

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA BILASPUR
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SEMESTER IIIrd

MM.70 Marks

PAPER: -MS-304 Group B: Tribal Development (TD)
Model Answer Sheet

Paper Code-AS2460

Section- A

Objectives type questions

Choose the correct Answer:

1. What ITDP Stand for?

Ans- Integrated Tribal Development Project.

2. What DNT Stand for?

Ans: D-Notified Tribes

3. The National Commission for Schedule Tribes has been formed underArticle of Indian Constitution?

Ans: Article 338A

4. What is TRTI?

Ans: Tribal Research and Training Institute.

5. When the 73rd Constitutional Amendment came into force?

Ans: 1993

6. Who among the following has given *Panch Sheela* Principles of Tribal Development?

Ans: (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

7. When the British East India Company passed district Schedule Area Act?:

Ans: 1874

8. What is PRA Stand for?

Ans: Participatory Rural Appraisal

9. Who has power to control and monitor the administration of Schedule areas under fifth schedule of Indian Constitution?

Ans: Governor of the state

10. When the MGNREGA enacted in India?

Ans: 24th Aug, 2005

Section- B

Attempt any five questions: Each question carries equal marks

1. What is the difference between Tribes and Schedule Tribes?

Ans: A tribe can be defined as community living in hilly forest or well demarcated areas having its own culture, religion, language and strong ethnic identity. Anthropologists have explained tribe as a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous in nature, with no specialization of functions, ruled by tribal chiefs, hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect, recognizing social distance with other tribes or castes, following tribal traditions, beliefs and customs, conscious of their ethnic and territorial homogeneity. *Or any definition of Tribe given by Anthropologist or Sociologist or community features can also be written.*

Article: 342. Scheduled Tribes: "Scheduled Tribes" means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 of Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution; This is a list of **Scheduled Tribes in India**, as recognised the **Constitution of the Indian Republic**; a total of 645 district tribes. The term "Scheduled Tribes" refers to specific **indigenous peoples** whose status is acknowledged to some formal degree by national legislation

2. List out the five names of Primitive Tribal Group (PTGs) in Chhattisgarh? Write cultural features of these communities.

The Scheduled Tribe groups who were identified as more isolated from the wider community and who maintain a distinctive cultural identity have been categorised as 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' (PTGs) (previously known as Primitive Tribal Groups) by the Government at the Centre. So far seventy-five tribal communities have been identified as 'particularly vulnerable tribal groups' in different States of India. These hunting, food-gathering, and some agricultural communities, have been identified as less acculturated tribes among the tribal population groups and in need of special programmes for their sustainable development. The tribes are awakening and demanding their rights for special reservation quota for them

Any five name PTG (some names have been list out here):

1. **Abujhmaria** : The Abujh Maria tribe lives entirely in Abujhmarh hills. This belt extends from kutru to Barsur and mixed Hill Maria with Dorla characterizes southwards beyond
2. Kamar
3. Baiga
4. Korwa
5. Birhor

Cultural features of each community (at least 3-4 features have to be written)

3. Write note on Community Development Programme in India?

Ans: The community development programme was started in India just after independence (1952). It was a multi project programme with the aim of an overall development of rural people. This programme consisted of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, cooperation, public health, education, social education, communication, village industries etc. In fact all these aspects of life relate to the 80 per cent of India's farming population. There are officials for each activity at district level to plan, execute and evaluate the programme up to the village level.

Community development is an exclusive term. It is frequently used to encompass any and every effort towards the advance of community interests. A variety of interpretations are therefore easily available. Community development is a compound term. It is useful, therefore, to consider its components.

The programme aimed at the uplift of the villages. To do this work properly the areas were divided into community development blocks. Each block consisted of about 200 villages and a population of about 2 lac people. A Block Development Officer is the in charge of each block. He is responsible for the all-round development of the villages falling in the block. In CDP programme the extensive work has done on agriculture, education, industries, poultry, veterinary and civil works are posted in a block to look after the developmental works. Every block has a primary health centre and some dispensaries and sub-health canters to look after the health of the people. Primary schools have been opened in almost all the villages. Larger villages have middle and secondary schools. The students do not have to go too far off places to get education. Villages have been linked with towns and cities by metalled roads. Many schemes for the uplift of backward people have been started. Some villages have been developed as model villages.

