



**Two Days National Seminar
on
“NGOs and Tribal Development in India: Issues and Challenges”
(14-15, March, 2019)**

Sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi

Organised by

Department of Political Science & Human Rights
Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak (MP)

&

Samarthan, Centre for Development, Bhopal



Chief Patron

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor

Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, M.P.

Patron

Prof. Alok Shrotriya
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences,
IGNTU, Amarkantak, MP

Director

Prof. Narottam Gaan
Professor and Head, Department of
Political Science & Human Rights

Convenor

**Dr. Uday Singh Rajput
Assistant Professor**

Co-Convenor

**Dr. Yogesh Kumar
Director – Samarthan, Centre for
Development Support**

Member of the Organizing Committee

Prof. Anupam Sharma
Dr. Chakali Bramhayya
Dr. Anil Kumar
Ms. Jyoti Singh

About University and Department

The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak has been established by an Act of the Parliament of India. It came into existence by the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007 and came into action on July 2008. The jurisdiction of the University extends to the whole country and it is fully funded by the Central Government through the University Grant Commission. The university caters to the tribals' long cherished dream of higher education. The tribal people are rich in cultural heritage and skill of art and craft but they are still marginalized in respect to higher education as well as in other walks of life. Now in the present age of globalization the world has shrunk into a village as the society has advanced in technology. But the tribes, who are the custodians of Indian culture in real sense, are far behind in this race of advancement. In order to rescue them from the present plight, the university has put before itself the following aims and objectives.

Objectives of University

- (i)** To provide avenues of education, especially higher education and research facilities primarily for the tribal population of India.
- (ii)** To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, tradition, culture, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies relating to the natural resources of the tribal areas.
- (iii)** To collaborate with national and international universities and organizations, especially for undertaking cultural studies and research on tribal communities.
- (iv)** To formulate tribal centric development models, publish reports and monographs and to organize conferences and Conferences on issues relating to tribes and to provide inputs to policy matters in different spheres.
- (v)** To take appropriate measures for promoting the members of tribal communities capable of managing, administering and looking after their own needs by access to higher education through a university of their own.
- (vi)** To disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in such other branches of learning as it may deem fit.
- (vii)** To take appropriate measures for promoting innovations in teaching learning process in inter-disciplinary studies and researches and to pay special attention to the improvement of social, educational and economic conditions and welfare of the scheduled tribes within the Union of India.

Department of Political Science and Human Rights

Department of Political Science & Human Rights was established in 2008. It is one of the premier departments of Faculty of Social Sciences, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. Department has adopted Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) on the lines of University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi. The primary objective of Department is to foster interdisciplinary insight on issues pertaining to contemporary issues of Political Science. Department promotes interdisciplinary thinking and creates opportunities for the students. Department has a regular UG, PG, Ph.D. Programmes and offers courses on International Relations, Foreign Policy of Indian, Contemporary Issues & trends of Global Politics, Human Rights, Indian Government and Politics, Politics of Tribal Development, Comparative Politics, Political Theory, Public Administration. Department regularly organizes National/ International Conferences, Conferences, workshops, round table discussions, talks and lectures.

About Amarkantak

Amarkantak is one of the best tourist and religious place of Madhya Pradesh. Amarkantak is situated in Madhya Pradesh in India. Amarkantak is located at 22.67°N 81.75°E. It has an average elevation of 1048 metres (3438 ft). The holy river Narmada, the Sone River, initially referred to as Jwalawanti of Johila, the Narmada and the Amadoh, a major early tributary of the Godavari, originates from the Amarkantak plateau.

About the Seminar

A tribal community in the Constitution of India is known as scheduled tribe (ST) and accounts for 8.6 percent of the total population of the country as per 2011 census. They are spread across all over the country residing mainly in the forest and hilly region. More than 70 percent of the tribal population is inhabited in the state of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. The essential characteristics of these communities are primitive traits, geographical isolation, distinctive culture, shyness of contact with other communities and backwardness.

After the independence, so many programmes, policies and laws have been introduced by the Central Government and the State Governments for the development of tribal community. Meanwhile, so many committees and commissions have been constituted by the Central as well as State Governments, even though it is very ironical to say that all these efforts could not fulfil our expectations. Still, almost all the basic human needs i.e. education, employment, health, sanitation, housing, drinking water, road, social security are not available in tribal areas. They have not been able to reach the envisaged level of development despite different opportunities offered to them for their economic development. The development process has displaced sizable number of tribal people from

their natural habitat and from the source of their livelihood in recent times. This is a worrisome point that we have spent more than six decades and massive investment for development of tribals but we could not achieve the desired goals.

