This monograph presents a comprehensive account of environmental history of India and its tribes from the late eighteenth onwards, covering both the colonial and post-colonial periods. The book elaborately discusses the colonial plunder of forest resources up to the introduction of the Forest Act (1878) and focuses on how colonial policy impacted on the Indian environment, opening the floodgates of forest resources plunder, primarily for timber and to establish coffee and tea plantations. The book argues that even after the advent of conservation initiatives, commercial exploitation of forests continued unabated while stringent restrictions were imposed on the tribals, curtailing their access to the jungles. It details how post-colonial governments and populist votebank politics followed the same commercial forest policy till the 1980s without any major reform, exploiting forest resources and also encroaching upon forest lands, pushing the self-sustainable tribal economy to crumble. The book offers a comprehensive account of India’s environmental history during both colonial and post-colonial times, contributing to the current environmental policy debates in Asia.

Papers presented at a Workshop on the Rights of Tribal and Indigenous Peoples held in New Delhi, February 23 to 25, 1996.

This book Tribal Situation and Development in Central India is a comprehensive work prepared with the help of a term of Experts in various fields ranging from social sciences to medical sciences covering contemporary problems and development of the tribals of Madhya Pradesh. It contains an exhaustive account of the geographical location of these tribes, their subdivisions, their way of life, etc. This book also deals with the work done by certain private organizations to help these tribals. Issues, such as land rights, come up for discussion too.

A book about the rights of Indian tribes on reservations within the United States. The
political relationship between these tribes, the states in which they are located, and the federal government has long intrigued and perplexed Americans.

The story of a people overcoming colonization

This book explores tribal land alienation problems in India and tribal agitation against land encroachment and alienation. It discusses India’s tribal land problem and explains how despite legislation to protect tribal lands, the problem has not been resolved since neither the letter nor the spirit of the law has been implemented. Due to continuous land encroachment and alienation by outsiders, the negligence of the revenue administration and the apathy of the central and state government, the situation concerning tribal land in the country have become precarious. In this context, the book highlights the process of land estrangement among the tribes and the related movements, focusing on the Narayanpatna land movement in the Koraput district of Odisha. It argues that land remains a central issue that is extremely important for tribes as it directly affects their life, livelihood, freedom and development, and that the cultural attachment of tribes and their views regarding the idea of ‘place’ (land) furnishes crucial perspectives in understanding the politics of collective resistance. It also discusses the politicization of group identity and material interest against the outside authority as the basis of the unrest among the tribes, and when the grudges of the people are hardened due to insensitivity and tyranny, the extent of tribal resistance escalates, leading to conflict between the state and its own people. Given its scope, this book is a valuable resource for students and research scholars, as well as for policymakers and anyone interested in Indian democracy and development in general, and tribal problems, issues and politics in particular.

The Tradition-Oriented Rights Of The Tribal People Of India On Lands And Forests Are Not Only The Indigenous Issue Developed Long Ago, But In Most Of The Cases These Surpass The Frontiers Of History. After Their Many-Sided Confrontations With The Contemporary Conceptions, The Question Of Traditional Rights And Their Feasibility Has Raised A Lot Of Queries And Counter-Queries In The Sphere Of Safeguarding The Indiscriminate Destruction Of The Forested Environment And Unusual Utilization Of The Lands In Nature. The Question Has Not Only Been Confined To The Academic Circle, But It Has Stirred Conspicuously The Political Domain Of The Country Very Recently. The Tribal People Living In And Around The Forests Are Not The Destructor But The Conservers Of Forests And Related Natural Resources. Their Love And Sympathy For The Natural Resources Have Been Processed Characteristically In Their Cultural Patterns And Ultimately These Have Oriented The All-Embracing Tribal Philosophy. These Are Needed To Be Evaluated In Their Proper Perspectives With Scientific Outlook Reinforced By Concrete Case Studies. The Present Anthology Pledges To Supply Relevant Information To All Concerned In Its As Many As Nineteen Discernible Papers Including One Introduction Presented By The Veteran And Young As Well As Promising Social Scientists. It Would Cater To The Needs Of The Policy-Makers, Administrators, Politicians And Social Workers Together With All The Persons Interested In The Different Domains Of Social Sciences In General And In The Tribal Affairs In Particular.

Recently there have ben attemtps globally, regionally and nationally to create forums at the U.N. level and other trade related levels by NGOs, commercial groups as well as community based groups for defining the rights of farmers. innovators, tribal inventors for protection of traditional knowledge and resource base as well as creating a social and legal infrastructure to patent or reward the inventing communities for the innovations through a profit sharing mechanism. These controversies brought about several important issues regarding patenting and protecting intellectual property rights of disadvantaged communities, farmers, tribes as well as protecting the traditional resource and knowledge base of each country. India accords constitutional protection and affirmative action to its scheduled castes and tribes, yet, willingly or unwillingly, state actions deprive the STs of their basic economic resources, i.e. forest, land and water Clandestine encroachment is being made in tribal areas by commercial interests linked to a world-wide net-work of the flora and Fauna.

