National Seminar

On Displacement and Resettlement: Problems and Challenges

Organized by

Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS)

Venue: KIRTADS Campus, Chevayur, Kozhikode

Date: 26th & 27th of February 2018

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Abstract Submission (250-300 words)	25 th January, 2018
Notification of Acceptance of Abstract	29 th January, 2018
Last Date for Full Paper Submission	10 th February, 2018
Seminar Dates	26 th -27 th February, 2018
Registration	10 th February 2018

Displacement and Resettlement: Problems and Challenges

The Displacement of human beings from the original settlements has resulted in untold sufferings of the affected people. The Indigeneous populations all over the world have been subjected to induced displacement which threatened even their very existence due to the multiplicity of problems associated with it. The evolution of democratic rights which traversed through many movements and revolutions have led to the universal declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly (1948) to uphold , liberty, equality, brotherhood, dignity..etc of the rational human being. The preamble of the Constitution of India (1950) has ensured social, economic and political justice, and liberty , equality and fraternity to all the citizens. Further the Constitution has declared the areas predominantly inhabited by the Tribal people under the 5th and 6th Schedule. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigeneous Peoples (2007) , besides recognizing their Human Rights, prohibits discrimination against them, allows their right to remain distinct, and promotes their full and effective participation so that they are able to frame their own economic and social development.

Under the circumstance the induced displacement, cannot happen on the basis of the concept of 'eminent domain' alone, instead it has to consider resettlement also in a proper way because it involves loss of land, livelihood, marginalization, socio-religious harmony, psychological and socio-cultural trauma. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (2007) has now metamorphosed into 'The Right to Fair compensation and Transparancy in Land acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act ,2013, where special provisions are provided to the Tribal population. But this Act underwent an amendment in 2015 exmepting the consent provision on certain subjects. Now what we need is to educate all the agents of change and the affected people regarding the process of Displacement and Resettlement in all its entirety in a decentralized democratic way. This seminar on Displacement and Resettlement: Problems and Challenges is aimed at that end.

Large scale alienation of Tribal land happened in Kerala. The Government has instituted a 'Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (2001) (TRDM)' under the aegis of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department. In all there are 39 sites in the State including the mega project in Aralam, Kannur district. The TRDM declared to provide land ranging from one acre to five acre to all landless families and families in possession of less than one acre. There are also many Pre- TRDM sites. This seminar also intends to evaluate the process of rehabilitation, understand the best practices carried out elsewhere and prepare a new paradigm which would promote the resettled populations, livelihood, sustainability, socio-cultural life and dignity.

The seminar would deliberate on the following six sub thems.

1. Pre-Independence period :

Tribal concept of Land . History of Displacement policies and law making during British period, Land Acquisition Act of 1894, Forest laws of 1864, 1878 and 1927, Tribal Agitations, partially Excluded and Excluded areas . U.N.Declaration on Human Rights .

2. Post Independence Period:

2a. <u>National</u>- Constitutional safeguards including 5th and 6th Schedule. Wildlife (protection) Act of 1972, National Forest Policy of 1988. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Athorities) Amentment Act of 1989 and amended in 2015. Forest (Conversation) Act of 1980, Panchayath Raj Extension

to Scheduled Areas (1996), The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act of 2006, Biological diversity Act of 2002.

2b. <u>Regional</u>- The Kerala Government Land Assignment Act of 1960, The Kerala Private Forest (Vesting and Assignment) Act of 1971, The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands, Act of 1979 and amended in 1999. The Kerala Forest (Vesting and Management of Ecologically Fragile Lands) Act of 2003. Influence of Tribal movements in policy changes leading to the formation of TRDM.

3. <u>Imapact of Resettlement:</u>

Human problems and its adjustments, Cultural shock and alienation, Erosion of ethnic identity, Emerging gender issues. Reducing the practice of customary law and Self rule, Vanishing Traditional Knowledge System like Tribal Medicine, Ethnic food, Life style diseases...etc.

4. Efffective participation in planning, implementation and monitoring:

Grama sabhas of Panjayath Raj Act, Oorukoottam for Tribal subplan, Gramasabha of PESA, Gramasabha of FRA, Ooru Vikasana Samiities (OVS) of TRDM, Participation and Fair and equitable benefits sharing Biological Diversity Act, Active participation in the process of the implementation of Central Act of 2013, Institutionalization of self sustainable activities, Recognize the strength of tribal communities and empower them to lead PESA areas in future.

5. Reconstruction of Livelyhood Pattern:

Promote their sustainable Life style, Role of Line Departments, Land allotment and development, Agriculture and Animal husbandry, Collection value addition and marketing of NWEP, Wage labour and migration, Infrastructural facilities, Protection against exploitation, Economic freedom.

6. <u>Human Resettlement</u> - <u>Towards a paradigm:</u>

Preparation for Resettlement, Hand holding period and steady governance. Building of Social network, Development of a Self management system, Achieving Sustainable Development, system to lead a dignified life, Remedial measures for emerging problems, Supplementing the outcome of the deliberations.

Outcome of the Seminar

The present seminar on the theme Displacement and Resettlement, which attempt to review the existing and latest paradigm for understanding of displacement and various issues faced by the Scheduled Tribes during this process. Suitable suggestions and recommendations will be forwarded to Govt. for policy level decision in this matter.

Guidelines for Abstract and Full Paper

Paper are invited for oral presentation in respect of any one of the proposed themes. The abstract should be submitted in English language, which 250-300 word, typed in MS word, in 12 font size, 'Times New Roman', with 1.5 line spacing's. The paper should be presented under the following subheadings: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results/Findings and Conclusion. Proper title, authors name and its affiliation should mentioned in the abstract and if there are multiple authors, the paper presenter should be underlined. All the abstracts should be reached by the Convener, through an Email attached to kirtadsseminar18@gmail.com by 25th January 2018. Full length papers not exceeding 5000-7000 words should reach on before 29th January 2018. No extension for the abstract and full paper submission date will be possible.

The abstracts and full paper and information regarding acceptance, modification, rejection and presentation shall be communicated to the author subsequently. The Presented papers in the seminar will be possible to publish.

Submission of Registration form:

Selected paper presenters and participants should submit the filled in registration form on or before 10-02-18 to the Director, KIRTADS Dept, Chevayur Post, Kozhikode-17 or to the Email:

Hospitality and Travelling Allowances

Accommodation will be provided to the selected paper presenters and selected participants on sharing basis. Actual travel expenses by train will also be provided to the above mentioned persons subject to the availability of funds.

About KIRTADS:

The Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS) is a Government Department under the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes Development Department of Government of Kerala. The Dept.was

established in the year 1970 under the name 'Tribal Research and Training Center' and later the

institute was renamed as KIRTADS in the year 1979 by extending its activities to the Scheduled

Caste communities also. The Dept. conducts ethnographic as well as Socio-Cultural studies of

the Scheduled communities of the state, by incorporating theoretical perspectives from the various

social science domains. Research and evaluation studies on the contemporary socio-cultural,

economic, political and educational status and development programmes of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes of the state are also undertaken by the Dept. Training programmes are also

organized for the youths and people's representatives from the tribal communities as well as to

the officials working among them by incorporating the findings from the research and evaluation

studies. An Ethnological Museum and an Adikalakendram are also functioning in the Dept. for

the documentation, promotion and protection of the cultural aspects and art forms of the tribal

communities of the state.

How to Reach KIRTADS: (Road, Railway and Airport)

From Karipoor Airport: Karipoor Airport is around 20 kms from the venue. You may hire a taxi

reach the venue at Vrindavan Colony, Chevayur.

From Railway Station: You may catch a bus that goes through Civil, Malaparamba route to

Medical college and get off at Vrindavan colony or catch a bus that goes through New bus stand

to Medical College and get off at Chevayur and take an auto-rickshaw or catch a bus to

KIRTADS Headquarters near Vrindavan Colony.

For more details Contact

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