



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-620 024

TAMIL NADU, INDIA

Programme: MSW

Course Title

:Tribal Community Development

Course Code

:CC-12a

UNIT V

Tribal Development Programmes

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Tribal Development Programmes: Tribal Development Policies, Tribal Area Development Programme; Hill Area Development Programmes; Tribal Sub-Plans, Forest land cultivation, Tribal development program in Tamil Nadu, Need and Importance of social work practice in Tribal areas, Application of social work methods in tribal development, Forest Policies and Land alienation Problems in implementation of tribal development programmes. Forest Right Act.

Tribal Development Policies in India

Historical Context of Tribal Development

Pre-Independence Scenario

Tribal communities were marginalized and faced social, economic, and cultural isolation. British colonial policies exploited tribal lands and resources.

Post-Independence Shift

Focus shifted towards integrating tribal communities into mainstream society while preserving their cultural identity.

Constitutional Provisions for Tribal Welfare

● **Article 15(4)**

Allows for special provisions for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

● **Article 338**

Established the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to monitor the welfare and safeguard the interests of Scheduled Tribes.

● **Article 244(1)**

Provides for the administration of tribal areas through Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution.

Key Tribal Development Policies in India

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

Introduced in the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974). It allocates resources for tribal areas, focusing on infrastructure, education, and health.

National Tribal Policy (2006)

Emphasizes balanced socio-economic development, preservation of tribal culture, and financial support for tribal welfare schemes.

Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA)

Recognizes tribal rights to land and resources in forest areas. It aims to address historical injustices and ensure equitable access to forest resources.

Government Schemes for Tribal Development



Rural Development

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for housing and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) for employment.



Education & Skills

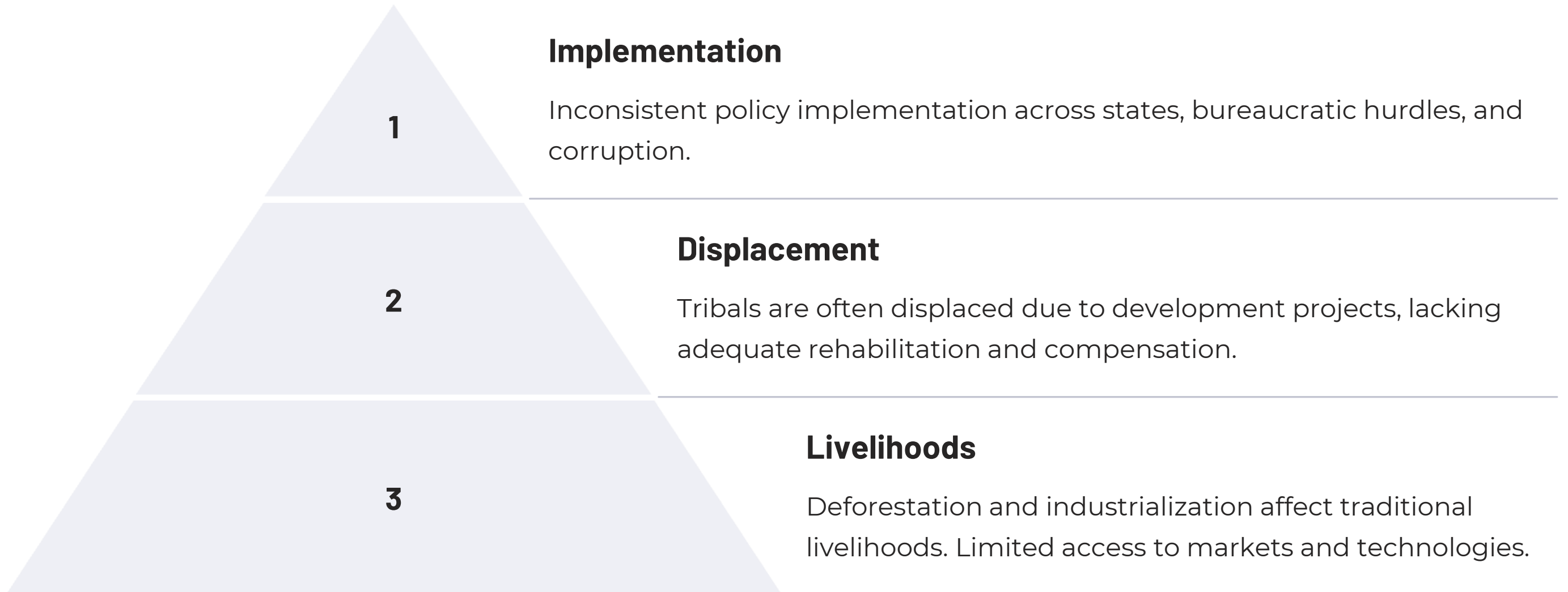
Scholarships, Eklavya Model Residential Schools, and National Fellowship for ST students.



