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"TRIBAL LIFE PHILOSOPHY"

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ABSTRACT

Tribals, they keep the earth and environment constantly progressive and protected from destruction. This is an example of tribal thinking which is rarely seen. Are the communities with such thinking not able to preserve nature, or are the minds of the so-called mainstream scholar that the forest is for the animals and not for the tribal's. Remember the continuous-time of Abhyudaya when humans learned to cultivate, live together and save natural things, the method of smelting iron developed more or less by the asuras living in the forests.



KEYWORDS: Tribals, communities, humans learned.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the so-called civilized society does not want the tribal people in the forest area, perhaps in the eyes of the urban people, it is anti-development! Anyway, a (civilized) society has never considered tribals better than animals, and when the tribals want to live with the forest and animals, do not let them live with animals; their civilization will rise at their own pace. Amid all these debates of development, politics and survival, some strange and poor decisions have been taken by the state, which raises questions on the existence of the tribal community itself. First, the SC / ST atrocities on the Atrocities Act, then the roster, then the orders of the tribals living in the forest areas to vacate the house, all these decisions are an attack on the existence of the tribals themselves. In the Supreme Court's January 2011 decision of the bench of Markandey Katju, the Scheduled Tribes / Tribals have been called descendants of the first indigenous people of India. After this decision, there was little hope among the tribals here, but now it seems as if Adivasis are the biggest obstacle for this country. Whose number is about 8%, but the Indian democracy has got marginalized and disregarded.

Based on the political utility of tribals, they have been considered third-class citizens. The tribal has been engaged in protecting himself and nature and considering the so-called mainstream tribals as second-third class citizens and For this, all kinds of political, legal, cultural, religious gimmicks were adopted by non-tribals and the state and despite appropriate provisions in the constitution, it kept away from the three pillars of democracy - the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. Traditionally, the life of the tribals living in the forest areas has been difficult in present-day India. In today's time, wherever there is a forest, there are tribals.

This clearly shows that the life of tribals is interdependent with forests, mountains, rivers. The tribal should deny this connection of nature a million, but the reality is that the tribal has saved the forest and if he does not save the forest then it is difficult to survive. In fact, due to excessive

government control, the exploitation of the forest has been under the nose of the corrupt officials and when it comes to the intervention of the villagers, they are accused of being Maoists.

The Forest Rights Act does not say that tribal, other traditional forest dwellers cannot be removed from the forest; rather it says that the person has to provide proof of living in that forest area for at least 3 generations (1 generation = 25 years). In most cases, the entire land is not considered by the authorities on the pretext of lack of evidence, and only some portion of the land is claimed. It may be that an attempt has been made to encroach the forest area by other tribals and there is an attempt to take a lease there.

It cannot be denied that the displaced Adivasis are trying to re-settle in the forest area in the course of various development works or dam construction. In such a time, it becomes very important for the government and the court to make honest decisions. At present, the situation seems to be against the tribals and other traditional forest dwellers. At some places, all the documents claiming to be leased at places likely to be excavated and dammed have been rejected without proper investigation. In such a situation, more of the government mining company and public servants are seen less. Just as the central government brought a quick ordinance for 10 percent reservation for the forward (upper caste) caste, the government can bring an ordinance as an alternative to the decision given by the Supreme Court.

So that tribals and other traditional forest dwellers should have forest rights. It is very important that governments protect the rights of the tribals, or lease the non-tribals and settle in the forest areas so that there will be good cultivation of votes in the coming times. Therefore, it is very important to get a lease after an honest investigation of how many generations someone has been living in that forest area. Even in the British period, non-tribals were settled in tribal areas so that the process of exploitation and exploitation of forest resources in the so-called mainstream would continue.

Often the Tribal Ministry has proved to be dwarf in front of the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding tribal rights. In such cases, the Tribal Ministry remains mute-toothless. Whereas in such a situation, if the Tribal Ministry works to work more effectively and strategically and to empower the tribal's, the tribal's will get a lot of strength. Encroachment on forest areas is very dangerous, tribals are very illiterate and poor and emptying houses from forest areas will harm many families. Encroachment on the forest is a very serious issue, tribal and nature reside together.

It is to be known that there is a special criterion for identifying tribals as Scheduled Tribes - the relationship of that community with nature. By the way, in the name of the religious place by non-tribals, there has been unbridled encroachment in tribal areas, and in forest-hilly areas, if there is some restriction on all these, and then the government must think because, for the tribals, nature is the God who is eternal and unblemished. Ultimately, I think the tribals are acting as the ultimate insurance policy to save humanity. And are aware of the knowledge to survive in future situations like natural disasters, global warming, climate change. Stand with tribals like filling insurance premiums and help them stay alive.

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