CHAPTER - VII
SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The summary of the study and the findings derived from the observations made while analyzing and assessing the performance and efficacy of the ITDA, Paderu are presented in this chapter. Besides, certain rational suggestions are also given.

Even after 60 years of independence, Tribals in the State continue to suffer. The budgetary allocations never reach to the poor and no change in noticed in their life style. Successive governments continue to ignore the welfare of Tribals and whatever promises they make get restricted to either election manifestoes or plans on paper. Their socio-economic condition still remains the same with poor implementation of ST sub plans and diverting the funds meant for their economic development.

The U.N.O. had convened a conference with 26 independent human rights delegates on August 9, 1992 in Geneva. So, the day i.e. August 9 is recognized as International Day of the World’s Indigenous People and declared the period from 2004 to 2014 as indigenous Tribes’, yet even after more than six decades of independence these indigenous tribes in India are under privileged and are being humiliated from social exclusion, economic deprivation, political segregation and oppression and are being deprived of fundamental rights and privileges. Illiteracy, diseases, poverty, exploitation and depleting forest resources and natural wealth make tribal groups the most vulnerable of all populations in the country. Certain genetic diseases and the lack of a multi dimensional approach to health problems have the very survival of some of these tribes questionable. Moreover, it is unfortunate that their culture and lifestyle is termed as primitive and they are
branded as uncivilized. Keeping in mind the state of tribals, the fathers of Indian constitution incorporated 5th and 6th schedules for the provision of secured life and rights to the indigenous tribes in the 10th part of the constitution. Despite that, the socio-economic, political and cultural situation of these indigenous communities is alarming and as pointed out by Mr. Vinayak Nayak K (General Secretary, Girijan Aikya Vedika) the tribal people are the biggest victims of socio-economic and political exploitation. Since everything related to tribals unique, there is immense and immediate need to empower these under privileged people especially scheduled tribes in all aspects of life and their uniqueness needs preservation for posterity.

India has been described as a melting pot of races and tribes. India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world next to Africa. There is a need for integrating them into the main stream of the society as rightful members, failing which, the ethnic division would persist and deepen, which is dangerous for the very existence of human sanity and human beings.

Tribal Development in India is a subject which is being discussed among personnal of higher ranks, statesmen, academists and scholars for over six decades. During this period, it has become a subject which drew serious concern and widespread and pronounced attention from several quarters ranging from policy makers and development planners to academists providing material for all of them. Since the state is becoming increasingly important in the context of tribal development, the public policy and administrative system relating to this field have been subjected to serious intellectual scrutiny during all these years. Thus the tribal development has come to occupy so very important place in the agenda of social science research in the country.
Tribal communities persist to be exposed even today after six decades of designed economic development. Not because they are poor, asset less and illiterate compared to the general population, but often their exclusive exposure arises from their inability to confer and cope with the cost of their assimilation with the normal economy, society, cultural and political systems, from all of which they were historically protected by their relative isolation. The requirements of designed development brought with them the dams, mines, industries and roads all located on tribal lands. With these came the connected processes of dislocation followed by a divergence between progress and security of tribal rights and interests. Tribal institutions and practices were forced into uneasy co-existence, which paved the way to market or formed state institutions, also the tribals found themselves at a great disadvantage in the face of an influx of better equipped outsiders into tribal areas. The consequences already flimsy Socio-economic provisions base of the tribals were devastating ranging from the loss of livelihoods and land alienation on a measureless scale to traditional oppression.

Policies which are long term in nature are very much needed. The emphasis should be on quality and equity rather than quantity. There is every need to build up proper environment and decentralized management, skill development and teacher motivation programmes. But tribal development programmes failed to protect the interests of the tribals and take them to advanced level of development. However, the programmes adopted have brought awareness and unity among themselves. But still the aim of raising abilities of STs to enable them to compete and avail the quality of opportunity provided in the constitution has not been fulfilled. Thus the tribal community is yet to catch up with the rest. They are not on par with other communities and lagging behind in
all social and economic parameters. As the tribals struggle with these tragic consequences, a small clutch of bureaucratic programmes could do little to resist the precipitous pauperization, exploitation and disintegration of tribal communities. As a result of this, the tribals continue to suffer and bear with a number of “unresolved issues” and “persisting problems”, which require immediate attention of the government.

The development problems of the backward areas inhabited by backward communities like the tribals represent the living example of received raw - deal at the hands of planners and policy makers. Further, they pay scant attention towards development of a pragmatic conceptual framework and use of their personal experience in formulating programmes for the economic upift of tribals and other backward communities.

