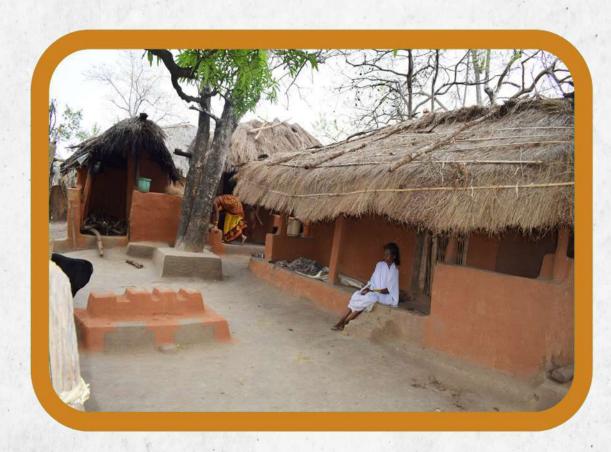






RESEARCH CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBAL STUDIES

ODISHA STATE HIGHER EDUCATION COUNCIL
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA



Sambalpur University

Jyoti Vihar, Burla, India



ABOUT THE CENTRE

The Research Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies (RCOE-RDTS), Sambalpur University, Odisha is established in the year 2019 through Odisha State Higher Education Council (OSHEC), Government of Odisha through Word Bank. The Centre of Excellence established itself as a primer regional institute for research and training in multi and trans-disciplinary research approaches in Western Odisha. Besides research activities, the Centre of Excellence also provides consultancy to the Government and Non-Government organizations and other academic institutions. The Research Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies is under the administrative control of the Sambalpur University and Odisha State Higher Education Council, Government of Odisha.

MISSION AND VISION OF THE RCOE-RDTS

MISSION

The RCOE: RDTS will strive to be a centre of excellence on both tribal and non-tribal population and relevant issues through high research. This will be achieved by (a) generating and disseminating scientific knowledge and evidence, (b) collaboration and exchange of knowledge, and (c) advocacy and awareness

VISION

To establish RCOE: RDTS as premier research keeping in view the geographical location of the Centre in the region, where there is acute poverty, underdevelopment, distress migration, social deprivation and prevalence of diseases, the ROCE will take special care to address these problems through multi and trans disciplinary research approaches.

RESEARCH

The primary activity of the Centre is to conduct research projects on various aspects of regional issues. The Centre also undertakes evaluative studies and large-scale surveys. Emphasis is given on studies related to inter-relationship of various social, cultural and economic components of tribal and non-tribal population.



CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

The Centre provides consultancy services and undertakes special studies on problems related to tribal and non-tribal population at the request of the Government of Odisha. Given the expertise of the staff in various areas of population, research methodology, etc., an active effort is being made to let the organizations which need short term consultancy services, know about the availability of persons.

OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of Research Centre of Excellence is to focus on health and development indicators, traditional knowledge systems of tribes and ill health consequences due to mobility in the region, and create awareness among the people to bring new policy implications for the sustainable development.

Objective 1

Documentation of socioeconomic and cultural indicators, health, nutrition and morbidity indicators to construct the vulnerability index of Tribes and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Western Odisha.

Objective 2

Study the prevalence of chronic diseases such as Sickle Cell Anemia, Kidney failure, Cancer, TB etc among the Tribes and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Western Odisha to provide information to professionals for health care.

Objective 3

Documentation of traditional knowledge system for health seeking behaviour and food preservation techniques including millets for the sustainable development of the region.

Objective 4

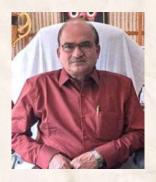
Study the impact of migration and human trafficking on human development and health (physical and psychological) among the migrants of Western Odisha for generating new policy implications.







PROJECT MEMBERS



Prof. Bidhu Bhusan Mishra

Vice-Chancellor



Prof. Deepak Kumar Behera

Mentor, RCOE-RDTS



Prof. Arun Kumar Acharya

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS AND PARTICIPANTS

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Dept. of Anthropology



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Post-doctoral Fellow/Research Associate

Sanjib Patel

Research Assistant









RESEARCH

WRATH OF THE DEITIES, NON-HUMAN ANIMAL SACRIFICATION AND RECIPROCITY: AN ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY OF RITUALS IN KUTIA KANDHA

Kutia Kandha is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of India with rich religious beliefs and mythological traditions associated with non-human animal sacrifices. These sacrificial rituals create a complex relationship between the deities, animal, and the human which further produce a reciprocity between human and deities within the Kutia Kandha. This study was conducted in the



