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| **Name of the Programme** | **Master of Social Work** |
| **Semester** | **IV** |
| **Course Code** | **MSW402** |
| **Nature of the Course** | **Core** |
| **Course Title** | **Indigenous Communities and Development Discourse** |
| **Credits** | **3** |
| **Marks** | **100** |

**Course Objectives:**

* Enable students to understand issues and challenges faced by the indigenous peoples.
* To understand aspirations of Indigenous people in the movement to self-determination.
* To help students understand and critically analyse the impact of colonization on
* Indigenous people and communities in India and North East India.
* To develop an understanding of the international legal framework for the protection of
* the indigenous people.
* Gain an understanding of development issues relating to indigenous peoples within a
* human-rights informed social work practice framework
* Develop skills to critically analyse social work practices, cultural competency and
* cultural safety when serving Indigenous peoples

**Learning Outcomes:**

By the end of the course, students will

* Understand the concept of “indigenous people”, how the law has defined the category and the limitations of a definitional approach.
* Students will gain an understanding and awareness of historical legislation and polices as they pertain to Indigenous people.
* Understand the human rights challenges faced by the indigenous peoples.
* Students will enhance their skills to include an “Indigenous” lens when looking at social
* policy issues and decolonization systems to facilitate positive change for Indigenous people
* Be able to engage critical thinking and cultural empathy in order to better serve Indigenous people and communities in India and North East India.
* Develop the capability to effectively advocate and influence across a spectrum of social work practice, in order to promote social and economic justice for Indigenous people in India.
* Identify appropriate communication and engagement practices, community resources, and Indigenous models for practice
* Demonstrate the value of respect for Indigenous peoples and diversity in general.

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| **Units** | **Name of the Unit** | **Contents** | **L** | **T** | **P** | **Marks** |
| **1** | **Introduction to Indigenous Communities:** | Discourse on meaning and concept of Indigenous, Understanding Indigenous people from insiders and outsiders perspective. Locating Indigenous in time and space (Colonization, Expansion and Globalisation) Tribes of NE India as an Indigenous population, Demography- growth and spread of the population (Education, Health, Poverty and Schedule Areas) Culture, language and Indigenous Knowledge. | **12** | **5** | **-** | **20** |
| **2** | **Indigenous peoples Issues and Challenges:** | Human rights violations against indigenous people, Social and Economic Exclusion, Situation of tribal women, Repression under forest laws Political Representation, Human Development, Changing Traditional Political System, Asymmetric Federalism, V Schedule and VI Schedule, Right to self- determination, Change and Continuity of Indigenous People. | **12** | **5** | **-** | **20** |
| **3** | . **Social Work Practice skills and Policy Responses** | Vulnerability mapping, Community score card development, Developing policy briefs, Public advocacy, ILO policies, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, UNPFII (Mandate, operating rules, key recommendations, UN Development Guidelines on indigenous peoples), The Sustainable Development Goals work for indigenous peoples. | **13** | **5** | **-** | **20** |
| **TOTAL CONTACT HOURS** | | | **52** | | | **60** |

**Core Readings:**

* Béteille, A. (1998). The idea of indigenous people. Current Anthropology, 39(2), 187-192.
* Bijoy, C. R.; Gopalakrishnan, S., &Khanna, S. (2010). India and the rights of indigenous
* people: Constitutional, legislative and administrative provisions concerning indigenous
* and tribal people. Chiang Mai: Asia Indigenous People Pact.
* Bodhi, S. R. (2016). Tribal and Adivasi studies, Perspectives from within, vol.3. Kolkata:
* Adivani
* Briskman, L. (2007). Social work with indigenous communities. Sydney: The Federation
* Press
* Chaudhuri, A. B. (1993). State formation among tribal: A quest for santal identity. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House
* Das, J. K. (2001). Human rights and indigenous people. New Delhi: A P H Publishers.
* Elwin, V. (1991). Muria and their Ghotul. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
* Fuchs, S. (1974). Aboriginal tribes of India. New Delhi: Macmillan India.
* Khan, M. H., &Naithani, P. (2000). Indigenous people and cooperative development in the North East India. Mussoorie: CCRD; LBSNAA.
* Kumar, S. S. (1982). Tribal movements in India. New Delhi: Manohar Book Service
* Roy, B. K. B. (1994). Indigenous and tribal people: Gathering mist and new horizon. New Delhi: Mittal Publication.
* Singh, B. (1995). Democratic decentralization in tribal areas: Approach and paradigms in the context of the constitution seventy-third and seventy-fourth amendments. New Delhi: Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies
* Xaxa, V. (2008). State, society, and tribes: issues in post-colonial India. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley
* Guha, R. (1999) Savaging the Civilised Verrier Elwin, His Tribals and India, Penguin Publishers.

**Supplementary Readings**

* Anderson, R. S., & Huber, W. (1998). The hour of the Fox : Tropical forests, the World Bank and indigenous people in Central India. New Delhi: Vistar.
* Bhowmick, P. K. (2008). Tribal people of India: Society culture and development. Kolkata: R N Bhattacharya
* Chaube, S. K. (1999). The scheduled tribes and Christianity in India. Economic and Political Weekly, 34(9), 524-526.
* Devy, G. N., Davis, G. V., &Chakravarty, K. K. (2018). The language loss of the indigenous. New Delhi: Routledge.
* Elliot, M. (2017). Another India: explorations and expressions of indigenous South Asia.Cambridge: Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
* Guha, R. (2017). India after Gandhi: The history of the world's largest democracy. London: Macmillan
* Sarkar, S. (2006). Scheduled tribes of India: Development and deprivation. New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.
* Von Fürer-Haimendorf, C., &Fürer-Haimendorf, C. V. (1982). Tribes of India: The struggle for survival. Berkeley: University of California Press
* Xaxa, V. (1999). Tribes as indigenous people of India. Economic and Political Weekly, 34(51), 3589-3595.
* Akhup, A. (2013) Revisiting Tribal Studies in India: An Epistemological Perspectives, Journal of Tribal Intellectual Collective India, 2013 Vol.1 Issue No.1 pp. 1 to 14

**Web Based Resource**

* [Indigenous and tribal peoples, International Labour Organization (ILO)]
* http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/indigenous-tribal/lang--en/index.htm
* [Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India] https://tribal.nic.in/
* [IWGIA - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs] https://www.iwgia.org/en/
* [The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)]
* [www.ticijournal.org](http://www.ticijournal.org)

**Journal**

* Journal of Tribal Intellectual Collective India