



**Panel Discussion**  
**On**  
**“Tribal-Centric Sustainable Livelihoods Generation**  
**And Innovative Practices”**

**Report**  
**Date: 20th March, 2020, New Delhi**



Venue: SAMIKSHA Hall, First Floor, IIPA, New Delhi

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## **INTRODUCTION**

### **About COE:**

Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) has been entrusted with the task to strengthen training and active research in various aspects of tribal welfare, by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India. For this purpose, a Centre of Excellence has been established at IIPA for tribal affairs. Since its inception, it has been the consistent endeavor of the (CoE) to work on „Tribal Research and Exploration“ focusing on the issues concerning exclusion, inclusion, marginalization, etc. of the tribal communities. As per the mandate of the MoTA and CoE, quality publications, value-adding workshops, memorial lectures, national seminars, dialogue/discussions, awareness and extension programmes, inter-CoE collaborating programmes are to be organized regularly.

### **About the Study**

The significant contribution of forests and forest products based livelihood of tribal communities have led to socio-economic development and to reduce poverty. By connecting agriculture and forest produce with markets using following are changing the face of tribal India.

- Technology
- Creation of self-help groups
- Empowering women
- Creating self-sustainable enterprises

Concern over the fate of the traditional forests and the tribal communities who depend on forest resources for their livelihood has led to strengthen the forest ecosystem and create new forest based employment and income generation avenues by utilizing the existing renewable resources.

### **Aims of the study:**

- To analyse the innovations and entrepreneurship – including actions taken by the government to empower Tribals, which increase the ease of doing business, eliminate regulations and support start-ups.

- To document of “*tribal-centric sustainable and inclusive development*” models that have worked or the efforts that have been successful.
- To analyses how to expand these activities and increase their coverage.

### **Objectives of the study:**

- To analyze the existing patterns of forest based tribal livelihood in the locality.
- To find out the changing patterns of the tribal livelihood and innovative practices developed by them.
- To analyze the difficulties and impediments in improving and strengthening the best practices of Tribal Livelihood.
- To examine the initiatives taken by the state and central government for the welfare of the Tribal population.
- The major innovative practices developed in Entrepreneurship which is successful.

### **Research methodology:**

- The study will give centrality to best practices in Tribal Livelihood and innovative practices.
- For this, attempt will be made to analyze several empirical works published by individual academicians, non-governmental organizations, and research institutes.
- The proposed study of research will be made both qualitative and quantitative.
- The materials for the study will be collected from both primary and secondary sources.
- An Analysis of the historical, socio-cultural context of the tribal population in Indian states will be supplemented by hard facts and data relating to best practices in tribal Livelihood.

### **Themes of panel discussion:**

The sessions for the Panel Discussion will focus on following sub-themes:

- Tribal centric sustainable livelihood generation and innovative practices : Issues and Challenges
- Innovative Government Initiatives for the Tribal Livelihood and Entrepreneurship: Van Dhan

- Technology Interventions in sustainable tribal livelihood
- Showcasing Best Practices on converging microfinance and tribal livelihood
- Multiple livelihoods strategies
- Micro-enterprises and MNCs linkage for tribal livelihood

### **Points of discussion:**

The study will focus on these factors to achieve the status of livelihood in all Tribal states and will examine the best ways to overcome with the issues related to livelihood generation methods for Tribals across the states. This study has divided into four themes:

- **Agriculture based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices**
- **Forest based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices**
- **Animal husbandry based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices**
- **Art and Craft based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices**

### **Panel Discussion on Innovative practices of Tribal Livelihood:**

One day Panel Discussion on Tribal-Centric Sustainable Livelihoods Generation and Innovative Practices, was organized by Centre of Excellence, Tribal Affairs, IIPA. The aims of the discussion were to analyse the innovations and entrepreneurship – including actions taken by the government to empower Tribals, which increase the ease of doing business, eliminate regulations and support start-ups and to document “Tribal-Centric Sustainable and Inclusive Development” models that have worked or the efforts that have been successful, To analyses how to expand these activities and increase their coverage.

The dignitaries, Director, IIPA, Shri S.N.Tripathi, Head, CoE, Dr. Nupur Tiwari, MD, TRIFED Shri. Pravir Krishna, IAS, Former secretary NCST, Shri Raghav Chandra, Professor, Department of Anthropology, DU, Dr.Subhadra Mitra Channa , Head, Pradan NGO, Shri Manas Sathpathy and Mr. Nityanand Dhal/ Agricultural Engineer, MS in Professional Studies in International Development from Cornell University, were present in the discussion. All experts shared their views and discussed best practices on Covering microfinance and tribal Livelihood.

The Session started at 11:00 A.M, Shri S.N. Tripathi, Director, IIPA gave inaugural address and Dr. Nupur Tiwary Faculty IIPA gave the welcome speech, introduced everyone by setting the context, and elucidated objectives of this Panel discussion.



