Chapter – 8
Conclusions, Findings and Suggestions
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8.1 Conclusion
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8.1 Conclusion:

The first chapter of the research provide an introductory look at the theories pertaining to the concept of development It also through light on the relationship between development and environment. It reviles the nature of environmental deterioration induced by developmental action.

The second chapter discusses the research problems, objective of the study, hypotheses to be tested, significance of the study, research analysis, application of the stool, limitation.

The third chapter is exclusively devoted to the narration of the research area. It explain location map of the taluka relation to the district, demographic map of the taluka in relation to the district, agricultural content of the taluka in relation to the district, industrial map of taluka in relation to district, economic infrastructure of taluka in relation to the district, social sector provisioning in taluka in relation to the district and household facilities and amenities reported in the taluka by percentage in relation to aggregate district.

The fourth chapter examines in brief some important conclusion of the research is conducted earlier. It include research articles, research reports and brief reviews of the books pertaining to the theme.

The fifth chapter of the research work exposes historical identification of scheduled tribes. Apart from the conceptual background, the types of tribes with their characteristics in looks into this chapter. This chapter also referred to the different approaches suggested for the development of the tribes.

The sixth chapter is providing socio economic background of the respondent covered under primary survey. There are table analyze with graphical presentation.

The seventh chapter is critical and core part of the research. An exhaustive research map is drown in this chapter by way of tabulation analysis along with graphical presentation. The tabulation provide in aggregate the perception of the respondents regarding the status of environment and development observed in their own taluka. The tables reviles sectoral impacts of different modes of life as experienced by the respondents. There are also tabulation classified by the two types of tribes in relation to specific impacts.
Some hypothetical tables have been examined through core relation and chi2 are placed in this chapter. Apart from the respondent filling, reflections of different groups of society such as social workers, bureaucrats, teachers, doctors, also appear in the chapter in form of tabulation.

8.2 Findings:

Having completed the tabulation analysis based on primary survey and certain hypotheses being examined through application of CHI2 test. Major outcomes in relation to hypotheses can be derived as under:

1. Chi2: In respect of high degree of deterioration achieved value for Dungari is reported 242 which is > expected value 221.33 hence it stands significant for Garasiyas this a.v. stands 90 which is < > than e.v 6.4 hence if stands invalid (insignificant).

   In respect of considerable deterioration for Dungari Bhils a.v. is 29 which is < than e.v. 40 hence it stands insignificant for Garasiyas a.v. 31 is > e.v. 20 hence it stands valid.

   Insignificant impact value of G.B. is 14 which are less than e.v. 14.67 hence it stands invalid while for Garasiyas a.v. 8 is greater than e.v. 7.33 hence it stands valid.

2. Chi2: Greater increase- a.v. 201 for Dungari Bhils is greater than e.v. 181.33 hence it stands valid while for Garasiyas a.v. 71 is less than e.v. 90.67 hence that stands invalid.

   Little increase- here for Bhils a.v. 49 is less than e.v. 53.33 hence it stands invalid while for Garasiyas a.v. 31 is greater than e.v. 16.67 hence it stands significant.

   Insignificant increase in value for Bhils is 30 less than e.v. 40.67 becomes insignificant while for Garasiyas shows 31 greater than e.v. 20.33 hence it stands significant.

3. Chi2: More self centric- a.v. for Bhils 143 less than e.v. 146 hence insignificant, a.v. for Garasiyas, 76 is greater than e.v. 73 hence significant.

   Occasional self centric- a.v. for Bhils 81 is greater than e.v. 76.67 hence it stands significant while for Garasiyas a.v. 38 is greater than e.v. 34.33 hence it stands significant.
In case of insignificant change for Bhils a.v. 52 is less than e.v. 60.33 hence it stands insignificant while for Garasiyas a.v. 30 is greater than e.v. 27.33 hence it is significant.