Development strategies devoid of theoretical foundations lead to the emergence of a confused development philosophy and growth process wherein the fruits of development did not percolate down to the lowest level. In fact the programme component of the so - called tribal development strategies implemented all these years may be construed to represent “welfare colonialism”, which has imbibed the beneficiary with a parasitic spirit to yearn for more and more like Oliver Twist. Contrary to this, “the overriding objective of the development effort”, says Dantwala “has to be regeneration of the region and its people leading to a self - sustaining growth”.

The analysis of the tribal development strategies implemented during the last six decades, and implementation Project rather dismal picture. This, however, does not mean that the tribal development administration working for the last 60 years has failed
to leave any impact on the living conditions of the 80 million tribals living in different parts of the country.

As it has been discussed in the preceding chapters the dawn of Independence in the country brought in its train special concern for the socio-economic betterment of the tribal people along with the other down trodden sections of the society. The special concern was the result of the several provisions of the Constitution, especially, the Article 46 which enjoins upon the state that it should promote the interests of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes with special care. As a corollary to this responsibility the Government devised several strategies for the enhancement of the well being of these people and incorporated them in the development planning process. These strategies were implemented under different brands such as: Community Development, T.D. Blocks, Tribal Sub - Plans etc. The approach and emphasis vicissitudes over the past 60 years of planning.

The basic problem of the tribal people is poverty. The problem of low standard of living, hunger, starvation, malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, poor sanitary and housing facilities etc are serious compared to the non tribals. Further the non tribals such as money lenders, forest contractors, traders, landlords, officials and politicians have subjected these tribals to exploitation for centuries. This is due to their ignorance of modern institutions, scientific and technological development and changing environment.

In order to develop the tribals the government has initiated many special programmes during the plan period. The tribal plans aimed to develop the socio economic condition of the tribals confining to four important sectors a) Communication B) Education
and culture C) Development of tribal economy and d) Health Housing and Water supply.

From the commencement of the planning era (1951) efforts were made through various developmental plans, policies special strategies and programmes have registered a definite quantifiable improvement in the socio-economic status of the tribals. However, the progress made by them could not bring them anywhere nearer to the mainstream of society as the gap in their socio-economic status continued to prevail not only as a matter to prime concern, but also as a task of accomplish during the X plan

With the advent of sub-plan strategy, after a long period of drift, the tasks of administration have been clearly defined in terms of the basic constitutional directions. The plan formulation for these areas has been initiated with the ‘problem - solving’ approach, identifying the problems of each area and evolving a total effort is gradually being unified under the integrated tribal development projects. One of the major Constraints in the new effort has been accepted as the first step to any successful development effort. Therefore, the distinction between regularity and developmental administration has been removed. The functional specialization is unsuitable to the simple tribal situation. Hence, an integrated administrative system with effective delegation of powers was introduced in the tribal areas under the sub - plan. The mistake of establishing new organizations and thus adding to the multiplicity of organization already in the area has been avoided in this new strategy by reorganization and restructuring of the existing administrative apparatus. The totality concept cutting across the narrow sector boundaries at the grass root level through evolving collective leadership at that level. At the state level, the Tribal welfare Departments were pulled out from their earlier minor sect
oral roles. They have emerged as coordinators providing leadership and necessary direction to the entire state effort in the tribal areas. They are required to take up all those activities necessary for tribal development which is not covered by other departments. Under the new system the tribal Development Departments are made entirely responsible for the development of these areas. The tribal Development Departments are required to act as the final authority and at the same time they must initiate action simultaneously so that the concerned sectoral authorities appreciate the problem and accept it as part of their normal activity.

At the national level, the Central Ministries were entrusted with a new responsibility in relation to the tribal areas. Each Central Ministry is expected to provide overall direction to the overall development of the tribal areas and support it through has been given the residual responsibility to step in if any Ministry fails to discharge its obligation towards the tribal areas. Further, a high power coordination committee was constituted with the home Minister as the Chairman and the Secretaries of all developmental departments as members to oversee the implementation of different development programme in the tribal area.

Under the prevailing conditions and circumstances the researcher has made an attempt to analyze the performance of the ITDA, Paderu and to assess its impact on the socio-economic standards of the STs living in the mandals namely Paderu, Muncingputtu and Koyyuru mandals.

Findings From the Field :

The researcher has made an attempt to ascertain the views and perception of the tribal households on the administrative patterns and bureaucracy of the ITDA and also on the impact of
this agency on the socio-economic conditions of STs. For this purpose, a sample of 360 tribal households was selected who were interviewed through a questionnaire to study the above aspects. It is revealed from the study that among the programmes administered by the ITDA, the Agricultural Development Programmes are very important since they cover more number of the beneficiaries than that of the other schemes. These programmes are followed by animal husbandry and minor irrigation. Much emphasis is laid on the development of agricultural sector than on other section.

