

# SEMINAR REPORT

National Seminar on  
"Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal  
in the Contemporary India: Issues and  
Challenges"  
November 08-09  
2019

Government R.M.D. Girls Post Graduate College,  
Ambikapur (Chhattisgarh)



## List of Participants

S.N.	Author Name	Designation	Intuitions
1.	Dr. Anupam Sharma	Professor, Political Sci. & Human Rights	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP)
2.	Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati	Assistant Professor, Sociology	MPISSR, Ujjaian, M.P.
3.	Dr. Vinod Sen	Assistant Professor, Economics	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP)
4.	Dr. Purna Chandra Mishra	Vice-Principal & Associate Professor, Economics	Zisaji Presidency Govt. College, Kiphire, Nagaland
5.	Atul Kumar Pandey	IRS, Research Scholar	Rabindrabharti University, Kolkata
6.	Rajkumar Nagwanshee	Assistant Professor, Economics	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP)
7.	Baleshwar Prasad	Assistant Professor, Law	Shree J.N.M.P.G. College, Lucknow, U.P.
8.	Manharan Anant	Assistant Professor, Commerce	Govt Naveen College, Jatga, Dist.- Korba, CG.
	Kalpna Kanwar	Assistant Professor, Commerce	Govt EV PG College Korba, Dist.- Korba, CG.
9.	Dr. R.P.Singh	Assistant Professor, English	RGGPG College, Ambikapur Dist: Surguja (Chhattisgarh)
10.	Sanjay Kumar Jain	Assistant Professor & Head, Chemistry	Govt. RMD Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, Surguja. C.G.
11.	Smt. J.J. Gupta	Asstt. Professor & Head, Botany	Govt. RMD Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, Surguja. C.G.
12.	Deepak Kumar Tiwari	Guest Lecturer, Mathematics	Govt. RMD Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, Surguja. C.G.
	Sunil Kumar Gupta	Assistant Professor, Mathematics	
13.	Dr. Jayanta K. Behera	Assistant Professor, Sociology	IGNTU, Amarkantak, M.P,
14.	Dr. Debahuti Panigrahi	Professor, Sociology (Arts & Humanity)	Kalinga University, Raipur, India
15.	Dr. Anshumala Chandangar	Assistant Professor, Economics	Govt. V.Y.T PG Autonomous College Durg, Chhattisgarh
16.	Dr. Anita Samal	Associate Professor, Political Science	Kalinga University, Raipur, India
17.	Dipti Tiwari	Guest Lecturer, English	Govt. RMD Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, Surguja. C.G.
18.	Dr. Dhiraj Kumar Yadav	Assistant Professor, Farm Forestry	UTD, Sant Gahira Guru Vishwavidyalaya, Surguja, Ambikapur (C.G.)
19.	Dr.Rajkishor Singh Baghel	Assistant Professor, Zoology	RGGPG College, Ambikapur Dist: Surguja (Chhattisgarh)
20.	Joystu Dutta	Assistant Professor, Environmental Science	UTD, Sant Gahira Guru Vishwavidyalaya, Surguja, Ambikapur (C.G.)
	Dineshwari Kujur		



	Madhur Mohan Ranga		
21.	Meena Purty	Contractual Assistant Professor, Geography	Mandar College, Mandar Ranchi University, Ranchi, Jharkhand
22.	Mujaffar Hossain Alik Roy	Research Scholar, English and Foreign languages	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chattishgarh
23.	Abhishek Kumar	Research Scholar, Political Science	T M B UNIVERSITY, BHAGALPUR, BIHAR
24.	Sudha Tiwari,	Consultant	PSSCIVE, NCERT, Bhopal. M.P.
25.	Naveen Tiwari	Assistant Professor, Mass Media	Neotech Technical And Management College
26.	Bhavna Tripathi	Research Scholar, Food and Nutrition	Govt. MH College of home Science and Science for women, Jabalpur (M.P.)
27.	Ruchi Singh	Research Scholar, English	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chattishgarh
28.	Saman Narayan Upadhyay,	Assistant Professor, Law	UTD, Sant Gahira Guru Vishwavidyalaya, Sarguja, Ambikapur, C.G.
	Dr. Milendra Singh,	Assistant Professor, Law	RGGPG College, Ambikapur Dist: Sarguja, C.G.
29.	Amit Singh	Assistant Professor, Political Science	NPGC, Janghai Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh.
30.	Alka Jain	Assistant Professor, Food & Nutrition	Govt. RMD Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, Surguja. C.G.
31.	Sushma	Assistant Professor, Farm Forestry	UTD, Sant Gahira Guru Vishwavidyalaya, Sarguja, Ambikapur (C.G),
	Reshma Ekka	Guest Lecturer, Farm Forestry	
32.	Stuti Mishra	Ph.D Scholar, Education	Sam Higginbottom University, Prayagraj
33.	Abhilash Toppo	Research Associate	Government of Kerala, Kerala
34.	Padmalochan Chouhan	Student	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur, C.G.
	Nutan Kumari	Student	St. Xavier's college, Ranchi, Jharkhand
35.	Sanjay Kumar Jain	Assistant Professor & Head, Chemistry	Govt. RMD Girls P.G. College, Ambikapur, Surguja. C.G.
	J H Toppo	Assistant Professor, Hindi	Govt B S D Kunkuri, Jashpur, C.G.
36.	Ayushman Mishra	Assistant Professor,	Government College, Arjunda Dist. Balod Chhattisgarh