4. Chi2:- In case of little increase for Dungari Bhils a.v. 82 which is greater than e.v. 79.33 hence it stands significant, while for Garasiyas a.v. 37 which is less than e.v. 39.67 hence it stands insignificant. From amongst 450 respondents 61 of them reported insignificant increase which tends to be 13.56%. These when classified by types 39 of 300 Bhils that is 13% were Bhils and 22 that is 14.67 were Garasiyas.

According to chi2 a.v. in case of Bhils - 39 is less than e.v. 40.67 hence it stands insignificant while for Garasiyas a.v. 22 is greater than e.v. 20.33 hence it stands significant.

5. Chi2 value if worked out it is found that for Dungari Bhils a.v. 179 is greater than e.v. 175.33 hence it stands significant while these in case of Garasiyas turned to be 87.67 which is greater than a.v. 84 hence it stands insignificant.

Chi2 value regarding insignificant dependence in case of Bhils mentioned that a.v. 38 is more than e.v. 34 hence this stands significant. While for Garasiyas a.v. 13 is much less than e.v. 17 hence it stands insignificant.

6. Chi2 value reveals that in case of Dungari Bhils a.v. 184 is found equal to e.v 184 hence this stands significant. While for Garasiyas also a.v. and e.v. stands equal that is stands significant. There were 104 total respondents who reported that there is found less awareness of formal education. From amongst these 104 respondents 67 that are 22.33% of the Bhils and 37 that is 24.67% were from Garasiyas.

Chi2 value if worked out reveals that for Dungari Bhils a.v. 67 is less than e.v. 69.33 hence it stands insignificant for Garasiyas a.v. 37 is greater than e.v. 34.67 hence it stands significant. 46 of 450 respondents (10.23%) reported insignificant change in awareness from amongst these 46, 33 that is 11% were of Bhils and 13 that is 8.67% were to the total of Garasiyas.

Chi2 value if worked out in case of Dungari Bhils, it is found significant as a.v. 33 is greater than e.v. 30.67, for Garasiyas a.v. 13 is less than e.v. 15.33 hence it stands insignificant.
7. Chi2 value if worked out for Dungari Bhils a.v. 179 is reported less than e.v. 184 hence it stands insignificant, while for Garasiyas a.v. 97 is found greater than e.v. 92 hence it stands significant.

Chi2 value in these case Dungari Bhils a.v. 71 is reported greater than e.v. 69.33 hence it stands significant, while for Bhils a.v. 33 is less than e.v. 34.67 hence it stands insignificant.

Chi2 value in case of Bhils if examined- a.v. 37 is found greater than e.v. 35.33 hence it stands significant, while for Garasiyas a.v. 16 is found less than e.v. 17.67 hence it stands insignificant.

8.3 Observation remarks

As part of research study exhaustive fieldwork of about 30 villages of Danta taluka of Banaskantha district was conducted. The general impressions gathered on the basis of interactions with villagers, more than 90% of the tribals it is learnt that the waves of globalization have yet to influence the hinterland. It is observed that tribals in general and elder tribals in particular are more conscious of the likely negative externalities of physical development process. In some of the village’s majority of the household were found hesitant to get associated with the current trends.

Having interactions with elders and youngsters and number of women certain things do come on the fore. Tribals want to be in the mainstream of the development subject to assurance of not making them away from their typical identical culture. The democratic development norms which lead to competitive environment are not welcomed particularly because of unnecessary encroachment in their identical course of living. They expressed very clearly that culture of monetization is making them disturbed from the culture of contentment. They were found strange to have certain drives towards gender sensitization women empowerment etc. In six villages youngsters also were very clear in the ideas that grooming of generation in natural course turn into equal footing, dignity and respect between male and female at home. They however where getting conscious of the reverse implications likely to take place in grooming of the upcoming generation.

Majority of the households were not found with political entrepreneurs. Elders were explicitly of the opinion that it is because of political interventions that the
households are becoming increasingly dependent on political system. They cited many examples in which without political interventions issues can well be addressed and according to them issues have increased because culture of subsidization has cot hold of independent living. Youngsters want to have autonomy based organizational system where in right from decision making to capacity building. Stakeholders be trained and accordingly they need to be accountable along with autonomy.