It is observed that around 98 per cent of the tribals have access to the educational services offered by the ITDA. But the satisfaction levels of the respondents regarding the performance of education department are varied. Only 34.73 percent have expressed high level of satisfaction and of 55.27 percent of respondents have expressed low level of satisfaction with educational services offered by the ITDA. However, it is also observed that more and more number of boys as well as girls is pursuing education. The post metric scholarships along with provision of residential mode of education is not only giving economic leverage to tribals to pursue high education but also determined them to do something different. In nutshell, the implication of education intervention as a trendsetter is highly appreciated.

With regard to the opinion of respondents on the functioning of Primary Health centre and Community Health centre it is observed that though around 93 percent of respondents have access to the services the satisfaction level of the majority (43.62% ) is at medium level followed by 42.5 per cent of respondents who expressed high level of satisfaction on PHCS. In case of CHC 59.16)
percent expressed high level satisfaction and 24.44 percent medium level of satisfaction.

Despite easy accessibility of health services and facilities, people from all three mandals are hampered from availing them at the individual level, mostly either by lack of money or by lack of transportation facilities. At the Health System level, non-availability of medicines emerges as the main impediment as well as demotivational factor to access the health services available.

As per the responses of the households, the health service providers also perceive poverty (lack of money) and lack of transportation as major barriers to easy accessibility because of health services to the people. Indeed, there are host of factors like ignorance about the disease, doctors or medicines not being available, lack of education and their belief in traditional healers and folklore simultaneously they have stated that as impediments to deliver services.

Roads connectivity is very poor in the paderu Agency area. Only 71.66 percent of the respondents have access to the facility because of roads and majority of them constituting 52.5 percent have expressed medium level of satisfaction only. It is also to be noted that roads laid are not connecting habitations to the nearest ITDA.

Drinking water is the most essential need for the survival of mankind. But 81.11 per cent of tribals only have access to this facility. However, 41.66 per cent of them have expressed high level of satisfaction and 30.27 percent medium level of satisfaction. The impact of drinking water provision is visible in terms of people consuming ‘oota’ (spring) water in place of water provision at the villages.
ITDA has persistently encouraged Engineering Department to make provision to assure irrigation facilities for taking up commercial crops. The benefits received from Minor Irrigation project are not very favorable to ensure sound life and livelihood and also provide assured irrigation for agricultural crops. Statistics also show that 48.9 percent of beneficiaries are accessing the Minor irrigation service for using agriculture and allied economic activities across the mandals. It is interesting to note that 31.05 percent of beneficiaries accessing the service reported medium level of satisfaction on the performance of Minor Irrigation and similarly 6.72 percent beneficiaries expressed high level of satisfaction on the irrigation programme executed by the department. Around 12 percent beneficiaries accessing the Minor Irrigation facilities have reported low level of satisfaction; which is not a very congenial response on the programme). It is interesting to note that in Paderu mandal has more access to minor irrigation service with low level of satisfaction on the work. Similarly mandal like Ananthagiri have more access to MI works with medium level of satisfaction. Hence, level of satisfaction on the programme is not very attractive. Poor level of satisfaction, indeed, questions the very intension, intensity and objective of the project execution.

For the overall all upliftment and empowerment of the people, economic sustenance is the major factor, which is most essential. Hence, to improve and better the living conditions of the tribals, the governments have been implementing various economic programmes and income generating schemes for the benefit of tribals. In this view the researcher has made an effort to assess their economic support schemes provided by ITDA for the economic improvement.
Respondent’s opinion on the ESS service is conservative. About 77 percent beneficiaries have reported of accessing the Economic support scheme with degrees of variation across the mandals. The study reveals that access to service is poor in relatively advanced mandals in comparison to less developed mandals of the agency. More than 52 percent beneficiaries reported just to have satisfied on the economic benefit of the scheme, while no beneficiary dared to state that services offered under the scheme is very good.

The Coffee Project was sanctioned for ITDA, Paderu in 2002. Initially coffee project was taken up in 60,000 acres of land with financial outlay of 144 crores. The objective of the coffee Project is to ensure livelihood and control deforestation due to shifting cultivation and also to encourage tribals settled in one place. Currently the total area under coffee cultivation is 72,104 acres and is approximately ensuring livelihood for 60,000 families across the mandals of agency area.

The unique project is getting momentum and scale up every season. Almost 94 percent beneficiaries reported to have awareness about the coffee Project. It is also reported that ITDA has erected hoardings on shady points and at Government offices to create awareness on coffee cultivation and the benefit there from. The percentile as reported above is not important due to the fact that non-covered mandals are too aware about the project and services offered. It is pertinent to report that 89.32 percent of beneficiaries across the agency area reported that coffee program is very useful for them. This confirms that this Programme is bringing economic and ecological benefit. Farmers growing coffee are supported by the ITDA. However, farmers are not satisfied with the extension service
offered by the coffee board, as reported by 34.16 percent beneficiaries across the agency.

Agriculture in Agency Area is in poor condition in all forms. Geographic limitation, poor service delivery, indifferent attitude of tribal for mechanization are the factor leading to poor coverage and development of agriculture. In fact, people's opinion as support of ITDA for promotion of agriculture is not very encouraging. Cent percent of beneficiaries of the Padery agency reported of receipt of support from ITDA for promotion of agriculture. Agriculture requires latest skill for cultivation and tribals of Paderu agency area mostly follow the traditional method of agriculture for cultivation. The beneficiaries constituting 58.17 per cent across the Paderu agency area reported of receipt of training on promotion of agriculture.

Extension of agriculture Project in Agency area is limited. Hence, experimentation with latest agriculture production methodology and technology has limited reach. The respondents constituting 54.69 percent across the agency area reported of receiving training support on “System of Rice Intensification” method of agriculture development and promotion. However, overall impact of agriculture service is satisfactory but not economically beneficial.

The Comprehensive Land Development Programme also has limited reach. The programme is very much restricted to a few pockets of Agency areas. So far as level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries is concerned, it is following an up-ward down trend. Nearly 7 beneficiaries rated the level of satisfaction as very good, while only 9.04 percent reported of poor level of satisfaction. Overall satisfaction is in between 33.95 percent and 33.14 percent
on the economical contribution of the programme to restore livelihood to the tribals.

Respondent’s opinion and level of satisfaction on the Comprehensive Land Development Programme is fairly good. The Interior and remote pockets of the agencies are not covered under the programme and hence, the programme has not got mileage. The Department therefore, needs to make concerted efforts to bring in awareness and deepen the intensity of the programme focus.

Promotion of Horticulture in Agency like Paderu is massively taken up by Tribal Welfare Department with the support of ‘National Horticulture Mission”, Government of India.

Respondent’s opinion on accessibility of ‘Integrated Horticulture Development programme’ is limited. About 70 percent of respondents are aware of the scheme but of them only 56 percent of beneficiaries reported to have access to the service. Statistics reveals that access to IHDP service is comparatively more in all the tree selected mandals (Paderu, Koyyuru Munchingiputtu. Beneficiaries’ opinion on IHDP is not very favorable. More than 30 percent of beneficiaries accessing the service reported medium level of satisfaction, while 14.37 percent reported high level of satisfaction on IHDP. It is interesting to note that Mandals having more access to IHDP have reported of less satisfaction and vice-versa.

In practice, Integrated Horticulture Development Programme is intended to provide additional income to tribal families along with restoration of ecology and environment. But it is failed to deliver output and hence, the integrity and objective of programme operation is questioned. A very meager percentage of respondents
expressed medium level of satisfaction, which in fact draws attention of Government to think-up.

Land Transfer Regulation i.e., 1/70 Act execution is in a problematic state in the Agency Area of Paderu. The study. Found that more than 70 percent of respondents are aware of the programme and about its enforcement mechanism. It is also observed that knowledge on Land Transfer Regulation Act among the tribals of Paderu Mandal is significantly low (26.92). This owes to the fact that non-tribal occupancy is much high, which jeopardize the significance of tribals.

The complicacy in accepting the justice by the beneficiary and delivering justice by the concerned authority is due to the changing social dynamics of tribal life. Influence of modernity is creeping into the life style of tribal. This is bringing new issues and dimensions for the authorities to look into before conferring verdict. Poor level of literacy is a factor which also needs to be considered while conferring the LTR verdict.

Indira Kranthi Patham programme in the Agency Area is widely spread over all the villages of Agency Area. Tribal and especially women are in the first line of beneficiaries of the programme. It is conceived that household economy of tribal will get elevated through economic engagement of women. Formation of Self Help Groups has created niche for Indira Kranthi Patham to reach at foothold of each habitation.

More than 94 percent beneficiaries reported of having good knowledge on Indira Kranthi Patham and the activities carried out. It is interesting to note that all beneficiaries in Munchingiputtu Mandal are fully awarded and are satisfied with the activities of IKP.
While, more than 95 percent beneficiaries in Munchingiputtu have reported awareness on IKP activities.

The statistics shows that 25 per cent of respondents in Paderu, 32.5 per cent in Munchingiputtu and 70.53 per cent Koyyru reported to have receipt of the benefit from IKD.

