



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
KIRORI MAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI



Organises

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

**“Development Induced
Displacement and its Ramifications
on Tribal Rights: The case of India”**

7th - 8th February, 2025

Sponsored by



Indian Council of Social Science Research

CONCEPT NOTE

When the clutches of British colonialism pervaded the tribal landscape with their exploitative zamindari system of permanent settlement and entry of Dikus (outsiders) the centuries old indigenous lifestyle centred on sustainability faced significant disruption. Amidst the exploitative landscape arose a charismatic and visionary leader of tribals popularly known as Birsa Munda who with his astute leadership and finesse organised Munda rebellion. Having led the tribals spiritually his struggle stood for reaffirmation of tribal cultural identities and preservation of pristine environment symbolised by the slogan of 'JAL, JANGAL, ZAMEEN.' The inherent displacement of tribals due to various developmental initiatives since millennia has led to their profound displacement and exploitation resulting in erosion of indigenous traditions and tribal identities. It was only with Mughal and specifically colonial invaders that the country got deprived of its own heritage, wealth and culture. And hence, inclusive development becomes imperative for the progress of our society. Yet, this development has to be inclusive, with all the sections of society being beneficiaries of it. With particular emphasis on the Tribals, one could not refute their efforts in the freedom struggle of India as well as their efforts in Post- independence development. And hence development has become the central battleground where in contested notions of collective good of the society on the one hand and safeguarding individual rights of tribals on the other hand has become key concern for policy makers. In India Adivasis constitute some 8% of India's population, but 40 % of the 20 to 30 million people that have been displaced by large dams since independence, this issue holds immense significance. Whether, it is building of a dam or establishment of industry or multipurpose projects, or granting concession to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has given either 'no' or the 'least' benefits to tribal, every time bearing the brunt of such development and pushed into downward spiral of poverty.



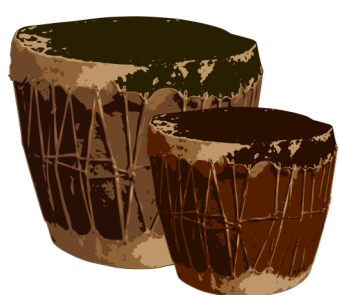
Displacement of tribal communities is one of the major consequences of all the developmental activities taken place in the country, which is a social disruptive process yet overlooked. Maximum displacement of tribals is concentrated in the regions of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. To exemplify, the districts Korba and Raigarh (Chhattisgarh); Valsad (Gujarat); Pashchimi Singbhum and Purbi Singbhum (Jharkhand); Kendujhar, Koraput and Mayurbhanj (Odisha) have a combination of both: the most industrialized and the most deprived. The displacement has alienated them from their forests and lands, the two vital elements for their survival. Involuntary displacement of indigenous people from their lands and territories earlier by colonial invaders, and in contemporary times by elite classes, violate the full spectrum of their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, which have been ensured to these people through national as well as international legal framework. Article 21 in Part III Fundamental Rights, is the most important Article in the Constitution which guarantees all the people, 'right to life' as well as 'right to livelihood'. After displacement, a vast majority of people are either forced to live in slums in urban areas or on destitute lands, without the access to basic means of livelihood. "To err is to human", and therefore a nuanced approach is at the exigency, which will be more 'people oriented' and more 'participatory' in nature. Learning from the Indian planning history, the spirit of the Constitution lies in upholding the expectations of the layman and hence including them in the decision-making process of development projects, specifically regarding the construction of dams, environment impact, cost-benefit analysis, allocation of resources, displacement and rehabilitation. Hence, the circumnavigation around the 'nature-tribal' bond is much needed. Cognizing all the facts, the state-oriented policies and actions, in corollary with indigenous leadership is up for an upgradation and hence, the 150th birth anniversary of Birsa Munda is of particular relevance here. The fact that he was a young leader, with no selfish motives and a leader vouching just for tribal rights is indeed a Janjatiya Gaurav. Hence, it goes undisputed that the tribals have been the 'guards' and 'protectors' the forest and its resources; hence, they need to be protected for the survival of both- the tribals and forests with efficient collaboration and progressive policies.



This seminar aims to discuss how State and its policies could further enhance the development activities with maximum participation and an urbanized governance system. The focus area is to enhance the SOP (standard operating procedure) in terms of rights of the Tribals and to ameliorate the study on policies so as to have a solution giving system. The core of the seminar is to delve deeper into the post -modern era tribal demands in resource-rich Central Indian states and how the state schemes and policies, with few ramifications can make our country way ahead of time and ideology, which nobody ever imagined.

Subthemes

- 1.Unleashing the tribal potential through the lens of Birsa Munda**
- 2.Understanding Indigenous leadership through Janjatiya Rights**
- 3.Janjatiya Contributions in Shaping the History of Bharat**
- 4.Birsa Munda and Tribal Social Infrastructure**
- 5.Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India**
- 6.Tribal Society relation with Forest**
- 7.Issues of land, forest, minimum wages and social oppression in tribal regions of India**
- 8.Development induced displacement in India (Dams, Industry, Mining and Multipurpose Projects)**
- 9.Displacement and its effects on Tribal rights**
- 10.Panchayat Extension Schedule Act (PESA), 1996**
- 11.Forest Rights Act, 2006**
- 12.Proposed policy of Government of India on reintroduction of Special Economic Zones and its impacts on displacement of Tribal people**
- 13.Tribal inclusion through participatory research**



Call for Abstracts

The organisers invite abstracts for paper presentation from all interested academicians and researchers for national seminar on "**Development induced displacement and its ramifications on tribal rights: the case of India**". Interested author(s) are requested to submit the abstract (not exceeding 300 words) of their original research contribution through the email address **geoseminarkmc@gmail.com** latest by **20th January 2025**

Authors are advised to submit not more than two abstracts. The abstract of the paper should be typed in **Times New Roman** (12 Font Size) with 1.5 spacing. It should include the title of the paper, name of the author(s), Keywords, affiliation, e-mail address and contact number. The corresponding author will be informed through e-mail about the acceptance of the abstract. Thereafter, the contributors will be expected to pay their registration fee by 25th January 2025 through the portal. Selected papers will be published by a reputed publisher.

Submission details:

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/9PTxDDM87Mri6nFn8>

E-mail Address:

geoseminarkmc@gmail.com



Scan to register

Important Dates:

Submission of Abstract:

20 January 2025

Acceptance of Abstract:

22 January 2025

Registration fees Deadline

25 January 2025

Full paper submission:

30 January 2025

Registration Fee:

Conference Delegates

On or before 25
January, 2025

After 25 January,
2025

Indian Delegates

INR 800

INR 1000

Research Scholars

INR 500

INR 700

International Delegates

USD 50

USD 60

In case of any query kindly contact

E-mail: geoseminarkmc@gmail.com jeeteshrai@kmc.du.ac.in

Contact: 8826350899

For technical support:- Dr. Sanjeet kumar- +91 9667615234

For Queries related to abstract and paper submission :-DEVANSHI MEDIRATTA: +91 8766311406

For Accomodation related queries: Dr Krishna Das:-+91 9560710463

Prajval Verma:- +91 79764 41226

NOTE: Accomodation will be provided to the outstation delegates on payment basis.No TA/DA WILL BE PAID.

PATRON

Prof. Dinesh Khattar
Principal
Kirori Mal College
University of Delhi

CONVENOR

Dr. Jeetesh Rai
Assistant Professor
Department Of Geography
Kirori Mal College
University Of Delhi
Phone: 011-2766 7861, +91 9599220591

CO-CONVENORS

Prof. Anshu
Professor
Department of Geography
Kirori Mal College
University of Delhi

Dr. Khusro Moin
Associate Professor
Department of Geography
Kirori Mal College
University of Delhi

Dr. Karuna Shree
Associate Professor
Department Of Geography
Kirori Mal College
University of Delhi

ORGANIZING SECRETARY

Dr. Vijendra Kumar Pandey
Assistant Professor
Department Of Geography
Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof. Seema Mehra Parihar
Dr Md. Baber Ali
Dr Vinod Kumar
Dr Suman Das
Dr Krishna Das
Dr Shahid Jamal
Dr Sanjeet Kumar
Dr Gopal Prasad

Advisory Committee

Prof. Kaushal Kumar Sharma, CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Prof. Seema Mehra Parihar Kirori Mal College, University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof Nupur Tiwari ,Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
Prof. K. Anil Kumar, Janapada Sampada Division, IGNCA
Prof. Anindita Datta, University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. B. W. Pandey, University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. Subhash Anand, University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. Aprajita De, University of Delhi, Del
Prof. Tejbir Singh Rana, Shivaji College, University of Delhi, Delhi
Prof. Minaketan Behera, Centre for Informal Sector & Labour Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Prof. Sibabrat Das, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack
Prof. M.S. Jagalan, Kurukshetra University
Prof. Vijay Kumar Baraik, Indira Gandhi National Open University
Dr. Rajesh Tandon, Society for Participatory Research in Asia, New Delhi
Dr. Pankaj, University of Delhi, Delhi
Dr. Sanjeev Sharma, CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
Dr. Amrita Bajaj, University of Delhi, Delhi
Dr. B.R. Thakur, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla
Dr. Venkat Ramanujam Ramani, Shiv Nadar University, Delhi-NCR
Dr. Krishna Kumar, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
Dr. Manjit Singh, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya
Dr. Ruchika Singh, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj

