

DAY -1 : 29th February, 2024 (Thursday)

TIME

EVENTS

- 15:00PM : Inauguration of National Seminar and Tribal Exhibition by Hon'ble President of India.
- 16:00PM - 16:45PM - Keynote Lecture - I
- 16:45PM - 17:30PM - Keynote Lecture - II
- 17:30PM - 18:00PM - Visit to Exhibition
- 18:00PM Onwards - Cultural Programme followed by Dinner

DAY -2 : 1st MARCH, 2024 (Friday)

TIME

EVENTS

- 10:00AM - 11:30AM - Keynote Lecture - I
- 11:30AM - 12:00PM - Tea Break
- 12:00PM - 13:30PM - Keynote Lecture - II
- 13:30PM - 14:30PM - Lunch Break
- 15:00PM - 17:00PM - Valedictory

Organizing Committee

- PG Department of Anthropology
- PG Department of Sociology
- PG Department of Philosophy
- PG Department of Odia
- PG Department of English
- PG Department of Sanskrit

Contact Details :

tribeskjr.ddu@gmail.com

- 9437430406 - Dr. Sudhakar Dash, Convener
- 9437656136 - Dr. Sumantra Naik, Co-Convener
- 7205609924 - Dr. Sona Murmu
- 7978622202 - Dr. Sangita S. Nayak
- 8457906395 - Dr. Mamata Manjari Panda
- 9437251707 - Dr. Sarita Nayak
- 8457875460 - Dr. Arundhati Ojha
- 9437603775 - Sri Bikash Chandra Behera
- 8093495562 - Sri Sukadev Tirya

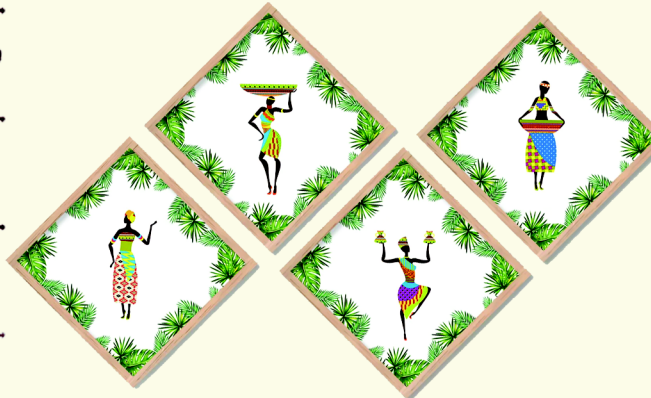
Online Registration Link :

<https://forms.gle/dmY5ckrDu9FZF6B56>

Last Date of Online Registration for Participation : 27th February till 6PM.

DHARANIDHAR UNIVERSITY

www.ddu.nic.in



NATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRIBES OF KEONJHAR : PEOPLE, CULTURE & HERITAGE

Date: 29th February - 1st March, 2024

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**DHARANIDHAR UNIVERSITY
KEONJHAR**



About us

DHARANIDHAR UNIVERSITY

Dharanidhar University has a rich historical background, dating back to its inception as an intermediate college in 1957. Initially known as Keonjhar Science College, it acquired affiliation with Utkal University. In 1962, the Government of Odisha assumed control of the college. In 1983-84, the institution underwent a name change in honor of the prominent tribal leader, Dharanidhar Bhuiyan, and in 2004, it attained autonomous status. On June 1, 2023, it was officially upgraded to Dharanidhar University, serving as an affiliating institution. Dharanidhar University offers a diverse array of seventeen post-graduate programs spanning the fields of Science, Arts, Humanities, Commerce and Management. Its campus is conveniently situated, approximately 2 kilometers from the Kendujhargarh Railway Station and 3 kilometers from the nearby bus stand, close to the Collectorate Office.

Keonjhar at a Glance

The Princely state of Keonjhar transitioned into one of the districts in contemporary Odisha on January 1, 1948. Geographically, Keonjhar is enclosed by Mayurbhanj and Bhadrakh to the east, Jajpur to the south, Dhenkanal and Sundergarh to the west, and West Singhbhum in Jharkhand to the north. This district spans between 21° 1' N to 22° 10' N latitude and 85° 11' E to 86° 22' E longitude. Notably, Keonjhar stands out as one of Odisha's primary mineral-producing districts.

According to data from the previous population census in 2011 and updated information available until 2023 through the Special Development Council, 45.4% of Keonjhar's total population is

comprised of individuals belonging to the scheduled tribes. Keonjhar is renowned as a prominent tourist destination, boasting ancient temples, picturesque waterfalls, a tribal museum, and rich heritage.

Notable attractions include Gonasika, Sanaghagara, Gundichaghagi, Khandadhar, Handibhanga, and Murgamahadev, all of which are cascading waterfalls set amidst lush, verdant forests. Similarly, the Baladevew temple, MaaTarini, Kushaleswar, Chakratirtha, and other temples provide historical and pre-historical insights into the district's existence.

In addition to these cultural and natural attractions, the fresco painting "Ravanchhaya" in Sitabinj and the oldest stone inscription in Odisha, known as the "Asanapat stone inscription," serve as compelling points of interest for both scholars and tourists.

Tribes of Keonjhar

Keonjhar stands out as one of the districts in Odisha characterized by a predominantly tribal population, encompassing approximately 80,188 individuals belonging to various socio-economic and linguistic groups. This district is home to several significant tribes, including the Kolha (30.77%), Bhuiyan (12.70%), Gond (0.97%), Bathudi (9.65%), Sounti (8.89%), Santal (8.8%), Munda (5.97%), Juang (3.27%), Lodha (3.21%), Bhumij (1.76%), Soura (1.18%), Mirdha (0.63%), and Ho (0.62%). It is noteworthy that the Santal, Kolha, Munda, and Ho tribes belong to the Austro-Asiatic linguistic family and speak the Santali, Kolha, Munda, and Ho languages, respectively. They are also racially classified as part of the Proto-Australoid group.

Within Keonjhar, tribal communities celebrate various festivals, such as Baa Parab and Mage Parab, and engage in traditional folk dances like Changu. Some tribes have even developed their own scripts, such as the Mundari Bani for the Munda dialect, WarangChiti for the Ho dialect, and Ol Chiki for the Santal dialect. These tribal communities in Keonjhar have distinct historical origins and deeply rooted cultural practices, evident in their language and way of life.

To uplift the socio-economic well-being of the tribal population in Keonjhar, the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) implements tribal welfare programs. These programs focus on the designated Tribal Sub-Plan areas and micro-project areas, which are inhabited by tribal communities.

Sub themes of the Seminar

- (i) Society, Culture and Civilization
- (ii) Tribes of Keonjhar and their
 - Culture - nature and harmony
 - Age-old myths, legends, tales, traditions
 - Social Organization, clans, Kinship
 - Sociocultural & Economic condition
 - Diversity, Homogeneity and Unity
 - Indigenous knowledge

Objectives of the Seminar

1. To understand the demography and diversity of different tribal communities of Keonjhar.
2. To preserve and protect the rich cultural heritage of tribal communities.
3. To help create a platform for exchange of culture, language, and indigenous knowledge of the different tribes.