Clubbing together Pavala Vaddi and bank linkages initiative of IKP are aiming at making tribal women free from the clutches of money lender and soukars. More than 94.21 percent of beneficiaries reported of having information on the Pavala Vaddi/Bank linkage programme of IKP. There are 87.37 percent beneficiaries across the Agency areas reported of accessing the Pavala vaddi and bank linkage programme of IKP. It is interesting to note that minimum of 70 percent beneficiaries across the mandals are accessing the financial services under Pavala vaddi and Bank linkage programme of IKP. Support of IKP through bank linkage and Pavala Vaddi programme has brought in financial liquidation to the SHGs, which in turn has showed greater impact in terms of ensuring and assuring financial independance of the grass root SHGs. Of the total beneficiaries accessing the schemes, 46.65 percent beneficiaries reported high level of satisfaction on the performance of Pavala Vaddi and Bank Linkage followed by 40.32 percent beneficiaries who reported medium level of satisfaction. The visible impact of these programmes is seen through the robustness of SHG and low access to the money lenders from traders.

Providing employment to tribal youths is an Endeavour which is reported favorably. RIAD and non-RAID villages together are getting the benefit. Around 79 percent of beneficiaries across the Mandals of Paderu Agency Area reported of accessing Youth Employment service.
Out of the total 65.0 per cent of beneficiaries across the mandals expressed high level of satisfaction on youth employment programme of IKP followed 34.18 percent beneficiaries who reported medium level of satisfaction. Village survey show that more number of tribal youth is accessing service from mandals with less proximity to ITDA.

Domestic animal forms part of households of tribals and brings in social pride and self esteem. Rearing of dwarf animals have also been supported and promoted as an alternative source of family income and address the nutritional requirements by the ITDA Paderu.

It is observed that around 74 per cent of beneficiaries reported to have access to the service. The satisfactory level of respondents on the animal husbandry department is contrasting. More than 36 per cent of beneficiaries reported of medium level of satisfaction on the Animal Husbandry Department, while 10.55 per cent beneficiary reported high level Satisfaction Performance of Girijan Co-operative as a commercial organization in Agency Area is visibly observed and benefits accessed by tribals.

An examination of the utilization of different schemes implemented by the ITDA reveals that only 34 per cent of the sample beneficiaries utilized the entire schemes sanctioned by the ITDA. However, a majority of the households constituting 54 per cent of the total respondents completely utilized the schemes. An analysis of the scheme - wise utilization reveals that the extent of non - utilization is very high in the case of minor irrigation schemes when compared with other schemes. The extent of non utilization is high in the case of agricultural schemes also.
This indicates that there are several defects in the assets delivered by the ITDA to its beneficiaries. Hence they are disposing the assets or diverting them to other purposes. Unsuitability of the assets to the conditions of tribal areas are the main reasons for non-utilization of the schemes of the ITDA. These reasons apply mainly to the dairy animals and other types of cattle (sheep and poultry units) supplied by the ITDA.

A study of the extent of income from different schemes administered by the ITDA reveals that the sample households have earned more income from the agriculture schemes followed by the dairy development and sericulture schemes.

An examination of the views of the households on the usefulness of the ITDA exposed that a majority of households constituting 67 per cent of the sample respondents considered that the ITDA is an useful agency which is helping them in several ways for their upliftment. Schemes - wise analysis reveals that the agricultural schemes are considered useful by majority of the respondents (68.88) while the self - employment schemes are considered not so useful by several respondents (60.55%). Milch cattle supply is another useful scheme in the view of considerable number of respondents (61.12%) Similarly sericulture (41.11%) and sheep 7 Poultry units (31.66% ) provided by the ITDA are considered useful by good number of respondents.

An analysis of the opinion of the respondents on the procedures adopted by the ITDA in administering different schemes reveals that they have adverse effect on the functioning of the ITDA. The major criticism on these procedures is that they are very complicated and hence they are difficult to understand and follow. Thus the procedures followed by the ITDA became dysfunctional.
and reduced the effectiveness of the ITDA in serving the simple minded tribals. They are also responsible for the low image of the ITDA among the respondents.

Like the procedures, the officials of the ITDA also come under the sharp criticism of the sample respondents. Only 28 per cent of the respondents expressed a positive view on these officials. The remaining respondents are dissatisfied with these officials for their impolite behavior. These officials are another factor responsible for the low image of the ITDA.

Besides these two factors, there are several other problems confronted by the respondents while dealing with the ITDA. The study reveals that there is a lot of delay in the supply of inputs of sanction of schemes by the ITDA. The distance between the headquarters and the tribal village has also become a problem to the respondents while dealing with the ITDA.