Kandhamal district of the Odisha, India. Ethnographic and qualitative approach has been adopted in this study utilizing techniques like participant observation, semi-structured



interviews, and case studies. The study finds non-human animal sacrifice is an exchange of the fortune or misdeed and it symbolizes compassion to maintain harmony and equilibrium in the tribal society. The Kutia Kandha believe these offerings of non-human animals in the form of sacrifice are essential to satisfy the deities and secure

protection from various forms of misfortune. In a Figure, A cock was sacrificed during Gat Puja, incorporating sacred elements and ritual offerings. Siali leaves (4) (Bauhinia vahlii), symbolizing

purity and harmony with nature, were an integral part of the ceremony. The sacrifice was performed at the Mundakuta (2), a ritual platform carved from a Sal tree, serving as the site for the offering. The cock's head (5) was placed directly on the Mundakuta, emphasizing its sacred offering in the ritual. This setup was positioned near a sacred stone (1), representing

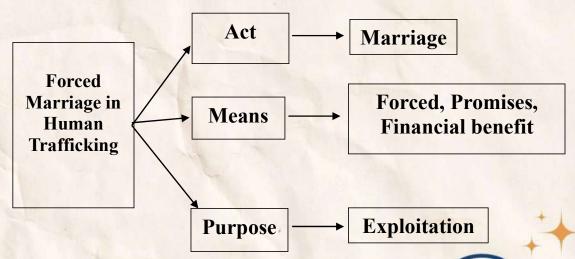




the deity being worshiped. The stone, collected from the Dangar (hill), was imbued with spiritual significance, symbolizing the deity's connection to the natural world. The Mundakuta was supported by a temporary mud holder (3), which symbolized the earth and reinforced the connection between the terrestrial and the divine. The Jani (priest) conducted the ritual by sprinkling the cock's blood around the sacred site, an act intended to purify the house and place.

EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR FORCED MARRIAGE IN INDIA

The Centre of Excellence- Regional Development and Tribal Studies has studied Exploitation and Trafficking of women and girls for Forced marriage in Bargarh and Balangir districts. This study describes the experiences of 34 Indian women and girls in post-trafficking services who were sold into marriage in different cities.



Findings revealed that women and girls were forced to marry reaching the legal marriage age (18 years), and afterwards were subjected to multiple forms of violence,

including verbal abuse, threats, physical and sexual violence, which co-occurred in diverse contexts at work and resulted in a wide range of

physical health consequences, from head injuries to broken bones and mental health problems.

The study concluded on the need for strong implementation of law enforcement in the region to

Conduct awareness programme

training and

entrepreneur

ship

oriented Poverty allevation programme

before

they

Improvement

in India

Promote Cash crop cultivation

stop the trafficking for forced marriage, including a highly needed intensive awareness







program to eradicate patriarchal attitudes and practices on the commoditisation of women, dowry practices, and curb the trafficking network. Moreover, the study also suggests the formulation of post-trafficking policies and services, particularly given the health implications of violence for many survivors and the need to prevent the multiple victimizations of these women.

UNDERSTANDING MARRIAGE CUSTOMS AMONG KUTIA KANDHA TRIBE

marriage practices of the Kutia Kandha tribe, classified as one of India's Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and historically known for Meriah (human) sacrifice rituals. The Kutia Kandha practice several forms of marriage:





negotiation, where marriage is arranged through gifts to the bride's family; capture, involving the symbolic kidnapping of the bride; elopement, where couples live together before formalizing their union; and service, where the groom works for the bride's family for a set period before marriage.

Using participant and non-participant observations and interviews with stakeholders like the *Janni* (priest), *Majhi* (headman), *Kutaka* (shaman), elders, and younger

members. The study reveals the persistence of diverse marriage practices despite the challenges posed by modernization and external cultural influences. The research explores how traditional marriage practices are impacted by modern influences and how the community



balances preserving its cultural identity with adapting to contemporary changes.



PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND INDIGENOUS HEALTH SEEKING BEHAVIORS AMONG THE TRIBES OF INDIA



The Global TB Report-2023 stated that India accounts highest numbers (27%) of global TB cases and around 3.31 lakhs died due to TB in 2022. Data indicates the prevalence rate of TB among tribals is 703/one lakh population compare to national average 316/one lakh. This study aims to explore the major causes of prevalence of TB among tribals and their health seeking behaviours in Sundergarh district of

Odisha, India. The study also documented the mode of collection and preparation of ethnomedicine using different customary methods for TB treatment. It is found and

concluded that; the sociocultural practices, dietary behaviour and mining pollution are some principal causes for high prevalence of TB among the tribes. Government of India has initiated a nationwide programme on ending of TB by 2025, however, tribals are reluctant on use of modern medicine and their health seeking behaviours mostly rely on use of ethnomedicines instructed by tribal healers. Indigenous methods of diagnosis and healing by tribal healers are distinct, they examine patient's face, vain, sputum and