Health & Nutrition

Tribal Health Scheme, special initiatives for maternal and child health, and Community Health Workers (ASHAs).

Challenges in Tribal Development



Tribal Area Development Programme (TADP)

Objective

Improve socio-economic conditions of tribal populations

Key Components

Infrastructure, employment, cultural promotion

Implementation

Central, state governments, and tribal communities

Key Focus Areas of TADP

1 **Economic Development**

Agriculture, cottage industries, handicrafts

2 **Education**

Schools, vocational training

3 **Health Care**

Health infrastructure, medical services access

4 **Empowerment**

Women's empowerment, decision-making roles

Hill Area Development Programmes (HADP)

Objective

Address challenges faced by hilly regions

Key Focus Areas

Infrastructure, agriculture, environmental conservation

Challenges

Difficult terrain, fragile ecosystem

Key Components of HADP

1 Agricultural Development

Crop diversification, horticulture, agroforestry

2 Livelihood Support

Small-scale industries, tourism promotion

3 Natural Resource Management

Sustainable use of forest and water resources

4 Disaster Management

Landslides, soil erosion, climate challenges

Tribal Sub-Plans (TSP)



Fund Allocation

For tribal welfare



Equal Access

To government schemes



Rights Protection

Of tribal populations

Forest Land Cultivation and Tribal Welfare

1

Forest Land

Sustainable use by tribal communities

2

Tribal Agriculture

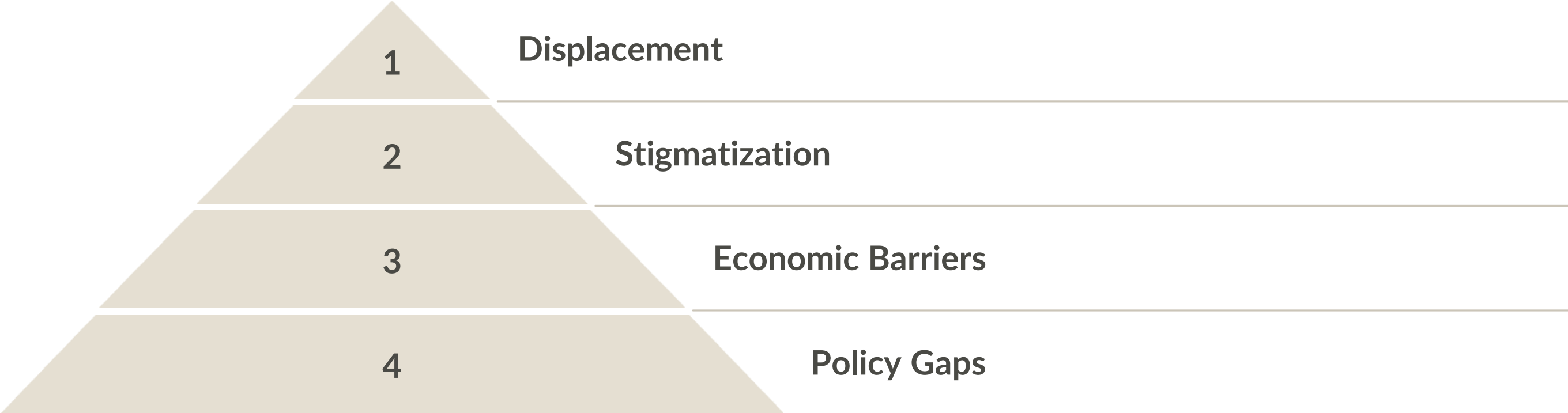
Sustainable techniques, agroforestry

3

Challenges

Land ownership, forest laws,
conservation

Issues and Challenges



The Importance of Social Work Practice in Tribal Areas

Addressing Marginalization and Discrimination

Social Exclusion

Tribals often face discrimination in accessing education, healthcare, and employment opportunities due to historical and ongoing marginalization.

Empowerment

Social workers can advocate for the inclusion of tribal voices in policymaking and development projects, ensuring their needs and perspectives are considered.

Bridging Gaps in Education



Access to Education

Many tribal areas lack adequate educational infrastructure, resulting in limited access to quality education.



Cultural Sensitivity

Social work ensures the incorporation of tribal languages and cultural practices in education systems, promoting better engagement and retention.

Improving Healthcare Access

High Disease Burden

Tribals are vulnerable to malnutrition, communicable diseases, and maternal health issues due to limited access to healthcare and traditional practices.

Healthcare Awareness

Social workers can promote awareness of health services and provide guidance on preventive healthcare, empowering communities to make informed choices.