An examination of the views expressed by the respondents on the services of ITDA reflects that the respondents are with the opinion that the ITDA has succeeded only to a limited extent in achieving the development of tribals which is its main objective. Further, they feel that the ITDA is concentrating mainly on the agricultural sector and paying little attention on other sectors and at the same time its benefits are reaped by a limited number of tribals only who are politically influential and economically better off.

Thus the field data suggests that ITDA which is the main instrument of tribal development has achieved only partial success in achieving its goal of tribal development. In spite of the claim made by the official agencies, the ITDA is not functioning efficiently.
because of various defects inherent in its delivery system. Mainly its bureaucratic nature has become a great hurdle on the way of its efficient functioning.

The study of the impact of few important programmes of the ITDA leads us to draw certain conclusions on the effectiveness of these programmes.

The minor irrigation programme has undoubtedly created a new outlook among the land owning tribals because of the phenomenal increase in the productivity of land. However, its impact would have been altogether different if care had been taken while implementing the programme. Successful implementation of the minor irrigation programme depends on the proper selection of the beneficiary respondents. It is in this respect the ITDA could not succeed.

The supply of Milch cattle is one of the major programmes implemented by the ITDA for the benefit of the tribals. The programme was not encouraging in the initial stage and later it is found to be gaining success. However, there is few important observation which need to be taken note of for the successful operation of the programme. Selection of the right type of beneficiaries household, however, is found to be a prerequisite for all the programmes. Its importance is found to be very high in respect of Milch cattle. The social background of each of the tribe needs to be carefully examined while supplying the Milch cattle. Besides Milch cattle programme, it is also essential to select the right type of breed which would survive in this peculiar terrain. Success of the animal husbandry programmes depend largely on the development of adequate infrastructure for marketing of milk, supply of fodder and veterinary services. These are found to be very
inadequate in this area. Inadequacy of these facilities resulted in a partial success of the programme. There are large numbers of beneficiaries who have not repaid their loans under this programme. All of them are denied of second Milch animal, since the bank insists on the complete recovery of loans advanced for the first animal. This might be relaxed in certain cases when the animal dies, or when it falls sick.

The supply of sheep programme is a failure. This programme has failed to help the tribals. There are several defects in this scheme. The sheep cannot get accustomed to the local can time. Hence most of the sheep supplied by the ITDA are disposed off by the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are either selling them to others or kill them during the times of festivals.

However, the position is quite different in the case of agricultural development and land development programmes. In the case of these two programmes, the performance of the ITDA is impressive. These two programmes has brought about perceptible changes in the agrarian structure of the tribal areas. Under the impact of these programmes of the ITDA, the tribal farmers are slowly adopting modern inputs and methods of agriculture. They have shifted from food crops to commercial crops. The modernization and commercialization processes have resulted in the transformation of tribal agricultural trend. There is considerable increase in the agricultural production which ultimately has led to the increase in the per capita income of the tribal farmers. These economic changes brought about a chain of changes in their socio-cultural life.

However, the present study leaves the impression that the tribal development has yet to reach the take-off stage. It would be
appropriate to assert that the tribal development has been a mirage which has fattened only a limited number of tribals leaving the masses to their fate. The directions of development strategies and planning processes have gone wrong and awry.

The benefits of the vast array of development programmes did not reach the target groups. The results achieved are highly disproportionate to the amounts spent. The lopsided planning, structural deficiencies of the development administration, the indifference and insensitivity of the development officials are responsible to this unfortunate state of affairs. Instead of creating the spirit of self-help and self-sustaining capacity among the tribals, the development administration created a group of beneficiaries who entirely depend upon the subsidies of the government without any capacity to take up any venture on their own. If this state of affairs is allowed to persist, the resulting situation is the accentuation of their poverty which would extinguish the hope of these people for a better future and loss of confidence on the government as an agency existing for their welfare.

Yet, it would not be appropriate to conclude that all the effort has gone waste. There is considerable room for improvement with regard to the direction of the development strategies and the defects of their implementation. None can suggest the scrapping altogether of the planned development effort. A radical revamping of the policy frame and administrative system is highly essential to push the tribal development on right path and at a rapid pace.

Hence, the immediate necessity is to revamp the approaches and strategies and the institutional, personnel and financial patterns of tribal development agencies in order to revitalize the development delivery system to function more effectively than
before. The most constructive suggestion that can be made is to change the prevailing tailored administrative model into a more democratized model of administration which relay on the people's initiative and involvement and also on their traditional institutions. Unless the tribals and their institutions at the grassroots are involved in the development process, there is little hope of development of these people. The next important suggestion is that the top-down approach in the planning process. The planning exercise should start from the grass root level instead of originating are far away from the field where they are actually implemented. Then only the plans have relevance to the local needs and resources. Decentralization of administration is another reform which needs immediate attention.

