervention promotes the participatory development of tribes.** Third sector intervention means the entry and working of various types of voluntary service organizations, NGOs or civil society organizations which deal with socio-cultural and politico-economic aspects of human life in a modern society and/or economy. Such participation by the different kinds of people’s organizations in redressing the social or public grievances and problems of the people on the one hand and involvement of the target group population in collective efforts to redress the social problems on the other hand is called participatory development in the recent times.

Since 1980’s various kinds of civil society organizations –development as well as welfare type have come up in many tribal areas. There is an intention or purpose to promote the socio-economic development as well as empowerment of the tribal people. There is a mixed picture regarding the outcomes of the working of the NGOs in the tribal economic development or empowerment process.

There are more than 25 registered NGOs working in different tribal areas of the Karnataka State. All these NGOs are externally financed people’s organizations. Some of them receive grant-in-aid directly from Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India New Delhi. Whereas some of the NGOs are receiving different development/empowerment schemes for implementation sponsored by CAPART, NBARD, International Charitable and Rural Development agencies of the State. However it may not be proper to say that NGO’s do not have capability to promote participatory development. At present both the NGOs and tribal people are not moving towards each other. This of course may be a situation at lower level of socio-economic transformation of tribals.

The NGOs from Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts did not create opportunities for tribal people to participate in their activities. In other words the
NGOs handover the development programmes as they are designed by the State. Thus it was found that the NGOs in the case study region are not creative and innovative enough to involve tribal people in their development/empowerment activities.

**Hypothesis -4 The NGOs performance is better in HRD Activities than directly productive activities.**

NGOs are more concentrate on the education and health care services to tribal people for the human resource development of tribes. It is reveals from the data relating the enrolment of the school education and the health care services delivered by the NGOs in the case study region. For test this hypothesis on the basis of time series data relating to the education and health care services delivered by the NGOs independent sample ‘t’ test and Chi-Square test are conducted.

Table: 7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>Mean Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inpatient</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>841.90</td>
<td>13.880</td>
<td>.002</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>3.342</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>411.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out Patients</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>11735.40</td>
<td>14.861</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>-.757</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.459</td>
<td>1297.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>10438.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Health Units</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>4304.20</td>
<td>4.823</td>
<td>.041</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>-2.720</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>8425.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Patients Treated</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>15442.60</td>
<td>13.988</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>-1.300</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>3833.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>19275.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>1516.90</td>
<td>3.419</td>
<td>.081</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>-5.887</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>6715.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab Investigations</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>5517.80</td>
<td>9.571</td>
<td>.006</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>4.118</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>3775.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Significant at Five Percent Level

The Table 7.1 shows the independent ‘t’ test results about the comparative analysis of performance of two NGOs namely VGKK at B.R. Hills and SVYM H.D. Kote in relating to the health care services delivery to the case study tribes in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. For the analysis of time series data, from 2002-03 to 2011-12 have been used to analyse the variables includes that inpatients, out patients,
mobile health unit treatment and services, total patients which the combination of the
above mentioned three services, other services like ANC care, emergency services,
death and birth services are taken into account. In this test researcher has try to test
and identify whether there is any significant difference exist or not in health care
services delivered by the two NGOs.

It has been found from the test that the number of average in patients treated in
each year was 842 and 411 by SVYM and VGKK respectively. The difference
between the two NGOs in terms of treating the inpatients is 430 and this difference is
statistically significant at five percent level.

The average number of outpatients treated in each year was 11735 and 10438
by SVYM and VGKK respectively. The difference between two NGOs in terms of
treating the outpatients is 1298 and this difference is statistically not significant at
five percent level.

It has been found that the number of mobile health care unit treatment in each
year was 4304 and 8426 by SVYM and VGKK respectively. The difference between
two NGOs in terms of mobile health unit treatment is 4121 and the difference is
statistically not significant at five percent level.

But in the combination of the inpatients, out patients and mobile health care
services that means total patients the mean value of SVYM is 15,443 and VGKK
19,276 with the mean difference of 3833 which is statistically not significant at 5
percent level.

In other health care services of these two NGOs namely SVYM and VGKK
was 1517 and 6716 respectively with the mean difference of 5199 which is significant
at 5 percent level.

Further in the lab investigation services the mean value of SVYM is 5517 and
VGKK 3775 with mean difference 1742 which is significant at 5 percent level.

Totally, there is a mixed result in the health care services delivery to the case
study tribes of the VGKK at B.R. Hills in Chamarajanagara district and SVYM at
H.D. Kote of Mysore districts and it shows that the SVYM and VGKK are providing
good health care services to tribes.
Table 7.2
Independent Simple ‘t’ - Test for Comparison of Primary and Secondary School Tribal Students Enrolments in SVYM and VGKK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>Mean Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary School Enrolment</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>288.8667</td>
<td>4.314</td>
<td>.047</td>
<td>-1.767</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.088</td>
<td>-18.0667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>306.9333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary School Enrolment</td>
<td>SVYM</td>
<td>108.9333</td>
<td>8.263</td>
<td>.008</td>
<td>-4.766</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>-61.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VGKK</td>
<td>169.9333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Significant at Five Percent Level

The Table 7.2 shows independent ‘t’ test result of the tribal students enrolment in primary and secondary school education of the SVYM at Hosahally in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district and VGKK at B.R. Hills of Chamarajanagara district providing educational services among the tribal children.

The time series data from 1991 to 2011-12 for primary school enrolment and from 1997-98 to 2011-12 for high school enrolment has been used.

The mean value of the enrolment of primary school of SVYM is 289 and VGKK is 307 with mean difference of -18 which is not significant at 5 percent level.

But in the enrolment of secondary school education the mean value of SVYM is 109 and VGKK is 170 with the mean difference of -61 which is significant at 5 percent level.

Totally there is significant difference between the SVYM and VGKK in the enrolment in secondary school education but there is no significant difference in the enrolment of the students for primary education.
Table 7.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>Mean Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Enrolment SVYM</strong></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>157.667</td>
<td>2.175</td>
<td>.151</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>26.6667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>131.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Enrolment VGKK</strong></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>168.400</td>
<td>2.186</td>
<td>.150</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.001</td>
<td>28.5333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>139.867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Enrolment SVYM</strong></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>68.867</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>.171</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>29.5333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>39.333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary Enrolment VGKK</strong></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>106.667</td>
<td>.059</td>
<td>.810</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>44.7333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>61.9333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*** Significant at Five Percent Level

The Table 7.3 shows that the comparison of the primary and secondary school tribal student enrolments by gender in SVYM and VGKK. The independent sample ‘t’ test used to identify the mean difference between tribal boys and girls enrolment between these two NGOs.

The mean difference between tribal boys and girls in primary school enrolment is 26.66 in SVYM and 28.53 in VGKK. Moreover both are significant at 5 percent level. So it concludes that there is statistically significant difference at five percent level between tribal boys and girls in the enrolment for primary education both the NGOs namely SVYM and VGKK.

Likewise the mean difference between tribal boys and girls in enrolment for secondary school education is 29.53 in SVYM and 44.73 in VGKK. However both are significant at 5 percent level. So it concludes that there is statistically significant difference at five percent level between enrolment of tribal boys and girls for the secondary school education in SVYM and VGKK.

Totally there is a gender difference in enrolment of tribal students in primary and secondary school both the NGOs.
Overall Performance Opinion about the Activities of NGOs by the Tribes

The tribes were asked express their opinion about the overall performance of NGOs for uplifting the tribal community. Respondents expressed their opinion as not satisfied, satisfied and highly satisfied.

### Table 7.4

Cross tabulation and Chi-Square Test Result of Performance Opinion Between Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>C.R.Nagara</th>
<th>Mysore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not Satisfactory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% within Districts</strong></td>
<td>35.6%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Satisfactory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% within Districts</strong></td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highly Satisfactory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Count</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% within Districts</strong></td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% within Districts</strong></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chi – Square value**

|                | Value 23.604 | df 2 | Sig .000 |

Table 7.4 reveals that 64 percent of the respondents in Chamarajanagara district and 74.7 percent of respondents in Mysore district have expressed their opinion that they are satisfied with the performance of NGOs. The Chi-Square test was conducted to identify the dependency of opinion between the district and it has been proved by the test the NGOs performance is more effective in Mysore district compare to the Chamarajanagara district and difference in the opinion is statistically significant at five percent level.
Table 7.5

Cross tabulation and Chi-Square Test Result of Performance Opinion among the tribes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>Jenukuruba</th>
<th>Soliga</th>
<th>kadukuruba</th>
<th>yarava</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Satisfactory % within Tribes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>49.6%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory Count % within Tribes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44.4%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly Satisfactory Count % within Tribes</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Count % within Tribes</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square value</td>
<td>Value 54.064</td>
<td>df 6</td>
<td>Sig. .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.5 reveals that the opinion of the case study tribes about the overall performance of the NGOs activities in the case study area for the development of the tribes. The test result shows that there is a statistically significant difference at five percent level among the opinion of four the tribes. Comparatively Jenukuruba tribe has more satisfied with the activities of NGOs than others.