Economic Empowerment

Livelihood Challenges

Tribals often depend on agriculture, forestry, or traditional crafts, which may not be economically sustainable due to market fluctuations and lack of resources.

Skill Development

Social workers can facilitate skill-building programs and connect communities to market opportunities, fostering sustainable livelihoods and economic independence.

Preserving Cultural Identity



Cultural Erosion

Modernization and urbanization often threaten traditional tribal practices and knowledge systems, leading to cultural erosion and loss of identity.



Promotion of Heritage

Social workers can support cultural preservation efforts by documenting practices and promoting their value in mainstream society, ensuring cultural continuity and pride.

Advocating for Land and Resource Rights

1

Land Displacement

Tribals frequently face displacement due to industrialization, mining, or deforestation, leading to loss of livelihoods and cultural connection to their land.

2

Policy Advocacy

Social workers can help communities claim their legal rights to land and natural resources under laws like the Forest Rights Act, ensuring their rights are respected and protected.

The Application of Social Work Methods in Tribal Development

Social Casework: Individual and Family Interventions

Focus

Individual and family-level interventions.

Application

- Counseling for tribal individuals facing personal or family issues such as unemployment, domestic violence, or mental health challenges.
- Helping individuals navigate government welfare schemes like education scholarships, health insurance, or employment programs.
- Addressing specific problems such as substance abuse or displacement.

Social Group Work: Empowering Tribal Groups

1

Forming Self-Help Groups (SHGs)

Economic empowerment, especially among tribal women.

2

Organizing Youth Clubs

Promoting education, skill development, and awareness about rights.

3

Conducting Group Discussions

On health, hygiene, child nutrition, and family planning.

Community Organization: Mobilizing Tribal Communities

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Techniques

Involving the community in
planning developmental
activities.

Advocacy for Basic Amenities

Clean water, schools, and
healthcare centers.

Building Capacity for Local Governance

Training in leadership, decision-making, and management.

Social Work Research: Understanding Tribal Communities



Policy Impact

Studying the impact of government policies on tribal livelihoods.



Health Challenges

Researching health challenges like malnutrition, maternal mortality, and diseases prevalent in tribal areas.



