

**Anthropologist** which was called as "**Tribal Panchsheel**". They are:

1. Tribal people should be afforded the Opportunity to **develop along the line of their own genius & imposing anything** on them should be avoided. Attempt should be to **encourage** in every way their **own traditional arts and culture**.
2. Tribals **rights to land and forest** should be respected.
3. They should be **trained and build up a team of their own people** to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will no doubt, be needed, especially in the beginning. **Introducing too many outsiders** into tribal territory should be **avoided**.
4. **These areas should not be over administered** or overwhelmed with multiplicity of schemes. Attempt should be to **work through & not in rivalry** to, their own **social & cultural institutions**.
5. Results should be judged not by **statistics** or the amount of money spent, but by the **quality of human character that is involved**.

To give shape to government's policy, provision was made in the **constitution** itself.

- Under **article 46** – the state should promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the tribal people & should protect them from social injustice & all forms of exploitation.

#### **Critical Appraisal of the policy and its impact:**

In spite of the constitutional safeguards and the efforts of central & state governments, the tribals progress and welfare has been a slow aprocess. **Except the North East**, the tribals continue to be poor, **indebted, landless** and often **unemployed**. The problem lies in **weak execution** of even well intentioned measures.

1. Quite often the **funds allocated for tribal welfare are not spent** or are spent without corresponding results and sometimes **funds are even misappropriated**. The watch dog of tribal interests, Tribal Advisory Council has not functioned effectively.
2. Administrative **personnel are either ill trained or prejudiced** against tribals.
3. A major handicap from which tribals suffer is **denial of justice**, often because of their **unfamiliarity with the laws & the legal system**.
4. **Violation of strict land transfer laws** for tribals, leading to alienation of land & eviction of tribals.
5. **Rapid extension of mines & industries** has worsened their conditions in many areas.
6. The **progress of education** among the tribal people has been disappointingly **slow**.
7. **Exploitation** from the forest officials and unsympathetic attitude of officials.

#### **Positive Developments due to state's Initiative:**

Certain positive developments in the tribal sphere have occurred since 1947. **Legislation** to protect tribal rights & interests, activities of the **tribal welfare departments, Panchayati Raj, Tribal Advisory Councils** in all states containing tribal areas to advise on matters concerning the welfare of tribals. spread of **literacy and education, reservations** in government services and in Parliament, state assemblies, reservation in higher education institutions, repeated elections have led to increasing confidence among the tribal people & greater political participation by them, at least by **growing middle classes & intelligentsia** among them in the **constitutional political** processes.

Even though there are certain regions where reached the benefits of positive discrimination by the states, certain regions are still lagging behind. **Protest movements** have sprung up among tribals out of their frustration with the lack of development & welfare. Some of the protest movements have taken to violence leading to strong state action against them.