4. Discuss the salient and features of reform and religious movement?

Ans: The reform and religious movement happened in from the late 19th century a number of European and Indian scholars started the study of ancient India's history, philosophy, science, religions and literature. This growing knowledge of India's past glory provided to the Indian people a sense of pride in their civilization. There are following some salient and features of reform and religious movement which we can found in tribal community context:

- It also helped the reformers in their work of religious and social reform for their struggle against all type of inhuman practices, superstitions etc. Since they had become associated with religious beliefs, therefore most of the movements of social reform were of a religious character.

- These social and religious reform movements arose among all communities of the Indian people. They attacked bigotry, superstition and the hold of the priestly class, reform in traditional practices, etc.
- They reformer worked for abolition of castes and untouchability, purdah system, sati, child marriage, social inequalities and illiteracy. Some of these reformers were supported directly or indirectly by the British officials and some of the reformers also supported reformative steps and regulations framed by the British Government.
- There are some example such as Tana Bhagat Andolan, Devi Movement in Gujarat, Birsa Munda Revolt, Sati-Pati Movement in South Gujarat.

5. What is skill development programme? How it is helping to tribal youths for getting employment?

Ans: The unemployment is one of the major issues in our country which is leading the distress among young generation population which is near about 40 %. To channelize the positive energy of young population, the National Skill development policy has been framed by Indian government. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Tribal Affairs implementing National Skill Development Initiative which will empower all individuals through improved Skills, knowledge, nationally and internationally recognized qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the global market. There are following aims have be kept in National Policy for Skill Development by Government of India.

Aims: The aim of skill development in the country is to support achieving rapid and Inclusive growth through:

- Enhancing individuals' employability (wage/ self-employment) and ability to adapt to changing technologies and labour market demands.
- Improving productivity and living standards of the people.
- Strengthening competitiveness of the country.
- Attracting investment in skill development.

How the Skill Development Training Programme helping to Tribal youths for gaining employment and improving their employability skills:

- The skill training programme majorly helping tribal youths to reducing the unemployment and distress issue.
- Institution-based skill development including ITIs/ITCs/vocational Schools/technical schools/ polytechnics/ professional colleges, etc.
- Learning initiatives of sectorial skill development organized by different Ministries/departments.

- Formal and informal apprenticeships and other types of training by enterprises, so the tribal youths are getting acquainted with different skills and exposure to gaining employment opportunity in various companies.
- Training for self-employment/entrepreneurial development
- E-learning, web-based learning and distance learning and connecting tribal youths with global market.
- In extremist area, the government is taking many initiatives for skill training programme for tackling the issues of Maoism.

6. What are the challenges for development in extremist area?

Ans: For the past several years, the left-wing extremism problem has emerged as a major internal security challenge for India, described on several occasions as the “biggest internal security challenge” by the Prime Minister of the country. The extremists professing a pro-tribal outlook and with an avowed objective of overthrowing the present system of government through an armed revolution have been able to pose a serious governance and development challenge. Armed violence by these extremists, predominantly belonging to the Communist Party of India- Maoist (CPI-Maoist) peaked in 2009 when intelligence sources informed that they were active in almost 230 districts of the country, amounting to more than one third of India’s geographical area. Such areas witnessed large scale violence targeting the state and what the Maoists describe as ‘state sympathizers’.

Naxals’ or ‘Maoists’ are left-wing extremists that profess to be working in the interests of local people in the central Indian tribal belt. They reject parliamentary democracy and use violence against the state as their main weapon, with the objective of overthrowing it. The local terrain – highlands and forests – suits their guerrilla warfare tactics. Attacks on public assets – especially schools and roads that enable connectivity and nurture a questioning spirit among locals – is their preferred way of operating. - See more at:

In 2008, an Expert Committee of the Planning Commission, India’s nodal official development planning body, in its report recognized the Maoist movement’s political nature. The report, an exhaustive anthology of the roots of tribal discontent and violence underlined the need for a development-centric approach to the Maoist problem. It made a series of recommendations with regard to implementation of protective legislation, land acquisition, rehabilitation and settlement and livelihood security. There are following challenges are major hindrances for development in extremist area:

- Lack of infrastructural and basic amenities services leading the discontent among tribal people.
- Poll of resources being taken from the tribal area but equally the state is ignoring and lacking in providing basic services such employment, health, education, livelihood security.
- The corruption is one of the major challenges in development of extremist area and it is happening from both (government officials and extremist).
- Misuse of government fund and diversion of resources.

- Military forces creating threats for local tribal communities, so they are losing their trust on State and Governance system.