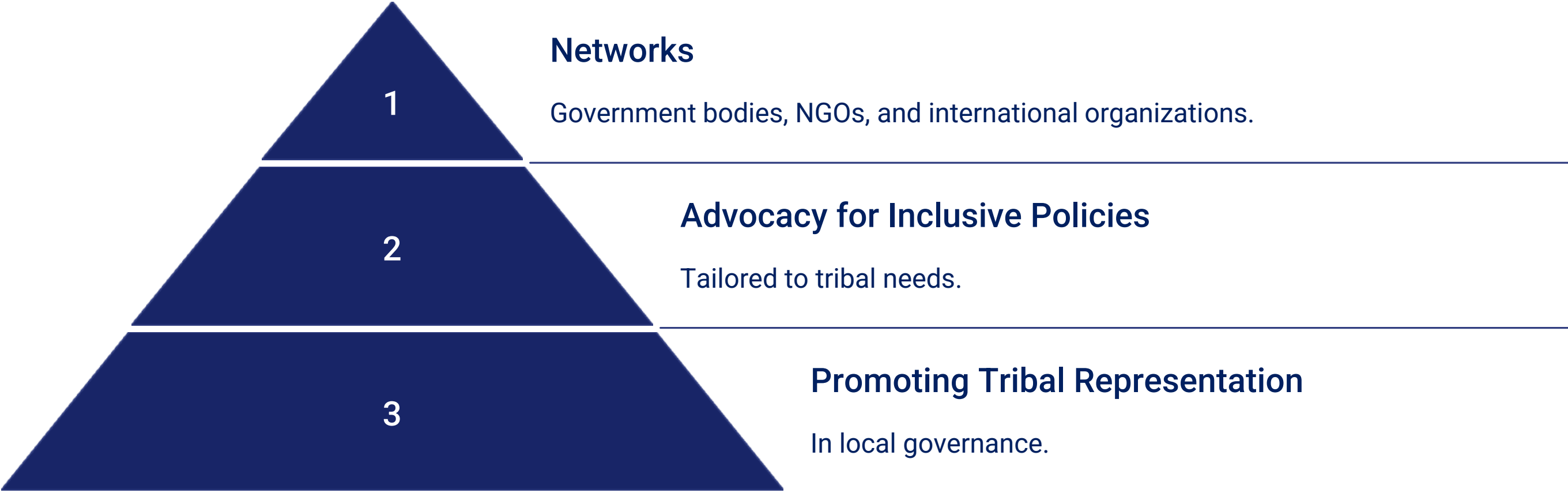
Documenting Indigenous Knowledge

Promoting sustainable development.

Social Action: Advocating for Tribal Rights

- 1** **Land Rights**
Forest rights, and protection against exploitation.
- 2** **Anti-Deforestation**
Displacement, and industrial encroachment.
- 3** **Collaborating with NGOs**
Demanding better implementation of welfare schemes.

Social Work Administration: Policy & Partnership



Navigating the Complexities of Tribal Development and Forest Conservation

This presentation explores the multifaceted challenges that impede sustainable tribal development in the context of forest conservation. We'll delve into the historical and contemporary barriers that hinder equitable resource access and the advancement of tribal communities.

Legacy of Land Alienation and Restricted Access

Colonial Roots of Dispossession

Colonial forest policies often prioritized timber extraction and centralized control, leaving tribal communities with limited access to their traditional lands and resources. Post-independence policies often retained these centralized structures, perpetuating historical inequalities.

Modern-Day Encroachment and Displacement

The encroachment of non-tribal communities and the acquisition of tribal lands for industrial or infrastructure projects continues to displace tribal communities, often without adequate rehabilitation and compensation. This dispossession disrupts traditional livelihoods and exacerbates social vulnerabilities.

Conservation Policies and Their Impact on Tribal Livelihoods

1 Restrictions on Resource Use

Laws like the Wildlife Protection Act and the creation of protected areas, while aiming to conserve biodiversity, can restrict tribal rights, leading to displacement and loss of livelihoods.

2 Limited Development Options

The Forest Conservation Act limits non-forest activities on forest land, potentially hindering tribal development initiatives. This can lead to delays and bureaucratic obstacles in accessing resources for infrastructure, healthcare, and education.

3 The Challenge of Balancing Conservation and Development

Finding a balance between protecting forests and supporting tribal development requires careful consideration of cultural practices, traditional knowledge, and local needs.