7.3 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Some of the major policy implications of the present research study may be stated as follows.

(1) Although there are many provisions for constitutional safeguards for the vulnerable and marginalized people of India, it is very sad and unfortunate that the successively elected governments did not have political will and commitment to formulate and implement development and welfare programmes for the very poor till early 1970s. This is partly because of the ignorance about the concentrative effects of economic development and partly because of the widely prevailing political apathy and indifference towards the marginalized
people like tribes in India. On account of this, the tribal population of India has suffered from multiple poverty and deprivations. To resolve this problem comprehensive development/empowerment programmes based on the current problems for tribal population are urgently called for.

(2) In some States, the State government machineries like ITDP units and State Forest Department have done reasonably well in implementing the relief and rehabilitation Programmes for tribes. In this category, we include States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat. Whereas the central Indian States like Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Odissa and North-Eastern States have not made much progress in the rehabilitation of tribes displaced on account of implementation of either the major and medium irrigation projects, power projects and mining and quarrying operations on one hand and implementation of National Reserve Forest and Wild Life Protection Act or Wild Life Sanctuaries on the other hand. Therefore, increasingly different tribal population of modern India alienated and shifted out of dense forests and their community land without adequate and suitable compensation. This has resulted in economic exploitation by the State of the tribal population. Similarly, in the name of environmental protection, macro public goods, the tribes are shifted out of dense forests without providing livelihood, physical security, and social and health security. This is the real and major problem of displacement of the tribes from their original habitats in the forests.

The failure in systematic and successful completion of the relief and rehabilitation programmes in general and in many tribal areas of the different Indian States has created further problems for both the State and targeted population groups. The State has come under scathing criticism for its lapses in this regard. The lapses include improper human settlement planning, incompleteness of the civil works providing transport and communication, drinking water supply, sanitation, construction of community buildings like primary health centre, primary and higher primary schools and housing …etc. This failure has left the tribal people helpless and without access to basic services. So in many tribal rehabilitation and resettlement colonies tribal people live in subhuman living conditions;
In many cases of rehabilitation programme implementation, the tribes are left for themselves without proper arrangement for earning livelihood. This has resulted in lack of food supply, inadequate nutrition and sometimes starvation. The State Forest Department has not completed any legal procedures essential for acquiring government land (waste land) and issue land title deeds for the tribes. Depending on the availability of land each tribal household is given a landholding of 2.5 acres to 5 acres for farming purpose without land title deed. This is the major problem of rehabilitation programme in many parts of India including Karnataka State. This is also found in some tribal Hadis/Podus in both Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. Without land title the tribes are not allowed to establish agricultural credit co-operative societies nor allowed to become members of such societies in the nearby revenue villages. So the absence of the land ownership title deed create uncertainty and insecurity in the minds of the tribal farmers to undertake permanent long-term land development works on one hand and do not enable them to avail short term and long term agricultural loans from rural credit co-operatives, regional rural banks and nationalized commercial banks on the other hand. So some tribes approach the local money lenders in nearby village for short term loans and so that they get into the vicious circle of the debt trap.

To solve all these problems leading to the tribal exploitations in the new and old rehabilitation and resettlement colonies, the State government should take initiatives to issue land ownership title deed to all the rehabilitated tribal families. This has to be attempted on priority basis.

(3) The Forest Dwellers’ Rights Act of 2006 and 2008 restore the right to collect MFP by the tribes. This is a highly pragmatic and tribal friendly policy initiative which protects the sustainable livelihoods for the tribes on the one hand and protection of the forests by effective involvement of the tribes on the other hand. The various types of MFPs lack local market for their effective sales. Thus it is necessary to expand urgently the effective market for MFP at the regional and national levels. For this purpose the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and the State Level Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) Federation and TRIFID shall play a very useful role in the way of providing cold storage facilities and establish and run the MFP based
processing small scale industries etc. The success in this regard helps to ensure the tribes access into the job opportunities and cash income regularly. This policy initiative can impart both regularity and stability into the opportunities for earning cash income by the tribes through collection and sales of MFPs.