7. Write a note on PMRDFs programme?

Ans: PMRD Fellowship is an initiative of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) where in the focus is to reduce poverty and improve the lives of people in rural India. PMRD Fellowship is being implemented in collaboration with State Governments. During the two-year duration of the Fellowship, PMRD Fellows will work closely with District Magistrates of backward and remote districts in improving programme delivery and interface with marginalized sections, aiming to reduce the developmental and governance deficits.

The PMRDF Scheme is an attempt to find ways to facilitate convergence of and improving access to welfare and development programmes to people in conflict-affected areas of the country.

This requires rigorous efforts to understand the community and its socio-cultural and political structure, local economy and its linkages, relationship of the political and executive machinery with the community and, above all, weaving relationships among all the important actors in a way that the disaffection and discontent are addressed effectively.

Creating a deep sense of empathy in the administration for the poorer and marginalised sections is a basic requirement for democratic governance in areas under conflict. Moreover, the district administration needs strong support in improving the planning process, refurbishing the implementation machinery and monitoring results and influencing government decisions for quick redressal when necessary.

Section: C

Attempt any one question. Each question carries equal marks

1. Write essay on Globalization and its impact on Tribal Communities in India?

Ans: The Concept of Globalization: Globalization is a “process of trans-nationalization of production and capital, and standardization of consumer tastes and their legitimization with the help of international institutions like World Bank, IMF and WTO Obviously the process is a move towards a borderless regime of free trade and transactions based on competition”. It intends to integrate the Indian economy with the world economy. Globalisation is considered to be an important element in the reforms package. It “involves the increasing interaction of national economic systems – more integrated financial markets, economies and trade, higher factor mobility, and spectacular change in information technology leading to the spread of knowledge throughout the world

Globalisation is defined as free movements of goods, services, capital (FDI), people and information technology across national boundaries. It creates and, in turn, is driven by an integrated global economy, which influences both, economic as well as social relations within and across countries. The opening up of an economy increases competition internally as well as externally, leads to structural changes in the economy, alters consumer preferences, lifestyles and demands of citizens.

The process of global economic integration gained momentum only in the 1970s with the development of capital markets. While mainstream economists suggest that globalisation process is a strong force for equalizing per capita income between nations, others say that the developing countries are exposed to threats of further aggravation and marginalization in the process.

Impact of Globalization on Tribal Communities in India.

Displacement of Tribal: It is estimated that owing to construction of over 1500 major irrigation development projects since independence, over 16 million people were displaced from their villages, of which about 40 per cent belong to tribal population. The government and the planners are aware of

- a. the eroding resource base and socio-cultural heritage of tribal population through a combination of development interventions, commercial interest, and lack of effective legal protection to tribal and
- b. The disruption of life and environment of tribal population owing to unimaginative, insensitive package of relief (Planning Commission, 1990). Still the development process continued unmindful of displacement.

A common feature shared by most of the tribal people is their remoteness and marginal quality of territorial resources. In the past, exploitation of such poor regions was found both difficult and uneconomic. But, the recent rapid technological advancement and unrivalled economic and political strength of world capitalism, and the rising power of neo-colonialism through the G-8 directly and the IMF, WB, IBRD, etc., as agencies, have created favourable conditions for the evasion and extraction of natural resources from the ecologically fragile territories of tribal people.

Thus, forced evictions of tribals to make way for mammoth capital-intensive development projects have become a distressing routine and ever increasing phenomenon.

There is a heavy concentration of industrial and mining activities in the central belt. All the massive steel plants, BALCO, NALCO, heavy engineering concerns etc. are based here. Most river basin development schemes and hydropower projects, a chain of forest-based and ancillary industries and an increasing number of highly polluting industries are located in this region. Despite intense industrial activity in the central Indian tribal belt, the tribal employment in modern enterprises is negligible. Apart from the provisions of Apprenticeship Act, there is no stipulation for private or joint sector enterprises to recruit certain percentage of dispossessed tribal workforce. The tribals are forced to live in juxtaposition with alien capitalist relations and cultures, with traumatic results.

They are forced onto the ever-expanding low paid, insecure, transient and destitute labour market. About 40 per cent of the tribals of central India supplement their income by participating in this distorted and over exploitative capitalist sector. Many more are slowly crushed into oblivion in their homeland or in urban slums. This is nothing short of ethnocide.

