

Tribal People of India and their Rights.

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Abstract

India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a diverse population of tribes, estimated to be 100 million tribal in India across 18 states. And each tribe have their own unique culture and nature: each tribe should be treated for their unique characteristic. The strange part of the distinct tribes, cannot have a uniform code for all tribes. Most tribes are confined to different forest lands of India. As the economic growth of India is on the upward trend, many of the forest lands have been converted into housing

complexes to allow expansion of many economically advancing cities of India. These unwarranted expansion of cities encroaching into the forest lands that were subsistence for the tribal people. The indigenous people were dependent on the forest vegetation for their dietary and medicinal needs.

The republic of India has promulgated many laws in order to protect the tribal needs in India, after protracted years of discussion, ensuring that the tribal people will have equal rights with that of the general population. The new rules were brought under the *Recognition of Forest Act, 2006* as **THE SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS** which recognize and vest the forest rights and occupations in forest land for forest dwelling of Scheduled Tribes and other forest dwellers who have dwelled in the forest for generations, whose rights were not recorded by the British, and government of India continued with the British laws for forest dwellers and Scheduled Tribes without any amendment.

1 Tribals - Who are they

The International Labour Organization (ILO) has been engaged with the indigenous and tribal people's issues since 1929¹.

²A social group who are not part of the main stream population of a nation before the nation was formed or outside of the community. They are a group of distinct people, who are dependent on their land for their livelihood, who are self sufficient and not integrated into the mainstream Society.

They are living in isolated society and are culturally different and form a distinct groups. They are oldest ethnological section of the population.

They use primitive methods for occupations such as hunting, gathering of minor forest products. They have no access for education and predominantly economically backward. They have their own dialect without any written script.

¹<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/indigenous-tribal/lang-en/index.htm> - Indigenous and tribal peoples

²<https://www.iasexpress.net/tribal-rights-in-india-constitutional-legal/gid=1pid=1> - Notes and Mindmaps on Tribals by IAS Express

As per the Indian Forest Rights Act, 2006, the tribals are classified as following:

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