The Forest Rights Act: A Legal Framework with Implementation Gaps



Recognition of Rights

The Forest Rights Act (FRA) was enacted to recognize tribal rights over forest land and resources. This landmark legislation aimed to redress historical injustices and empower tribal communities.



Delayed Implementation

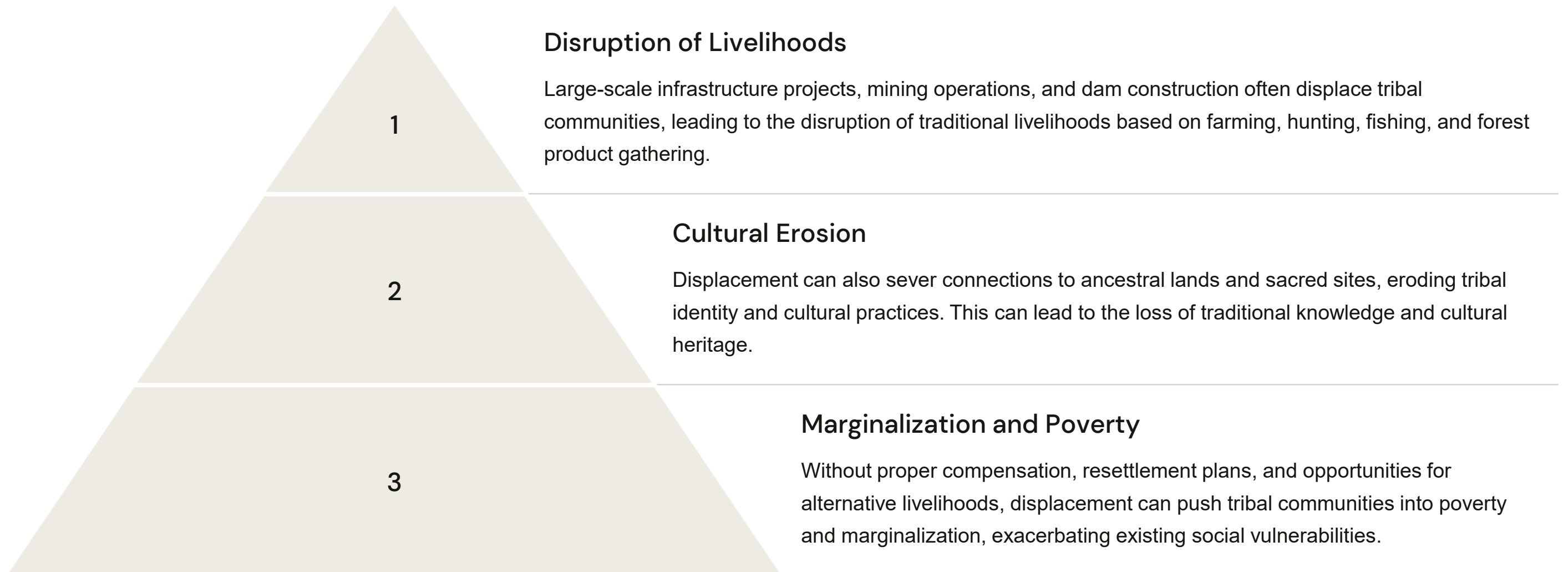
Despite its promise, FRA implementation faces significant challenges, with delays in recognizing land rights and granting land titles.



Obstacles and Resistance

Bureaucratic hurdles and resistance from forest departments and other government agencies often impede the effective implementation of FRA, leaving many tribal communities without their rightful access to land and resources.

Development-Induced Displacement: A Disruption to Tribal Lifestyles



Addressing the Power Imbalance: The Importance of Participation

1

Lack of Consultation

Development programs are often designed and implemented without adequate consultation with tribal communities, leading to policies that may not address their specific needs or priorities.

2

Power Imbalances

Power imbalances between tribal communities and government agencies can hinder the equitable distribution of resources and limit the ability of tribes to participate in decision-making processes.

3

Towards a Collaborative Approach

Empowering tribal communities to participate in planning and implementing development programs is crucial for ensuring that policies are tailored to their specific circumstances and needs.