Omparaksh S Bone has a long-time acquaintance with the Mannewar Tribals, having researched on them in detail through census researches, a thorough perusal of their ways and customs, census references, historical and anthropological surveys. The author attempts to bridge the gap by trying to make the tribals aware of their rights and privileges, so as to bring them out of their poverty and illiteracy, ills that keep them moored in their ignorance, especially in the states of Maharashtra, M.P. and Chhattisgarh. This is a book that will appeal to lovers of history and to all those who strive to fight for tribal rights.
In democracy political Party plays its role to create a psychological effect on citizen of any democratic country which makes an environment to clutch the reign of power for any political party. Political party proves its effectiveness among the citizen of a country by putting ideas related to human rights violation in the ambit of constitutional safeguard and in this parameter contrary to the definition of democracy which says of the people by the people for the people political party decides what people of that particular democratic country has to do. That is why first article of this book "political party and politics in India: an appraisal" makes its relevance that shows the reality of politics and political party in a democratic setup.In second essay, "globalization as negotiating intervention in India: an appraisal of human rights", an attempt has been made to put an idea about globalisation and it's role in modern society.And eventually in the last but not least third essay "rights of tribal in India: challenges and problems"is focused on tribal right in India. In this attempt writer has tried to put all those strong parameters related to rights which would make tribes of India more meaningful but due to vicim of circumstances they are away from them which is most important challenges among all tribal groups of India. So this article will be helpful for readers to make a better understanding for important pillar of Indian cultural society

This comprehensive account reflects the thinking, insight and experience of very senior Indian anthropologists. The concerns expressed involve macro-mapping of India tribal scenario in its diverse perspective. Challenges and alternative from another front which has been debated upon in various phases of descriptions. Where do the Indian tribes stand at the tuen of the century is so well documented in this volume that anyone interested in them would have no alternative but to join the stream of these anthropological thinkers and empiricists who realize that many odds continue to mark the philosophy, policy, ground level reality etc.

This volume examines the processes and impacts of exclusion on the Adivasis (tribal or indigenous people) in India and what repercussions these have for their constitutional rights. The chapters explore a wide range of issues connected to the idea of exclusion – land and forest resources, habitats and livelihoods, health and disease management, gender relations, language and schooling, water resources, poverty, governance, markets and technology, and development challenges – through case studies from different parts of the country. The book argues that any laws intended to safeguard the fundamental rights of Adivasis must acknowledge the fact that their diverse and complex identities are not homogenous, and that uniform laws have failed to address their systemic marginalisation since the colonial era. This work appeals for a serious and meaningful political intervention towards tribal development. The volume will be useful to scholars and researchers of tribal and Third World studies, sociology and social anthropology, exclusion studies and development studies.

With special reference to India.

Environmental struggles among Tribal groups have redefined the relationship between technology-nature and represented the human rights consciousness with the interface of cultural landscape and physical world. The process of displacing the Tribal communities is increased in the name of national development. It was characterized by intensive exploitation of mineral resources and the consequent establishment of industrial plants in the tribal regions. This exposed to a new set of forces and brought Tribal communities gradually to the threshold of change both in economic and socio-cultural domains. There has been a debate about the contact of mainstream society with Tribal communities in India. The present study is based on Koya tribal community in Telangana state. It has documented and discussed their rights and struggle in accessing forest belt. The essence of Koyas’ living design is analyzed in the socio-political context of forest acts and modern development in India.

This book traces the history of injustices suffered by American Indians from the beginning of white contact in the 16th century through the present, identifying five unique epochs of U.S. Indian policy. The first section examines how the definition of Native Americans as a sub-species of human beings justified their harsh treatment and eradication from desirable lands in the emerging states, and the second addresses the further destruction of tribalism through Indian wars, the establishment of military-run concentration camps for uncooperative tribes, and the opening of Indian territories to non-Indian settlers. Subsequent sections detail a shift in policy from physical to cultural genocide: section three covers the legislation that set the stage for federally-controlled tribal administration, and the fourth section examines
the 1950s attempt to dissolve tribes, forcing them into capitalist-based corporations with tribal members assigned stockholder status. The final section identifies a middle ground between the strict federal oversight posited by Indian Reorganization and the harsh policies of termination and relocation. Although the days of overt genocide are over, a more subtle form of exploitation continues today, evidenced by the current controversies surrounding the mismanagement of the Individual Indian Trust Fund, and the deliberate exploitation of gaming tribes by lobbyists and politicians. By providing insight into the history of this legislative trend, Legislating Indian Country points to new directions for the future of tribalism.

The world is falling apart. People are forgetting their basic values. Morality and law has parted ways, since some time now. But it was not long when humanity reigned supreme. The world decided to change and the change came at a price. The irretrievable socio economic conditions of the original and aboriginal people of the planet, which grew with the planet itself, had to pay the ultimate price. The systematic annihilation of the third world countries and their resources by the first world has left them only to die the death that follows hunger and starvation. They have been waiting for death. But their spirit and courage and their motivation to survive has led to come out of debris to generate and build great international movements which forced the world to accept the fact that they are the deprived lot and the subjects of violation. World today has a different light to show, the light which leads the way to the new world. The modern civilization and the new world need these people to be part of the whole and not someone different in the struggle to survive the ordeal the future has stored for the human civilization.