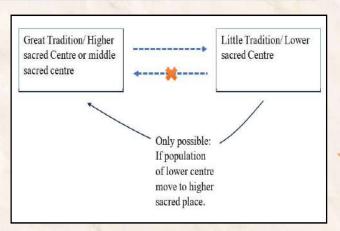
urine to determine the patient's condition. Practicing different customary methods, healers prepared TB medicines from various plants such as *Phoenix-Acaulis*, *Usticia-Dhatoda*, *Gmeline-Arborea*, *Tarminalia-Chebula*, and *Uraria-Picta* etc. which collected from the deep forest in a particular season.



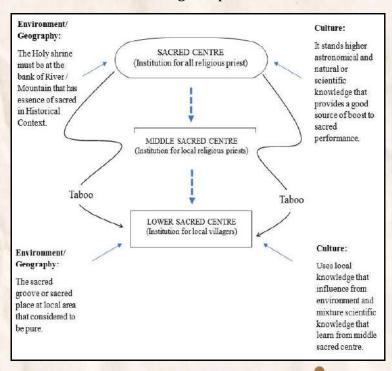


EXPLORING TRADITIONS AND PRACTICES OF TABOOS: A STUDY ON PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBES OF WESTERN ODISHA

This study examines contemporary interpretations of taboos within the sacred complex of tribal societies, emphasizing their role in shaping cultural and social norms. It focuses on four distinct types of taboos: ecological, social, food, and ritual among the Kutia Kandha, Paudi Bhuyan, and Chuktia Bhunjia, three Particularly Vulnerable



Tribal Groups of India. These taboos are not only interconnected but also exhibit shared elements with Hindu religious practices.



The study critically analyzes the cultural norms and social behaviors shaped by these taboos, shedding light on the complexities that regulate human behavior within these communities. Using content and narrative analysis, research categorizes synthesizes key themes related to taboo, sacredness, and the sacred complex, incorporating researchers' the original insights. The paper provides

both descriptive and analytical perspectives on how taboos emerge, function, and are transmitted within the tribal groups, with a particular focus on the role of sacred centers: upper, middle, and lower, in their dissemination across different contexts.

This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamic relationship between taboos, cultural practices, and social regulation in these PVTGs, offering broader implications for the study of tribal societies and their interaction with larger religious and cultural frameworks.



MIGRATION, REMITTANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN **WESTERN ODISHA**

The Research Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies (RCoE-RDTS) has surveyed 493 migrant households in western Odisha to understand the causes of migration, skill posses by the migrants and to know the impact of remittances send by migrants on human development of the

found

family. It is



that although migrant households received good amount of remittance its impact on human development is very less, as majority of households use received remittance for their consumption.



IMPACT OF SCHOOL MERGING ON TRIBAL STUDENTS OF WESTERN ODISHA

The Research Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies (RCoE-RDTS) has studied on Impact of School Merging on the Tribal Students of Western Odisha in 2 blocks of Bargarh district (Jharbandh and Paikmal). One hundred parents were interviewed from 24



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merged with other schools. Our preliminary

results
indicates
that many
parents
are



hesitate to send their children to other school

due to distance including forest, river and mountain along the way, difficult to coping with new environment, burden for parents, and many children are occupied in taking care of siblings in absences of parents, working with parents in the field and many also planning to migrate with parents (around 60%) to other places. In conclusion, the school merging process has increased dropout rate and migration in the region.



TRAFFICKING OF LABOUR MIGRANTS AND EXPOSURE TO INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN WESTERN ODISHA

The Research Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies (RCoE-RDTS) has studied trafficking of labour migrants and exposure to interpersonal violence. A total of 25 labour trafficking victims were interviewed in government-declared migration prone areas of Odisha state, India. The result shows that





trafficked migrants were lured by brokers and Dalals with promises of employment and a better quality of life, and upon their arrival, they were forced to do "3-D jobs," - dirty, dangerous, and degrading. More than the addictive effect of a job, findings revealed that trafficked migrants

experienced multiple forms of interpersonal violence, including verbal abuse, threats, mobbing, stalking, discrimination, physical violence, threats with weapons, and sexual violence, all of which co-occur in diverse contexts at work and have resulted in a wide range of physical health consequences, from head injuries to broken bones.







CHUKTIA BHUNJIA; A PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUP (PVTG) OF WESTERN ODISHA: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY

In another study among Chuktia Bhujia (PVTG) of Nuapada on religious beliefs including the paranormal and demonological practices, the study reveals that there is a wide practice of black magic, witchcraft and sprit calling in the community for different kinds of health issues and problems. Even





in many rituals the community sacrifice animals during agricultural process and festivals. The study concluded that these practices act as barriers for the implementation of different developmental plan and programs in the community.

