



CELEBRATING THE AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV

**(DEDICATED TO SHAHEED VEER NARAYAN SINGH
THE FIRST MARTYR FROM CHHATTISGARH)**

NATIONAL SEMINAR

**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA IN
THE CONTEXT OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE
AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEM**

ORGANIZED BY

**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY
PT. RAVISHANKAR SHUKLA UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR (C.G)**

COLLABORATION WITH

◆
INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEWDELHI

◆
**TRIBAL DEPARTMENT AND
TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE CHHATTISGARH**

◆
**CHHATTISGARH STATE MEDICINAL PLANT BOARD, CHHATTISGARH
UNICEF, CHHATTISGARH**

SEMINAR DIRECTOR

DR. ASHOK PRADHAN

PROFESSOR & HEAD

**SCHOOL OF STUDIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY
PT. RAVISHANKAR SHUKLA UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH**



Shahid Veer Narayan Singh



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**TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEM**

Celebrating 75 years of independence India is reassessing and redefining its goals. Acclaiming its rich history and cultural heritage India desires to take its knowledge to the world (and become 'Vishva Guru Bharat'). Many great inventions and discoveries documented in history have established India's place in the world as a great treasure of knowledge and learning. We also aspire to become self-reliant ('Atma-nirbhar Bharat') for which we need to investigate that traditional knowledge and indigenous systems that made our society self-reliant over our long history. Yet, much of our knowledge remains undocumented and thus unknown. Traditional knowledge that has sustained the Indian society for centuries is slowly disappearing or has already disappeared. It is thus imperative that we accumulate, verify, and validate this knowledge and incorporate that knowledge along with scientific research and new knowledge.

Traditional knowledge and indigenous systems have been treasures of ancient wisdom and know-how. Every community has plethora of information on their eco-system and traditional methods of problem-solving. People have always organized their own systems to deal with everyday issues as well as situations of emergency. These systems are incorporated in the social system and institutions utilizing locally available resources thus are sustainable, more effective, and efficient in bringing change or handling crises. This untapped resource remains mostly undocumented and unverified making it seem old wives' fables and their value greatly undermined.

In spite of being valuable there is degeneration of traditional knowledge and indigenous systems. Traditional knowledge was always passed down through traditional systems utilizing social relationships. Person with esoteric knowledge held special positions within the society and passed it on to the next generation either through kinship or discipleship. Now with changing roles in the society, weakening social structures and the way knowledge is transferred is

leading to erosion in traditional knowledge. In the speedily globalizing world traditional knowledge is struggling to retain its ground. Modern education, modern occupations and modern social roles, migration, globalization, urbanization etc. are leading to the weakening of indigenous systems and development of new structures. There is also lack of systematic research of the traditional knowledge of people's groups whereby the authenticity of the knowledge base is left unverified and thus tagging it as 'unscientific' and useless.

Tribals have been the 'little tradition' in India. They have remained the unsung heroes with their oral traditions and cultures. Their deep knowledge of nature and their eco-system has not been documented and is missing from the larger Indian society as well as its great tradition. Tribals form a large section of the India's marginalized communities and their skills and talents being marginalized as well. It is imperative to bring this knowledge and people into the mainstream. Any development of the nation cannot be complete without their participation and their development.

Contrary to the saying, 'Knowledge is power' we find the bearers of traditional knowledge as powerless and at the bottom of the power structures. Firstly, there is the issue of validating traditional knowledge, and its 'unscientific' labelling. There is prejudice against all that is traditional especially with the modern education seems to reject all that is traditional without an objective study. The second concern is the monopolizing of knowledge- within the society and beyond. We find that knowledge has even traditionally been restricted to a few as specialists and these individuals also held great power within the society. Now in the present scenario we find that the rejection of traditional knowledge is another means of acquiring power in the societies wherein the outsider-the state or various institutions- are the upholder of knowledge and authority to dictate what knowledge shall be shared and passed on to the population at large. Thirdly, any research needs funds and with commercial interest of corporations comes up the patents and the commercial aspect of knowledge. There is thus an urgency to study and research the traditional knowledge, record it and its utilization. To figure out means through which rightful commercial benefit of knowledge can reach the concerned people group whereby India can use traditional knowledge for its own development as well as ensuring protection of the indigenous groups as the source of this knowledge and their rights over it.

The world is moving towards development and struggling with its pros and cons. Fast paced development, no doubt has raised the GDP and per capita incomes. However, the costs of such development haven't been easy to bear. The idea of sustainable development emanated from that realization that pursuit of development cannot be a standalone goal. For true success of sustainable development, the role of traditional societies and their ecosystem sustaining livelihoods, indigenous preservation systems are absolutely vital.

There is a pursuit for sustainable development that incorporates local resources and manpower, and ensures empowerment. We know that development is incomplete without equity and social justice. For long the approach for development has remained top-down which has neglected the empowerment and decision- making of the people concerned. Also, such an approach assumes that communities as ignorant and devalues their traditional knowledge and indigenous system instead of tapping that resource. Development that excludes or overlooks traditional knowledge and indigenous systems imposes its own ideas of development that may not fit into the society and degrade the values and self-esteem of the community; such a plan cannot achieve sustainable development and thus fall short.

In consideration of all these issues the School of Studies in Anthropology, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur proposes to organize a four-day National Seminar from 14th to 17th February, 2023 at its center. The four-day seminar intends to have Poster and Paper presentations, Panel discussions, film screening/ festival, and a one-day field visit to a selected tribal village. The proposed themes and sub-themes for the seminar are as follow.

THEME

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEM

SUB-THEMES

1. TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS

- Traditional Medical Knowledge, Systems, And Health
- Natural Resources, Environment, And Eco-System Management
- Disaster Management

- Indigenous Systems and Traditional Community Participation
- Traditional Knowledge and Science and Technology
- Tribal Art, Craft, Beliefs and Preservation of Tribal Culture

2. DEVELOPMENT AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

- Traditional Knowledge and Tribal Development
- Women Empowerment
- Traditional Knowledge, Indigenous System, and Sustainable Development
- Traditional Education and Development

3. TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND POLITICS

- Politics Of Knowledge, Accessibility and Utilization
- Communities and Rights Over Traditional Knowledge
- Development Programmes and Knowledge Sharing

4. REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH

- Nutrition- Breast Feeding, Weaning and Solid Food, Supplements
- Immunisation
- Child Rearing Practices
- Emotional Health of Children
- Women And Health- Nutrition, Menarche, Marriage and Pregnancy
- Women And Mental Health- Post- Partum Depression, Abuse Etc.,

5. TRIBAL HEROES OF INDIA & FREEDOM

- Tribal Freedom Fighter & Their Role In Freedom Movements.
- Tribal Freedom Fighters Who Fought For Their Land and People.

Date and venue: 14th - 16th February 2023, School of Studies in Anthropology,
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh (C.G.)

National Seminar:ProgrammeDetail (14th-16thFebruary,2023)

**NATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND
INDIGENOUS SYSTEM**

Date/Day	Time	Venue	Programme/TechnicalSession	Chairperson&ResourcePerson
14.02.2023	07.30-9.00	Foodstall	Breakfast	-
Tuesday	09.00-10.30	Anthropology	Registration	-
	10.30-12.00	Arts Building HallB	Inaugural Programme	CheifGuest:Dr.J.K.Bajaj (ChairmanICSSR,NewDelhi)
				GuestofHonour :Dr.P.C.Joshi (Former Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi,NewDelhi)
				Guest of Honour : Padamshree Ajay KumarMandavi (ArtField,KankerChhattisgarh)
				Chairperson:Dr.KesharilalVerma (ViceChancellor, Pt.RavishankarShuklaUniversity,Raipur)
	12.00-01.30	Anthropology	Lecture	-
	1:30-2:15	Food stall	Lunch	-

	02.30-4.00	Anthropology Hall A	Technical Session : I	<p>Traditional Medical Knowledge, Systems and Health</p> <p>Chairperson : Dr. P. C. Joshi (Former Vice Chancellor, University of Delhi, New Delhi)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural Resources, Environment, And Eco-System Management ● Disaster Management. <p>Chairperson : Dr. Ninad Bodhankar (Professor & Head, SoS in Geology & WRM, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur (C.G.))</p> <p>Resourceperson : Dr. M.L. Naik (Former Director General, Chhattisgarh, Council of Science & Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh)</p>
	04.00-04.15	Hall IA & B	Tea Break	-
	04.15-05.30	Anthropology Hall A	Technical Session : III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indigenous Systems and Traditional Community Participation ● Traditional Knowledge, Indigenous System, And Sustainable Development <p>Chairperson : Shri Dhammshil Ganvir Director, Kanger Valley National Park, Bastare</p>

15.02.2023 Wednesday		Arts Building Hall eB	Technical Session : IV	Tribal Art, Craft, Beliefs and Preservation of Tribal Culture Chairperson : Dr. Ranju Hasini Sahoo (Professor & Head, Anthropology, IGNTU, Amarkantak) Resource Person: Padamshree Ajay Kumar Mandavi (Art Field, Kanker Chhattisgarh)
	7.30-8.30	Foodstall	Dinner	-
	7.30-9.00	Foodstall	Breakfast	-
	10.00-11.45	Hall A	TechnicalSession : V	Traditional Knowledge and Tribal Development Chairperson: Dr. N.K. Awasthi (Consultant Paramparagat Gyan Evam Vanoushadhi Vikas Foundation) ResourcePerson : Shri B. K. Lal (Finance Expert, Government of Chhattisgarh, Nava Raipur)
		Hall B	TechnicalSession : VI	Women Empowerment Chairperson:Dr. Reeta Venugopal (Professor & Head, Centre of Women Studies, Pt.Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur)
	11.45-12.00	Hall A&B	Tea Break	-



		Hall A	Technical Session : VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Traditional Knowledge and Science & Technology● Traditional Education and Development <p>Chairperson : Dr. M.L. Naik (Former Director General, Chhattisgarh, Council of Science & Technology (C.G.))</p>
	12.00-01.30	Hall B	Technical Session : VIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● "Politics of Knowledge, Accessibility and Utilization● Communities and Rights Over Traditional Knowledge <p>Chairperson: Dr. N.K. Vaid (Director Vaid's ICS & Practicing Anthropologist, New Delhi)</p> <p>Resource Person: Dr. R.P. Padi (Professor, Anthropology, IGNTU, Amarkantak)</p>
	30-2:15	Foodstall	Lunch	-
	02.30-4.00	Hall A	Technical Session : IX	<p>Development Programmes and Knowledge Sharing</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. Farhad Mollick (Professor & Head, Anthropology, Mahatma Gandhi Antarashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra)</p> <p>Resource person: Sanjay Goud (A.D., Department of Tribal Development, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur)</p>

		Hall B	Technical Session : X	<div>Nutrition: Breast Feeding, Weaning and Solid Food, Supplements</div> <div>Chairperson : Dr. Swapan Kolay (Professor & Head, Anthropology Shahid Mahendra Karma Bastar Vishvidyalaya, Jagdalpur)</div> <div>Resource Person : Dr. Nitin Malik (Anthropologist & Registrar Dr.B.R.Ambedkar University, New Delhi)</div>
	04.00-04.15	Hall A & B	Tea Break	-
	04.15-05.00	Hall A	Technical Session : XI	Immunisation Chairperson : Dr. Gajendra Singh (Health Officer, UNICEF Office of Chhattisgarh)
		Hall B	Technical Session : XII	<div>● Child Rearing Practices</div> <div>● Emotional Health of Children</div> Chairperson : Dr. Aparna Deshpande (Nutritional Specialist UNICEF, Office of Chhattisgarh)
	07.30-08.30	Foodstall	Dinner	-
	07.30-09.00	Foodstall	Breakfast	-

16.02.2023 Thursday	10.00-11.45	Hall A	Technical Session : XIII	<p>Women and Health: Nutrition, Menarche, Marriage and Pregnancy</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. K.K.N. Sharma (Professor & Dean, Anthropology, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar, M.P.)</p> <p>Resource Person: Dr T.K. Vaishnav (Former J.D. Tribal Research & Training Institute, Chhattisgarh, Raipur)</p>
		Hall B	Technical Session : XIV	<p>Tribal Freedom Fighter & Their role in Freedom Movements</p> <p>Chairperson : Dr. L. S. Nigam (Former Vice Chancellor, Shri Shankaracharya Professional University, Bhilai)</p> <p>Resource Person: Dr. Shamrao I. Kureti (Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra)</p>
	11.45-12.00	Hall A&B	Teabreak	-
	12.15-01.30	Hall A	Technical Session : XV	<p>Women and Mental Health: Post-Partum Depression, Abuse etc.</p> <p>Chairperson : Dr. Promila Singh (Former Professor & Head, Psychology, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur)</p>

		Hall B	Technical Session : XVI	<p>Tribal Freedom Fighter Who Fought for Their Land and People.</p> <p>Chairperson : Dr. Neelkanth Panigrahi (Professor & Head, Anthropology Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur)</p> <p>Resource Person: Dr. Abha R. Pal (Former Professor & Head, SoS in History, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur)</p>
		Foodstall	Lunch	-
	1.30-2.15	Hall A	Discussion	<p>Expert Discussion and Preparation of Final Report</p> <p>Dr. N.K. Vaid Divya Syam Sudheer Bandi Dr. Arun Kumar Dr. Jitendra Kumar Premi Dr. Shailendra Kumar Dr. Ashok Pradhan CoOrdinator : Dr.Nitin Malik (Anthropologist & Registrar Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, New Delhi)</p>

	3.00pm	Hall B	Valedictory Program	<p>Chief Guest : Shri J.A.C.S. Rao (IFS) (Chief Executive Officer Chhattisgarh Local Health Traditions and Medicinal Plants Board, Raipur)</p> <p>Guest of Honour : Divya Syam Sudheer Bandi (Special Officer, UNICEF,Chhattisgarh)</p> <p>Guest of Honour: Dr. N. K. Vaid (Director Vaid's ICS & Practicing Anthropologist, New Delhi)</p> <p>Chairperson : Dr. Keshari Lal Verma (Vice Chancellor, Pt.Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur)</p>
16.02.2023 Thursday	6.00pm	Hall B	Alumni Meet	
	9.00pm	Food Stall	Dinner	

Dr. Ashok Pradhan
(Professor & Head)
Convener/Director

National Seminar Report

A. Title: Celebrating the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (Dedicated to Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh, The First Martyr from Chhattisgarh)
"National Seminar on Tribal Development in India in Context of Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous System".

B. Duration : 3Days (14th -16thFebruary, 2023)

C. Organizer : School of Studies in Anthropology,Pt.Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur492010 (Chhattisgarh)

Co- Organizers:

- i) ICSSR, Government of India, New-Delhi
- ii) Tribal Department and TRTI, Government of Chhattisgarh
- iii) Chhattisgarh State Medicinal Plant Board, Chhattisgarh.
- iv) UNICEF, Chhattisgarh.

D Represented Universities/ Institutes:

- i) Dept. of Anthropology, DHGV, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
- ii) Dept. of Anthropology & Tribal Development, Guru Ghasi Das Central University, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- iii) Department of Anthropology & Tribal Studies,SMKV, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh.
- iv) Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology, IGNTU,Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh.
- v) Department of Anthropology, Vinoba Bhave University,Hazaribag, Jharkhand
- vi) Department of Anthropology, Ranchi University, Ranchi,Jharkhand.
- vii) Department of Anatomy, AIIMS, Bhopal.

- viii) Department of Political Science, GLA College, N.P. University, Medininagar, Jharkhand.
- ix) MATS University, Arang, Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
- x) Department of Sociology & Social Anthropology, A.N.Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna, Bihar.
- xi) Department of Anthropology, Sikkim University.
- xii) Department of Anthropology, MGAHV, Warda
- xiii) Department of Social Work, Shree Rawatpura Sarkar University, Raipur.
- xiv) Department of Anthropology, Savitribai Phule University, Pune.
- xv) Department of Anthropology, Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, Odisha.
- xvi) Department of Sociology, Hemchand Yadav University, Durg.
- xvii) Indira Gandhi Mukta Vishwavidyalaya, New-Delhi.
- xviii) Kalahandi University, Odisha.
- xix) Central Tribal University of Andhra Pradesh, Vizianagaram.
- xx) Department of Anthropology, Vidyasagar University, Kolkata.

E. Participation Status:

- i) Registered Delegates: 103
- ii) Departmental Organizing and working members: 147

F. Program Details:

F.1 Inaugural Function: 11.00am-12.00am(14.2.2023)

Speech given by:

Dr. Shailendra Patel, Registrar, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh : He has dedicated his speech to Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh. He

has a vision that if we work in an economic development of the Tribal community we can uplift them through our research work.

Professor P.C. Joshi, Vice -Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi : He says that Indigenous Knowledge has many aspects and has its significance. Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh in 1910 in February participated in Bhoomkal Movement. Anthropologists have recognized Tribals revolts and movements. Tribes used to consider them self-backward and weak that's the reason they justified themselves through Tribal Movements. They also fought against Britishers. India is a country of diversity and whatever things are present here cannot be found elsewhere. This diversity is just not because of food, culture etc. but also India is like a banyan tree, it has its own identity, there are different people live in center at the same time is their anatomy. We all support this kind of idea.

Topic of diversity in Indigenous knowledge system can be seen in Tsunami 2004 in Andaman & Nicobar Island in that wave many people have died but the tribes of Jarawa when they have seen a wave suddenly coming to their way, they all ran towards the hill-top and didn't come back till it subsides. They saved themselves because of their indigenous knowledge base. Indigenous Knowledge is a behavioral knowledge and science is experimental knowledge. They have gained this experience from generation to generation and saved themselves. There was a time in India where question of everything was found in our Epic, in culture, in our dohas when we should eat our food, what we should eat our food, what medicines we should take for our diseases, when we should take it etc. When cloud used to come in the west direction Tribal people predicted that it will rain now this is indigenous knowledge. That's the reason Indigenous Knowledge is very important and I congratulate Department of Anthropology for conducting National seminar on this topic. Chhattisgarh is the mind of Indigenous Knowledge.

Dr. K.L. Verma Sir, Vice-Chancellor, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh : He says that in the present context there is need to test the knowledge and put forward the Indigenous Knowledge. We should tell new generation about the importance of our Indigenous knowledge. We have forgotten our Traditional knowledge. We should see Indigenous Knowledge from the scientific point of view and justify it in detail. Different types of calamities have been faced by the Tribal people but they haven't much affected, why we should see it? Loss of language leads to loss of traditional knowledge. by keeping them alive we could benefit our generation through them.

As much as tradition will grow people will be benefitting from it. We should do continuous effort for development by conserving Nature. There is a serious need to look in that way and conservation of that traditional knowledge.

Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Chairman, ICSSR, Delhi : Anthropology subject has an Indian aspect. "Levi-Strauss Mitsonian Institute" is from where the Anthropology subject and study of the society started. Anthropology is important in every aspect and to acquire any knowledge we need to have deep understanding of that subject. Research is taking place in different subjects but research taking place in the tribal problems is significance. Traditional Medicinal Knowledge is present in every society in a systematic form. Traditional Medicinal Knowledge has a theory we need to see it through Ayurvedic research. A person who lives in the forest has immense knowledge but we will not to come to know about it until we talk with them. Therapeutics in Charak Sanhita is taken from the local tribal people. Though we don't believe in it but we should have an understanding towards that knowledge.

If you want to know that knowledge live with them for three months than you will come to know about the meaning of that knowledge. "Look from insight actually becomes an insider". India is a country of diversity and by respecting this diversity we can have unity. Anthropology gives you that discipline. In the

reference of Traditional Medicinal Knowledge through community participation we need to conserve that knowledge. Then only India will be a Developed nation.

Vote of thanks by Dr. Jitendra Kumar Premi : We are not accepting human difference and it is the duty of human to preserve and we all should work towards the preservation. Rani Chinnama was the brave person in 1826 she fought with Thomas Mundrew, who was a Britisher.











F.2. Special Lecture(Online): 12.am-01.00pm (14.2.2023)

Resource Person:

Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Chairman, ICSSR, New-Delhi :

Anthropology subject has an Indian aspect. "Levi-Strauss Mitsonian Institute" is from where the Anthropology subject and study of the society started. Anthropology is important in every aspect and to acquire any knowledge we need to have deep understanding of that subject. Research is taking place in different subjects but research taking place in the tribal problems is significance. Traditional Medicinal Knowledge is present in every society in a systematic form. Traditional Medicinal Knowledge has a theory we need to see it through Ayurvedic research. A person who lives in the forest has immense knowledge but we will not to come to know about it until we talk with them. Therapeutics in Charak Sanhita is taken from the local tribal people. Though we don't believe in it but we should have an understanding towards that knowledge.

If you want to know that knowledge live with them for three months than you will come to know about the meaning of that knowledge. "Look from insight actually becomes an insider". India is a country of diversity and by respecting this diversity we can have unity. Anthropology gives you that discipline. In the reference of Traditional Medicinal Knowledge through community participation we need to conserve that knowledge. Then only India will be a Developed nation.



F.3. Technical Sessions:

Sixteen sessions were organized in two parallel sessions in Hall-A & Hall-B in which out of 142 research papers, 81 papers were presented, which are as follows:

F.3.1. Session-1 (Hall-A) : 2.30pm -4.00pm (14.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Traditional Medical Knowledge, System and Health
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr P. C. Joshi (Former Vice- Chancellor, Delhi University).
- c) **Rapporteur :** Mr. Hemant Joshi (Research Scholar, S.o.S. in Anthropology, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented :** 09





F.3.2. Session-2 (Hall-B) : 2.30pm -4.00pm (14.2.23)

- a) **Title:** Natural Resources, Environment and Eco- System Management.
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr Ninad Bodhankar (Professor& Head, S.o.S.in Geology & WRM, PRSU, Raipur.
- c) **Rapporteur :** Ms. Sanjana Patel (Research Scholar, S.o.S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented :** 05



F.3.3. Session-3(Hall-A) :4.15 pm-05.30pm (14.2.23).

- a) **Title :** Indigenous System and Traditional Community Participation: Traditional Knowledge, Indigenous System and Sustainable Development.
- b) **Chairperson :** Mr. Dhammshil Ganvir (Director, Kanger Valley. National Park, Bastar).
- c) **Rapporteur :** Mr. Hemant Joshi (Research Scholar, S.o.S. in Anthropology, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented :** 09



F.3.4. Session-4 (Hall-B): 4.15pm-05.30pm (14.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Tribal Art, Craft, Beliefs and Preservation of Tribal Culture b)
Chairperson : Dr(Ms) Ranju Hasini Sahoo(Prof.&Head, department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, IGNTU, Amarkantak, M.P.
- b) **Resource Person :** Padamshree Ajay Kumar Mandavi (Art Field, Kanker, Chhattisgarh).
- c) **Rapporteur :** Ms. Sunita Sodi (Research Scholar, S.o.S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented :** 08



F.3.5. Session-5 (Hall-A) : 10.00am-11.45am (15.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Traditional Knowledge and Tribal Development
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr. N.K.Awasthi (Consultant Prarmparagat Gyan Evam Vanoushadhi Vikas Foundation).

- c) **Resource Person** : Shri.B. K. Lal (Finance Expert, Government of Chhattisgarh, Nava Raipur).
- d) **Rapporteur** : Mr. Rajkumar (Research Scholar, S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented** : 03

F.3.6. Session-6 (Hall-B) :15.2.23 (10.00-11.45am)

- a) **Title** : Women Empowerment
- b) **Chairperson** : Dr. (Ms) Reeta Venugopal (Professor & Head, Centre of Women Studies, PRSU, Raipur)
- c) **Rapporteur** : Ms. Oshin Bajrang (Research Scholar., S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented** : 06



F.3.7. Session-7 (Hall-A) :12.00 am-01.30 pm (15.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Traditional Knowledge and Science and Technology, Traditional Education and Development
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr. Nitin Malik(Registrar, Dr. Ambedkar University, New-Delhi
- c) **Rapporteur :** Mr. Rajkumar (Research Scholar, S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented : 05**









F.3.8. Session-8 (Hall-B) :12.00am-01.30pm (15.2.23)

- a) **Title** : Politics of Knowledge, Accessibility and Utilization; Communities and Right over Traditional Knowledge.
- b) **Chairperson** : Dr. N. K.Vaid (Director Vaid's ICS & Practicing Anthropologist, New-Delhi)
- c) **Resource Person** : Dr. S. R. Padi (Professor, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, IGNTU, Amarkantak, M.P.).
- d) **Rapporteur** : Ms. Oshin Bajrang (Research Scholar, S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented** : 01





F.3.9. Session-9 (Hall-A) : 02.30pm-04.00pm (15.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Developmental Programmes and Knowledge Sharing
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr. Farad Mollick (Professor and Former Head, Department of Anthropology, MGAHV, Wardha).
- c) **Resource Person :** Shri Sanjay Goud (A.D. Department of Tribal Development, Government of Chhattisgarh, Raipur).
- d) **Rapporteur :** Ms. Sanjana, Patel (Research Scholar, S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented :** 03





F.3.10. Session-10 (Hall-B):02.30pm-4.00pm(15.2.23)

- a) **Title** : Nutrition: Breast Feeding, Weaning and Solid Food Supplements.
- b) **Chairperson** : Dr. Sapan Kolay (Professor& Head, Department of Anthropology and Tribal Studies, SMK University, Jagdalpur (CG).
- c) **Resource Person** : Dr.Nitin Malik (Anthropologist & Registrar, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Delhi).
- d) **Rapporteur** : Ms Bhumika Raj Sonwane (Research Scholar, S. o.S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented** : 03





F.3.11. Session-11 &12 (Hall-B): 4.00pm-5.30pm (15.2.23)

- a) **Title** : Child Rearing Practices : Emotional Health of Children
- b) **Chairperson** : Dr. Gajendra Singh (Medical Officer, UNICEF, Chhattisgarh)

Resource Person : Dr.(Ms) Aparna Deshpande (Nutritional Specialist UNICEF, Office of Chhattisgarh.
- c) **Rapporteur** : Ms. Sanjana, Patel (Research Scholar, S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented** : 7







F.3.12. Session-13 (Hall-A) :10.00am-11.45am (16.2.23)

- a) **Title** : Women and Health: Nutrition, Menarche, Marriage and Pregnancy.
- b) **Chairperson** : Dr. K. K. N. Sharma (Professor & Dean,HSG Central University, Sagar, M.P.).
- c) **Resource Person** : Dr.M.L. Naik(Former Director General, Chhattisgarh Council of Science and Technology, Raipur).
- d) **Rapporteur** : Mr. Sunil Mehta (Research Scholar, S.o.S.in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented** : 11







F.3.13. Session-14 (Hall-B): 10.00am-11.45am (16.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Tribal Freedom Fighters and their Role in Freedom Movements
- b) **Chairpersons :** Dr, L.S. Nigam (Former V.C., Shri Shankracharya Professional University, Bhillai)
- c) **Resource Person :** Dr. Shamrao I. Kureti (Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Maharashtra)
- d) **Rapporteur :** Ms Shaila Mukerjee (Research Scholar, S.o.S.in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented : 2**







F.3.14. Session-15 (Hall-A):12.00 am-01.30pm(16.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Women and Mental Health: Post-Partum Depression, Abuse etc.
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr. Promila Singh (Former Professor & Head, S.o.S. in Psychology, PRSU, Raipur.
- c) **Rapporteur :** Mr. Sunil Mehta (Research Scholar, S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Research Papers Presented :** 7



F.3.15. Session-16 (Hall-B): 12.00am-01.30pm (16.2.23)

- a) **Title :** Tribal Freedom Fighters Who Fought for their Land and People
- b) **Chairperson :** Dr. Rajesh Gautam(Professor & Head, Department of Anthropology, Dr. HSGU Central University, Sagar,M.P.)
- c) **Resource Person :** Dr. Abha R. Pal (Former Professor and H.o.D., S.o.S. in History, PRSU, Raipur).
- d) **Rapporteur :** Ms Shaila Mukerjee (Research Scholar, S.o.S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur).
- e) **Research Papers Presented :** 02

G. Expert Discussion Session and Preparation of Final Report :

Dr. N.K. Vaid

Divya Syam Sudheer Bandi

Dr. Arun Kumar

Dr. Jitendra Kumar Premi

Dr. Shailendra Kumar

Dr. Ashok Pradhan

Co- Ordinator: Dr. Nitin Malik

(Anthropologist & Registrar, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, New Delhi)

Key points:

- i) There is urgent need of documenting the traditional knowledge, as it is gradually vanishing under the impact of modernization.
- ii) Traditional knowledge about medicinal applications of herbs is of immense value. It needs to be documented on priority basis and should be scientifically analyzed to identify its active ingredients.
- iii) Traditional knowledge regarding prediction of weather and other natural hazards is also very valuable and need to be preserved.

- iv) Similarly, traditional concept of sustainable development can be applied to save the planet from further destruction.
- v) Traditional Knowledge should be declared as National heritage and be protected accordingly.
- vi) We should create National knowledge parks, and hubs to promote its research and applications.
- vii) Traditional Knowledge should be recognized as a separate discipline or sub-part of Indian culture and should be introduced at middle/secondary educational level.
- viii) Practical applications of Traditional knowledge should be made aware to all Indians so that they can utilize it as it is cheap, eco-friendly and environment friendly. Beside it promotes mental stability and social harmony, as well.
- ix) Traditional knowledge issue should be taken by the central and state Government on priority.

H. Selected Presentations:

- i) **Nikam and Ramteke** (Dept.of Anthropology, Sikkim University) threw light on prevalence of singing practice therapy among the Korku tribe of Melghat, Central India.
- ii) **Netam** (S.o.S. in Sociology, PRSU, Raipur) drew the attention on impact of industrialization and Westernization on indigenous medical knowledge with reference to Muriya tribe of Bastar, Chhattisgarh.
- iii) **Bakhla** (MGAHV, Wardha) traced the causes of diseases prevalent among Hill-Korba of the Chhattisgarh to nature, economy, religion and magic. They are traditionally treated through performing specific rituals and by use of locally available medicinal plants.

- iv) **Sahu** (MGAHV, Wardha) investigated the impact of occupational hazards on health of traffic police posted in Wardha and Nagpur districts of Maharashtra in light of BMI, blood pressure and personal habits. He identified prevalence of obesity, cardiac ailments, diabetics, respiratory disorders the subjects.
- v) **Jurri** (MGAHV, Wardha) drew attention on medicinal applications of Mahua plant with reference to tribal communities residing in Kanker district of the Chhattisgarh in treating various diseases, namely, Constipation, Ulcer, Sickle cell Anemia, knee pain and so on.
- vi) **Deepak Kumar** (MGAHV, Wardha) made observations on traditional medical practices prevalent among the Halbi tribe, inhabiting Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra with focus on their diagnosis and treatment.
- vii) **Oshin and Premi** (S.o.S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur) focused their study on ethno-medical knowledge of curing chronic fevers among the tribal communities of North Chhattisgarh. They reported use of 17 medicinal plants for treating chronic fever.
- viii) **Gautam** (Social Work Dept., Shree Rawatpura Sarkar University, Raipur) informed that modern medical system, just 200-300 years old, does not have solutions to all health issues of the humanity, as evidenced during recent Covid pandemic. Gradually, the world is gradually recognizing the importance of traditional medical practices knowledge. Recently, Global Centre of Traditional Medicine have been started to focus their research on preservation and conservation of indigenous knowledge.

- ix) **Seth & Meher** (Anthropology Dept., Sambalpur University) reported findings of their study on women belonging to Paudi Bhuiyan tribe of Deogarh district, Orissa regarding impact of marriage practices on their health. They observed higher incidence of maternal morbidity and infant mortality, as a result of child marriage practices. They also attributed the incidences of miscarriage and still birth to child marriage.
- x) **Pandey** (S. o. S. in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur) focused on socio-economic aspects of Abujmaria, sub-group of Gond tribe. Because of their distribution on hills, they are called Hill -Maria. Observations are made on their family, marriage and religious practices. Impact of contact with other cultures on their traditional dress is noted.
- xi) **Any Rose Todar** (Dept. of Anthropology and Tribal Development, GGCU, Bilaspur) mentioned about the exchange program between Central University, Gujarat & GGCU, Bilaspur. Under this exchange program, students from these universities get exposure to know each other's language, traditional food, bandhani saree art & heritage sites.
- xii) **Panigrahi & Puja** (Dept of Anthropology and Tribal Development, GGU, Central Univ., Bilaspur) attempted to explain indigenous system, sustainable development and changes over time in light of conceptual framework. They also noted the negative effect of modern technologies and development concepts on indigenous knowledge.
- xiii) **Poorvi & Pradhan** (S.o.S.in Anthropology, PRSU, Raipur) recorded that majority of Agaria tribals of Korba district have abandoned their traditional iron smelting technique. As majority of them do not own land, their subsistence largely depends upon forest gathering and labour work.

- xiv) **Kazmi and Jha** (MATS University, Aarang) opined that traditional knowledge deals not only about technology but also include ethics, culture, language and lifestyle. Their suggestion is to develop knowledge and social network to add maximum people in development of tribals.
- xv) **Bramhhatti et. al.** (Dept. of Rural Technology & Social Development, GG Central University, Bilaspur) focused their study on women belonging to Birhor tribe (PVTGs) of the Chhattisgarh. They observed that the Birhor women are custodian of family income, expenditure, customs and traditions. These women are found actively involved in economic activities, namely, food gathering, trapping of birds, agriculture, agriculture labour, basketry and rope making besides doing household chores and rearing children
- xvi) **Mamta & Tirkey** (VBU, Hazaribag) reported high dependence upon traditional healthcare system among Munda tribals of Khunti, Jharkhand. Ethnomedicinal plants and their derivatives play important role in treatment of various diseases. Such resources need to be preserved for future generations.
- xvii) **Sharma** (Anthropology dept., Dr. HSG univ., Sagar) reported running of various programs for the overall development of Hill- korba tribe. He observed that natives are, however, not getting adequate benefit as these programs are not framed in light of their needs and socio-cultural background.

xviii) **Maiti & Midya** (Dept. of Anthropology, Vidyasagar university) focused on indebtedness issue in context of Bhumij tribe of Jhargram, West Bengal. They observed that practice of ceremonial reciprocal cooperation play important role in reducing burden of ceremonial expenses. It acts as adaptive strategy to counter indebtedness particularly among poor tribal families.

xix) **Swarnkar and Sharma** (Dept.of Anthropology, Dr. HS Guniversity, Sagar) threw light on reproductive health care practices among the Birhor tribe of Raigarh (CG). They emphasized the need of understanding of social system, beliefs and behavior related to their culture in order to appreciate what health care signifies to tribal communities.

I. Other Activities :

I.1. **Exhibition on "Swatantrata Sangram me Janjatiya Nayako ka Yogdan" :** Exhibition on "Swatantrata Sangram me Janjatiya Nayako ka Yogdan" was organized in the National Seminar and sponsored by Tribal Commission of India, National Commission of Scheduled Tribes, Akhil Bhartiya Vanvasi Kalyan Aashram. More than 80 Posters were presented depicting the life journey and major contributions by the Tribal freedom fighters, were exhibited in National Seminar. The exhibition was inaugurated by Dr K.L. Verma, Vice Chancellor, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University and remained opened for both delegates and public throughout entire period of the National Seminar.



I.2. Interaction with Traditional Healers : Twelve traditional tribal healers, (i) Vaid Santosh Patel, (Malhari, Dhamtari district) (ii) Vaid Sukhram Pav (Padbaniya, Guarella-Pendra- Marwahi district) (iii) Mahesh Tandia (Charama, Kanker district) (iv) Sarojini Goyal Panika (Balco, Korba district) (v) Ghanshyam Mandavi (Kanker district) (vi) Veer Singh Padda (Narayanpur district) (vii) Shukla Prasad Dhurve (Bahedamuda, Bilaspur district) (viii) Ramlal Pav (Pandbaniya, Guarella-Pendra-Marwahi district) (ix) Sonsai Sevtia (Jambahar Charama, Kanker district) (x) Ishwariyalal Mandavi (Kanker district) (xi) Teejuram Sahu (Malhari, Dhamtari district) (xii) Nirmal Kumar Awasthi (Bilaspur district) from various parts of the Chhattisgarh state were provided platform during the conference for informal/formal interaction between them and delegates. During entire 3 days of the conference they demonstrated their skill and knowledge of local herbs used in treatment of various diseases. Besides, they treated several delegates and provided free medical consultancy through *Naadi* examination.



J. Valedictory Function:

- i) **Chief-Guest :** Shri J.A.C.S. Rao (IFS) (Chief Executive Officer, Chhattisgarh Local Health Traditions and Medicinal Plants Board, Raipur).
- ii) **Guest of Honour :** Divya Syam Sudheer Bandi (Special Officer, UNICEF, Chhattisgarh)
- iii) **Guest of Honour :** Dr N.K.Vaid, Director (Vaid's ICS, New-Delhi) & Practicing Anthropologist.
- iv) **Chairperson :** Dr. K. L. Verma, Vice-Chancellor, PRSU, Raipur.