The field units and other grass root level bodies should be delegated adequate powers and autonomy which allow them to function according to the local needs and situations. The building up of a skilled and efficient cadre of officials who are committed to their tasks and handle the development programmes effectively through sound selection policies. What is more important is an effort to generate in the tribal people a sense of awareness of their rights and privileges, rightful claims of resource, services and benefits due to them from the government and other public agencies. The adoption of this contentious approach is indeed, an effective means to drive out the tribals from the present morass.

SUGGESTIONS:
It is well recognized that education is one of the important indicators for human resource development. As such, education is given prime importance in tribal area by the Tribal welfare Department. Focus has been given towards extending infrastructure facilities which is visible in terms of quantity, while
quality of education is missing grossly and hence, it requires strategic improvement in education delivery mechanism and qualitative measure need to be induced in imparting quality education in tribal areas. The following suggestion would help enable to improve the performance of education sector in agency as a whole and create desired visible impact at multiple levels of education through objective oriented strategies.

1. Ensuring access of primary Schools to all habitations with 1 Km radius.
2. Making available qualified teachers for the schools already established.
3. Improving school environment for retention of the enrolled children.
4. Ensuring effective supervision by the department as well as by the community.

It is evident through the present study that most of the tribal children prefer to pursue their High School Education through the concept of Gurukulam / Ashram School as it is a residential pattern. However, the following suggestions are made to improve the pattern further.

- As per the existing Government norms, all the teacher posts in the agency area are exclusively reserved in favour of local tribals only. As a result, most of the teachers joined into the service without any pre-service training.

- The teachers so appointed were with low standards of teaching capabilities and thereby affecting the quality of education in the agency area. To set right the situation, refresher courses and training programmers need to be conducted at regular intervals to enhance their teaching skills.
• Disease due to consumption of non-portable water is very high especially in an agency like paderu. Water provided for domestic use is not make portable and supplied for use. Hence, it is recommended that water from any device under construction is to be tested thrice i.e., 1. Before Construction, 2. During construction and, 3. Post construction before handing over device for public use.

• Road and Transportation facilities in tribal areas need to be paid adequate attention. Roads laid are not connecting all habitations to the nearest ITDA center. The situation not only hinders service delivery, but also the felt needs of the community are not reaching to the appropriate authority.

• The road needs to be sanctioned with a view to benefit tribal area and population on a demand driven basis.

• Roads laid in the agency area are not sustaining to the minimum period as estimated. This is due to the poor quality of work and improper execution. It is, therefore, suggested that, the department need to pay lot of attention on, a) quality assurance, b) use of quality material, c) timing of work execution, and d) ensuring proper technical support.

• It is suggested that funds allocated for road work of all departments is need to the pooled at ITDA level and meticulous planning to be made using GIS for fund development. The systematic initiative would ensure economy in fund use as well as extending road facilities to the uncovered habitations.

• It is suggested that the community and village/gram Panchayat may be entrusted with execution of road work, under the technical supervision of PR engineering department.
• Besides streamlining public transport, private transport should be promoted by providing financial assistance to unemployed tribal youths for suitable and appropriate public transport carriers.

Opinions of beneficiaries as well as the field functionaries of departments are not very impressive. And hence, it is suggested that;

1 The current practice of beneficiary mode of execution is to be changed with community mode as the latter can decide the ventures of investment in a better manner keeping in view their feasibility.

2 It is often observed that Economic Support Schemes are linked to other projects for execution, which indeed, are not yielding short-term benefit as envisaged by the beneficiaries.

3 ‘Mediator mode of fund disbursement’ is generally the practice for ESS. Tribal are victimized in the process, it is suggested that ‘mediator mode of disbursement’ needs to be replaced with ‘community mode’.

Creating awareness among tribal coffee growers and giving necessary technical support will go a long way in sustenance of the Coffee Project.

Preparation of organic manures by introducing vermiculture and other organic manures as suitable according to local conditions can also be taken up on a large scale.
Necessary training material, manuals and hand-outs, workshops and interactive sessions need to be conducted village wise, according to a plan in a time bound programme.

1 Agriculture has not yielded much of economic gain to meet the requirement of tribal. Contribution of agriculture indeed is just from hand to mouth for all tribals living in the Paderu agency area.

2 Agriculture is mostly rain fed in nature. Therefore, suitable crops for the agency area need to be identified with respect to the area and the climate.

Indira Prabha (CLDP) scheme is executed for a group of people having common interest for an economic programme. It is difficult to find a group of people having common interest for taking up the same economic activity.

