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Topic: A Comparative Study of Schedule V and Schedule VI of the Indian Constitution and Tribal Development: A Study of Northeast and other Tribal States with special reference to Tripura and Jharkhand

Findings.

The study was initiated to examine the dynamics of social exclusion and situating in it the scheduled tribes of India. It primarily focused on the aspect of the scheduled tribe community subjected to plural platforms of exclusion in a simultaneous time. Furthermore, the thesis examined the changing contours of the situation of the tribals from the ancient, medieval to Modern India, to the current post independence situation.

The Constitution of India is a written document, which is the highest law of the land. To address the historical injustice and reduce the marginalised treatment, ascribed to the scheduled tribes, it has codified some implicit and explicit provisions for the protection, promotion and development of the Scheduled Tribes. Prime among them is the provision of Schedule V and Schedule VI which draws heavily from the Government of the India Act'1935. It focuses on the capacity and the ability to bring change in the tribal scenario, by exercising the discretionary powers vested in the chair of the Governor of the state. To study the Schedules in a comparative manner, the state of Jharkhand from Schedule V and the state of Tripura from Schedule VI was studied. The methodology included both, primary and seconds sources alongside multiple field visits.

The findings of the study are as follows:

- * Differential impact on the situation of tribes in the two states due to difference in the composition of the schedule.
- * Autonomy has led to better results.
- * Integration is a preferred method over the assimilation theory.
- * Tribal culture, knowledge and wisdom must not be sidelined. It must rather be included in effective management for the tribal welfare. Tribal language is an important tool, that must be preserved, protected and promoted in order to ethnicity and identity of the tribals.
- * Decentralisation through Panchayat Extension to the Scheduled Tribes Act (PESA) must be evaluated and monitored at regular intervals to provide respite to the grievances and a platform for voicing their opinion.
- * The Judicial pronouncements like Samta Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh or legislative enactments like Forest rights Act' 2006 need a more focused and targeted implement to bring the desired results.
- * The biggest challenge before the tribals is the "Triple A Barrier". The resources must be made, available, accessible and affordable for the tribals to be able to benefit from it.
- * Redefining Forest Management through initiative like, social forestry, agro forestry and artificial regeneration can help to reduce the feeling of identity loss with the forests.
- * Local enterprises must be encouraged and engaged.
- * A strict law and provisions must be put to immediate effect to combat the crime against women, particularly in matters like trafficking, surrogacy and witch-hunting.

The tribal condition in India is subjected to various challenges. However, unless there is a mental shift to accept their difference of their identity and acknowledge the same, all welfare measures will stand hindered. For a holistic development, there has to be mental inclusion of difference. Appreciation and accommodation of diversity without it losing its distinctiveness, can bring the desired results.