MAADLI DANCE IN VERGE OF EXTINCTION: REVAMPING THE INDIGENOUS TRIBAL CULTURE

The Maadli Dance is associated with the development of cultivation. Most of its components are reflected by the traditional heritage of the tribes. The Maadli dance is performed in the Kalahandi district of Odisha. The people of the **Gond tribe** worship and offer





prayer to their deities like Budha Deo, and Bishnu and express their devotion through the Maadli dance. Maadli dance is associated with agriculture and farming. They perform this dance at the beginning of cultivation, particularly in the month of Baisakha and at the end of cultivation, i.e.,



Margasirapurnima. Maadli dance is performed during festivals like Nuakhai, Chauldhua, Chaitparab, Puspuni etc.



DHAP DANCE:

REPRESENTATION OF TRIBAL SOCIALISM IN WESTERN ODISHA

Dhap is a dance form performed by **Kandha tribal** people of Kalahandi district, Odisha. The main instrument used in this dance form is Dhap. So, the dance form is popularly known as Dhap dance. This dance is performed by both men and women together. Men from one village perform this dance with the women of another village. Primarily unmarried people take part in this dance. Fundamentally Dhap dance appears the astuteness and social association of the Kandhas through their social gathering at the event of Dhap. The Kandhas perform dhap dance at all occasions like during worships, ceremonies, rituals etc





KARMA NAACH - THE MIRROR REFLECTION OF THE TRIBALS

Karma dance mainly perform by **Binjhal tribal people,** it is a group dance and celebrated for three days from the tenth day of the bright moon night of the month of Bhadraba to the twelfth day. The meaning of Karma is 'Fate'. The dance is performed to worship the goddess of fate, who is known as





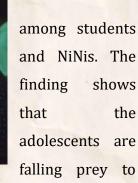
Karam Devta or Karamsaani Devi. The tribal people consider that good or bad fortune is decided by the goddess of Fate. The tribal group perform the dance in front of Karma daal (branch) which symbolises Karam Devta/ Karamsaani Devi.



DRUGS, ALCOHOL, SMOKING AND TOBACCO ABUSES AMONG ADOLESCENT AND ADULTS IN SAMBALPUR MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA OF ODISHA

We have studied 480 adolescents and adults to assess the impacts of substances consumptions on adolescents and adults in Sambalpur Municipal Corporation area of Odisha and this study also analyzed the pattern of substances

consumptions



drugs/substance abuse at a very tender age i.e., at 10-15 years. It was observed that more than fifty percent (51 percent) said they consume substances every day. Drug addiction or





substance abuse not only adversely affects the mental and psychological health of the adolescent but also disrupting the familial as well as social relationships finally affecting the whole society. The principal cause behind substance abuse found to be social and economic problem of the family followed by self- satisfaction and love affairs and break ups. Moreover 88 per cent NiNis (neither study nor work) and 81 per cent students are currently consuming different types of drugs. Analysis on Chronic health problems indicates that; nearly one fourth of the respondents (24.6 percent) reported they have come up against various infections like mouth, throat, oesophagus, voice box infections, stomach lining inflammation, pancreatitis etc.





MULTIDIMENSIONAL VULNERABILITY OF INDEX AND ITS IMPACT ON **PAUDI BHUYAN TRIBE**

The RDTS conducted a study to measure the **Vulnerability Index among PVTG** of western Odisha and in the first phase we conducted a study of Paudi Bhuiyan of Deogarh district.





| MULTIDIMENSIONAL VULNERABILITY INDICATOR | VULNERABILITY | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Access to Resources | Few Paudi Bhuiyan villages are located in very remote location in the mountain terrain of Deogarh district. For them it is very difficult to access medical facilities, PDS services, local market etc. which are available at a distance of 5 km and more. | | |
| Language/ Dialect | Dialect of Paudi Bhuiyan is under threat of extinction as it is only available in oral version and also the young generation are hesitating to speak their own dialect. | | |
| Education | No scope for higher education in near by area | | |
| Standard of Living | They have a Poor standard of living as maximum household are deprived of LPG connection, houses are constructed with stones and mud and posses very less household assets. | | |
| Traditional Skills have not been given due recognition | Paudi Bhuiyan women are very good in mat making from wild grass. This can be explored to improve the economic condition of the Paudi Bhuiyan Women. | | |





