

Tribal Surveillance in MP

Why in News?

Forest rights activists and lawyers across the country criticized the Madhya Pradesh government for issuing a discriminatory executive order against tribal and forest dwellers, allowing search and surveillance of 'infamous hunting communities' in various forest circles.

Key Points

- Order Lacks Legal Basis:
 - A forest rights activist called the order draconian and stated that it lacks any legal foundation.
 - He highlighted that the British colonial administration had once categorized certain tribes as criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871, which was repealed after independence and led to their denotification.
- The Government Order:
 - On 29th January 2025, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Madhya Pradesh, issued an order for:
 - Extensive search and surveillance of <u>nomadic tribes</u>, including the <u>Pardhi</u> <u>community</u>, a **Scheduled Tribe** in Madhya Pradesh.
 - Targeted search operations in the forest circles of Narmadapuram, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Balaghat.
 - Use of dog squads to conduct searches at the homes of nomadic tribes.
 - Mandatory documentation of the denotified tribes' presence at the nearest police station.
 - Surveillance of tribal traders selling household plastic items, bedsheets, herbs, and plants in tiger corridors.
- Colonial Mindset and Legal Violations:
 - It was pointed out that the Forest Department is stereotyping nomadic tribes as habitual criminals, which contradicts multiple Supreme Court judgments.
 - Experts argue that the order violates rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, which ensures:
 - Right to reside and cultivate forest land
 - Access to forest produce
 - Community tenure rights over habitats
 - Seasonal resource access for nomadic and pastoralist communities
 - Protection Under SC/ST Act & Potential Legal Repercussions
 - Tribal rights also receive protection under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Pardhi Tribe

- It is found mostly in Maharashtra and parts of Madhya Pradesh.
- The word Pardhi is derived from the Marathi word 'Paradh' meaning hunting and the Sanskrit word 'papardhi' meaning the game to be hunted.
- They speak mixed dialects of Rajasthani and Gujarati, mainly Wagdi and Pardhi

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{languages.} \\ & \circ \mbox{ These languages are grouped in the } \underline{\textbf{Bhil languages}} \mbox{ of the } \textbf{western Indo-Aryan} \\ \end{tabular}$ language group.

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