**National Seminar on  
“Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal in  
the Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges”**

**(November 08-09, 2019)**

***Sponsored by*  
Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi**

**SEMINAR REPORT**

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**Organised by**

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**Background:**

Since India attained its independence from the colonial rule, the government took various steps to promote national integration, as part of the nation building process. The main challenge was to include the mostly excluded section in the process of nation building. The Scheduled Tribes of the India are the most vulnerable communities lagging behind in the Context of human development indicators. Since last seven decades, several social inclusions policies were formulated and implemented to bridge the gap based between human Development indicators of Scheduled Tribes and mainstream communities. In these seven decades, Scheduled Tribes of India strived to develop itself by their socio-economic mobility and facilities provided by the affirmative action policies. However, latest human development reports show that tribal communities are the most vulnerable community in the context of contemporary scenario. It is therefore very important to take stock of achievements and failures with regard to social, economic and political inclusion processes among tribal communities and to identify the challenges these communities are facing for their socio, economic and political inclusion in India.

Inclusion is both a process and an outcome. It is a process through which people of different strata are enabled to participate in the social, economic and political life of the country and no one is discriminated against. The outcome of this process is the level of social inclusion. The seminar strives to comprehend macro level analysis of social inclusion processes among Scheduled Tribes in India and micro level analysis of challenges being faced by tribal Communities residing different parts of India. During this Seminar, special emphasis will be given to comprehend the processes of social inclusion among 42 tribal communities residing in the Chhattisgarh State.

Over the last seven decade the Scheduled Tribes appear to have evolved into more or less two distinct groups: those who have been able to take advantage of the



protection and benefits guaranteed to them under the Constitution and under various Acts and schemes and have been able to decrease the gap in development between them and mainstream communities; and those tribal who still remain excluded from the development process and continue to live at the subsistence level with poor health, illiteracy and low income. It is also recognized that while some of the members of these societies continue to remain in their traditional habitat in remote and still unreached locations, many have moved out and resettled themselves in the non-tribal milieu. Elements of modernization have reached tribal areas in a variety of ways and in different measures on the one hand, and on the other, people have stirred out to enter the abodes of modernity. It is this changing situation that demand auditing of change among tribal communities. The seminar was organised to assess the process of inclusion among tribal communities of India in general and Chhattisgarh in particular.

**Objectives of the Seminar:**

The deliberations of the seminar revolved around two important issues: (i) what is the level of social, economic and political inclusion of various tribal communities of India? and, (ii) what are the major impediments that are still hindering their social inclusion with the mainstream society?

**Themes of the Seminar:**

**I. Social Inclusion of Scheduled Tribes**

- 1.1 Policies on Social Inclusion and Social Change
- 1.2 Development of Tribal Health and Education
- 1.3 Social Situation in the Extremists Affected Districts
- 1.4 Role of Civil Society in the Social Inclusion of Tribal

**II. Economic Inclusion of Scheduled Tribes**

- 2.1 Tribal Livelihood and Occupational Mobility
- 2.2 Tribes and Industrialization
- 2.3 Tribal Forest Products and Market
- 2.4 Impact of Forest Right Act
- 2.5 Tribal Food Security

**III. Political Inclusion of Scheduled Tribes**

- 3.1 Tribal Traditional Political Institutions
- 3.2 Tribal and Political Participation in the Grassroots level
- 3.3 Impact of Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA)



## **Deliberations of the Seminar**

During the National Seminar on "Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal in the Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges" (November 08-09, 2019) the deliberations were organised in four technical sessions. On November 08, 2019 the seminar was initiated at 10 AM.

In the inaugural programme of the seminar, the background for the discussion in the seminar was set by Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalapati by his keynote address. He highlighted in his key note address that, social exclusion denotes (i) Inability to participate effectively in economic, social, political and cultural life. (ii) Distance and alienation from a so called mainstream society. (iii) Isolation from major societal mechanisms which produce or distribute social resources. The most scientific indicator is the human development indicators of the Scheduled Tribes population are much lower than the HDI of the rest of the population in terms of: education, health, and income, etc. He also underlined that for social inclusion of Scheduled Tribe, the Constitution of India provides Article 14, Article 15, Article 16(4), Article 340, Article 244, Article 275 (I), 342, 338 (A) and 339. For economic inclusion of Scheduled Tribe 195 ITDPs, 259 MADA, 82 Clusters were developed in the tribal areas. Forest Right Act, 2006, National ST Finance Development Corporation, TRIFED for financing and market development are developed for tribal's economic empowerment. For political empowerment of tribal, the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) with the objective of safeguarding and preserving the traditions and customs of the people living in the Fifth Schedule areas are there. Despite all these provisions and safeguards tribal are the most marginalised section of India society, which needed to be debated and reasons for this backwardness needs attention from policy planners and researchers.

In the first technical session one invited talk and seven research papers were presented. In his invited talk Dr. R. P. Singh reiterated that, despite the promise laid by the Constitution of India the oldest inhabitants suffer from a severe development deficit in terms of availing of the facilities extended by the government in areas of education and employment. He emphasised on tribal land alienation, denial of forest rights, and displacement by dam projects, etc for their marginalisation. He analysed the socio-



economic status of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes. His argument reveal that the Scheduled Tribes lag much behind the latter community in all the sphere of life i.e., social, economic and political. He asserted that the isolation of tribal community from each other further proving them politically less organised for demanding their social, economic and political concerns.

Dr. Anupam Sharma in her paper highlighted that, India adopted the concept of the welfare state which is committed to the development for all sections of the society and of vulnerable sections of society in particular. The primary aim of the government policy after independence regarding tribal people and tribal areas has been directed towards preserving the tribal culture and social customs from erosion, safeguarding the traditional occupations, and protecting them from exploitation by the more sophisticated groups and their economic and social development. She highlighted that tribal communities still have certain issues which needs to be addressed. Social issues i.e., low level of literacy rate, high dropout rate, lack of accessibility of educational institutions, lack of faith in formal education, child marriage, polyandry and polygamy, low accessibility and utilization of health services, problems of nutrition, high infant mortality rate and excess consumption of alcohol. Political issues are mainly concerned of their marginal representation at state and national level decision making political institutions, lack of participation in political activities except as voters. She stressed for addressing all these issues to protect and promote their rights and ensure their integration into the mainstream of national life of India.

In his paper Dr. Rajkumar Nagwanshee emphasised that MFPs play a great role in the tribal economy as well as livelihood of tribal peoples living in and around the forests and rural areas of Central India. According him, approximately 30% tribal population are completely dependent on MFPs for their sustenance and cash income. Tribal peoples are very much unable to make money properly from these forest produce. He stresses upon proper processing and marketing tribal areas. According to him proper collection, processing, packaging and marketing of MFPs in tribal areas will enhance income level and employment opportunities of tribal peoples of central India

In his paper Dr. Joystu Dutta highlighted that Non Wood Forest Products form the backbone of tribal in central India. NWFP is a low investment high returns option for marginal farmer families with net family incomes below the poverty level as per Indian economic standards. NWFP is an alternative economic option for the tribal



population living in the forest fringe villages of Surguja. NWFP aggregation and selling proved to be a boon for them especially when agrarian economy is often unpredictable due to extreme climate change events and increase in frequency of natural disasters across the country. He reviewed the Chhattisgarh Government support in NWFP production, aggregation, selling and the growth of the sector in recent years and suggested some measures for economic empowerment of tribal.

In her presentation Dr. Anshumala Chandangar highlighted plight of tribal communities in Chhattisgarh. According to her salient cause of tribal backwardness is high incidence of illiteracy and low level of education among tribal people. Hence, the educational status of tribes and role of government in this direction is highly essential. She underlined the education status of five special tribal communities: Abujmadhiya, Kamaar, Pahari korwa, Birhor and Baiga tribes. She analysed that the government programmes like Prayaas Residential School, Adim Jati Vidyarthi Utkarsh Yojana, Aryabhata Science and Commerce Educational Encouragement Programme etc. are encouraging, promoting and increasing education level among tribal youth.

In his paper Dr. Amit Singh analysed that the wide spectrum of heterogeneity among the tribes in India complicates the issue of political inclusion. Political participation is generally referred to when common people play a role in the activities of the government; it takes all form of action by which citizen take part in the operation of administration. The political participation of tribal people, those who are at the farthest level of development is a matter of grave concern in the country. He highlighted, the process of inclusion of tribes in India, from the perspective of political participation and found that tribal have been failed to highlight their social, economic and political issues due lack of political leadership in an organised manner.

In his research paper Dr. Rajkishor Singh Baghel evaluated the socio-economic status of the tribal fishing community in reservoirs of Surguja district Chhattisgarh. His research paper posit that majority of fishermen are 36-45 year old and belonged to medium sized family Most of the fishermen engaged in fishing activity in the reservoirs were found to be illiterate and less educated. Many old fishermen have good experiences in fishing activities (15-20years). The annual income of the fishermen fluctuates according to the availability of fish catch making their livelihood vulnerable.

Dr. Sanjay Kumar Jain analysed in his research paper that the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest) Rights Act, 2006 is a



result of the continuous struggle by the tribal communities of our country to assert their rights over the forest land. This Act is crucial to assert their rights of millions of tribal's and other different part of our country as it provides for the restitution of deprived forest rights across India, including both individual rights to cultivated land in forest land and community rights over common property resources. The notification of the rules for the implementation of the forest rights act, 2006 on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2008 has finally paved the way to undo the 'historic injustice' done to tribal and other forest dwellers. The act aims to positively impact the livelihood of the forest dependent tribal's, but due to the lack of awareness and faulty implementation, the goal is far from the reach of the tribal communities.

In the second technical session one invited talk and seven research papers were presented. In his talk Dr. Vinod Sen tried to look into the possible linkages between the tribal livelihood, skill development and financial inclusion in India. According to him financial inclusion is very broad concept; it deals with accessibility of the financial service to the tribes, awareness about the financial services, frequency of the financial services, what kind of services used by the tribes. His paper tries to address the issues of skill development for the tribes, why tribal are backward and not able to meet the demand of the market. Why they are still working in the low paid job which is the below their dignity. In conclusion he stressed upon skill development and financial literacy among tribal is need of the hour to strengthen livelihood and enhance their economic empowerment.

In his paper Dr. Abhishek Kumar, emphasized that after seventy years of independence, Scheduled Tribes (STs) are still living on the edge of everything. The indigenous tribal are still finding very difficult to get their due representation in almost every aspect of life. Despite sizeable sizes in the electorate, tribal are not able to participate in economical and cultural life aptly. They are still alienated from the so called main stream society. These processes of inclusion should be initiated as recognition of their own right, treatment as equal partners of development, and control over their lands and livelihoods in their own hands.

In his presentation Dr. Purna Chandra Mishra highlighted tribal situation in Nagaland. He highlighted that each tribe is unique in character with its own distinct customs, language and dress. Agriculture is the most important economic supported by forestry, tourism and cottage industries. In Nagaland, to achieve the goal of



universalization of elementary education, primary schools are available in almost all the villages which show a high end achievement in respect of accessibility to education. About 10 per cent of rural population is below the poverty line; among the people living in urban areas 4.3 per cent of them are below the poverty line. Therefore, it may be concluded that the socio-economic inclusion indicators of the state is very good in comparison other tribal dominated state of India.

In his research paper Dr. Atul Kumar Pandey highlighted that development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon in the context of Arunachal Pradesh. The tribal societies of Arunachal Pradesh have a strong tradition of self-governing institutions. These traditional self-governing institutions have undergone certain changes in their operative mechanisms. The difficulties imposed by the historical factors as well as the geographical compulsions had encouraged these tribal groups to confine themselves to a particular area and to develop strong isolationist tendencies. Besides, traditional acrimony among some of them and a simple pattern of primitive economy had kept the inter-tribal and even inter-village interaction at a minimal level. The tribal societies living in the state therefore evolved their own system of self-governing institutions for maintaining social order and preserving their religious traditions in order to ensure collective economic activities and for delivering justice.

Dr. Baleshwar Prasad in his presentation highlighted the interrelationship between tribal and forest in a historical perspective. In the Colonial era, the forest dwelling communities, who had been living within the forests in harmony with the environment and the ecosystem, continued to live inside the forest in tenurial insecurity, a situation which continued even after independence as they were marginalized. The symbiotic relationship between forests and forest-dwelling communities found recognition in the National Forest Policy, 1988. The policy called for the need to associate tribal people in the protection, regeneration and development to forests. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition a Forest Rights) Act, 2006, was enacted to protect the marginalized socio-economic class of citizen and balance the right to environment with their right to life and livelihood. He underlined that the successfulness of the Act will be analysed with the strengthening of tribal livelihood and conservation of forest resources in India.

Dr. Debahuti Panigrahi analysed the tribal development policies in his research paper. Indian Government has framed many policies such as The Protection Of Civil



Rights Act, 1955, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Prevention and Atrocities Act 1989-95, Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) For Scheduled Tribes, National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) and the like to absorb the tribes into the main fold of the social milieu. However, latest human development reports show that tribes have been facing problems from both "inclusion in to" and "exclusion from" the main fold of the society. They suffer from Identity Crisis by losing their cultural self while being assimilated into a dominant non-tribal culture. He highlighted the multidimensional social exclusion such as poverty, unequal access to such things as education, health care, employment, housing and livelihood that works against the social inclusion of Scheduled Tribes in India.

In her paper Dr. Anita Samal posit that political inclusion is the key to inclusive governance and development. In order to protect and promote the interests of the tribal people, the Constitution of India has accorded to them the status of "Scheduled Tribes" for whose welfare, special provisions have been made in Parts III and IV of the Constitution. It also includes the setting up of autonomous institutions of self-governance in the communities as well as reserving seats for members of scheduled tribes in the States and Central Legislative bodies including the panchayats and municipalities to ensure political inclusion and representation. She raised question that after eight decade of independence, how far these skeletal provisions have in law and policy resulted in political inclusion of tribes and their growth and development in a real sense. She finally suggested for participatory approach to combat existing problems and pave the way for growth, development and self-reliance among tribal communities.

In her presentation Meena Purty emphasised that education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skill, values, beliefs and habits. The ethnonym 'HO' is derived from the Ho language word ho meaning 'Human'. They called 'HOROKO'. The Ho people are an Austro-Asiatic speaking ethnic group of India. They are mostly concentrated in the Singhbhum area of Jharkhand. Comparatively females of Ho tribes are much smart, attractive, hardworking, and educated than male. In order to increase the literacy rate among this population, the state government has designed text books to teach Hindi and Mathematics in Ho language from 2016 onwards. Private language centres are also being run in east Singhbhum, west Singhbhum, and Seraikela-Kharsawan district since 2011 which are working for educational empowerment of Ho people in Jharkhand.



In the third technical session one invited talk and five research papers were presented. In their presentation Deepak Kumar Tiwari and Sunil Kumar Gupta stressed that education is important for socioeconomic development of any country. Education of Schedule Tribes has assumed special importance in the context of country's holistic development. They stressed out that in tribal area like Surguja it is very difficult to teach mathematics due to lack of proper facilities. Here many critical issues and problems in Math's education lie in tribal concept of pleasure, linguistic problem , communication barriers, students absenteeism, lack of awareness, psychological problems, irrelevance curriculum, poverty, parental illiteracy, social discrimination, academic and administrative problems etc.

In her paper Dr. Dipti Tiwari underlined that India is the largest democratic country in the world with multiplicities of religions, castes, communities, races and ethnicities. Among these, the most colourful ceremonial rituals and heritage are of the tribal community. The English language is universally accepted as the language of modernity, development and growth. After Hindi it is the most commonly understood language in India. In a lot of schools it is the first language of learning. About 30 per cent Indians understand this language. In tribal areas it is difficult to teach this language due to lack of proper facilities. The tribal cultural world view restraint themselves from learning English language. However, the need of the hour is that tribal should learn English language, so that they can catch up with the adopting modernity and assimilation with other communities across the globe.

In her presentation Dr. Sudha Tiwari highlighted the importance of Mahua tree in the life of tribal. Mahua (*Madhuca Longifolia*) is a deciduous tree of central India which wins fame due to its medicinal and economical values. Mahua tree has novel place in the sustainable livelihood of tribal people in addition to its cultural heritage. Tribes have long history of using forest produces as their medicine in various afflictions. Mahua flower has also recently attracted attention of food scientist for its medicinal properties as anti-helmentic, anticancer, antibiotic, analgesic, hepato-protective value. She advocated that Mahua flower can be used for the production of value-added foods such as squashes, jam, jelly, marmalades, candy, confectionery, cakes, laddoo, puree, juices and bakery for economic empowerment of tribals.

In her research paper Bhavna Tripathi emphasised that tribal are the most marginalized social group in the country and there is a little and scattered information



on the actual burden and pattern of illnesses they suffer from various diseases. From her study she posit that tribal have significantly higher proportion of severe hypertension, diabetes, cancers illnesses that require major surgery as a primary therapeutic intervention. The percentages of people with rheumatic heart disease, sickle cell disease and epilepsy were not significantly different between different social groups. Tribals in central India suffer a disproportionate burden of both communicable and non communicable diseases. Psyllium husk has been widely used as remedial agent for the treatment constipation, irritable syndrome, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, colon cancer, diabetes and hypercholesterolemia. Psyllium husk is contemplated as mild and natural laxative thereby enables digestion. Psyllium husk becomes gelatinous and viscose when soaked in water and absorbed more water to perform characteristics functioning. Dietary fiber from psyllium husk may aid in weight management and fat reduction by acting as bulking agent. Recent clinical studies show that psyllium husk improves glucose homeostasis and may have beneficial cardiovascular effects by modestly maintaining lipids and lipoprotein profile.

In the fourth technical session one invited talk and five research papers were presented. In his invited lecture Dr. Jayanta K. Behera emphasized that education is an important and crucial element for the development of tribal society and change. Education not only imparts knowledge but also infuses a sense of confidence, courage and ability among the tribal communities to know and overcome their problems associated with exploitation and to avail socio-economic and political opportunities extended to them. In recent years the government has taken major efforts to increase literacy rate among the tribal by providing many incentives. He highlighted how in spite of the persistent efforts, the tribal communities lag behind the general population in education. He also analysed the infrastructural facilities, quality of teacher and education available in the school and what are the initiative taken by the government for the betterment tribal education. He reiterated that it must be admitted that tribal girl's education still have low achievement levels and fall a long way behind the expected levels. Hence problems associated with the tribal education need immediate attention and early resolution.

In their presentation Saman Narayan Upadhyay and Dr. Milendra Singh highlighted that the British India had enacted the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 and declared criminal to entire community of Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the



northern part of British India. By 1911, this Act was extended to whole India enlisting more than 150 castes hereditary criminals restricting their movement to specific areas keeping under regular police surveillance and arrest without warrant as well. Purpose of this Act was to suppress the rivalry of tribes against the government. The authors underlined that members of these "denotified" tribes (DNT) comprising some 25 million people are still treated as born criminals in India. Various committees and judicial decisions have devised mechanisms for wiping out criminal stigma of DNTs but no significant social, economic and political empowerment is witnessed among these communities.

In their research paper Mr. Manharan Anant and Ms. Kalpana Kanwar underlined the importance of tendu patta in the tribal life. The leaves of tendu (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*) are used to wrap or roll beedies (Indian Cigarettes). Beedi industry is an unorganized agro-industry which plays an important role in economic development of forest dependent communities. In Chhattisgarh 11 lakhs leaf plucker get direct employment out of which 39157 families involved in plucking leaf during third week of April to third week of May. Chhattisgarh government for collection of tendu patta divided Chhattisgarh in to 6 circles and 36 divisions. The authors advocated for implementation of welfare schemes for these tendu patta pluckers, who are mostly belong to the various tribal communities.

Dr. Ayushman Mishra in his research paper analysed the socio-economic and cultural change among the Baiga tribe of Chhattisgarh through an empirical study. According to him Baiga tribe is declared as PVTG in Chhattisgarh. This tribe resides around Maikal range of Chhattisgarh. Districts near Maikal range are part of Mahanadi plains and they are fully influenced by urbanization. Baiga tribe carries very rich culture and distinct socio economic way of living they have rich knowledge of traditional forest medicine and they practice different type of bevar agriculture but Development has impacted their lives on several ways. He reiterated that Baiga tribe's development should be planned by balancing between their traditional way of life and modern education and modern way of life.

In his paper Dr. Dhiraj Kumar Yadav has discussed that India has the second largest tribal population in the world. The International Labour Organization has classified such people as "*Indigenous*". The tribal people have rich traditions, cultures and heritage with unique life styles and customs. An important source of livelihoods for



tribal people are non-wood forest products, generally termed 'Minor Forest Produce (MFP)' means all non-timber forest produce such as bamboo, canes, fodder, leaves, gums, waxes, dyes, resins and many forms of food including nuts, wild fruits, Honey, Lac, Tussar etc. The Minor Forest Produce has significant economic and social value for the forest dwellers as an estimated 100 Million people derive their source of livelihood from the collection and marketing of Minor Forest Produce. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED) was established in 1987. It is a national-level apex organization functioning under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. Forest products markets are influenced by a large number and wide variety of policies. They advocated in their paper that tribal friendly procurement policies should be followed by this apex body for strengthening of tribal livelihood.

In the last presentation Sushma and Reshma Ekka emphasised that tribals have entered into a problem of identity crisis. Today there is an urgent need to bring forward the important traditional knowledge of these tribes which mark their traditional culture and are as part of their identity. To bring these underprivileged groups to the main stream and to diminish the negative impact of social exclusion there is the need to highlight the importance of conservation especially their culture or tradition which are now accepted and observed throughout the world by the environmentalist and conversationalist. In their empirical study they found that Oraon tribes are very much fond of preserving food especially dried vegetables commonly called Sukti (means dried leaves in Kurukh language). These sukti are not only known for its delicacy and nutrition value in food but also they use it as herbal medicine for various problems especially to treat children, adult, and even livestock. They also emphasised that the preservation practices are part of their custom, tradition, religious belief undertaken to use at lean period when generally they are either not available or are available at a very high rate in the market. The tribe also preserves other parts of plants like fruit, seed, flower, roots, and bark which are used in making home medicines and other preparations. According the authors these practices are needed to be preserved for good will of the future tribal generation.

In the valedictory session Professor Saubhaya Kumar Padhi stressed out the need for debate and discussion related to social inclusion processes among tribal. He reiterated that language/dialect is the main factor that can be addressed in a priority



basis in the tribal education system; He laid stress upon teaching in tribal languages, so that tribal can be educated according to their world view. He concluded that it is a high time that tribal should be integrated with the mainstream society in the field of social, economic and political sphere.

The seminar was concluded with the offering of vote of thanks by Convener Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Dwivedi and Principal Government R.M.D. Girls Post Graduate College Ambikapur , Dr. Jyoti Sinha. A small cultural programme was also organised by the students of Government R.M.D. Girls Post Graduate College at the end of the national seminar.

## PROGRAMME

### NATIONAL SEMINAR ON “Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal in the Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges” (8 - 9 November 2019) Day - 1 (08<sup>th</sup> November 2019)

Inaugural Function : 10:00 AM to 11:15 AM	
Chief Guest	: Prof. Rohini Prasad, Vice Chancellor, SGGV, Ambikapur
Guest of Honour	: Prof. H. K. Sharma, Ex- Head & Director ASC, AU
Keynote Address	: Prof. Tapas Kumar Dalpati, MPISSR, Ujjain
Presided by	: Dr. (Smt.) Jyoti Sinha, Principal
Special Guest	: Shri Atul kumar Pandey, IRS
Seminar Convener	: Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Dwivedi
HIGH TEA	
Technical Session-1 (Day-1) : 11:30 AM to 02:00 PM	
Chair Person	: Prof. H. K. Sharma
Invited Talk	: Dr. R P Singh
Repporteur	: Dr. Alka Jain
Name of the Paper Presenter	Papers to be presented
Dr. Anupam Sharma	INCLUSION OF TRIBES IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
Shri Rajkumar Nagwanshee	MINOR FOREST PRODUCTS AND TRIBAL ECONOMY OF CENTRAL INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Shri Joystu Dutta, Dineshwari Kujur, Madhur Mohan Ranga	NWFP HELPS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES OF CHHATTISGARH: A CASE STUDY
Dr. Anshumala Chandangar	STATUS AND ISSUES OF TRIBAL EDUCATION IN CHHATTISGARH



Amit Singh	TRIBES IN INDIA AND PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION
Dr.Rajkishor Singh Baghel	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBAL FISHING COMMUNITY IN RESERVOIRS OF SURGUJA DISTRICT CHHATTISGARH, INDIA
Sanjay Kumar Jain, J H TOPPO	IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006 AND ITS IMPACT ON TRIBES IN CHHATTISGARH STATE

**LUNCH TIME : 02:00 PM to 03:00 PM**

**Technical Session-2 (Day-1) : 03:00 PM to 04:30 AM**

Chair Person	: Dr. Tapas Kumar Dalpati
Invited Talk	: Dr. Vinod Sen
Repporteur	: Dr. Hazara Bano

Name of the Paper Presenter	Papers to be presented
Abhishek Kumar	HINDRANCES IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INCLUSION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
DR. PURNA CHANDRA MISHRA	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION IN NAGALAND
ATUL KUMAR PANDEY	DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN THE TRIBES OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Baleshwar Prasad	IMPACT OF THE FOREST RIGHTS ACT ON SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER TRADITIONAL FOREST DWELLERS: AN EVALUATION
DR. DEBAHUTI PANIGRAHI	OF SOCIAL ABSORPTION: THE PARADOX OF SOCIAL INCLUSION-EXCLUSION POLICIES & PERSPECTIVES FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA
Dr. Anita Samal	POLITICAL INCLUSION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA: A STUDY WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO THEIR REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM
Meena Purty	EDUCATION STATUS OF 'HO' TRIBE : A CASE STUDY OF EAST SINGHBHUM

**HIGH TEA : 04:30:00 PM to 05:00 PM**

**: Day - 2 (09<sup>th</sup> November 2019)**

**Technical Session-3 (Day-2) : 10:00 AM to 11:30 AM**

Chair Person	: Shri Rajkumar Nagwanshee
Invited Talk	: Dr. Anuradha Singh
Repporteur	: Dr. Ejen Toppo

Name of the Paper Presenter	Papers to be presented
Deepak Kumar Tiwari, Sunil Kumar Gupta	IMPACT OF MATHEMATICS EDUCATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES AMONG SCHEDULE TRIBES IN SURGUJA DISTRICT (C.G.)-INDIA
Dipti Tiwari	THE IMPACT OF LEARNING ENGLISH ON



	THE ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRIBAL COMMUNITY STUDENTS
Sudha Tiwari	MEDICINAL AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION OF MADHUCA LONGIFOLIA FLOWER
Bhavna Tripathi	PREPARATION OF FIBER RICH BISCUITS BY USING PSYLLIUM HUSK

**Technical Session-4(Day-2) : 12:30 PM to 02:00 PM**

Chair Person	: Dr. Amit Singh
Repporteur	: Prof. Mukul Ranjan Goyal
Invited Talk	: Dr Jayant Kumar Behara

Name of the Paper Presenter	Papers to be presented
Manharan Anant and Kalpana Kanwar	CONTRIBUTION OF TRIBES TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF CHHATTISGARH THROUGH COLLECTION OF TENDUPATTA
Ayushman Mishra	IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON BAIGA TRIBE OF DISTRICT BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH
Dr. Dhiraj Kumar Yadav	IMPORTANCE OF FOREST PRODUCTS IN LIVELIHOOD OF TRIBALS
Sushma, Reshma Ekka	TO STUDY INDIGENOUS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE OF PRESERVATION AND ITS IMPORTANCE AS A PART OF TRADITION PRACTICED IN ORAON TRIBE

**LUNCH TIME : 02:00 PM to 03:00 PM**

**Valedictory Function : 03:00 PM to 04:00 PM**

Chief Guest	: Dr. S K Tripathi, Additional Director & Principal, RGPGC
Keynote Address	: Prof. S. R. Padhi, Professor & Head, IGNTU, Amarkantak
Guest of Honour	: Shri Rajendra Singh Gaikwad, Jail Superintendent, Ambikapur
Vote of Thank	: Dr. Jyoti Sinha, Principal, Govt RMD Girls College, Ambikapur

**Contribution of the Seminar in the Existing Domain of Knowledge**

As we have completed seven decades after our independence still some of the tribal areas of India are engulfed in backwardness, poverty and law and order crisis and excluded from the nation building process. It is an appropriate time for a critical review and analysis processes of social, economic and political in tribal areas in tribal dominated state like Chhattisgarh. Major findings, deliberations and suggestions of the



eminent scholars working among tribal communities on different issues is very useful to academic fraternity for further research. Simultaneously, the suggestions given by the scholars will be intimated to the government functionaries responsible for delivery of services in the tribal areas to enhance processes of social inclusion among Tribal communities.

### Plan of Publication:

In this national seminar on "Social, Economic and Political Inclusion of Tribal in the Contemporary India: Issues and Challenges" (November 08-09, 2019), around 25 papers were presented related to various aspects of social, economic and political inclusion of tribals. We have asked the paper presenter to revise their paper in the light of comments received during the seminar. After receiving the revised papers, we shall publish the proceedings of the seminar to an edited volume.

### Photographs













# जनजातियों की संस्कृति को ठेस पहुंचाए बिना हो विकास: प्रसाद

शोध संगोष्ठी में भाग लेने वाले

संस्कृति को ठेस पहुंचाए बिना हो विकास: प्रसाद

राजमोहिनी स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय में आयोजित शोध संगोष्ठी में भाग लेने वाले

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## शोध संगोष्ठी का शुभारंभ

# 'स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा से ही होगा आदिवासी समाज का विकास'

शोध संगोष्ठी में भाग लेने वाले

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