(4) In many Indian states where tribal population lives in good number, efforts are made to establish and run the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS). Some Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) in Karnataka and other Indian States are performing effectively; however, some Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) have become inefficient and corrupt (in Karnataka and other Indian States). This is very unfortunate. Therefore, very serious efforts shall be made to prevent corrupt practices in Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS). The secretary, the president, and board of directors of the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) shall be made collectively responsible for the corruption and abuse of powers. The Department of Co-operation and Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFID) shall take appropriate administrative measures to bring the corrupt officials and elected representatives into the fold of the anticorruption law. The NGOs shall play a very useful role in discovering the corrupt practices in the Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) and to educate the tribal population, to organize public protests against the corrupt in Large Scale Adivasis Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS).

(5) The tribal population in India in general and the four tribes namely Jenukuruba, Kadukuruba, Soliga, and Yarava in Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts in particular, present a very low level of human resources development. The tribal people show a high level of illiteracy and tribal educational backwardness, lack of access to health care services and lack of nutrition. All these three factors together cause lack of human resource development and vicious circle of poverty and sub human living conditions. A very low level of human resource development of tribal population do not enable them to seek jobs in the mainland rural or semi urban economy nor enable them to undertake commercial farming on their own land. Therefore, it is necessary to design a comprehensive human resource development policy for the tribes in India. Such a policy shall provide for grant-in aid for providing education, health care
services and nutritional security to the tribes. The NGOs maybe encouraged establishing training and vocational education schools in tribal areas and/or the already existing tribal residential schools shall provide job training and vocational education for tribal children. For this purpose government should provide additional land, buildings and other financial grants to the NGOs.

(6) We have observed that the Soliga, Yarava, Kadukuruba,and Jenukuruba tribes tend to migrate to the coffee and tea plantations in Coorg district in Karnataka and Nilagiri Hills in Tamil Nadu. These migrating tribal labour obtain work opportunity for 4 to 5 months in a year, in the remaining 7 to 8 months time period of the year, mostly the tribal labour is under employed/unemployed. Thus, with an emphasis upon the higher secondary education as well as training and vocational education, the tribal adolescents and youth may be motivated and directed towards manual and semi skilled job opportunities in the nearby urban centers like Mysore and Bangalore cities. The rural urban migration of the tribes may be successful in producing certain positive effects about the job quality, appreciating the significance of regularity and stability of the income flows, making remittance to the aged dependents in the tribal habitats etc are better. This type of policy initiatives or changes in the life of the tribal people creates awareness about human rights among the tribes.

(7) A very few Soliga families in Chamarajanagara district and jenukuruba Kadukuruba and Yarava households in Mysore district have undertaken coffee, pepper, ginger, cardamom, cotton and maize cultivation in a small plot of their land. Their knowledge of plantation and commercial crops cultivation and production is comparable with the plantation farmers of the mainland. Thus the Soligas of the B.R. Hills region and Kadukuruba,Jenukuruba and Yarava tribes of Hadis/ Podus closer to the National Reserve Forest of Bandipur( Gundlupet taluk in Chamarajanagara district) and Nagarahole (H.D.Kote taluk in Mysore district) shall be encouraged to learn commercial attitudes to agriculture. The researcher of the present study has also found that in some farmers of the Hadis/ Podus namely Nagapura block-4 shettihally Hadies in Hunsur taluk and B. Matkere and Bramghiri Hadies in H.D. Kote taluk of Mysore district, Koulihala Dam, and other Podus in Kollegala taluk of Chamarajanagara district have shown a greater degree of propensity and learning aptitude regarding modern agriculture and plantation activity and dairying. There is both inter tribe and
inter district variation in the learning skills and aptitude towards modern agriculture in the Mysore and Chamarajanagara districts. This learning gap regarding occupations among the tribes is found in other parts of tribal areas as well as in India. Therefore, it is necessary to improve and upgrade the agricultural knowledge and skills of tribal farmers on one hand and expedite administrative measures to issue land title deeds to the rehabilitated tribal farmers on the other hand. These two policy initiatives can go a long way in ensuring a sustainable livelihood for tribes in India and thereby reduce the conflict between the tribes and non tribes as well as tribes and environmental protection interests.

(8) So far it was found in the case study region that the NGOs do not involve the target group population (tribes) in their development and welfare programmes designing and formulating as well as implementation. The tribal leaders are also not well informed about the sources of income and expenditure pattern of the NGOs. In fact, so far, the NGOs working in the tribal area are accountable only to the government agencies from which they receive grant-in-aid, thus in fact the NGOs strongly believe that they are not accountable to their customer target groups like tribes in giving information about their activities, programmes and finance. This situation has created an environment of suspicion, distrust and jealous at least among the tribal leaders and the promoters of NGOs and other mainland people. This problem is being enveloped into a crisis. In some tribal areas, therefore, it is necessary to find out the ways and means to involve the tribal leaders in particular and tribal people in general and leaders of the mainland people or private partnership in the working of the NGOs.

