

# Communication for Tribal Development

# Tribes in India

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- The tribal population is found in almost all parts of the world. In India tribals are called 'adivasis' implying original inhabitants. However, under the Constitution of India, people belonging to various tribes have been specified as Scheduled Tribes.
- Types of tribes found in India ---Bhil, Naga, Khondas, Kolas, Santhals, Minas, Mundas, Gonda etc.

# Tribes in India

- Tribal people constitute 8.6 percent of India's total population, about 104 million people according to the 2011 census.
- More than 70% of the ST population is concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat.
- The essential characteristics of these communities are primitive traits, geographical isolation, distinctive culture, shyness of contact with communities at large and backwardness.

# Measures Regarding Tribal Development in India

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- The constitution provides special representation for the STs in the Lok Sabha and State legislative (Art, 330, 332 and 334) and enjoins the setting up of separate departments in the States and National Commission at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Art 164 and 338).

# Tribal Development



Photo: Adikand Bhowal

*A woman plucks ripe tomatoes. Vegetable farming has proved remunerative for the villagers.*

## From deprivation to sufficiency – a hamlet shows the way

A comprehensive, sustainable model of development – investment in agriculture, animal husbandry, kitchen gardens, vegetable farming and a grain bank – has led to a visible change in the lives of the families living in an Adivasi colony in one of Orissa's backward districts

**PRADEEP BAISAKH**, Orissa

People in the Adivasi colony, Padia, a small sleepy hamlet in the Kechhodadar Gram Panchayat that comes under the Paikmal Block in Orissa's Bargarh District, used to go to bed some years ago with only half their stomachs full. That was when their primary source of income was daily labour, and agriculture another source. People had to venture outside the village for work; some even left the State to find work elsewhere as migrant labour, often ending up in brick kilns and similar work. Needless to add, their lives were marked by abject poverty and exploitation by moneylenders. However, a marked change enveloped the village after it adopted a sustainable model of development,

helped the women form Self Help Groups (SHGs) and persuaded them to save some of their income. Collective savings by the members supplemented by external support the NGO extended to the group at the block level created a small pool of money which met the immediate cash requirement. People borrowed money from the group at a low rate of interest and invested it in purchasing seeds for agriculture. They also invested in rearing goats or breeding chickens. Earlier, the villagers had to depend on moneylenders who would give them the seed loan that carried exorbitant interest. Investing in agriculture provided the villagers a fairly good return; this was in turn supplemented by income from animal husbandry.

the vegetables in the market but also enriched their diet. Preamsila Bhoi, one of the first in the village to adopt the kitchen garden model, showed how the model had yielded a rich harvest and was financially remunerative. In 2010, she sold vegetables worth Rs 7000 against negligible investment in a small patch of land. Preamsila's success has now led to almost all the 47 families in the village nurturing kitchen gardens.

Rearing goats has also provided returns to the villagers. For example, Kain Bhoi now has six goats. She sells each one at the rate of Rs 6000. Prabha Bariha sold six goats over the past two or three years and made Rs 36000. Most of the income was spent on food and on other consumption

dependence on moneylenders for rice. The moneylenders would charge a monthly interest rate of 10 per cent. The inescapable dependency on borrowing had created a kind of vicious cycle for the villagers, with no signs of getting out of it. After the harvest, almost all the income would go to the moneylenders in the form of repaying the debt and principal amounts. Effectively, the villagers were not able to enjoy their own harvest, forcing them to venture outside the State for finding jobs.

After the grain bank was established, villagers contributed a portion of the harvest to the community-managed initiative, the stock enough to feed them during the monsoon – June, July and August.

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# Measures Regarding Tribal Development in India

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- ◉ With a view to effectively deal with the crimes against the Scheduled Tribes two special laws, viz., Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 were enacted.

# Measures Regarding Tribal Development in India

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- An important landmark was opening of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) during the Second Five Year Plan, later called Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). An amount of Rs.15.0 lakh per SMPTB was contributed by the Central Government.
- Further, an important step in this direction was taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan when six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were set up in the Central sector

# Measures Regarding Tribal Development in India

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- The Fifth Five Year Plan marked a shift in the approach when the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for direct benefit of the STs was launched.
- It is basically an area development programme with focus on tribals under which infrastructural development and family-oriented programmes are undertaken. The strategy has been successful in garnering larger flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes from Rs. 759 crore during the Fifth Five Year Plan to about Rs. 16902.66 crore by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97).



# Wildlife Conservation:

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- ⦿ Establishment of sanctuaries and controls on hunting,
- ⦿ Effective use of land,
- ⦿ Preventing export of exotic species, pollution and use of pesticides
- ⦿ Many zoos are helping to conserve wildlife by managing captive breeding programme

# Wildlife Conservation Organizations:

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- Wildlife Protection Society of India
- Wildlife Trust of India
- Wildlife SOS
- Nature Conservation Foundation
- Siberian Tiger Conservation Association
- Bandhavgarh Tiger Trust
- The Corbett Foundation
- Project Tiger
- Ranthambhore Foundation
- The Tiger Foundation
- The Wildlife Conservation Society
- Wildlife Institute of India
- Wildlife Protection Society of India
- WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature

# Joint Forest Management

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- ① The Joint Forest Management Programme seeks to develop partnerships between local Community, institutions and State Forest Departments for sustainable management and joint benefit sharing of Public Forest Lands.
- ① The primary objective of JFM is to ensure sustainable use of forests to meet local needs equitably while ensuring environmental sustainability.

# Joint Forest Management

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- The central point is that local women and men who are dependent on forests have the maximum stake in sustainable forest management.
- The official ground for JFM was prepared by the National Forest Policy of 1988 which envisaged people's involvement, particularly of women

# Joint Forest Management

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- This was followed in 1990 by a circular from Ministry of Environment and Forests providing guidelines for involvement of Village Communities and Voluntary agencies in regeneration of degraded forests.
- A project has been drawn up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to conserve degraded forests Known as the **National Forest Programme-India (NFP)**,

# Joint Forest Management

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- Some are promoted by the State Forest Departments, while some are sponsored by local government or NGO programmes e.g. Village (gram) Panchayats, Women's Organizations (Mahila Mandals) and tree grower' cooperatives... Forest protection organizations include Groups of Village Elders, Village Forest Protection Committees, Village Councils', Village Youth Clubs, in Orissa; Forest Cooperative Societies in Kangra district of HP;

# Forest Cottage Based Industries

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- Cottage industry is a business or manufacturing activity carried on in a person's home, usually on a small-scale using their own equipment.
- It is a small, loosely or informally organized group with each member working out of their own home (home-based, rather than factory-based), yet flourishing activity.
- Often products produced by a cottage industry are hand-made and/or unique in some distinctive way.

# Types of cottage industry

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- ① furniture, door and window, tool handles, agricultural implements, packing cases,
- ② carving, mat, basket making and variety of handicrafts of utility and
- ③ decorative items made from wood, bamboo, reeds, weeds and grasses etc



# Cottage Industry Plays a Significant Role in the Indian Economy

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- It needs less capital so it is found suitable for our country where capital is deficient.
- Cottage industries are labour intensive and provide more employment opportunities. Therefore, in less investment more employment is generated. In rural areas it will help to solve the problem of seasonal employment (disguised unemployment) to some extent, by removing surplus labour engaged in agriculture.

# Cottage Industry Plays a Significant Role in the Indian Economy

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- ⦿ These industries are quick yielding in nature.
- ⦿ These industries are useful in controlling inflation by providing essential commodities at the shortest possible time.
- ⦿ Skill development can be achieved with our own people with a little training.
- ⦿ Useful in utilizing the locally available materials.

# Cottage Industry Plays a Significant Role in the Indian Economy

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- Will reduce the possibility of migration of population from rural to urban areas.
- Negligible or no pollution, thereby keeping the environment healthy.
- Decentralization: these industries can be widely spread for achieving regional balance development. In India modernization has to take place along with the retention of tradition.