

**MADHYA PRADESH BHOJ (OPEN) UNIVERSITY,  
Raja Bhoj Marg Kolar Road, BHOPAL (M.P.)**



**Diploma in Tribal Development (DTD)  
(from Calendar Year 2023-24)**

**MADHYA PRADESH BHOJ (OPEN) UNIVERSITY,  
Raja Bhoj Marg Kolar Road, BHOPAL (M.P.)**

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## Syllabus

### Paper- I Tribal Society, Culture & Issues in Development

**Objectives:** This course aims to help students to understand tribal society and its distinct cultural characteristics. It also intends to enhance the knowledge about current scenario of tribal society and its changing culture. This course aims to help students to identify & understand the major issues in tribal development such as socio-political, economic, cultural & infrastructural.

#### Unit-I: Tribal Concept, Meaning & Identity

Meaning, definition and characteristics of tribe.

Concept of tribe from various perspective – British perspective, Indian perspective, tribals own perspective. Constitutional Meaning of tribe.

#### Unit-II: Tribal Organisations

Social organisations: Tribal family, marriage, kinship, Yuvagruh, Religion and customary practices.

Economic organisations: Concept, forms, functions and changing nature. Political

Organisations: Tribal council, customary laws and practices.

#### Unit-III: Tribal Culture

Component of tribal culture: Dance, Drama, Folklore, dialect, Instruments, Religion, customs & Rituals, Literature and Art, Life philosophy in cultural practices.

#### Unit-IV: Tribal Transformation

Tribe-caste Continuum De tribalisation, 'Sanskritization' and Religions conversions, 're-tribalisation'

Assertion of tribal identity, revitalisation. Cultural invasion and culture of silence

Cultural synthesis, Cultural action for tribal freedom, Cultural hegemony

#### Unit-V Socio-Political Issues Social Issues,

Political issues such as political participation, Tribal self rule Educational issues- accessibility, marginalisation, migration, drop-out.

Health issues-accessibility, malnutrition, mortality & morbidity,

reproductive health, anemia and sickle cell anemia.

Superstitions, addiction, isolation.

#### Unit- VI Economic Issues

Land alienation & Agriculture Poverty & indebtedness Unemployment

#### Unit-VII Infrastructural Issues Habitat and settlement Basic civic Amenities

Transportation & communication. Access to Forest.

#### Unit-VIII Cultural Issues

Cultural conflicts

Customary laws, rituals & customs

Public space & Journalism in Tribal areas. Cultural

invasion and domination.

Culture of silence.

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## References



- Frontiers of Social Anthropology, Amitabha Sankar ,Dasgupta Samira - Gyan Books PVT LTD Delhi 1990.
- Gare G M ,Social Change, Among the tribal of western Maharashtra, 1974.
- Mishra R N ,Tribal cultural and Economy - Ritu Publication.
- Mohanty P K, Encyclopaedia of scheduled Tribes -2006 Gyan PVT LYD.
- Sharma B.D, People of India Series, New Delhi.
- Singh k S, Tribal situation in India, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1972.
- Vidarhi L P, Tribal culture of India ,Concept publishers New Delhi 1976.
- Freire Paulo, Pedagogy of the Oppressed; 30th Anniversary Edition
- Gramsci Antonio; Prison Notebooks, Vol.2, Colombia University Press
- SachindraNarayan ,The Dynamics Of Tribal Development Issues and Challenges - 2002, Gyan Books PVT LTD Delhi

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**Paper-2:- Skills for Tribal Development Facilitators**

**Objectives:** This course helps students to develop an ability to be a development facilitator through an understanding and training of various professional and intervention skills. The course will help students to equip with required skills as an tribal development facilitator.

**Unit-I: Introduction of skills Concept & Meaning of Skills**

Understanding the community approach in skill development. Need for self development for development facilitators. Sensitivity development.

**Unit-II: Skills of working with Individual & Group**

Skills of working with Individual: Intake & engagement

Fact gathering & assessment Planning & Contracting Intervention & Monitoring Evaluation & Termination.

Skill for working with group: Understanding group dynamics. Group identification or formation.

Problems solving or group development. Focus group observation skills Use of various activities Observation & techniques of recording.

**Unit-III: Skills for working with community.**

Interactional skills.

Information gathering & assimilation skills. Observation skills.

Listening & responding skills. Organising skills.

Community assessment skill.

**Unit-IV: Skills in community work.**

Rapport building. Identification of needs. Resource mobilisation. Programme planning. Programme Management. Recording

Encouraging community participation Mobilising community action.

**Unit-V: Communication Skill**

Definition & Concept

Process, channels & types of communication

Qualities essential in an effective development facilitator. Use of Audio - Visual media Use of Innovative Media Traditional Media-Tamasha, Powada, Folk Theatre, Folk lore, Music folk dance etc. Use of Social Networking & Social Media.

**Unit-VI: Project management skill Concept & meaning.**

Project planning - stages in project formulation, project budgeting, constraints in project implementation, project feasibility.

Project implementation.

Project Monitoring & Evaluation.

**Unit-VII: Professional skills**

Advocating Providing evidence Demonstrating Taking legal action Bargaining Publicing Time-management Research Teamwork.

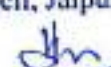
**Unit-VIII: Training in Skills**

Workshop on project Management skills

Workshop on work with Individual, group and community skills Workshop on communication skills. Govt. & N.G.O. facilitators.

**References:**

- Sudha Datar(2010); Skill Training for social workers, sage pub., New Delhi.
- Siddiqui H.Y.(1997) Working with communities. Hira publications, New Delhi.
- UNDP(2003): Strengthening of state Administrative Training Institutions in India, New-Delhi.
- Shagil M;(1993) Project planning & Management; Printwell, Jaipur.

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### **Paper-3: Tribal Development Facilitator as an Action Researcher**

**Objectives:** This Course aims to help students to understand the concept, nature meaning and process of action research. This course also helps to identify tribal concerns in a tribal area and reflect on the efficacy of different approaches used in action research. Students will be able to Select and adapt appropriate strategies of action research and prepare a strategic plan of action based on the process of action research.

#### **Unit- I: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Action Research**

1. Reasons and Purpose of Research
2. Systematic and Scientific Approach in Research
3. Characteristics of Action Research
4. Difference between Action Research and traditional research
5. Concept of Action Research

#### **Unit- II: Feature of Action Research Process**

1. Commitment to tribal development
2. The Idea of Improvement in tribal communities
3. The Nature of process of improvement
4. The Role of Facilitator in Tribal Development as an action researcher
5. Methodology of Action Research

#### **Unit- III: Planning of Action Research Project**

1. Approaches for Working with People
2. Ethics in Research
3. Designing Action Planning
4. Monitoring Action
5. Observations and Measurements in Action Research

#### **Unit- IV: Collecting and Managing Data**

1. Tools and Techniques of data collection
2. Conducting Data Collection
3. Managing the Data
4. Validity in Action Research
5. Analyzing and interpreting data and generating evidence

#### **Unit- V: Making Claims to Knowledge**

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1. Validation process
2. Disseminating knowledge
3. Writing Report
4. Publication
5. Self-Evaluation of Action Research Report

References:

1. Jean McNiff and Jack Whitehead, (2010) You and Your Action Research Project, Routledge, New York, London
2. Koshy V (2005) Action Research for Improving Practice, London, Paul Chapman
3. Lewin K (1946) Action Research and minority Problems, Journal of Social Issues
4. McNiff J and Whitehead, J (2009) Doing and Writing Action Research, London, Sage

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#### Paper 4: Guided Field work

Objectives of field work in the PGDTD programme is to understand the tribal communities in terms of its every sphere of life and gain an insight about its needs and resources to be adjusted as development facilitator.

Various skills such as tribal community approach skills, tribal community understanding skills, problems identification skills, conversation and communication skill, intervention skill, research skill, programme planning skills, execution knowing skill, authority approach skill, entrepreneurship skill, resource management skill, project designing skill, program planning skill, research skill, observation skill etc. will be taught and given during the field work so that students will enable to work with tribal community as 'development facilitator'.

#### Steps of field work

Students are required to go through the following steps to complete the field work

Step 1: Selection of the field : Students has to select the 'Field' with the help of faculty guide/s and following tools.

Literature review, Primary and secondary sources to visit the field, Pilot visit to the potential field, Rational behind selection of field, operational meaning and delimitation of the selected 'field'. Field is tribal habitat, 'Pada', scheduled area, Government or Non-government organisation directly working with tribal communities, Tribal Grampanchayat and Gramsabha etc

Methods : Library, field visit, Expert consultation, faculty consultation etc.

Step 2: Understanding the tribal communities:

Understand the tribal community in terms of geographical (physical), social, economic, cultural, educational, political, land distribution patterns information and communication, transportation, health, environment occupational pattern, agriculture, crafts, and other service institutions etc.

Preparation of Community profile,

Methods: Participatory Rural Appraisal, home visits, Individual contacts, group discussion, community meetings community survey ( formal and informal ).

Step 3: Needs, problems and Resources Identification :

- Study and find out needs, problems and available resources in the 'field'.
- Contacting key human resources and agencies i.e. formal and informal leaders, village officers, Teachers, SHG, members, Integrated Tribal Development, Project office etc.

Methods: Participatory Rural Appraisal, Participatory Resource Mapping, Individual, Group Discussion and Community Meetings etc.

Step 4: Arrangement of Needs :

- Arrange the identified 'needs' according to the priority.
- Acutely 'feld' needs claim first attention.
- 'felt needs' by locals claim priority sequence.

Methods: Community Meeting, Group Discussion, informal discussion with older and experienced persons, expert opinions etc.

Step 5: Community Needs, problems analysis

- Find out the facts about the needs and problems
- Analyse the causative factors of problem identified.

Methods: Community Group Discussion, Expert consultation Multi-disciplinary experts consultation including health, education, planning environmentalists etc. Arriving towards planning.