Dr. Nupur Tiwary started the discussion on the recent study she has completed on “Mechanism for marketing of minor forest produce (MFP) through minimum support price (MSP)” with complete set of recommendation, followed by Shri Pravir Krishna speech, He pointed out on Lack of systematic approach in fixation of MSP for MFP and the authorization of panchayats in regulations of procurement ,price and availability of funds to local agencies or state specific agencies. He said, The haatbazar should be the main procurement unit but Tribals are doing this in Mandi. He briefed the work done by TRIFED.

Shri Raghav Chandra IAS, Former secretary NCST sheds light on the requirement of legal framework for MSP regulation. He said there should be Haatbazar act like APMC act. Lack of awareness about institutional framework was discussed briefly.

A brief intervention was made by Shri Pravir Krishna MD TRIFED , Who suggested that the planning should come with bottom-up approach. Secondly he emphasized ,PESA and FRA should be by-laws. The Panchayats can play an instrumental role in market regulation through legal instruments like Forest Rights Act and PESA Act. There was unanimity about the fact that the value addition services are essential for the doubling the income of tribal people through VAN DAN program. The lack of money in procurement was flagged with emphasis on removal of middle man from the supply chain, can hugely benefit the tribal people. Presently, there is forest produce worth two lack crores available in these regions, which can be transformed to ten lack crores through simple value addition by market intervention. TRIFED as agencies can streamline and channelize various amorphous efforts into well defined systematic approach.

He also pointed out that there should be a Profit-sharing mechanism for Tribals. The procurement and Price fixation of MFPs, these are very sensitive subjects to be looked at judiciously. Because there is lack of awareness and lack of integrations about the scheme the Director, IIPA suggested that there should be some vital Remedies and recommendation for the MFP scheme.





After discussion of some points by Dr. Nupur Tiwary from the Report “Mechanism for marketing of minor forest produce (MFP) through minimum support price (MSP) and development of value chain for MFP”.

Pravir Krishna MD, TRIFED Pointed out that there should be a mechanism for compensating losses. Minimum profit sharing should be there.

Raghav Chadra former secretary NCST said that Government need to introduce suitable prices for the mechanism and procurement and it must be for the entire group of tribal communities; it should not be very limited. He also discussed the traditional act of tribal market that according to traditional market act the tribal sell their products in the limited market they cannot sell any product out of the market. He also said that if today these people will follow the same act and will not interact with the global market, it will lead them into worst condition. So the “Haat Bazaar” is very useful for Tribal people and to support them TRIFED is working as an agency. In some tribal areas the Panchayats are not so active and not contributing in procurement.



As Pravir Krishna said that work must be done completely we can't say after completion of 30% work that we worked for Tribal development and MSP scheme is failed because marketing is not there, economic development is very slow ,Tribals are not getting opportunity to involve with global market, they are not more interactive in the outer Market and they people are not getting profit by sold products.

In next Round Prof. Subhadra Mitra Channa discussed Innovative Government Initiatives for the Tribal Livelihood for this she said that every Tribal community have their own culture and they also follow the traditional system but here we are talking about procurement and only minimum procurement will not help them we also need to think about more opportunity which need to be provided. Another point is women play vital role in the participation at markets, we have example of some tribal region where tribal girls and women sales their handmade product in urban market sometimes they follow the technologies and making their lives better. But it is not in every tribal region so we also need to work to teach them how to market. She also said that involving women in the local body is very important, today in tribal society women are treated like masters because they help their family earning money.

Then Mr Nityanad Dhal, Agriculture engineer, Discussed Technology Interventions in Sustainable Tribal Livelihood further he talked about good processes of Paddy agriculture in Odisha. He said quick payment is very important. District management authorities and Panchayat should be functionally active in Tribal areas.

Furthermore Dr. Joshi, JNU PHD scholar said that women play a huge rule . Government position holding by women is a mere illusion. There should be more involvement od women at higher level of posts. She said, Tribal community resources should be accessible and it is very necessary but not sufficient. Legal framework about which Shri Pravir Krishna talked she agreed on that.

Other PHD scholar Dr. Uday Ravi added his points that there is a lack of opportunities and many issues tribes are still facing. women are involving in preparation of their traditional products but they are not getting high value of their work. Forest officials are not allowing them to do unhindered activity in the forests. Due to unavailability of raw material they are selling synthetic products for this they do not get much profit.



After this Shri Manas Sattpathy, Head Pradan NGO discussed Multiple Livelihood Strategies. He explained his experience of Chattisgarh, he worked with Narayan Dalai , he said that procurement utilization is very important, tribal role and conservation right should be merged and tribal needs, right to conserve and many program should be organized for women, and there is first need to regulate policy by the government because as we can see tribals are also working good but they need right approach and unity .That will be facilitated to them by laws. Terminologies should be clear. He said there is a need to recognize Tribal's knowledge. They carry huge potential to double their income. More plantation should be there because more forest cover will benefit them only.