ASSESSMENT OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE ON ETHNO-MEDICINE IN GANDHAMARDHAN AREA

The Research Centre of Excellence conducted a study on Assessment of Traditional Knowledge on Ethno-Medicine in Gandhamardhan Area. The basic objective of the study was to understand and explore the traditional knowledge acquired by the Vaidyas or traditional healers on ethno-medicinal plants in Gandhamardhan area, including transmission of knowledge.



| DURATION OF | JANUARY-FEBRUARY, APRIL-JUNE, | |
|----------------|---|--|
| COLLECTION | NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER | |
| Mode of | The vaidyas prepare the medicines by using household instruments | |
| Preparation of | like hemadasta (mortar and pestle made from metal), Sila silapua | |
| medicines | (grinding stone pair), and modern instruments like grinder, | |
| | pulvolizer, dryer, decotinator | |
| Modes of | The traditional healers preserve the herbs at home by drying and | |
| Preservation | making powder and wrapping it by using clothes. | |
| of medicines | | |
| Transmission | The vaidyas share their knowledge with the local vaidyas, SHG | |
| of knowledge | members, local collectors, community members, tribal families, | |
| * | Gandhamardan Vanaspati Vana Society members (GVSS), villagers, | |
| | and their family members also whosoever is interested to learn | |
| A | about the ethno-medicine. | |
| Plants on the | We have listed out the 41 critically endangered or vulnerable plant | |



| verge of | species of plants which are on the verge of extinction. Apart from | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| extinction | that other enlisted plants by the local vaidyas or the traditional | | |
| | healers include Akadabindu, Bholenjadi, Bhramaramari, Daruhaladi, | | |
| | Hanumanjal, Indrajal, Jalkand, Louhakanda, Muter, Paaen aaeri, | | |
| | Pasaanbhedi, Patalgaruda, Rodanti, Sahasrabhedi, Saptamahijal | | |
| Modes of | The suggested modes of conservation are sustainable collection, | | |
| Preservation | asking people not to use fire in forests, and to stop illegal collection | | |
| of medicines | and sale of medicines by middle men and petty contractors | | |
| Duration of | January-February, April-June, November to December | | |
| collection | | | |
| Mode of | The vaidyas prepare the medicines by using household instruments | | |
| Preparation of | like hemadasta (mortar and pestle made from metal), Sila silapua | | |
| medicines | (grinding stone pair), and modern instruments like | | |
| | grinder,pulvolizer, dryer, decotinator | | |



COLLABORATION

During the last two years the Research Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (RDTS) has collaborated in the following Regional, National and International Institutions

| REGIONAL | NATIONAL | INTERNATIONAL |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ➤ G.M University | > IPSOS, New Delhi | > Autonomous University |
| > Society for Women | KISS University, | of Nuevo Leon, Mexico |
| Empowerment, Education and | Bhubaneswar | South Texas College, |
| Training (SWEET), NGO, | Sarthak Jan Vikas | USA |
| Sambalpur | Sansthan, | University of Padova, |
| Lok Drusti NGO, Nuapada | Chhattisgarh | Italy |
| > COE-NPT, Sambalpur | > IIT, Bhubaneswar | Ca' Foscari University, |
| University | > XIMB, | Italy |
| | Bhubaneswar | |

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

Total Number of Publications

- 1. Research Articles: 47 (40 published and 7 communicated)
- 2. Book 1: Intangible Cultural Heritage: Revitalizing Tribal Dance Forms of Western Odisha, A.K.Acharya, R.Pramanik, S.C.Murmu, S. Mishra, S.Patel and S.S.Behera, Madhav Books, Gurgaon.
- 3. Book: 1, Title: *Contemporary Slaver and Trafficking in Persons: Global Narratives*, Editors: A.K.Acharya, J. Bryson Clark and M. Luisa Martinez, Maya Publishing house
- 4. Monographs & Reports on Migration issues, tribes and PVTGs of Western Odisha, Substances consumption among adolescents and adults
- 5. Transcriptions of extinct tribal folk songs



- 6. Identification of Endangered Ethnomedicine Species of Gandhamardan Hill range, Odisha
- 7. Reports on Newspapers: Times of India, Sambad, The Week, The Pioneer, Odisha Post, Outlook, Hindustan Times, Rediff.com, Republic World
- 8. Registered Ph.D thesis: 10 enrolled
- 9. M.Phil thesis: 8
- 10. Master thesis: 7
- 11. International Seminar and Webinar: 20

STRENGTH AND CHALLENGES

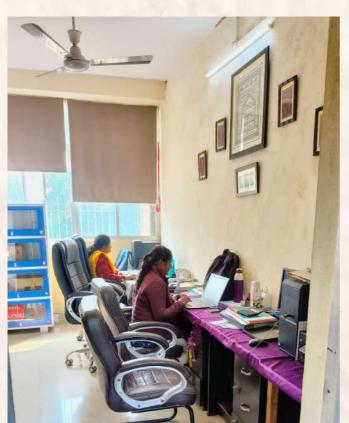
Strength

- Multidisciplinary collaboration in Centre
- > Total recruitment of Research staffs
- Quality research output for policy implications at State level
- Publications of research articles in reputed national and international journals
- Publication and Edition of Journal Society and Culture Development in India, ISSN: 25830694
- International collaboration
- Formation of human resources through Ph.D, M.Phil and Master theses
- Visibility of local issues through research such as drug abuse in Sambalpur, Vaccine hesitancy among transgender in western Odisha
- Widely publicized reports of the Centre on print and electronic media
- Permanent seminar on Social Sustainability: Gender, Migration and Human Trafficking (4th Saturday of the month)

Challenges

- Collection of data in Naxalite affected areas
- Data collection in inaccessible remote locations

RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE





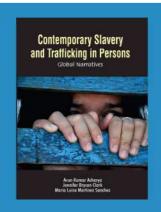
















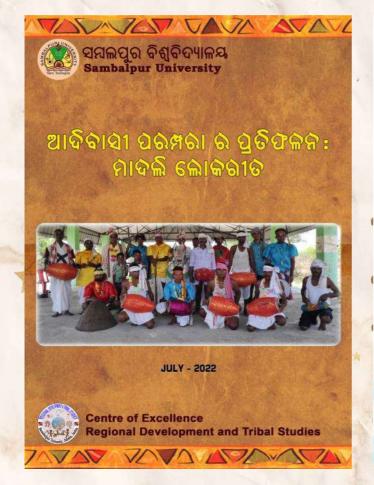
Contemporary Slavery and Trafficking in Persons

Contemporary Slavery and Trafficking in Persons

Global Narratives



Arun Kumar Acharya Jennifer Bryson Clark Maria Luisa Martinez Sanchez





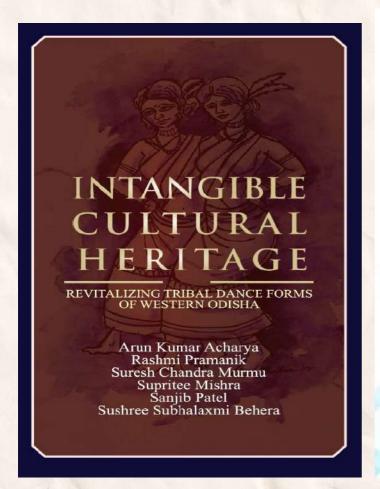




MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN ODISHA

Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded) Sambalpur University, Burla, India













DHAP - REPRESENTATION OF SOCIALISM IN WESTERN ODISHA



December - 2022

Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded) Sambalpur University, Burla, India - 768019



BINJHAL TRIBE OF WESTERN ODISHA: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY





Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded)

> SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY 2019-20



Endangered ethnomedicine species of Gandhamardan hill range, Odisha



Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded) Sambalpur University, Burla, India



International Webinar on Migration and Human Trafficking





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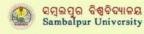


KARMA NAACH - THE MIRROR REFLECTION OF THE TRIBALS



NOV - 2022

Centre of Excellence Regional Development & Tribal Studies Sambalpur University Jyoti Vihar, Burla, India



PERCEPTION OF RETURNEE MIGRANTS ON COVID-19
AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIAL AND MIGRATORY STATUS



Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded) Sambalpur University, Burla, India

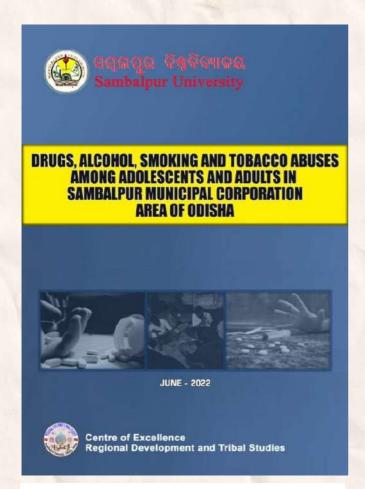
CHUKTIA BHUNJIA: A PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUP (PVTG) OF WESTERN ODISHA AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY





Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies

SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY



MAADLI DANCE IN VERGE OF EXTINCTION: REVAMPING THE INDIGENOUS TRIBAL CULTURE



JULY - 2022

Centre of Excellence Regional Development & Tribal Studies Sambalpur University Jyoti Vihar, Burla, India