(9) It is learnt that the bureaucracy is non cooperative and seek gratification from the NGOs for releasing the grant-in-aid. This is a very serious as well as difficult problem. The enlightened NGOs and the top level political leadership should find answer to this problem through the office of the Lokayukta.

7.4 Directions for Further Research:

Some of the important areas of the study for further research in the theme of the tribal economic development/ economic and social development may representatively include the following:
(a) It is desirable that the success/failure in rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced tribal population may be studied and documented. In such studies, the impact of socio-economic deprivations and loss of human welfare should be documented. The causes for total or partial failure of the resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced tribal population deserve serious analysis. It is necessary to probe into causes like the bureaucratic callousness and indifference on the part of the bureaucracy, lack of political development sensitization towards tribes, absence of political leadership among the tribes and lack of social mobilization of the tribal people etc, may be studied.

(b) In many tribal resettlement and rehabilitation centers (Hadies/Podus), fairly a good number of tribal households have not received land titles, but small land holdings are earmarked for them. Such agricultural land was given on lease by the tribes to the mainland farmers in the form of illegal oral agreement. This is partly driven by the tribal inability to finance the farm operations by them. Tribes do not have sufficient capital endowment or do able to borrow from primary agricultural credit society and public sector banks to finance their agricultural operations. Thus, they lease and sublease their own agricultural land to mainland farmers. The terms and conditions governing such agricultural tenancy and crop sharing norms should be evaluated from the view point of economic efficiency and tribal interests;

(c) The obstacles for tribal participation in the working of nongovernmental organizations shall be studied in different Indian States or elsewhere in the developing world. The information thus generated may be useful for designing and to plan for tribal people participation in the activities of the NGOs in the tribal areas.

(d) It is necessary to study the economic losses and human life losses on account of death and serious disability caused by health diseases like tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, sickle cell anemia etc, among the tribes. Tuberculosis and sickle cell anemia are more widely spread among Soliga and Jenukuruba tribes in the Chamarajanagara and Mysore districts. The different threatening health diseases and their impact on work days and other human capabilities may also be studied from the perspective of human development approaches.
(f) The causes for delaying tribal rehabilitation centers into revenue villages are unknown; an effort was made by the present researcher to probe into this matter. The leaders of the tribal communities have reported that bureaucratic indifferences, lack of integration among the concerned departments and predominance of lack of land ownership and absence of the gram panchayat as the reason for not according the status of revenue villages for the tribal rehabilitation centers. This delay in some cases span into more than 10 to 20 years. Such an inordinate long delay in transforming the revenue villages by tribal Hadies/Podus or rehabilitation centers is the source of not able to receive development grants for housing, roads construction, minor irrigation, construction of public utility buildings, establishing and operation of primary schools and primary health centers etc., There is an association between unhygienic, inadequate and poor quality housing and health problems of the tribes. This association has to be empirically established by studies in future.

(g) The social, cultural and psychological barriers’ prevailing in the minds of the tribal people has to be identified and studied. It is necessary to explain how these obstacles are responsible for the absence of right kind of values and attitude towards modern economic growth among the tribes.

(h) It is necessary to study the preferences, attitude and motivations of the tribal people in the participation and development of forests and other natural resources. Since most of the tribal Hadies/Podus are not revenue villages; they do not have joint forest management committees as they are constituted in the mainland villages. The joint forest management committees are very essential in tribal Hadies close to the forest through such committees the tribal people should be made to interact with the official of the forest department, the constraints in this direction should be identified and their implications studied.

(i) There is also a need for appointing a task force or the study team to estimate the poverty, unemployment and underemployment levels of the tribal people in different Indian states. Such a study shall investigate into the causes and consequences of the tribal poverty and unemployment. The task force may be appointed for this purpose of the national level or the State level. Government may be advised to appoint the State level taskforces for this purpose.
(j) There is also a great need for making investment estimates and projection for housing, education, health care, transport and communications, drinking water supply and sanitation schemes in tribal areas. This has to be done for various Indian States with concentration of tribal population. Such investment projections may help to sensitize the government authorities to adopt rational grants-in-aid policy towards NGOs to mobilize and demand for more financial resource from institutions like NABARAD and the National Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporation.