



Panel's title : Historical Marginalization of De-Notified and Nomadic Tribes of India

Coordinator (Affiliation, University...) : Shirish Athawale (Ph.D. Student, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay,Mumbai,India)

Language : English

Topics : (History, Migration, Sociology,Social Exclusion,Colonialism,Subaltern Studies.)

Panel presentation :

De-notified and nomadic communities are most marginalized group in India. There are around hundred of De-notified tribes which were branded as criminals by Britishers during colonial rule. Their experience during colonialism was remained unheard in the struggle for independence. They are declared as criminals by Britisher's Under Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) 1871. As a part of Criminal Tribe Act, the members of these communities were kept in barbed wire settlements; where there was strict surveillance on their movement. This branding led them to the formation of their stigmatized identity. After independence this act has been repealed and these communities are now known as De-notified tribes. Many of the nomadic communities had also become the victims of CT Act. Presently, De-notified tribes constitute approximately eight cores of India's population and live in extreme poverty. The illiteracy among these communities is more than that of other marginalized communities. The worse part about them is that, they have been treated as criminals by the state as well as the society at large. They are the first suspect in the locality when there is an instance of stealing and robbery. Most of these communities are linked to particular form of occupations. Due to the new form of development, modernization processes, taxing of natural resources and technological advancement; the skills of De-notified communities become redundant therefore those groups are at cross road today. After independence they were soon forgotten by state, as many of them nomads and away from the gaze of state. Many communities started settling down in the villages and cities, which lead to the conflict with the settled communities due to their different culture and stigmatized identity. This Proposal intends to explore the situation and experiences of various De-notified and nomadic tribes during the colonial and independent India. This proposal will also make attempt to study similarities in the experiences of immigrants and minorities which came in to contact with the host population after migration. (shirishconnect@gmail.com)

Key words : History, Migration, Sociology,Social Exclusion,Colonialism,Subaltern Studies,Culture



Participants :

1) Name(s) (Affiliation, University...) : **Shirish Athawale (Ph. D. Scholar, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay,Mumbai,India)**

Communication's title : Criminalising labour in Colonial India

Language : English :

Presentation :

Indentured migrant labour was a system of labour circulation across the colonies during the colonial period. The use of the colonial population as a cheap labour for the development of the infrastructure, industrial and plantation work in undeveloped colonies was the purpose of this policy. In colonial India indentured migrant labourers were recruited by the French as well as British government.

It provided immense opportunity to the lower castes people in the colonial India to escape from the acute poverty but paying the high price of leaving their roots where they had been living for centuries. In the same period the convict workers were being used to fulfil the need of workers in the infrastructure development of the newly colonised territories. At the end of the 19th century colonial India saw enactment of another law, namely Criminal Tribe Act 1871. Interestingly the CTA 1871 had the provision to keep such criminal population in a settlement and train them as industrial and agricultural workers.

This paper will attempt to unearth the ideology behind the indentured migrant labour, convict labours and criminal tribe act 1871. This paper will also attempt to study how these three policies were used to fulfil the needs of labours for industries as well as for development of colonies (shirishconnect@gmail.com)

Key words : **History, Migration, Sociology,Social Exclusion,Colonialism,Subaltern Studies**

2. Name(s) (Affiliation, University...) : **Dada R Dadas, (Ph.D. Scholar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai)**

Communication's title : Pastoral Nomads of Himalaya at Cross Roads: Evidences from the Changpas of Ladakh of Jammu and Kashmir

Language : English :

Presentation :

Pastoral nomadism in the Himalayan Region is practiced around thousands of years. It is important livelihood strategies. Study was conducted with the objective of understanding nature of Pastoralism and factors affecting on it. The study is exploratory in nature and follows ethnographic approach. Study findings show that, many profound changes in the rangelands and pastoral production system have been affected badly on the pastoral nomadism. These changes resulted in



to rural-urban migration, increasing population, infrastructural development at border area, and expansion of tourism etc. Expansion of protected areas has increased regulation on the livestock grazing. Security issues at border are also creating restrictions in getting access to the border pasture. Recent climatic changes have also badly resulted in increasing temperature and drying up of pasture and forcing community to leave their livelihood. The recent snow disaster had left community with many livelihood vulnerabilities. Due to all these changes, livelihood system of the Changpas seems in the flux. It shows that community is at cross roads. It seems alarm for the sustainability of pastoral livelihood. Therefore this paper attempts to focus on the plight of the community. (dadatiss@gmail.com)

Key words : *Pastoral nomads, ethnographic approach, Changpa Community, infrastructural development, environmental legislations, security issues.*

3) Name(s) (Affiliation) : Priyanka Jadhav (Ph.D. Student , Tata Institute of Social Sciences,Mumbai,India)

Communication's title : Gender and Social Exclusion of *Pardhi* Women (Criminal Tribe)of Maharashtra, India

Language : English

Presentation :

The De – notified Tribes are one of the most subjugated sections of the Indian Society who have been the victims of historical dislocations, unconventional occupations, colonial legacy and social stigma. The Pardhi community is one of the De-notified tribes in India. Hunting birds and animals have been the source of their living. Prohibition of the animal hunting by British government forced them to steal crops from others field for their survival. In 1871, the British Government passed “Criminal Tribe Act” (CTA), framing many marginalized communities as criminals including Pardhi community. After independence CTA is repealed and criminal tribes said to be de-notified hence called De-notified tribes. The emergence of modern secular institutions including democracy and judiciary have not been beneficial to these people either.

Within the community the Pardhi women have been the most vulnerable and victims of discriminatory cultural practice and face violence from within and outside the community.

In the given pretext, this paper is the exploration of social exclusion and gender discrimination of the Pardhi women. The main objective of the paper is to understand the forms of the human rights violation of the Pardhi women in the given situation and circumstances. Further it intends to understand their struggle in empowering themselves. (priyajmsw@gmail.com)

Key words : *Gender, human rights, social exclusion, empowerment, colonialism.*



4. Name(s) (Affiliation, University...): Mr. Uttam Madane (Ph.D. Scholar, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Communication's title : Livelihood struggle of De-notified and Nomadic tribes in India

Language : English

Presentation:

India being a democratic country embedded with the values of fraternity, equality, and liberty in its society and its constitution assures the dignity, equity and freedom of people although there are social categories prevalent at large in the society generally known as ST, SC, OBC, and religious minority groups. However, besides this categorization still there are some section of people, who did not find place in anyone of the previously mentioned categorization rather separately identified as Nomadic and De-notified Tribes (NT-DNTs) which approximately constitutes 60 million population of India. They find in different-different social categories in states of India. NT-DNTs are one of the marginalized sections of the society, which is excluded from the mainstream of development since pre-independence to till date.

This paper attempts to provide the insights about their struggle for livelihood and unawareness about the contemporary development programs. It has been noticed that they are deprived of being benefited from the various welfare schemes. Because they do not have citizenship identity proof. At present, their livelihood depends on their traditional occupation like animal playing on the street, snake charmer, an acrobat, musicians, begging on the name of God etc. However in developing country like India, the process of Liberalization, Privatization, globalization policies and laws has made development scenario more complex for NT-DNTs in terms of their social-economic status, cultural life and livelihood resources and in turn this led to poverty, unemployment and forceful deprivation of access to natural resources. People have lost their livelihood resources and they cannot get in to new emerging jobs due to lack of particular skills require for currently booming jobs in the market. This community has been unattended in government's appropriate and sufficient welfare policies and development programs since independence. The findings indicates that lacuna of accessibility to these development program continues these communities to be excluded and discriminated in the society as well as government concern.
(uttam.madane@gmail.com)

Key words : *De-notified, Nomadic, Livelihood, Policy, Exclusion, Discrimination*

5. Name(s) (Affiliation, University...): Arvind Giri (Corporate Social Responsibility Lead, RPG Foundation, India)

Communication's title : Changing patterns of Nomadism: A case study of Gosavi community Nagpur city of Maharashtra, India.

Language : English :



Presentation:

Nomadic and De-Notified Tribes (NT-DNTs) are the wandering tribes. But now days it has been seen that some of the NT-DNTs got settled in one place. After their settlement, they left their nomadic way of life which impacts their socioeconomic status. The present research is a case study of Gosavi community which was known as Bagger community earlier. This study has been conceptualized to understand, the changes that have been taken place in the life of Gosavi's after settling in the Nagpur City. The study was conducted with the objectives of understanding the socioeconomic and cultural status of Gosavi's and the role of traditional caste panchayat, status of women and their interface with the criminal justice system. The research was exploratory, qualitative in nature based on primary data collection. As per the key findings, the community people left their traditional occupation of spiritual bagging and got engaged in various private jobs. They still follow their cultural practices, their interface with the criminal justice system and socioeconomic status is improved at some extent. Constitutional safeguards are needed for these communities, as they are socially, economically and politically backward. (arvindtiss.edu@gmail.com)

Key words : Nomad, Nomadism, Caste panchayat, Nomadic and De-Notified Tribes, Criminal justice system, Spiritual begging, Constitutional safeguards

6. Name(s) (Affiliation, University...) : Dattatreya Bhandalkar, (PhD Scholar, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India)

Communication's title : Being 'De-notified': The Unheard Voices of the ex-criminal tribes of India

Language : English :

Presentation:

This paper is a sincere attempt to bring to the forefront the voices and experiences of the members of de-notified tribes in Maharashtra (India) about being "De-notified" in society. The 'Ex-criminal Tribes 'are, now referred as 'De-notified' tribes, comprise a significant population who were once declared as 'Criminals' by the British with the enactment of Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. They continue to remain stigmatized and discriminated by dominant sections, deprived of access and excluded of opportunities to exercise the basic human rights. Caste as a character of societal structure played a significant role. The interplay of caste and power relations in society affected the community in context of livelihood, access to common resources available at villages, employment opportunities, participation and representation in village decision making processes, appropriate treatment by dominant sections of society etc. This paper emerged out of an empirical research, with a qualitative approach, undertaken with the de-notified tribes in Maharashtra (India). It highlights the issues and challenges faced by the tribes in their everyday lives, and narrate 'their' voices. The paper exemplifies the existence of power relations and interplay of caste politics with the reality of being treated unfairly and indifferently in society. It reflects on the historical background of the tribe and how it is still affecting the community eventually leading to construction of 'a criminal labeling' of the community. (dattatary.tiss@gmail.com)

Key words : De-notified tribes, criminal tribes, social structures



7. Name(s) (Affiliation, University...) : **Purnima Kajal (PhD Candidate ,King's College London , ERASMUS Scholar Humboldt University, Berlin)**

2) Communication's title : **Transculturalism and Migration Experience in India**

Language : English

Presentation:

Commonly denoting the complex interplay of different cultures in hope of attaining constructive integration, Transculturalism, for a social scientist, is a social phenomenon that extends through the paradigms of culture and it's varied interpretations across disciplines, and thus, can be a potential solution to problems that arise relating to one's identity. With the advent of everyday disappearing borders, movement of people for varied reasons has become easier and more frequent. With the paucity of relevant information, it is difficult to gauge into the magnitude of problems that arise relating to migration and the following assimilation process. The entailing research paper makes a conscious effort to sediment the understanding of transculturalism in the social practices and talk of it as a potential panacea to some of the crucial problems like immigrant integration and minority rights. It investigates the plurality of India, and studies the patterns of immigration and the issues faced both by the host country and the arriving communities. The research scrutinizes the aforementioned nation in because India is ethnically very diverse, and yet lacks the political will to include immigrants and minorities for better integration. Encompassing the broad themes of transnational and transcultural exchanges, the paper proves to be pertinent to the theme of the Conference. (**purnima.kajal@kcl.ac.uk**)

Key words : Migration, transculturalism, assimilation

8) Name(s) (Affiliation, University...) : **.Deepali Wighe (M.Phil. Student, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai,India)**

Communication's title : **Status of Education among the children of Nomadic and De-Notified Tribes of India**

Language : English :

Presentation:

Nomadic Tribes (NT) and De-Notified Tribes (DNTs) are among the most neglected and socially excluded sections of the Indian Society. Their continuous migration adversely affected access to the education of their children, in spite of the Right to Education Act (RTE); which ensures the free and compulsory primary education to the every child. The founders of our nation have seen education as one of the tools for the development of the socially excluded communities. But, deficits in access of Nomadic children to Education in comparison to 'others' have attracted significant research attention. This paper is based on the number of studies conducted on the status of education of children of Vadee, Dafer and Snake Charmer Communities in the state of Gujarat by Vicharta Samudaay Samarthan Manch (2010), Bakarwal community in the state of Jammu and Kashmir by Subba Rao, M. (2013) and Mendicants and Entertainer communities in state of



Maharashtra by Puri, C. (2016).

The present paper attempts to understand how the children of De-Notified and Nomadic children access the formal education with the help of the state mechanisms and what are the problems faced by them in the process. (deepaliwighe@gmail.com)

Key words : Criminal Tribe Act (CTA), Nomadic Tribes, De-Notified Tribes, Nomad, Nomadism, Discrimination.