India happens to be the second most dammed country in the world. It has invested over Rs. 300 billion on dams and hydropower projects by 2000. The World Bank has directly funded as many as 87 large-scale dam projects in India as against only 58 for the whole of the African continent and 59 for Latin America. Between 1981 and 1990, the World Bank provided \$7 billion for such projects in India, i.e., one-fifth of its total funding for 85 countries world over. Almost all major dam projects in India are intrinsically linked to world capitalism and its obsequious national stooges. ***Nearly 60 per cent of these large dams are located in central and western India where about 80 per cent of the tribals live.***

There is no reliable and complete information on the number of tribals displaced in the country since independence. The estimates range between 5 and 7 million - mostly by the dams, followed by mines and industries - or approximately one in every ten tribals has been displaced by different developments projects. It is not only the magnitude of involuntary tribal displacement that should attract the special concern but also the sacrifice of collective identity, historical and cultural heritage, and of course the survival support. Poverty, malnutrition, mortality, morbidity, illiteracy, unemployment, debt bondage, and serfdom among the tribals are markedly higher.

2. What are the issues involved in Implementation of PESA? Elaborate it with example.

Ans: In 1996, the Parliament passed the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act or PESA, with the political class acknowledging the dire need to protect the rights and resources of the communities in Schedule V areas, by recognizing and upholding their right to self-governance. The law, according to Dileep Singh Bhuria, the Chairman of the committee that worked on it, could 'mark the beginning of a new era in the history of tribal people...' How was this act a departure? PESA recognized the gram sabha (a habitation was the natural unit of the community, and its adult members constitute the gram sabha, as against the elected gram panchayat) to be pre-eminent. The gram sabha

was recognized as being *competent* to act on a range of powers, including: - the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled areas and to take appropriate action to restore any unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe - the ownership of minor forest produce

- The power to enforce prohibition, or to regulate or restrict the sale and consumption of any Intoxicant
- The power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes
- The power to exercise control over institutions and functionaries in all social sectors
- The power to control local plans, and resources for such plans including tribal sub-plans
- The power of prior recommendation in granting prospecting license or mining leases for
- Minor minerals as well as for grant of concessions for the exploitation of minor minerals by auction
- The right to be consulted on matters of land acquisition
- The power to issue utilisation certificates for government works undertaken in their village

Salient and Features of PESA:

- The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Area) Act, 1996 (PESA) is a landmark legislation that ensures involvement of tribals in their empowerment process not only as active participants but also as effective decision-makers, implementers, monitors and evaluators.
- Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of a Gram Sabha for every village. The Gram Sabha is empowered to safeguard and preserve the traditions and customs of the people, their cultural identity, community resources and the customary mode of dispute resolution.
- The Gram Sabha as articulated in PESA has within itself an inbuilt capacity for conflict resolution. The tribal communities have a tradition of decision making that is often democratic in nature.
- If the tribal population is made aware of the provisions of PESA and the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, it would result in greater participatory democracy in the tribal areas. This would call for organising awareness campaigns so that the tribals would be in a position to demand accountability of the elected representatives and government functionaries, particularly in respect of cases where the ultimate decisions are contrary to the resolutions passed by the Gram Sabha or Panchayat.
- To that extent, the tribals would be in a position to have a voice in deciding on the issues pertaining to the development of their villages, as envisioned by PESA. A comparative analysis of PESA and the legislations enacted by the States on this subject reveals that the provisions of PESA have been highly diluted in the process of ratification by the States and most of the powers of the Gram Sabha have been given to the district administration or to the Zilla Parishad.
- The main objective in enacting PESA was to enable the tribal society to assume control over livelihoods, have a say in management of natural resources and to protect the traditional culture and rights of the tribals.
- The information available indicates that the main objective of PESA has been diluted to the detriment of the tribal population. Critical issues such as access to natural resources, especially the definition and rights over minor forest products remain unresolved and, in general, the objectives of PESA have not been realized in any serious manner in any of the states with a large tribal population.

Major Issues Involved in Implementation of PESA:

- ❖ There is no separate monitoring agency to monitor the implementation of PESA.
- ❖ Lack of awareness among Tribal people about their rights and particularly about the provisions of PESA.
- ❖ Lack of sensitivity and commitment among administrators or officers working in Tribal development department.
- ❖ There is no substantial provision of training for elected Panchyat leaders about the provision and entitlement under PESA.
- ❖ In majority state the Governance Tribal Development Cell is not that much active to monitor the developmental scenario of Tribal region.
- ❖ Now days the Civil Society Organization groups or NGOs are not taking the rights based issues of tribal youths in their development agenda. For ex. Majority NGOs which are working on Education, Health, HIV/AIDS or livelihood concerns.
- ❖ Community participation is one of the major critical challenges in PESA Implementation.