47th Annual Conference of The Indian Anthropological Society

National Seminar on Tribal Situation in India: Contemporary Issues and Concerns

November 08-10, 2017

Venue
Laxman Havanur Auditorium
Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
Amarkantak 484 887, Madhya Pradesh, India

Jointly Organized by
Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
Amarkantak 484 887, Madhya Pradesh
The Indian Anthropological Society, Kolkata
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal

Indira Gandhi National Tribal University
Amarkantak 484 887, Madhya Pradesh, India
Registration
Registration is compulsory for all the delegates. The Registration fee along with the filled-in Registration Form must be sent to: Prof. Prasanna K. Samal, Convener/Organizing Secretary, 47th Annual Conference of the Indian Anthropological Society [47th AC IAS], Faculty of Tribal Studies, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak 484 887, Madhya Pradesh. [Signed scanned copy of the same can be sent, as well, by email: samal.prasanna@gmail.com or prasanna.samal@igntu.ac.in. Final date of registration is October 15, 2017.

Registration Fee
1. Outstation participants (Non IAS members) : Rs 3000 (with accommodation)
2. Local participants : Rs.1000/-
3. Outstation Research Scholars/Students (with accommodation) : Rs.1000/-
4. Local Research Scholars / Students : Rs.500/-
5. Members of IAS (with accommodation) : Rs.1500/-
6. Accompanying person (with accommodation) : Rs.3,000/-
7. Spot Registration will be permissible with an extra amount of Rs.500/- for delegates and Rs. 200/- for students.

Travel Support
Minimum Travel Support by AC III tier / Sleeper Class in train and long distance AC Bus Fare will be provided to outstation participants (paper presenters only) subject to the availability of funds. The outstation participants are also encouraged to manage travel grant from their respective institution, if possible.

Accommodation
Modest accommodation will be provided to the participants on request on twin bed/sharing basis. Request for accommodation should reach us at samal.prasanna@gmail.com or prasanna.samal@igntu.ac.in latest by October 15, 2017 along with filled in Registration Form and Registration Fees. Accommodation will be provided from afternoon of November 07, 2017 to forenoon of November 11, 2017 to registered participants only.

How to reach IGNTU, Amarkantak
Nearest Railway Stations
Pendra Raod (PND) 25 KM from IGNTU Campus
Bilaspur (BSP) 125 KM from IGNTU Campus

By train, IGNTU, Amarkantak could be reached via Pendra Raod Railway Station (Chhattisgarh). Pendra Raod Railway Station, located on Katani-Bilaspur track of South West Central Railway, is about 25 kms away from IGNTU Campus. Almost all the trains running on this track halt on this station. IGNTU, Amarkantak can also be reached via Bilaspur Railway Station, which is about 125 km away from IGNTU Campus. Amarkantak can be reached by road from all directions and a good number of buses run from Jabalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Rewa, Shahdol, Dindory, and Anuppur, etc.

Nearest Airports:
1. Jabalpur - Distance 225 KM from IGNTU campus
2. Raipur - Distance 230 KM from IGNTU Campus

By air, IGNTU, Amarkantak can be reached by air through Jabalpur (MP) in the west and Raipur (Chhattisgarh) in the East. From either of the airport, one has to further travel by road to reach IGNTU. The local transport facility will be provided from Pendra Road Railway station to IGNTU and back for registered participants only.

Venue:
Laxman Havanur Auditorium, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak 484 887, Madhya Pradesh, India
Chief Patron
Prof. T.V. Kattimani
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University

Patron
Prof. Sarit Kumar Chaudhuri
Director, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

Advisory Committee
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Prof. Dilip Singh, Director,
Centre from Endangered Languages, IGNTU
Prof. Ranju Hasini Sahoo, IGNTU
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Amarkantak 484 887, Madhya Pradesh.