1 The scheme is an utter failure leading to mis-utilization of funds as well as improper execution of the programme.

2 It is suggested that the funds for ‘Comprehensive land Development Programme’ are to be released to individual beneficiary only rather than to groups.

1 The LTR is aimed at safeguarding the tribal property particularly land in the scheduled area. But tribals lack knowledge and adequate information on the Act.

2 The current LTR Act is not dealing with this up-coming scenario for conferring ownership right.

3 ‘Benami’ land transactions are going on in almost all the tribal inhabited areas of the state. Therefore, it is suggested that the government should execute the Act with vigor and should give special emphasis on the loopholes of the Act.
1 Community Economic Empowerment through creation of local institution is envisaged by Indira Kranthi Patham. The programme is critically reviewed and found that the desired impact is missing.

2 Opinion of SHG leaders is also getting squeezed in the face of bureaucratic setup.

3 Many tribal youth, both boys and girls, have visualized the modern living and thereby bring changes in their living pattern. In the wake of employment and thereby changing the self-esteem, tribals are seen out of home and their culture. Modalities need to be worked out on imparting appropriate job oriented trainings and capacity building programmes.

4 Hence, statutory laws to be formed at state/country level to give justice to the people living in RAID locations for taking up of activities at priority.

5 The road and network facilities to all habitations in RIAD programmed should be provided assuring quality.

6 Educational Institutions and their accessibility is very limited for habitats in RIAD villages. Which are needed to be essentially provided.

1 It is the constitutional obligation on part of the Government to provide shelter to the depressed, suppressed and deserving class or community. But most of the tribal families in the scheduled area are without a permanent shelter.

2 The house construction pattern varies from tribal to tribal. Hence the study therefore suggests that the house constructed for tribals under the scheme should duly consult tribals to decide the type of house for construction - suiting to the requirement of tribals.
Girijan Cooperative Corporation is working to protect and/or provide the livelihood to the tribals, and offering minimum support price to the Minor Forest Produce.

Claims are often made by the tribals that weighing machines and methods of measurement are faulty. Goods measured and supplied at DR Depots are not correct. Therefore, the corporation needs to deploy additional staff to look into and monitor the goods disbursement at DR Depot level.

Daily Requirement Depots located in different villages in the Agency area are unable to extend their service to the intended villages/habitations. Which are needed to be improved.

It is called for a time bound commission to look into the anomalies in scheduling tribal communities, and pointed out that there was a huge undercounting of their number. “It is not just the question of numbers. Their right to a share of national resources is not recognized because of undercounting”.
Conclusion:

The ST community needs special empowerment programmes. As their rights were deprived decades ago by the higher communities they should be empowered now with socio-economic development. Untouchability is still meted to the community through society, as many of the ST were not given houses on rents if they reveal their caste. Diversion of funds allocated for the development of ST’s will not be denial of legitimate right. A law should be brought in place having a provision to punish and make accountable the concerned authorities for diverting funds and showing bogus expenses.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) and various other schemes have been introduced. Reservations are given to Dalits and Tribals in education and employment since decades, but no development is seen. People from the community depend on country made liquor manufacture, in which over 1.65 lakh Tribals have been booked and out of them 53,000 members have been punished with imprisonment. Since the head of the family and male members are lodged in jail, the females (aged 20-25 years) in the house continue with the same liquor manufacturing profession, since they do not have any other source of income. For the proper development of the community in the Thanda’s, Tribal communities should be included under Gram Panchayat administration.

In certain areas 40 percent of the population belongs to ST community with most of the social Welfare hostels located here. The negligence towards the community can be witnessed in these hostels. The government should take up special projects to enhance the minimum basics amenities in these hostels. Even the education to children is imparted through untrained teachers. The
development of the community is possible only through proper education.

The approach towards the community is wrong as the reservation or special budget allocation to them is seen as an act of mercy. A strong and systematic implementation of the ST sub plans should be made. Budget allocation should be made as per the population size of the community.

Poor implementation of the ST sub plans is due to the lack of commitment within the representatives from the community. MLA., MLC and bureaucrats should do home works on the ST sub plans. The movement on demands for Tribals should be taken from the grass root level. Authorities concerned should be made accountable for non-implementation of the programmes.

Above all there has been no effective participation of the tribals in decision making and development process affecting them and administration of their own affairs. The policies and programmes have been formulated without consulting them. It has resulted the fixation of wrong priorities and failure in achieving the desired results. This is one of the discontentment’s among tribals. So participation of tribals in both formulation and implementation of policies and programmes affecting them is imperative to ensure that the interests of these people are properly safeguarded and this is possible only one tribals are properly educated and well informed.