Environment to them is a permanent asset they urged for absolute clear policy decisions in which radtepism and bureaucracy may not have any space in the course of living. Any violation of environmental norms be considered and treated strictly without delay.

The transition period as defined by the scholars to them is not the prudent way to think for. Changes they are ready to welcome provided if positive alternatives are within their reach. Any planned mechanism applied without taking them into confidence is not going to materialized in practice.

They want tailor made (as per requirement) education system. Elders were against the education system which make the so called educated crippled in terms of thinking and living. They very clearly referred to the in formalization which proved successful in the earlier days. They also want to have local based health mechanism. The modern hospitalization to them is highly expensive, beyond their reach both by money and time. They want to have preventive course of health which kept their elders very healthy in ordinary course of life.

They were found uncomfortable with climatic changes. However local resource mechanism to them would be a better course to deal with even for climate change.

They agreed to the fact that inclusion in the development requires two way approaches. They were however not found willing to respond quickly and abruptly to all government policy measures. They still perceive that classical value based course of living could be a better solution for achieving sustainable development.

In aggregate it was felt that development approach with passion and perseverance could only make this group convinced over a period of time to be in to mainstream of development.
8.4 Policy Suggestions:

In the constitution of India special mention has been made for upliftment of weaker sections of the society. Under article 46 of the constitution there is a provision that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections and in particular of scheduled cast and scheduled tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitations. Right from independence Government of India and the state Governments of India have been making considerable efforts towards the same. It is in this context that Government of Gujarat has also come up with several major schemes to enhance the welfare of schedule cast and schedule tribes.

Government of Gujarat in lieu of Central Government has adopted the approach of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) from first five year plan. In Gujarat ITDPs are reported in twelve areas they are Palanpur, Khedbrahma, Dahod, Chotudepur, Rajpipla, Mandvi, Songadh, Vansada, Dang, Bharuch, Valsad and Godhra. There are 43 talukas covered under the twelve blocks, 15 pockets and 4 clusters have been identified under the project. In the beginning of 21st Century that in 2002-03 Government had allocated 17.57% of the total outlet of state development plan every year for the tribal sub plan. There is also a state level planning board for tribal only.

Under the tribal sub plan certain major projects have been initiated. This includes Scholarships for pre metric students, Scholarship for the post metric students, bicycles to the school going students and minimum base employment under Manav Garima Yojana.

In 2003-04 Rs. 208.90 crore was year marked for "Special Tribal Sub Plan" and in the same year Rs. 190.58 crore i.e. 91.23% were spent. Under this program 7527 works were completed and in 2004-05 3427 works were completed. The total outlay under tribal sub plan for the year 2010-11 was Rs. 4103.95 crore. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 3840.53 crore was incurred. Under the annual development plan Rs. 431.20 crore expenditure was made during the year 2010-11.

Pre metric scholarship was provided to 11.19 lacs students in 2003-04 this increased to 16.60 lacs students in the year 2010-11. Post metric scholar was provided to 161645 students in the year 2003-04 and in 2010-11 this scholarship was provided to 124525 students. In 2003-04 35197 bicycles were provided to the school going students.
this number was 29447 in the year 2010-11. In 2003-04 5038 persons were assisted under Manav Garima Yojana this went to 64554 persons in the year 2010-11.

Under Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation in the year 2013-14 following were the major achievements found towards tribal welfare.

1. 66072 tribal families have been provided milk cattle under integrated dairy development project.
2. 2.21 lacs farmers were provided 0.32 lacs metric ton fertilizer under Krushi Vaividhyi Karan Yojana.
3. In Gujarat Pattern Rs. 370.05 crore has been provided for 12516 works.
4. 17.77 lacs students awarded with pre metric scholarship.
5. 12.89 lacs students were provided with school uniform assistance.
6. 47 thousand students were provided with hostel facilities.
7. 5436 students studying in Eklavya Model Residential Schools. This school was promoting literacy amongst tribal and particular amongst ST girls.