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Bandyopadhyay
About the Seminar
The 47th Annual Conference of the Indian Anthropological Society on the theme ‘Tribal Situation in India: Contemporary Issues and Concerns’ will be organized at Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak during November 08-10, 2017 jointly by IGNTU, IGRMS and IAS. The conference will have three Memorial lectures and a seminar on the proposed theme. We look forward for your participation and active contribution in various sessions to make the conference a real success. Memorial Lectures are organized to pay homage to the three doyens of Indian Anthropology. These are: Nirmal Kumar Bose Memorial Lecture, Sasanka Sekhar Sarkar Memorial Lecture, and Dharani Sen Memorial Lecture.

The seminar aims at providing a comprehensive overview of contemporary issues and concerns on tribes and their development. The tribes and their tracts in India constitute very significant parts of India, comprising about 8.13 per cent and 18.70 per cent of the population and the area of the country, respectively. As many as 705 tribal communities in India, so far, have been identified as Scheduled Tribes; each community having its own socio-cultural characteristics, which make unique on its own. These societies have rich cultural tradition, which is more or less centered on the natural resources and environment. From the earlier times, understanding the cultural significance and relevance of each community's tradition with respect to its ecological niche has been challenging. Starting with post-independence era, planning for the development of the tribal people has been accelerated and a number of 'appropriate' intervention packages have been designed and implemented. Considering that tribal communities suffer from socio-economic disadvantages, supplementary programmes for their development were being considered under Backward Class Sector in addition to General Development Programmes. Earmarked provisions have been spelt out beginning from First Plan itself with separate financial outlays for development of tribal people. However, experiences of development planning during the last eleven plan periods reflect that despite the efforts, the tribal communities have not developed up to desired level, which could be due to a number of factors, which are often interlinked. It could be that the programmes failed to rise as befitting substitutes to their tradition and value oriented lifestyle. It also could be that though, the interlinks between community resources and socio-economic, cultural and ecological needs have been recognized, they have not been articulated in terms of clear policies and programmes.

The tribal ecosystem is perpetuated through culture, which develops tools, technologies and innovative techniques for sustaining their production system in balance with their social heritage, economic conditions and ecological specificities. These culturally evolved and socially patterned ecosystem tools, techniques and technologies constitute integral parts of appropriate innovative strategies and practices, otherwise known as indigenous knowledge systems, which effectively conserve resources, identifies opportunities for their optimal use and contribute to the sustenance of the people. Understanding them is of paramount importance in the sustainable development of tribal communities, as the indigenous culture and traditions have helped evolved adaptive strategies to make effective use of natural resources; here indigenous knowledge is an important natural resource that has enormous potential to facilitate the process of their development in cost effective and sustainable ways.

While analyzing development and conservation imperatives in tribal societies, the key challenge would be to effectively use development in the service of conservation. This implies, utilizing human welfare targets (development means) as the best choice for achieving conservation. It would also imply that the key challenge for attempting a conservation strategy for the tribal people is not to ignore the human activities, but to understand how they affect the ecosystem (i.e., goods and services).
Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has revealed that the average global surface temperature is likely to rise by 0.3 to 4.8°C and this increase in temperature will create substantial impacts on health, agriculture, forests, water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, which are intricately linked with tribals’ livelihood. Climate change, which has already started influencing the socio-economic factors of the tribal people in a number of ways, i.e., economy (agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishery, etc.) as well as human health, needs to be addressed through developing multi models, a ‘Nexus’ approach of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary character, trade off between environment and development goals. Further, one of the major concerns of policies for tribal development is the absence of real time data on development indices. The Niti Aayog (Erstwhile Planning Commission) in its 11th Plan Document states that the issues in tribal development are complex and often not understood well and in right perspective. This workshop will be an effort to understand some of the above issues in tribal development.

Sub-themes:

• Sustainable development approach: Ecosystem management & livelihood development through building participatory conservation alternatives, i.e., tribal tourism/eco-tourism.

• Governance and policy: Laws and customary laws and their synchronization, PRIs and PESA, Land and Forest Rights, Land Alienation; FRA & JFM, Mining and Displacement, Monoculture and its impact on forestry; Wildlife and Tribal Relationship.

• Climate change: Its impact on tribe (Biodiversity, Agriculture, Health, etc.)

• Empowerment of women: appropriate mechanisms and emerging concerns.

• Natural Resource Management: Promotion of community based natural resource management (CBNRM) approach, Community Conserved Area, Sacred Grooves, etc.

• Best Practices, IKS and IPR: Innovations, TEK, etc.

• Poverty and unemployment: Skill development, entrepreneurship development.

• Technology backstopping: (technology development/modification, technology demonstration/ dissemination, technology adoption/adaptation), Simple low-cost technologies for agriculture and allied activities, agro-horti-silvicultural models for addressing shifting agriculture in NE States and other states.

• CIT: Focused media and telecommunication on tribes.

• Tribal Art & Crafts tradition in the context of globalization.

• Issues on health and education of the tribal communities and implications of various policies.

• Mechanism for availability of systematic reliable datasets to support decision on conservation and development issues in tribal areas.

• Ethno-archaeological studies of tribal communities: bridging the past and the present cultural paradigms
Abstracts and Full Papers:
Papers are invited for oral presentation in respect of any one of the proposed themes. The abstracts should be submitted in English language, within 300 word, typed in MS Word, in 12 font size, ‘Times New Roman’, with 1.5 line spacing. The paper should be presented under the following subheadings: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results/Findings and Conclusion. Proper title, author’s name and its affiliation should be mentioned in the abstract and if there are multiple authors, the paper presenter should be underlined. The paper should be based on original research work, which has the relevance in tribal development. All the abstracts should reach the Convener/Organizing Secretary, 47th Annual Conference of The Indian Anthropological Society through an Email attachment to samal.prasanna@gmail.com copied to prasanna.samal@igntu.ac.in latest by October 7, 2017. Full length papers not exceeding 5000 words should reach the Organizing Secretary (samal.prasanna@gmail.com copied to prasanna.samal@igntu.ac.in) on or before October 31, 2017. No extension for the abstract and full paper submission date will be possible.

About the University (IGNTU):
Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) came into existence on July, 2008 through the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007. The jurisdiction of the University extends to whole country and is fully funded by Central Government through the University Grant Commission. The major objectives of the University includes:

- To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, culture, tradition language, medicinal systems, costumes, forest based economic activities, flora fauna and advancement in technologies relating to the natural resources of the tribal areas;
- To collaborate with national and international universities or organizations, specially for undertaking cultural studies and research on tribal populations;
- To formulate tribal centric development models, publish reports and monographs; and to organize conferences seminars on issues relating to tribes; and to provide inputs to policy matters in different spheres;
- To take appropriate measures for promoting the members of tribal communities capable of managing, administering and looking after their own needs by access to higher education through a University of their own;
- To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such other branches of learning as it may deem fit;
- To take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching learning process in inter-disciplinary studies and research; and to pay special attention to the improvement of social, educational and economic conditions and welfare of the Scheduled Tribes within the Union of India, their intellectual, academic and cultural development.
The Faculty of Tribal Studies offers Doctoral Degree, two Post Graduate Degrees, i.e., MA in Tribal Studies & MA in Linguistics, three PG Diploma Degrees, i.e., 1. Museology and Conservation, 2. Translation, Theory and Function and 3. Contrastive Linguistics and Tribal languages, and UG Degree in Tribal Studies. The faculty is in the process of developing a Pan-Indian Tribal Museum. Undertaking policy oriented R&D projects and conducting conferences, seminars, workshops on regular basis are other activities of the Faculty.

About the IAS:
The Indian Anthropological Society (IAS) is one of the premier societies in India, which grew out of the Anthropological Club in 1921. Sir Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, was the founder president of the Club. It continued for several years as a viable academic body. Later on it was revived as “The Indian Anthropological Society”, which became a registered body in West Bengal during 1958-59.

The major objective of the IAS is to operate as the forum for periodically defining the role and relevance of anthropology in the contemporary and emerging situation in India and develop inter-culturally tolerant outlook among citizens of India.

The Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society, the official organ of the IAS, was brought out for the first time in 1966. It is an international journal and rated as one of the best journals of Anthropology in India and surrounding countries. The journal publishes theoretical, empirical and review papers in different areas of anthropology, other social sciences, human biology and medical anthropology. It occasionally publishes special issues that explore single topic or topics on regional perspective, in addition to commemorate the contributions of renowned Indian anthropologists.