Role of NGOs in Tribal Development

It is a significant fact that any development programme cannot succeed without active participation of the local people. Active participation is much more important aspect to tribals, because participation is the best way for emerging self respect and self confidence in tribal people.

The Balawant Roy Mehta committee which was constituted by the Government of India in 1957 has pointed out that it is not possible only for government to work for their overall development. Therefore, some other agencies should also come ahead for their development. The Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are the best source for the same. The Government of India has also considered this fact and has started to increase participation of NGOs in development activities during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan.

As a matter of fact, NGOs play a vital role for development of tribal. They also act as catalytic agents for their socialization. The Government is a huge and complex formal organisation. It is bound by bureaucratic norms and values. Its ideology is shaped by the ideology of ruling political party. In this situation, NGOs should be encouraged to adopt and perform their own experiments which are successful and the government too would be free to adopt them. On the other hand, NGOs are relatively not much stereotyped and therefore they are likely to have a free hand in promoting the welfare work.

The different working processes of the NGOs are the basic reason for their success. There are no such areas remained on which NGOs are not working, specially some issues like - rural development, environment conservation, population control, tribal development, awareness, advocacy, where NGOs achievement is more than Government's. Most of the employees of the NGOs are local; they are already connected with the local people and easily gain the faith of them to know their weakness and strength. Besides, the flexibility, taking rapid decision and change into the policy according to grassroots field reality remain one of the major characteristics of the working process of the NGOs. In other words, the NGOs exhibit a high degree of flexibility in their functioning. Humanistic approach and dedication are their real assets. Another characteristic of working process of NGOs is that they evaluate and monitor all the programmes in various stages of the implementation. These all are the major differences in working process of NGOs and Government. NGOs can bring changes and progress in tribals through this different working process.

The NGOs are working on many issues of tribal community like-advocacy, human rights, health, education, livelihood, migration, poverty, generating self employment, awareness, capacity building indebtedness, Panchayati Raj, natural resource management etc.

Major Issues

On the other hand, when we try to evaluate outcome and achievements of the NGOs, the emerging picture is just different. Millions of NGOs are registered under different registration Acts and they are getting grants from government and other different agencies but very few NGOs are practically working on ground. So many studies revealed that there is no transparency, no sustainability in the functions of NGOs. It is an astonishing fact there are no linkage and coordination among the different NGOs that are working in the same geographical areas, on same issues and even same target group. Most of the NGOs hardly disclose their funding sources and detailed expenditure. Many grassroots studies are revealing many limitations of NGOs works and because of these weaknesses pace of changes among the tribal society is very low. With the availability of foreign aids, working for an NGO has become a very good career option. Many retired bureaucrats take interest nowadays in opening up an NGO both as a pastime and a financially viable alternative. Therefore, the idealism with which the NGOs appeared in the social panorama is declining now. In addition, the harbingers of change are not emerging from tribal communities. It is also a matter of serious concern.

Most of the NGOs have been spending their roughly 80 percent amount of the project fund on administrative activities. The welfare activities that are must for tribal, are left back. Apart from this, some studies are pointing out that some negative traits like-corruption, nepotism, internal weakness and fragmentation can also be seen in some NGOs. Lack of accountability and commitment to the welfare of the masses are often witnessed and they bring temporary solution to the problem and often fail to address the root cause of it and eradicate it. These are the major concerns in this field.

Against this backdrop of all the above said traits of the working process and weakness of the NGOs, the proposed seminar will be centred on NGOs and Tribal Development in India: Issues and challenges. In this seminar we will venture to assess the utility of the NGOs' functions on grassroots, quality of functions, working process, role in overall development of tribals and finally, some challenges that have emerged since last two-three decades will be discussed in detail.

Basic aim of the National Seminar

The basic aim of the national seminar is to analyze the functioning and working process of NGOs' in terms of their performance on the development scale. The proposed seminar will try to raise few basic questions and their solutions, such as which type of programmes have been rendered by the NGOs? What are their sustainability and what type of working process is being used by the NGOs and how it differs from government; what are the areas wherein the NGOs have been more successful as compared to the government; what type of socio-economic, political and cultural changes coming out in the life of tribal communities due to their activities, what are the limitation of NGOs work and how can these limitation be removed and finally, to suggest suitable organizational modification and changes of operational processes of the NGOs.

Sub-themes

1. Working Process, Capacity Building, Funding and Participation aspects of NGOs.
2. NGOs and Panchayati Raj Institutions in Tribal Areas.
3. NGOs and Implementation of various Government Schemes in Tribal Areas.
4. NGOs and Income Generating Activities, Employment for tribal community.
5. NGOs and Micro finance, SHGs in tribal areas.
6. NGOs and Agriculture development in tribal areas.
7. NGOs and Natural Resource Management in tribal areas.
8. NGOs and Sustainable development in tribal areas.
9. NGO's activeness about Development, Displacement and Resettlement of Tribal Community.
10. NGOs and Documentation, conservation of tribal culture.
11. NGOs and Health related issues in tribal areas.
12. NGOs and Empowerment of tribal leadership.
13. NGOs and Empowerment of tribal women.
14. NGOs and Advocacy and Movement for tribal and NGOs.

How to Reach: Amarkantak is situated 30 kms in the west of Pendra Road Railway Station (Chattisgarh) on Katni-Bilaspur track of South West Central Railway. Almost all the trains plying on this track stop here. It can be reached by bus from all directions as there are good frequency of buses on Jabalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, and Allahabad, Rewa, Shahdol, Dindori and Anuppur routes. Amarkantak can be approached by air through Jabalpur (M.P.) in the West and Raipur (Chattisgarh) in the East.

Nearest Airport

1. Jabalpur - Distance 220 KM from Amarkantak.
2. Raipur - Distance 230 KM from Amarkantak.

Nearest Railway Station

1. Pendra Road - Distance 35 KM from Amarkantak
2. Bilaspur- Distance 120 KM from Amarkantak

Registration Fee:

Participants

Research Scholars (M.Phil /PhD)	Rs. 500
Academicians/Faculty Members	Rs. 600

Registration Fee: The registration fee has to be deposited/credited through Internet Banking (NEFT) to the following Account Number:

Account Holder Name : Coordinator National Workshop IGNTU
Account Number : 6752101000350
IFSC Code No : CNRB0006752
MICR Code : 484015502
Name of the Bank : CANARA BANK
Branch : Lalpur IGNTU, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh

Accommodation: Modest Accommodation will be provided to all the outstation participants and will be accommodated in the University Guest House/Hostels.

Travelling Allowance: TA/DA will be provided to only selected participants.

Guidelines to the authors

Submission of Abstract: The author/s should submit the abstract either in Hindi or English and not exceeding 500 words. Title of the abstract, keywords, Designation of the authors/co-authors, Institutional affiliation, Email and Mobile Number has to be mentioned clearly along with the abstract on the separate page. A Brief note on Author's Biography has to be mentioned not exceeding 100 words.

Submission of Full Length Paper: The author/s should submit the full-length paper in Times New Roman font size 12 or Kruti Dev 010 in single line spacing on A-4 size paper. The full text including main paper, references and appendices, if any, should not exceed 30 pages of A-4 size. The title of the paper should be in capital font.

A soft copy of the Abstract and Full-Length Paper has to be mailed on the following email-id: *udayigntu@gmail.com*

The author(s) should clearly mention his/her/their name(s), addresses, email-ids, and contact numbers at the end of the paper. The paper should be accompanied by a declaration by the author that the contribution is his/her own work and is contributed for publication for the first time. All papers will be reviewed by an expert panel of referees. The decision of the panel of the referees is final and binding.

Important Dates:

Last date of Abstract Submission : 1st March, 2019
Last date of Registration Fee : 05 March, 2019
Full Paper Submission date : 05th March, 2019
Seminar Dates : 14th -15th March, 2019

Publication of the Proceedings: All selected quality papers will be published in the form of book with the reputed National/International publishers.

For any queries related to National Seminar, please feel free to contact at the following address:

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Registration Form

Name of the Delegate (Prof/Dr/Mr/Ms/Mrs): _____

Gender (M/F): _____ Date of Birth: ____/____/____

Designation: _____

University / College / Institute: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone No./ Mobile No.: _____ E-mail: _____

Presentation: Yes () No ()

If Yes, Title of the Paper*: _____

Accommodation Required: Yes () No ()

If Yes, Dates of required Accommodation: (Date & Time)

From ___/___/___ To ___/___/___

Recommendation by Head of the Department / College / University (For Research Scholar and Students only):

Signature (HOD / College / University) with Seal

Details of Registration Fee:

NEFT Transaction Reference Number :
Date :
Branch :
Amount :

Registration fee has to be credited in the following Bank Account Number:

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Signature of the Applicant