Overlapping Legal Frameworks: Navigating Complexities

1

Conflicting Laws

Conflicts between various laws, including the FRA, environmental laws, and state-level policies, can create bureaucratic hurdles and delays in implementing development initiatives.

2

Jurisdictional Overlaps

Overlapping jurisdictions between forest departments and tribal welfare agencies can hinder decision-making processes and create inefficiencies in resource allocation.

3

Need for Harmonization

Aligning forest conservation policies with tribal development goals is essential to minimize conflicts and ensure that policies are mutually supportive.

Moving Forward: Strategies for Equitable Development

1

Effective FRA Implementation

Streamlining the process for recognizing land rights and granting land titles under the FRA is essential to empowering tribal communities.

2

Community Participation

Involving tribal communities in the planning and execution of development programs is crucial to ensure that initiatives are relevant and sustainable.

3

Policy Harmonization

Aligning forest conservation policies with tribal development goals can create a framework that supports both environmental sustainability and social justice.

4

Strengthening Legal Safeguards

Empowering tribal communities with legal literacy and enhancing the role of tribal advisory councils can help protect their rights and ensure a fairer distribution of resources.

The Indian Forest Rights Act: Ensuring Justice and Conservation

The Indian Forest Rights Act (FRA) is a landmark legislation that recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling communities over forest land and resources, aiming to redress historical injustices and promote sustainable forest management.

Recognizing Rights: A Foundation for Empowerment

Forest Rights

The FRA grants legal recognition to the rights of forest-dwelling communities, including habitation, cultivation, grazing, access to minor forest produce, and community forest resources.

Types of Rights

The Act recognizes both individual rights to cultivate and live on forest land traditionally used by individuals, and community rights to manage and conserve community forest resources and access to traditionally used forest produce.

Eligibility and Decision-Making: Ensuring Transparency

Eligibility

Scheduled Tribes (STs) who were living in forests prior to December 13, 2005, and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs) who were residing in and dependent on the forest for at least three generations (75 years) as of December 13, 2005, are eligible for rights under the FRA.

Gram Sabha's Role

The Gram Sabha, the village assembly, plays a crucial role in identifying and verifying the rights of individuals and communities. It is the first level of decision-making under the FRA, ensuring local participation and transparency in the process.

Protection and Conservation: A Balanced Approach

1 Protection Against Eviction

The FRA prevents the displacement of forest dwellers unless their rights are settled under the Act, ensuring their right to continue their traditional way of life and access to the forest.

2 Rights for Conservation

The Act emphasizes the need for sustainable use and conservation of forests while recognizing the rights of forest dwellers, promoting a balanced approach to resource management.

Objectives of the FRA: A Vision for Equity and Sustainability

Social Justice

The FRA aims to redress historical injustices caused by displacement and lack of recognition of customary rights, ensuring equality and dignity for forest-dwelling communities.

Conservation with Inclusion

The Act promotes forest conservation through active participation of communities, recognizing their invaluable knowledge and practices in preserving forests.

Livelihood Security

The FRA aims to ensure the livelihood and food security of forest-dependent communities by granting them rights over forest resources essential for their sustenance.

Challenges in Implementation: Overcoming Hurdles



Lack of Awareness

Many eligible communities are unaware of their rights under the FRA, hindering their ability to claim their rightful entitlements.



Opposition

Resistance from Forest Departments to transferring control of forest lands to communities can impede the effective implementation of the Act.



Administrative Hurdles

Delay in processing claims due to bureaucratic inefficiency poses a significant challenge, impacting the timely implementation of the Act.



Legal Conflicts

Overlap with other laws like the Wildlife Protection Act and ambiguities in implementation can create legal conflicts, hindering the smooth execution of the FRA.

Importance and Impact: A Catalyst for Progress



The FRA is a progressive step toward ensuring the rights and welfare of marginalized forest-dwelling communities while promoting sustainable forest management. By integrating social, economic, and environmental objectives, the FRA plays a critical role in India's equitable development and conservation goals.