The research wing of the IAS undertakes project work, organises regular and memorial lectures, annual conferences, seminars, symposia and panel discussions from time to time. With the financial support from ICSSR, UNESCO, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India, Department of Higher and Technical Education, Government of West Bengal and Anthropological Survey of India. The Society successfully completed number of research projects. These are: 1) Calcutta: Community of Communities, 2) Rajbanshi Social Movement in northern part of West Bengal 3) Monasteries of Sikkim: Crafts and Craftsmanship and 4) Women and Youth in Persistence of Folk Traditions in the Sundarbans.

In recent times, the IAS organised its Annual conference jointly with different Universities and Institutions.
About IGRMS
The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind), an autonomous organisation of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India is conceived as an organic whole, a growing movement, to depict the story of humankind in time and space. The Sangrahalaya is involved in generating a new museum movement in India to demonstrate the simultaneous validity of human cultures and the plurality of alternatives for articulation. The innovative aspects of the Organisation are its open air and indoor exhibitions, built with active involvement of traditional artisans and experts drawn from different community groups, and the ‘Education and Outreach’ and ‘Salvage’ activities for revitalization of vanishing but valuable cultural traditions. The Sangrahalaya is working for national integration and promote research and training, and inter-organisational networking. The IGRMS, through its exhibitions and salvage activities, demonstrates the aesthetic qualities of India’s traditional life styles, local knowledge and values nurtured for thousands of years, and cautions the people against unprecedented destruction of ecology and environment, local values and customs.

With the allotment of land on Shamla hills, the Sangrahalaya started functioning from April, 1979. The Sangrahalaya campus is spread in about 200 acres of undulating land, in front of the famous Bhopal lake while a Regional Centre for South India is functioning from a heritage building, ‘Wellington House’, offered by the Govt. of Karnataka, at Mysore.

The major exhibitions of the Sangrahalaya are (a) The open-air components of Tribal Habitat, Desert Village, Coastal Village, Himalayan Village, Rock Art Heritage, Cosmology & Narrative Trail, and Traditional Technology, and (b)Veethi Sankul- Indoor museum building spread over 10,000 sq. m. area with 12 spacious galleries on bio-cultural evolution and diversity of India. These exhibitions attract large number of visitors and research scholars throughout the year.
Besides indoor and open-air exhibitions IGRMS also houses the amphitheatres, conference halls, indoor auditorium with 300 seating capacity, galleries for periodical exhibitions and huge reference library with collection of over 28000 books and no. of Indian and foreign journals.

Address for Correspondence
DIRECTOR, INDIRA GANDHI RASHTRIYA MANAV SANGRAHALAYA, Post Box No.2, SHAMLA HILLS, BHOPAL- 462 013(MP), Email: dirigrms-mp@nic.in, directorigrms@gmail.com, http://igrms.gov.in
Phone No. 0755-2661319, 2526531
Registration Form

Name: ___________________________________________
Gender (M/F): _______ Date of Birth: _____/_____/______
Designation: ______________________________
University / College / Institute: ________________________
Mailing Address: ___________________________________
Telephone No./ Mobile No.: _______ E-mail: ____________
Presentation: Yes (          )                     No (           )  If Yes, Title of the Paper*: ____________________________

Accommodation Required: Yes (   )               No  (  )
If Yes, Dates of requiring Accommodation: From ___/____/____ To ____/_____/_____
Member IAS: Yes  (   )                     No  (   )
Recommendation by Head of the Department / College / University (For Research Scholar and Students only):

Signature (HOD / College / University)   Name:    Office Seal  & Date

Details of Registration Fee
Demand Draft / Cash Deposit / Cheque/ NEFT **** DD No./ Transaction No./Cheque No.: __________
Drawn on (Name of Bank, Branch): ______________________ Date: _______
Amount: _____ (In Words______________)  
Name of Beneficiary (in favour of): Head, Department of Tribal Studies
Account No.:  3619761189
Bank: Central Bank of India: IGNTU Campus, Amarkantak, IFSC Code: CBINO284695

Signature of the Applicant