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UIAF-WORLD ANTHROPOLOGY CONGRESS
POST-CONGRESS CONFERENCE

SUSTAINABILITY: A KEY TOWARDS TRANSFORMING SOCIETY

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

18th and 19th August 2023

Organized By

Department of Anthropology, SU School of Anthropology, GMU Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies Sambalpur University



















Documentation of intangible cultural practices:

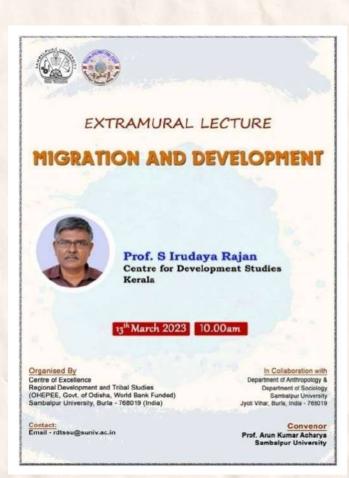
Revitalizing Maadli, Dhap, Karma and Dalkhai

tribal dance of Western Odisha

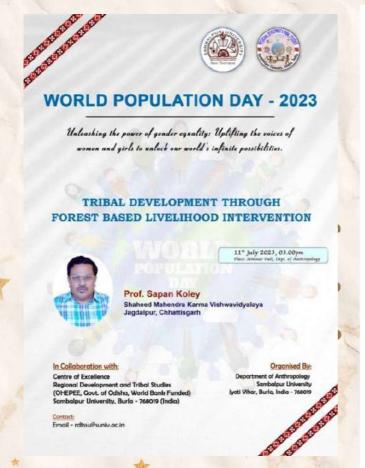
CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBAL STUDIES

(OHEPEE, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA, WORLD BANK FUNDED)









INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

DigitALL: Innovation and technology for gender equality

Webinar on

CHALLENGES TO GENDER EQUITY IN INDIAN
CONTEXT WITH REFERENCE TO
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2015-2030

13th March 2023, 11.00am (Indian Time)



Dr. Sucharita Pujari Assistant Professor NIRD&PR, Hyderabad

International MENS

Organised By
Centre of Excellence
Regional Development and Tribal Studies
(OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded)
Sambalpur University, Burla - 788019 (India)

In Collaboration with Department of Anthropology Sambalper University Jvot Whar, Burla, India - 768019



Google Meet link - http://meet.google.com/kuy-qmvz-szq Email - rdtssu@suniv.ac.in Convenor Prof. Arun Kumar Acharya

On the occasion of International Migrants Day





Webinar

on

Uncertain voyages, left behind, look forward, dive into the deep sea: the case of Bangladeshi migrants.

17th December 2022 11.00am





In Collaboration with
Department of Anthropology
Sambalpur University
Jyoti Vihar, Burla, India - 768019

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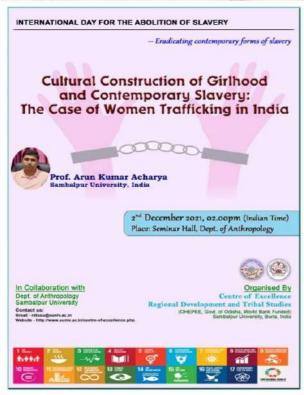
Google Meet link - https://meet.google.com/pxw-wgth-aow Gmail - rdtssu@suniv.ac.in



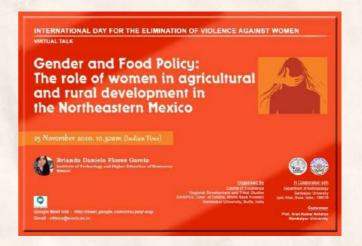














Orange the World: End Violence against Women Now!





INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

25TH NOVEMBER 2021

In Colaboration with

Dept. of Anthropology &
Dept. of Sociology
Sambalpur University

Organised By

Centre of Excellence

Regional Development and Tribal Studies

(OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded) Sambalpur University, Burla, India









UIAF - WORLD ANTHROPOLOGY CONGRESS POST-CONGRESS CONFERENCE

SUSTAINABILITY: A KIEY TOWARDS TRANSFORMING SOCIETY

18th and 19th August 2023

Organized By

Department of Anthropology, Sambalpur University
School of Anthropology, Gangadhar Meher University
Centre of Excellence: Regional Development and Tribal Studies
(OHEPEE Govt. of Odisha, World Back Funded). Sambalpur University





The Chuktia Bhunjia: An Ethnographic Account of a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group of Odisha



19th February 2021, 11.30am



Mr. Bhubaneswar Sabar Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology Gangadhar Meher University





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Regional Development and Tribal Studies
(OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded)
Sambalpur University, Business (2014)











Dr. Mehul Chauhan

09 August 2020, 03.00pm





INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY







Why we should focus on the problems that aggravate female vulnerability?



Dr. Izabela Zonato Villas Boas

8th March 2021, 10.00am (Indian Time)

omen's



Centre of Excellence Regional Development and Tribal Studies (OHEPEE, Govt. of Odisha, World Bank Funded) Sambalpur University, Burla - 768019 (India)

In Collaboration with Department of Anthropology Sambalpur University Jyoti Vihar, Burla, India - 768019



Google Meet link - http://meet.google.com/kyp-stej-wqo Email - rdtssu@suniv.ac.in











30th July, World Day Against Trafficking in Persons

Sambalpur University and United Indian Anthropology Forum (UIAF) Organising International Seminar on

Virtual Mode

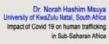
Human Trafficking: A Global Problem

Prof. Jennifer Bryson Clark South Texas College, USA Pandemic Rebordering: the Strengthening of Border Regimes at the US-Mexico Border





Dr. Izabela Zonato Villas Boas Mackenzie Presbyterian University, Brazil How can data gathering help governments fight human trafficting?







Canada
Institutionalized border regime and the reconstruction of Migrants: An analysis of migrant avantience in the US and Canada.

In collaboration with
Department of Anthropology, SU
COE, Regional Development and Tribal Studies
CRD-9 Ethnicity, Diaspora and Cosmopolitanism

30th July 2022, 08.30AM IST Venue - Seminar Hall Dept. of Anthropology, SU To join the Seminar, Click the following link



NEWS PAPERS



PUBLICATIONS

Analytics of Inter-State Migration; A Cross Section Study from 2021 Course.

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Child Workers: An Ugly Face in the Labour Industry

Rashmi Pramanik

India is only have to the leggest number of didd laboures in the world All our lives. At some time the sound and the least All our lives are districted in the least All our lives and the least All our lives are districted in the least All of th

Impact of COVID-19 on healthcare and livelihood of tribals in Odisha

International Assemble of Community Medicine and Public Health Planta S. Set J Community Med Public Health, 2022 Auc (MyS.C724-2742) http://www.icinthicom.

Revised: 16 April 2022 Sevined: 12 May 2022 Accepted: 13 May 2022 *Correspondence: Dr. Senglamiter Pende, E-mail: ranghesaterate



Systematical Journal of Research - GRAFTHALASAN September 2019, vol 8(86), 1271 - 382 300: https://doi.org/10.29121/jprochastiops/vil/2/127121541

COVID-10 AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MODIFICATION OF COLOR

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Vol. 1, No. 2, 2021, pp. 200-212 o ARF India All Fight Reserved ISSN 2503-0694

Sanjib Patel⁸, Sanghamitra Panda⁴ and Suresh Chandra Muc Rounh Actions, Once of Eurlieus in Regiond Developmen and Tribal Southe, Southern Committee on Commi

Food Insecurity and Temporary Migration of Youth in India

by Madan Biswal" and Arun Kumar Acharya"

Vol. 1, No. 1, 2021, pp. 58-o ARF India. All Eight Reserv 1000 2000, no.

Prangya Priyadarsini Sahoo⁴ Antuwi Profesor, P.G. Dept. of Antonpology, Khalikov (Aus.) College, Stohenpu

Othian is one of the fascinating ethnographic states of our country fully identified with its tribal culture as it is the homeland of 62 tribal communities. The Tribe-ted Othiah lows to live in nature and maintain their livelihood with their own adjection in the control of the control of the control of the control of the our their own indigenous knowledge stock, the tribal people have developed action on both one system which is naturally linked with culture, trafsition as their own both loss system which is naturally linked with culture, trafsition as the control of the contro

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MARRIAGE AMONG THE BINJHAL OF WESTERN ODISHA: RELOCATING RULES AND IDENTITY ISSUES

Joyceta Singha
Bossock Schuler, Degr. of Architectus Chemistry, Jon Pilor, Burle
Dr. Surveit Chandra Marrim
Ann Professor, Diga of Architectus (Sp., Sandalpa Urimarity, Just Pilor, Barlo

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Introduction: Religion is one of the thick component of such and every colors. In a parable or modern According to Galleron (2014, p. 30%) Sulgeon is man infail in present beyond beautiful the such strategies content under and gas articles of the and which is sequent in not of resulting also sentered. Looking to be these six strategies, deduction, Residu Autopologica Chinal School (2014) in 1977 defined belops to the Tobel or syntam belong. Table Onlinea (2014) in 1978 defined belongs to the Tobel or syntam belongs. Table Onlinea (2014) in 1978 the Beneziczy Form of the Section (2014) in 1978 defined belongs to the Tobel or syntam belongs. Table Onlinea (2014) in 1978 defined belongs.



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