With this Shri Pravir Krishna added his points that because of lack of opportunities, items not reach to the market and livelihood among tribal communities become difficult.

Then Dr. Nupur Tiwary Faculty IIPA showed a presentation on “Tribal-centric Sustainable Livelihoods Generation and Innovative Practices” and the following points were discussed: -

- Bamboo drip irrigation system in North East state, poultry system, silk production, Mahua production
- Sericulture, Livelihood security for tribal livelihood through Backyard Poultry.
- Goat farming, Women of Odisha: when 'pattals' trended in Europe
- Economic Impact of Mahua, wadi Project, Intercropping, Lac cultivation
- Pickle Making of Jackfruit, **Introduction** of HYV and adoption of improved production technology



Furthermore, there was Open discussion on

- i. Agriculture based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices
- ii. Forest based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices
- iii. Animal husbandry based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices
- iv. Sericulture
- v. Pisciculture
- vi. Art and Craft based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices

vii. & way forward

### **Suggestions**

Best practices of tribal livelihood generation and innovative entrepreneurship discussed and also suggestions given that modern economic market introduced to tribal, so that they could also interact with marketing. TRIFED had generated 30,000 best practices sector-wise, economic value wise, Tribal community wise. There are many parameters for this. These Practices are categorized into three categories:

- NTFP based
- Handlooms
- Handicrafts

We should club Traditional knowledge with the modern knowledge for promoting the Tribal knowledge for marketing. With the help of intervention strategies, we should convert them into entrepreneurs.



### Valedictory session and Vote of Thanks



**Annexure I**  
**Program schedule on**  
**Panel Discussion**

**On**

**“Tribal Centric Sustainable Livelihood Generation and Innovative Practices”**

**Date: 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2020,**

**Venue: SAMIKSHA Hall, First Floor, IIPA, New Delhi**

10:30 am – 11:00 am	Registration
11:00 am – 11:30 am	Inauguration
Inaugural Address and Opening Remarks	Shri S.N. Tripathi, IAS Director, IIPA
Background and Setting the Context.	Dr. Nupur Tiwary, Associate Professor, IIPA
11:30 am to 11.45 a.m	<b>Panel Discussion on “Entrepreneurship: Van Dhan”</b> by Shri Pravir Krishna, IAS, MD TRIFED,
11:45a.m to 12:00 p.m	<b>Panel Discussion on “Micro-enterprises and MNCs linkage for tribal livelihood”</b> by Shri Raghav Chandra, IAS, Former secretary NCST
12:00p.m to 12:15p.m	<b>Panel discussion on “Showcasing Best Practices on converging microfinance and tribal livelihood”</b> by Prof. Mahendra.P.Lama, ( NITI Ayog) , Professor, Centre for South Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
12:15 to 12:30 pm	<b>Panel Discussion on “Innovative Government Initiatives for the Tribal Livelihood”</b> by Prof. Subhadra Mitra Channa, Professor, Department of Anthropology, DU
12:30 to 12:45 pm	<b>Panel Discussion on “Multiple livelihoods strategies”</b> by Shri Manas Sattpathy, Head, Pradan NGO

12:45 to 1:00pm	<b>Panel Discussion on “Technology Interventions in sustainable tribal livelihood”</b> by Mr. Nityanand Dhal, Agricultural Engineer, MS in Professional Studies in International Development from Cornell University
1:00 to 2:00 pm	<b>Open Discussion on following Topics:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Agriculture based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices</b></li> <li><b>2. Forest based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices</b></li> <li><b>3. Animal husbandry based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices</b></li> <li><b>4. Sericulture</b></li> <li><b>5. Pisciculture</b></li> <li><b>6. Art and Craft based innovative Tribal Livelihood and best practices</b></li> </ol> <b>&amp; way forward</b>
2:00pm	Lunch



## Annexure II

### List of (experts) for Panel Discussion on Innovative Practices of Tribal Livelihoods

S.No.		Designation/Contact
1.	Shri. Pravir Krishna	MD, TRIFED, 011-26866084
2.	Shri Raghav Chandra	IAS, Former secretary NCST Email ID: <a href="mailto:raghavchandra@yahoo.com">raghavchandra@yahoo.com</a> Mobile: 8826277007
3.	Prof. Subhadra Mitra Channa	Professor, Department of Anthropology, Delhi University E-mail: <a href="mailto:channa.subhadra@gmail.com">channa.subhadra@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:csubhadra@hotmail.com">csubhadra@hotmail.com</a> , Mobile: 9818132043
4.	Shri Manas Sattpathy	Head, Pradan NGO, Mobile no: 9868495894 Email: <a href="mailto:manassatpathy@pradan.net">manassatpathy@pradan.net</a>
5.	Mr. Nityanand Dhal	Agricultural Engineer, MS in Professional Studies in International Development from Cornell University Email: <a href="mailto:nityananddhal@pradan.net">nityananddhal@pradan.net</a>

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