

### Who can participate?

PhD scholars and PG Students of Social Sciences from GRI can participate in this workshop. Refreshment and working lunch will be provided. Certificate of participation will be issued to the participants at the end of the program.

### Aim of the Course

1. To provide an opportunity and a platform for research scholars, academicians and students to explore knowledge on aboriginal knowledge of Indigenous People and their life style
2. To learn about the how exclusion affect Indigenous people and development of the nation.
3. To impart knowledge on Rights of Indigenous People
4. To find out the strategies to include Indigenous people to build inclusive society and the ultimate goal of Vikshit Bharat @2047.

In the light of the above, Dept. of Rural Development and the Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion (CSSI), The Gandhigram Rural Institute (Deemed to be University) intending to jointly organize One Day Workshop on '*Social Exclusion of Indigenous People and Strategies for Inclusive Development: A Road Map for Vikshit Bharat @2047*' for the benefit of the Students of GRI.

### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

<b>Chief Patron</b>	<b>: Prof.N.Panchanatham</b> Hon'ble Vice- Chancellor GRI (DTBU), Gandhigram
<b>Patron</b>	<b>: Prof.M.Sundaramari</b> Registrar i/c, GRI (DTBU), Gandhigram
<b>Advisor</b>	<b>: Dr.K.Raja Alias Pranmalai</b> Senior Professor & Director i/c Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion GRI (DTBU), Gandhigram
<b>Workshop Convener</b>	<b>: Dr.P.Anandharajakumar</b> Senior Professor & Head i/c Dept. of Rural Development GRI (DTBU), Gandhigram
<b>Seminar Co- Convener</b>	<b>: Dr.A.Mani</b> Assistant Professor cum Assistant Director, CSSI GRI (DTBU), Gandhigram Mobile: 09976914529 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mani.chella@gmail.com">mani.chella@gmail.com</a>

### Organizing Secretaries

**Dr.V. Thirukkani**, Research Associate,  
Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion, GRI  
**Dr.P.Vanitha**, Guest Faculty,  
Dept. of Rural Development, GRI  
**Dr.S.Rajangam**, Guest Faculty,  
Dept. of Rural Development, GRI  
**Dr.E.Arumuga Gandhi**, Guest Faculty,  
Dept. of Rural Development, GRI  
**Dr.K.Tamilvanan**, Guest Faculty,  
Dept. of Rural Development, GRI

### Secretarial Support:

**Mr.V.Srinivasan**, Professional Assistant,  
Centre for the Study of Social Inclusion, GRI

### DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIAL INCLUSION

### Jointly organize

#### One Day Workshop on

*Social Exclusion of Indigenous People  
and Strategies for Inclusive Development:  
A Road Map for Vikshit Bharat @2047*

**26 August 2025**



### THE GANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Gandhigram –624 302 Dindigul District Tamilnadu  
(Ministry of Education, (Shiksha Mantralaya), Govt. of India)  
Accredited by NAAC with 'A'+ +Grade (4<sup>th</sup> Cycle)

**Venue : Kural Arangam,  
Department of Tamil, GRI (DTBU), Gandhigram**

### **Our University:**

Gandhigram was born in 1947. A team of dedicated disciples and contemporaries of Gandhiji, Dr. T. S. Soundram and Dr. G. Ramachandran, developed Gandhigram, the home of many rural development programmes. The Gandhigram Rural Institute (GRI) was founded in 1956 with undying faith and deep devotion to Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary concept of *Nai Talim* system of education. The Institute was declared as Deemed to be University in 1976 under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956. Today, GRI is nationally and internationally recognized for its contribution to rural development through its multi-faceted academic programmes. In fact, the New Education Policy of the country reflects the principles evolved here in developing the concept of a Rural University. Recently the university was recredited by NAAC with A++ grade in fourth Cycle in July 2025 and fully funded by the Ministry of Education (Shiksha Mantralaya) through UGC, Government of India.

### **About The Workshop:**

Terms such as 'Inclusive growth' or 'Social Inclusion' have now become part of the common lexicon of governments and other development agencies across the globe. This theme has gained currency in recent times owing to major socio-economic transitions and trends that the world has been witnessing in recent times. Several factors such as demographic shifts, economic volatility, climate change, food price shocks, armed conflict, civil protests, human migration and the recent COVID-19 pandemic are creating tremendous pressure on societies globally. These factors are disproportionately impacting socially disadvantaged groups

by exacerbating existing marginalization and vulnerabilities. Particularly the Indigenous People are still in struggling with poverty and insecure life system and they should brought to the main stream of life like others.

On 13 September 2007, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, a major milestone with respect to the cooperation and solidarity between indigenous peoples and Member States. The Declaration is the most comprehensive international instrument on the rights of indigenous peoples. It embodies global consensus on the rights of indigenous peoples and establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for their survival, dignity and well-being. Over the last two decades, the implementation of the Declaration has achieved some major successes in at the national, regional and international levels. Despite the achievements, there continues to be a gap between the formal recognition of indigenous peoples and the implementation of policies on the ground. This workshop is an attempt to find the gap and the strategies to overcome the hurdles.

The Anthropological Survey of India under the project 'People of India Project' identifies 461 ethnic groups as scheduled tribes of India, and these are considered to be India's indigenous peoples. In mainland India, the scheduled tribes are usually

referred to as Adivasis. There are, however, many more ethnic groups that would qualify for scheduled tribe status but which are not officially recognised. Estimates of the total number of tribal groups are as high as 635.

In general, in India politicization and administrative constructions are stronger today for the identification of indigenous people and has come to be understood more in terms of oppression and marginalization. The need to define these groups comes from the territorial and linguistic insecurity of the 'others' in terms of resources and share of power. This is the precise reason that various regional groups have tried to raise the theory of the sons-of-the-soil across various spaces of time to maintain the domination of the groups in power against the marginalized in the manipulation of the concept of indigenous people, denying groups, especially tribes of their own cultures and beliefs, control over natural and mineral resources. They are denied the privileges and rights over their habitats, providing constant ground for contest and exploitation. This workshop will make an attempt to find out the issues of the indigenous and find out suitable strategies for including indigenous people with the mainstream of the society.