Edited version of papers presented at the National Workshop on Tribal Education in India, organised at India International Centre, New Delhi on 14th-15th Oct. 1993.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, is a key piece of forest legislation passed in India on 18 December 2006. It has also been called the Forest Rights Act, the Tribal Rights Act, the Tribal Bill, and the Tribal Land Act. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources, denied to them over decades as a result of the continuance of colonial forest laws in India.

This volume explores the complexities of governance, law, and politics in India’s Scheduled Areas. The Scheduled Areas (SAs) are those parts of the country which have been identified by the Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India and are inhabited predominantly by tribal communities or Scheduled Tribes. SAs are often identified by their geographical isolation, primitive economies, and relatively egalitarian and closely knit society. Irrespective of the constitutional provision for governance and a mandate of devolution of power in terms of funds, functions and functionaries, the backwardness of these areas have remained a challenge. This volume attempts to explore the reasons behind the disregard for legal and institutional mechanism designed for the SAs. It examines the role of the state in the neoliberal era on fund allocation and utilisation, the governance of land and forest resources, and the ineffectiveness of the existing administrative structures and processes. It also looks into the interpretations of law by the judiciary while dealing with community rights vis-à-vis the state’s prerogative of bringing development to the regions, and how development concerns are addressed in the name of ‘good governance’ by various stakeholders. Comprehensive and topical, this volume will be useful for scholars and researchers of political studies, development studies, developmental economics, sociology and social anthropology, and for policy makers.

This book offers a multifaceted look at Northeast India and the customs and traditions that underpin its legal framework. The book: charts the transition of traditions from colonial rule to present day, through constitutionalism and the consolidation of autonomous identities, as well as outlines contemporary debates in an increasingly modernising region; explores the theoretical context of legal pluralism and its implications, compares the personal legal systems with that of the mainland, and discusses customary law’s continuing popularity (both pragmatic and ideological) and common law; brings together case studies from across the eight states and focuses on the way individual systems and procedures manifest among various tribes and communities in the voices of tribal and non-tribal scholars; and highlights the resilience and relevance of alternative systems of redressal, including conflict resolution and women’s rights. Part of the prestigious ‘Transition in Northeastern India’ series, this book presents an interesting blend of theory and practice, key case studies and examples to study legal pluralism in multicultural contexts. It will be of great
interest to students of law and social sciences, anthropology, political science, peace and conflict studies, besides administrators, judicial officers and lawyers in Northeast India, legal scholars and students of tribal law, and members of customary law courts of various tribal communities in Northeast India.

This book discusses two development themes: the land and housing rights of India's Adivasi, and methods for engaging marginalized people in action research. It focuses on a concrete problem - enclosure and eviction of the Katkari, a primitive forest tribe, from their rural hamlets on the plains of Maharashtra. The book traces the evolving relationship between Adivasi and caste-based agrarian societies in modern India, and the transformation of the Katkari into bonded workers in brick kilns and charcoal operations, serving the urban and industrial interests of Greater Mumbai. Using rigorous and participatory methods adapted from different disciplines and theoretical perspectives it also recounts Katkari efforts to exercise their rights and illustrates what it means to do research 'with' people rather than 'on' people. The book will appeal to development practitioners and graduate students of Sociology, Anthropology, Development Studies and Tribal Studies.

The potential of civil society in interfacing with the government for ensuring good governance has gained currency in academic and policy debates in the recent times. This becomes particularly relevant in an old democracy like India where the State has not been able to meet the need for basic things. However, the State provides space and freedom for people to engage in collective action, to critically evaluate the State's policies and demand a revision in policy for effective implementation of the laws that are elaborately codified in the Constitution and also to improve the functioning of its institutions. This book studies the level of participation of tribal communities in the new Panchayat Raj dispensation introduced in Andhra Pradesh since the PESA Act. It specifically analyses how much the community has achieved or benefited after the introduction of Panchayat Raj. The objective is to determine how the power structures of tribal communities have been influenced by the socio-political changes and institutional innovations, like the extension of representative democracy at the grassroots level; what kind of changes have taken place in the study area with the institutionalization of Panchayats; and the politicization of the tribal people by the different parties. This book also throws light on the role of civil society actors in influencing governance positively as well as the limitations that have inhibited the impact of their influence. The empirical research highlights that the institution of Gram Sabha has been instrumental in bringing transparency and accountability in the working of local bodies. The author has rightly emphasized the need for an attitudinal change both in the political and administrative machinery at State, district and village level. The inter-relationship of the three Ds, i.e. Democracy, Decentralisation and Development, has been brought out beautifully with the support of field study. While the 73rd amendment and PESA Act of the Constitution has mandated the democratization of local self-governments, the process of decentralisation is yet to take concrete shape through real devolution from Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha.

First published in 2006. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Copyright code : d0fb64d463e9394f87dd9bc07542004c