THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF TRIBALS IN OOTY

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Abstract

The tribal communities of Ooty, nestled in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu, represent a rich cultural heritage and a unique socio-ecological relationship with their environment. This paper examines the contemporary problems faced by these indigenous groups—particularly the Todas, Kotas, Irulas, and Kurumbas—while also exploring the prospects for their socio-economic upliftment. Despite constitutional protections and welfare schemes, Ooty's tribal populations continue to grapple with issues such as land alienation, inadequate access to education and healthcare, unemployment, cultural erosion, and limited political representation. Environmental degradation and the expansion of tourism and commercial agriculture have further disrupted traditional livelihoods, pushing many into precarious labor markets. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining field interviews, government reports, and secondary data to assess the impact of development policies and grassroots movements. While the challenges are considerable, emerging opportunities offer cautious optimism. Recent efforts in tribal education, eco-tourism initiatives, and community-led conservation programs have demonstrated the potential for sustainable development that respects tribal identity and autonomy. In particular, the revival of indigenous knowledge systems and crafts has opened new avenues for economic self-reliance and cultural preservation. The paper advocates for an inclusive development model that integrates tribal voices into planning and implementation processes. It emphasizes the need for contextspecific policy interventions, legal safeguards for tribal land rights, and capacity-building programs to ensure long-term empowerment. Through this analysis, the study highlights both the urgency of addressing systemic inequities and the resilience and agency of tribal communities in Ooty.

Keywords: Tribal communities, Ooty, Nilgiris, land rights, indigenous knowledge, socioeconomic development, tribal education, eco-tourism, cultural preservation, inclusive policy