

ii) Expected Date of completion of Project.

THREE YEARS

Purpose of Project

1. Please give specific details of your proposed project, what you aim to achieve from it, and how your proposed project will make a difference to the beneficiaries.

The Project named **POVERTY ALLIVATION AND SUSTAINABLE FOR THE TRIBAL THROUGH AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS**

main A number of Scheduled Tribe people in our target area forest villages under poverty line. Because of modern life style the people are using Liquid Petroleum Gas conception, these people were affected for their income from firewood selling. Tribal people growing millets in the villages by shifting cultivation and forest produces. Now days due to rain failure and draught forest produces and agriculture income are very less. They run their days with small supports by Government and forest departments.

live in starvation cause of : Less rain-Forest produces scarcity, LPG consumption by public firewood sales stop, Remoteness of the village, Illiteracy-Less awareness-slavery, Lack of water and electricity, No occupational activities, No investment for more live stocks, No practice Market up gradation/Technology, No idealism-Isolated life-indebtedness, Exploitation, disease and unemployment among the URALY SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITY (AMENDMENT) ACT 1976 VIDE SERIAL NO.36

in this situation the proposed integrated program of environment, livelihood, agriculture and





The overall health status of the area is very poor. There is no primary health centre. People suffer from various health disorders. Women in particular suffer the most specially during pregnancy. There are no pre and post natal health facility available for them. As a result of which, maternal mortality rate is very high. Children also suffer from high degree of malnutrition. There is no Anganwadi in the village. Except for few wells, there is no safe drinking water facility here. The water in these wells is also contaminated as these wells are not regularly cleaned. In draught, they have to walk long treks to fetch water from local streams.

Details of Villages in the Project Area for main Focus

- Thottankombai in reserve forest jurisdiction of Erode DFO
- Vilankombai in reserve forest jurisdiction of Sathyamangalam DFO

Neighboring tribal villages for secondary focus

- Karumbarai thro' out from forest and Govt provided houses for their own
- Vedaparai thro' out from forest
- Sundakaradu thro' out from forest
- Erumaikuttai, thro' out from forest
- Vinobanagar thro' out from forest

Major Problems of Tribal Community

- ❖ Lack of Sustainable Income
- ❖ High malnutrition among children
- ❖ Poor health infrastructure & facilities
- ❖ Lack of awareness among tribal community
- ❖ Lack of leadership
- ❖ Housing Eco Habitation
- ❖ Basic sanitation facility such as toilets in every household to make the villages open defecation free
- ❖ Establishing fully functional health centers
- ❖ Schools for Children
- ❖ Providing electricity through conventional and or renewable sources
- ❖ Plantation of trees and afforestation
- ❖ Lack of training for improving skills for employability.
- ❖ Lack of access to govt. welfare schemes & programmes
- ❖ Low representation of local community in Panchayat & other bodies



In 1997, we '**Public Welfare Development Society**', a small community based organization entered this village to work with local community. At that time the tribal community was living in makeshift houses. There was no road, no safe drinking water, no communication facilities etc. '**Public Welfare & Development Society**' has been in active consultation with local community involving traditional community leaders and members of local Panchayat. This has led to the identification of community's felt needs. Within the consultation has evolved the action plan for future intervention. The organization as a facilitator has been helping the community to form a conceptual framework of the project. The community has crystallized its basic needs, which centre on building livelihood alternative sources without harming biodiversity.

A Vision Document for Tribal Development -2013

Together,
we can...
Work towards their
overall upliftment



The Journey of Tribal Villages from wilderness to change.

Thottankombai and Vilankombai are small villages inhabited by Uraly tribes -ST orders (Amendment) Act 1976 vide serial No 36-in Erode district of Tamilnadu. Surrounded by hills, the village is almost cut off from the rest of the world.

Agriculture is the main occupation of this tribe in forest land by shifting cultivation and depend on rain. They get free rice 35 kg per family as under BPL from Govt Ration shop, vegetables from village side gardens forest produces like Amla, roots, broom leaves etc. Almost all families living in this tribal area are very poor and live just hand to mouth. They struggle very hard for survival. Their daily earnings are very low and hardly enough to sustain the family. The sanitary conditions are also very poor in this area. The households don't have toilets. All men, women and children are forced to defecate in the open. At various places, dirty water gets collected which contains human and animal excreta and emits foul smell. This creates health problems for people, whose nutritional intake otherwise is also very low because of their low income. The tribal people use cow-dung and fuel wood, for cooking. Kerosene is also used during emergencies.

Dispossessed of all they are entitled to, most of the tribal people remain voiceless and defenseless in their struggle to education to survive. They have limited access to education, and health are discriminated against on all counts, and deprived of most basic needs of life. Since most of the tribes don't have their own land, A hard life becomes even harder for those who are left behind the old the infirm women and children. The women do all the household work and care for the young and the old.

documented in the form of research papers, documents and journals.

Work done by PWDS with Tribal Community

- Constructed 57 houses for local tribal families
- Deepened 4 wells ((Now not in usable condition)
- Constructed 8 Water Distribution Tanks, (Now not in use)
- Provided 4 Oil Engines for irrigation (Now not in usable condition)
- Provided 1500 Feet HDPE Pipes for agriculture
- Provided cattle for rearing about 400 animals
- Created awareness through participatory approaches
- Built Awareness on health, education, environment and skill development
- Develop leadership among tribal youth and women



Livelihood Development through:

- ❖ Sanctioning claims of forest Lands and regulations of encroached lands to forest dwellers of tribal community for cultivation/farming.
- ❖ Recognition of forest rights/ Act2006 & Rules 2008 to be encouraged.
- ❖ Employment generation through processing of forest based produces viz. (amla, sathikkai, Tam seemarpull (brooms raw material), Fire wood etc.)
- ❖ To increase the productivity of land irrigation facilities-such as well, lift irrigation
- ❖ To encourage cultivation of medicinal/herbal plants (nithyakalyani) and processing
- ❖ To plants fodder for cattle for milky animals, To cultivate food grain like millets (ragi, Kambu payaru, mushroom), To cultivate flowers and sericulture, horticulture varieties
- ❖ Employment generation in non agriculture sector by providing adequate training to the tribal y sectors like driving, automobile repairing, computer operating, sewing and other work so that work.

The objective of the organization is to provide sustainable livelihood options to local tribal community. The organization is also encouraging tribal community to raise medicinal plant and indigenous herbs by setting up nurseries through organic farming. The organization is also creating awareness among local community to build up its own capacity to deal with its problems with the help of its own community resources. To achieve this target, the capacity of local Panchayat is also being strengthened. The organization has a team of trained and experienced professionals which includes environment experts, community organizers, social scientists etc. Besides, the organization has a board of Advisors, which consists of eminent scientists, experts and trained professionals. The organization takes their advice and professional assistance from time to time on project basis.

The organization has been actively involved in the rural development work for the last several years. It has formed people's committees in the villages. These committees help in organizing various programs and activities from time to time. The organization believes in the strength of community participation. It makes people participate in all its activities at all levels. The organization involves local community right from decision-making process to actual implementation of the project. The organization is in network with other organizations and development agencies, which include community based NGOs, Government Functionaries, and state level alliances of development agencies. The organization shares its views and experience with others, and seeks and offers advice and assistance as and when required to make its community intervention more effective.

'Public Welfare & Development Society', has a team of dedicated community volunteers from the project area, which provide vital assistance in holding various community based programmes and activities. The organization has developed a very good rapport with local community. Its office is well furnished and has all the basic equipments such as computer, printers, slide projector and the internet connectivity. The organization has a well-maintained library, where information is classified and documented in the form of research papers, documents and journals.



Major Activities undertaken

- Awareness campaign on health, education, environment and skill development with the involvement of Forest Protection Groups, Panchayat representatives, women SHGs etc.
- Training programme to women SHG members on harvesting of Medicinal Plants and indigenous herbs through organic Farming.
- Formation of Women's Self Help Groups to build alternative sustainable livelihoods
- Networking among forest protecting groups for effective management of greater area of forest and its biodiversity.
- Training & demonstration of best techniques of organic farming to local farmers, and organize fairs and exhibitions for the promotion and marketing of organically produced foods and organic manure
- Popularize and create a market for vermin-composts, bio-pesticides and organic produce among the consumers and traders.
- To provide sustainable livelihood options to tribal women through biodiversity conservation.
- Raise medicinal plants and indigenous herbs by setting up nurseries through organic farming, and making people aware about the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Help local community develop marketing linkages, value addition and marketing of the local fruits and forest produce collected and cultivated by tribal women's Self Help Groups.
- Social mobilization and institution building, formation of Self Help Groups of local tribal women farmers.
- Generate local knowledge and involvement of communities in planning, implementing and monitoring of projects; and Encourage sustainability and demonstrate people's participation, democracy, flexibility, partnership and transparency in their approach during implementation of activities in projects.
- Foster public awareness on issues related to environment and biodiversity conservation.
- Enhance awareness among local tribal community with their better participation in development processes.
- Increase in the income of local tribal households.
- Encourage and facilitate traditional sustainable livelihoods of SHGs through Income Generation Program.
- To carry out awareness campaign on conservation of bio-diversity with the involvement of Forest protection Groups, Panchayat representatives, women SHGs etc.

Approach & Strategy

To carry out awareness campaign on conservation of bio-diversity with the involvement of Forest protection Groups, Panchayat representatives, women SHGs etc.

Approach & Strategy

'Public Welfare & Development Society' implements its projects through mobilization of community support and resources. It has built vary good rapport with the villagers through house visits, group discussions, mass meetings, cultural programs etc. Not only the community helps in its various activities, but even after the completion of the project, it maintains and sustains the project activities.

The organization has framed a gender policy, which among other things, advocates women's empowerment through increasing their access, ownership and control over productive assets, skills and resources and increasing their presence and participation in institutions and processes at all decision-making levels.

The organization shares its experience with other people, communities and groups working on similar issues with social commitment so that the deprived and marginalized communities could benefit and become a part of the overall development process. Most of the projects run by the organization can be easily replicated in other areas with required modifications in approach and strategies.

மத்திய அரசு உதவியை எதிர்பார்க்கும் மலைவாழ் மக்கள்

வளத்துறையினரின் புதியபார்வை

சத்தியமங்கலம் வனப்பகுதி புலிகள் மற்றும் மலைவாழ் மக்களின் வாழ்விடமாக அமைந்துள்ளது. காலங்காலமாக புலிகளும், மனிதர்களும் இணைந்து வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். இங்கு வாழும் மக்களால் இக்காட்டின் வளத்திற்கு இடையூறு ஏற்பட்டிருக்குமாயின், புலிகள் வாழும் காடாக ஆகியிருக்க முடியாது என்றும், புலிகள் பெருக்கம் இயற்கையாகவே இக்காட்டில் நிகழ்ந்து வருவதாகவும், குளத்து மீன் குடிப்பதால் குளம் வற்றாது, ஆதிவாசி வாழ்வதனால் காடு அழியாது என்ற உண்மையையும் (30/04/2014) நாளிதழ்களில் மு.ராஜ்குமார், பத்மா ஆகிய வன அதிகாரிகள் கூறியுள்ளனர்.

மனித வளமும் அடிப்படை ஆதாரமும்,

மலைவாழ் மக்களின் உழைப்பு வடிவில் மனித வளமும், அடிப்படை மேம்பாட்டுக்கு வன காடுகளும் உள்ளது. ஏராளமான நிதி ஆதாரங்கள் வரவும் வாய்ப்புக்கள் உள்ளன.

ஏற்கனவே செய்யப்பட்டுள்ள அரசு ஆதாரங்கள்

பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பாகவே தொலைதூர மலைக்கிராமங்களில் மின் வசதி வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. குடிநீர் கிணறுகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மக்கள் சத்தியை பெருக்கிட பயிற்சித் திட்டங்கள் உள்ளன. வனத்துறை, மலைவாழ் மக்கள் துறை, ஐப்பானிய நிதி உதவித் திட்டங்கள், தொண்டு நிறுவனங்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றிட வாய்ப்புகள் உள்ளன.

மலைவாழ் மக்கள் கிராமங்கள்

பவானிசாகர், சத்தியமங்கலம், ஷ.பொளையம், அந்தியூர், அம்மாபேட்டை, பர்சூர், கடம்பூர், ஆகிய பகுதிகளில் சூசைபுரம், தட்டக்கரை, தாமரைக்கரை, கர்கேகண்டி, கோம்பைத் தொட்டி, தெங்குமராட்டா, புங்கார், மாதாரிதொட்டி, விளாங்கோம்பை, கரளியம், வேதபாறை, கரும்பாறை, தொட்டங்கோம்பை, முரளி, கெஜல்ட்டி, குத்தியாலத்தூர், மாக்கம்பாளையம், கத்திரிப்பட்டி, போன்ற கிராமங்களில் பருவ மழை பொய்த்துப் போனதால் அன்றாட உணவுத் தேவைக்கே கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர். போதுமான அடிப்படை வசதிகள் இல்லாமலும் இருந்து வருகின்றன.

எதிர்கால திட்டங்கள்

உணவுப் பயிர்களான கம்பு, ராகி மற்றும் பயறு வகைகள் பலன் தரும் தோட்டப் பயிர்களான நாவல், கொடுக்காய்ப்புலி நெல்லி மா, கொய்யா, போன்றவைகள் பயிரிடவும், இயற்கை விவசாயத்துக்கு இயற்கை உரங்கள், மண்புழு உரங்கள், இயற்கை பூச்சி கொல்லி தயாரிக்கவும், தேன் வளர்ப்பு, கால்நடை வளர்ப்பு போன்ற நல்ல பல திட்டங்களை உணவுப் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம், வன உரிமைப் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படையில் பல்வேறு நலத்திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுத்த முடியும். மலைவாழ் மக்கள் மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம், பல்லுயிர் பெருக்கத் திட்டம், வன மேம்பாட்டுத் திட்டம் உடனடி உயலு உயசந உணவுநெருசன டிரட்லுற-5 லநயசள் யபந பசமுரிஇ ஆகிய ஒருங்கிணைந்த திட்டம் செயல்படுத்த வன சட்டங்களின் நெளிவு சுளிவுகளை பயன்படுத்தி மனிதாபிமானத்துடன் ஒத்துழைப்பு நல்கிட சிறப்பான பல வன அதிகாரிகள் முன்வர வேண்டும். அவர்களின் அனுமதியுடனும் மலைவாழ் மக்கள் ஈடுபாட்டுடனும் திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

மலைவாழ் மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு

இத்திட்டங்களின் வளர்ச்சி நிலையானதாக அமைய வேண்டுமானால் வன அதிகாரிகள் ஆலோசனைகளை மலைவாழ் மக்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு ரிசர்வ் காட்டின் நடுவிலிருந்து வெளியேறி காட்டின் நுழைவு வாயில் பகுதிகளுக்கு வர வேண்டியது அவசியம். மேலும் அக்கிராமங்களுக்கு சாலை வசதி, போக்குவரத்து வசதிகளைப் பெறவேண்டுமானால் மக்கள் இம்மாற்றத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கலாச்சார நிகழ்ச்சிகளின்போது மட்டும் பழைய குடியிருப்பு பகுதிகளை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம்.

செய்ய வேண்டிய முன் முயற்சிகள்

இத்தகைய நல்ல திட்டங்களுக்கு வனக் கல்லூரி, விவசாய பலகலைக்கழகம், கால்நடைத்துறை, மற்றும் சர்வதேச நிறுவனங்களின் தொழில் நுட்ப உதவிகளைப் பெறவும், மத்திய அரசின் நிதி உதவிகளைப் பெறவும் பாரதப் பிரதமர் அவர்களைச் சந்திக்கவும் முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருவதாக ஏற்கனவே தொட்டங்கோம்பையில் சில திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்றியுள்ள கணக்கம்பாளையம் பப்ளிக் வெல்பேர் அண்டு டெவலப்மென்ட் சொசைட்டியின் செயலாளர் அறிவித்துள்ளார். மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கான உரிமை என்று வெற்றிக் கோஷம் போட்டுக் கொண்டிராமல் அவர்கள் பொருளாதார மேம்பாடு அடைந்து கௌரவமாக வாழ வழி செய்ய வேண்டியதும் காலத்தின் கட்டாயம் ஆகும் என்றும் கே.ஏ.நடராஜன் கூறினார்.

We will concentrated about integrated tribal development with a Vision -2025 Thottankombai and try to work for that. We will adopt the schemes for Vilankombai, Kinathadi, Kakkayanur tribal people who have same problems as like as Thottankombai

- ◉விளைநிலம் பெருக்குவோம்.
- ◉உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு வித்திடுவோம்.
- ◉வருவாய் பெருக்குவோம்.
- ◉வன வளம் பெருக்குவோம்.
- ◉சூழல் மேம்பாட்டை உருவாக்குவோம்.

THANKS & GOODBYE



For Public Welfare And Development