Step 6: Programme planning and enlisting the resources.

- Based on step 5 analysis, actual programme planning shall be formulated in consultation with locals and experts.

In order to meet the needs of locals, intrenal available resources have to be enlisted

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- In the absence of local available resources in case of acute prior need external resources have to be enlisted?

- Community participation and consensus shall be ensured

Methods: Group Discussion, Community meeting along with experts in the respective field participatory planning, committee formation.

Step 7: Programme Implementation:

- Locals will be able to implement the planned programme as per module 6. Methods: Participatory planning & execution, Small committee formation. Step 8: Assessment,

Evaluation.

- In order to meet the field work objectives work done has to be assessed and evaluated to find out the possible termination.
- Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats have to be reviewed.
- Open to termination or reformulation of planning.
- Report writing.

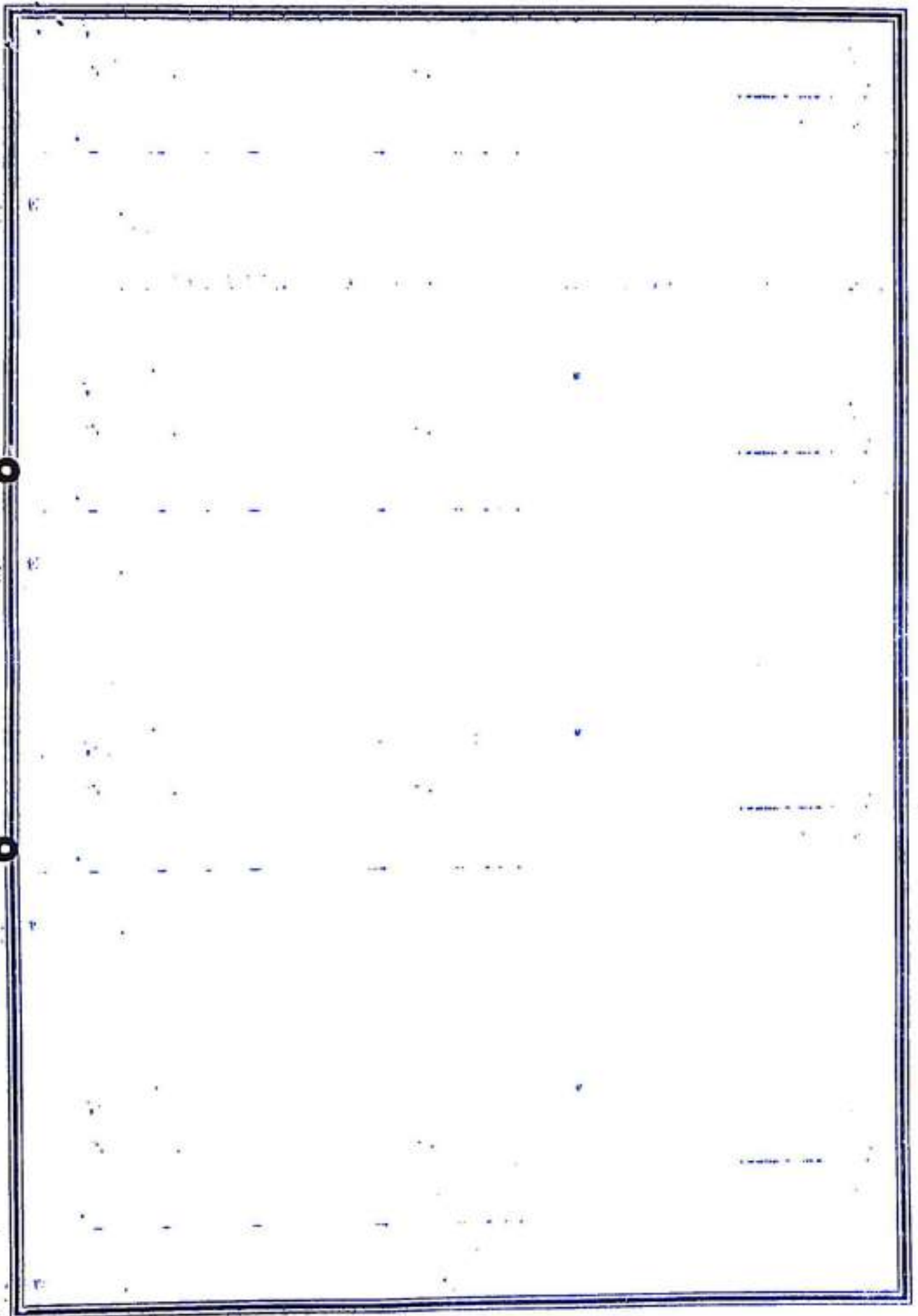
Methods: Participatory Methods, group and community discussions, experts opinion.

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## Diploma in Tribal Development

S. No.	Title	Credit
01	Tribal Society, Culture & Issues in Development	6
02	Skills for Tribal Development Facilitators	6
03	Tribal Development Facilitator as an Action Researcher	6
04	Guided Filed work	6

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