

## CHAPTER VI

### 6. CONCLUSION- Findings and Recommendations

Poverty, illiteracy, isolation and lack of knowledge about the developments in the legal and economic spheres render the tribal vulnerable to exploitation. This was realized by the Constitution –makers too. Therefore, under Article 46 of the Constitution of India, the states are required not only to promote socio-economic interests of tribals, but also to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The states have enacted special laws for the protection of tribals from exploitation. Most important of them relate to land alienation, money lending, bonded labour and open sale of liquor in tribal areas. The operation of the protective and anti-exploitative measures in the selected states and ITDPs points to the gaps in the implementation. It was realized that implementation of these measures cannot be effective and meaningful without ensuring effective implementation of the development programmes initiated under TSP<sup>25</sup>. Tribal Sub-Plan has twin objectives to prevent exploitation and to promote socio-economic

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25. Government of India, Planning Commission, (1997) "Evaluation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects", pp. 53, 60).  
development of STs.

development of STs. However, modalities of its implementation have lost the focus. The implementation of the TSP assumes critical importance at the State level as compared to the Centre, because onus of the implementation of all TSP programmes meant for improvement in the living conditions of tribals on ground, rests with the State Governments. In Schedule V of the Constitution of India, special Constitutional powers have been bestowed upon the State Governments for their implementation to ensure social justice and better life to inhabitant tribals.

## 6.1 FINDINGS

6.1.1 As has been discussed in chapter 5, the implementation of the TSP has not been uniform across the Schedule V States. Under **Single Line Administration or Maharashtra Model**, Tribal Development Department, Nodal Department for the welfare of tribals in the State, pools the funds under TSP from all the concerned departments and takes the responsibility to prioritize and allocate funds as per the felt needs of target ST population and local schemes are given due priority. A consolidated demand of the entire State, based on district plans, is considered and funds are allocated under this system. However, this has been practiced only by Maharashtra and partially by Rajasthan. Other Schedule V states have yet to put this system in place.

**6.1.2** Although all the States in Schedule V areas have created separate budget heads (minor head 796) for TSP and started real allocation (not notional), proving hypothesis no. 1 as null and void in the contemporary context. However, prior to that the allocation in some states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh was notional. The fund under the head has not been declared non-lapsable (as is being done in NE States) and non-divertible. From above Table 5.1, it may be seen that States have been faltering in expending earmarked TSP fund. This means that the funds meant for socio-economic development of tribals and area inhabited by them, are diverted for the programmes other than those under TSP.

**6.1.3** In most of Schedule V States, the practice by Nodal Department of consulting all concerned departments to identify the priority areas under TSP by examining various on going schemes and their budgetary allocation and suggesting for new schemes/approaches is being done not in a systematic manner. As a result requirement of fund and nature of schemes are not commensurate with the development deficit or gaps in felt needs of the tribal population and areas inhabited by them. Above Tables 5.1 to 5.9, indicate that such development gaps still persist despite 28 years of implementation of TSP.

**6.1.4** Delivery mechanisms, that is, ITDPs/ITDAs, MADA, Clusters and Disperse Population, need be empowered to handle the task in hand. They lack in administrative and technical competence, adequate manpower and infrastructure, and timely receipt of fund in the State. This results into inefficient/ delayed implementation of schemes, thus proving hypothesis no. 2 that the funds earmarked under TSP have not been utilized as per mandate by most of the states and consequently, the gap in the socio-economic development of the Tribal population and rest of the population has not been covered to the desirable extent.

## **6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**6.2.1** Formulation of TSP has to be realistic based on the assessment of ground realities of tribals and the areas inhabited by them measured by development indicators, development deficits, and should reflect the requirement of funds for fulfilling twin objectives of TSP with timeframe. For this, TSP of a State has to be perspective Plan for five years coterminous with Five Year Plans. Presently, it is a part of Annual Plan.