Vanbandhu Kalyana Yojana is in progress as mentioned above attempts are constantly made towards improvement of education and health amongst tribals. As per directorate of human development report an intensive socio economic impact assessment of tribal districts in Gujarat was carried out this mainly included forest and non forest program. Under the study 20 villages of Banaskantha district were covered it was learnt that around 15% of the households reported to be Pakka and 36% have excess to piped water. It was also found that the female participation as panchayat member in Panchayat raj system is also only 38%. The crux of the problem that 57% of the women are found doing labour work and only 1% is found engaged in service sector. It is also learnt that there is active presence of NOGs in all these areas and there is found significant impact of the efforts of NGOs towards upgrading the skills for livelihood, doubling their income and adding to irrigation and sanitation facilities.

Under the human development programmed a survey was also conducted to find out the reasons for out of school in the blocks having maximum rate and remedial strategies the minimize the same. From amongst several districts covered under the study Banaskantha was one in which Amirgadh, Bhabhar, Danta and Vav were covered. The
study reported about 15% increase in Gross enrolment ratio during the last 5 years. It was also found that total dropout rate of primary schools was declined from 28.7% in the year 2003-04 to just 2.98% in the year 2007-08. In aggregate percentage ratio of children having never been to school was found around 17%.

Considering above facts it can said that efforts are going on but not bringing expected results. The general feeling is that the programmes are not in tune with the expectation of the local people. There is found significant gap in between understanding of the Government machinery and the stake holders. This needs to be appropriately looked into before adding to any financial allocation.

Aggregate impressions gathered as part of the actual study clearly reveals some short of leakages in the developmental approach and efforts. It is found that there is systematic data is now available regarding the status of ST. It is a matter of severe concern that even the under Vibrant Gujarat efforts tribal are far away from that kind of Vibrancy. Almost all tribal blocks in aggregate have not more than around 20 to 22% of households having toilets in the home. The total sanitation campaign "The Swachh Bharat Nirman" needs to focus more and more on SC and ST blocks. It should be kept in mind that sanitation is not only a question of fund it is more a question of awareness than fund.

Let there be proactive participation from the tribal people towards the same. Unfortunately all major programmes are now target oriented programmes. Target is must while planning but practice we need to have more realistic look rather than touching the targets. Targets under professional expertise can well be within rich on formal part but it is actually found that in many a villages of tribal people the funds allocated for the targets mentioned is not conversed into reality. Tribal people want local solution rather than global thinking. The technology added development programmes be applied in consideration of local needs. It is learned that programmes having technical shape are not responded to appropriately for want of convictions. Tribal are of the opinion there should be need based approach and not greed led approach. The resources to be allocated should necessarily be in tune with local actual requirements.
Value orientation is also reported as a major leakage increasing competitive skills amongst political entrepreneurs in many a case mislead the tribals. What catching practices applied by the entrepreneurs has led to more dependency it means that let there be meaningful, fruitful effective participation from the stake holders for the programmes. Let there be small groups of the stake holders reviewing the development status, examining the gaps and searching potentials to bridge the gaps. It is true that there is intense backwardness and poverty but it is equally true that there are plenty of potentials if exploited appropriately and systematically. Government machinery if found responsible is not in terms funds but it is more in terms approach. It is true that money matters most in the development process. But let us not forget that "Money alone doesn't matter". NGOs particularly grass rooted NGOs need to be consulted they have little more passion and preference besides clear insight and rich experience. However NGOs working for awareness need to be priorities rather than formal welfare project oriented NGOs. Tribals are losing faith Gradually in their own identical culture and on the other hand they are having lake of insight and perspective concept hence they actually experience more pressures they want to stick to their cultural taboos but increasing wave of physical development generate tremors for glamour's. They are neither at their origins not at the new locations. They have mission to an extent but not clear vision. Therefore we need to have a balanced but pragmatic approach to care and share rather than to sell. Let the machinery and activists sit with then listen to them carefully have patience interact and deliberate carefully build their confidence strengthen their capacity and provide them an opportunity of self exposure for which they were champions in the past. Environment and development linkages are felt to them as their positive strength and not as nexus distorting their strength and making them more marginals.