



An Institute for IAS Exam

(By a Group of JNUites)

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Anthropology Test Series – October 2021

Anthropology (Test code: AN4+TS04-21)

Mobile no:

Email id:

Name of the Candidate

Narayan Amit

CSE Roll no:

1006210

Place

Hyderabad

Time

5pm - 8pm

Test No.

4

Class room

Distance Learning

Date

10/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	25 1/2
2	50	
3	50	29
4	50	25 1/2
5	50	
6	50	29
7	50	29
8	50	12
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
Total Marks Obtained		126

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz., Name, Admit card no and Test Code).
- There are EIGHT questions printed both in English and Hindi.
- Candidates has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Answers of questions shall be counted in chronological order.
- Any page or portion left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner

Feedback/Comments

Dear Neerajan Amit:

" You have attempted well.

attempt the comprehensive
tests too.

will soon evaluate them
soon.

B

Anthropology Test Series - I**AN4+TS04- 21***Time allowed: Three Hours**Maximum Marks: 125***All Questions are compulsory****Word limit to questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.****This is Question-cum-Answer booklet, questions to be attempted in the provided space**

SECTION - A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each

$10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Tribalization

10

Tribalisation is process which castes or other social groups adopt the customs & living of tribes in search of a simpler life.

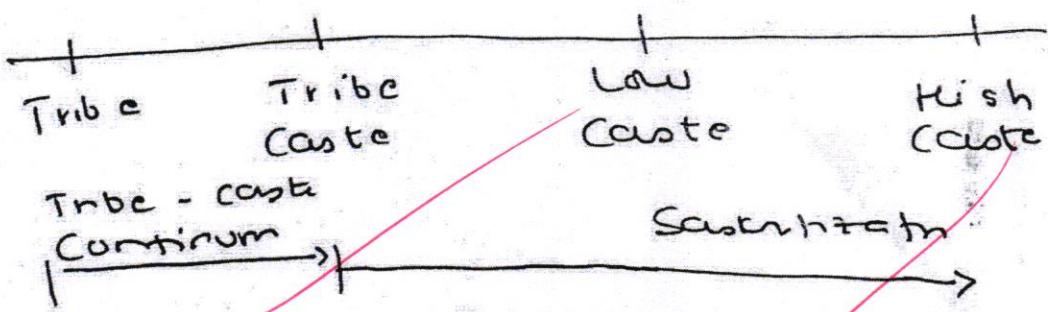
→ May be associated with decrease in status in Hierarchy.

Effects → Respect for Tribal Healers, etc increases

, usually due to migration/population pressure.

Sachidarananda (1979) :

← -- Tribalisation / Decentralization



- ① KS Singh: Mostly due to need for land/service to Tribal masters. The high castes not much affected.
- ② SL Kaul: Finds that even Brahmins of UP took up alcohol drinking, meat eating when tribalised.
- ③ DN Majumdar in "Chor ka fil Gaon, 1960" gave concept of Desankritization.

Ex: ~~Brahmin~~
~~Thakur (khatri)~~
~~Kolis (Untouchable)~~
~~Lohar (Ironsmith)~~
~~Bajsi (Musician)~~

Together they became a ST called as khasa.

④ Nihai Ranjan Ray: Many of practices such as Kul-Deva one taken from autochthonous tribes by Aryans. 61%

⑤ V. Elwin: Many of tribes which are Hinduized still retain their tribal customs thereby affecting the Hindu System itself.

Hence, an important process of social change especially with regard of affirmative action increasing

(b) Verrier Elwin

He was born in 1902; and was an Anglican Missionary who came under influence of Gandhi & Nehru and became a self-taught Anthropologist.

Books

→ The Baiga (1939)
→ Loss of Nerv (1942)

→ Muria Gond & their Ghotul (1947)
→ A Philosophy for NEFA (1958)

<Impact>

- Movement for 'Tribal Dev Blocks' as he was incharge/ advisor for the Govt of India & Govt of NEFA.
- Advocated policy of 'Isolation' via his National Park Theory.
- Said that 'Ghotul' was centre of Social life. He called them

as Childrens Republic.

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→ Nehru's Panchsheel for Tribals Dev features in his book

land & forest rights Dev abors own genus Don't avoid them result judged not by money Protect them from others

→ He was also editor of the Man in India Magazine which was started by SC Ray in 1921.

Criticism: GS Ghurye was his vehement Opponent who called him a 'No Changer'. He also said

Elwin was paternalistic towards the Tribes; and wanted to 'fossilize them' like animals in zoo for future studies.

Yet, V. Elwin is recognised as one of the foremost Action Anthropologists in India, who shared the Pain of the Tribals especially the Baishas.

(6/2)

The application of Anthropological knowledge \Rightarrow Applied Anthropology,
 1st in Haileybury College, UK (1905).

When Anthropologist himself uses the results of his research + O bringing about change in society it is called 'Action Anthropology'. It was coined by SALTAX in 1957.

Applications : Applied & Action

① SB Roy \Rightarrow Lothas of S. Bengal &

LP Vidyarthi \Rightarrow Mater of Ramakot

→ tried to improve their conditions.
 ↳ NMS Complex' yardstick which has to be matched by any development policy.

② SC Dubc : "Expert Committee on Tribal Dev, 1972"

LP Vidyarthi : "Task Force on Dev of Tribal Areas, 1992"

⇒ Both of them led to the L2A™
"Tribal-Sub-Plan" approach

③ Malinowski ⇒ Argonauts of W. Pacific 1922

C. Geertz ⇒ "Deeply Notes on
Balinese Cockfight"

⇒ They shed the light on the
nature of cult & cockfight thus
providing an empathetic understanding

④ Nehru & Elwin: "A philosophy for
NEFA (1958)"

Gave the integrative approach
for Tribal Dev in Independent India,

⑤ Work of Anthropologists led to
acts such as PESA & FRA.

⑥ Bureaucrats like BD Sharma
and OP Chaudhary used the
Anthropological knowledge.

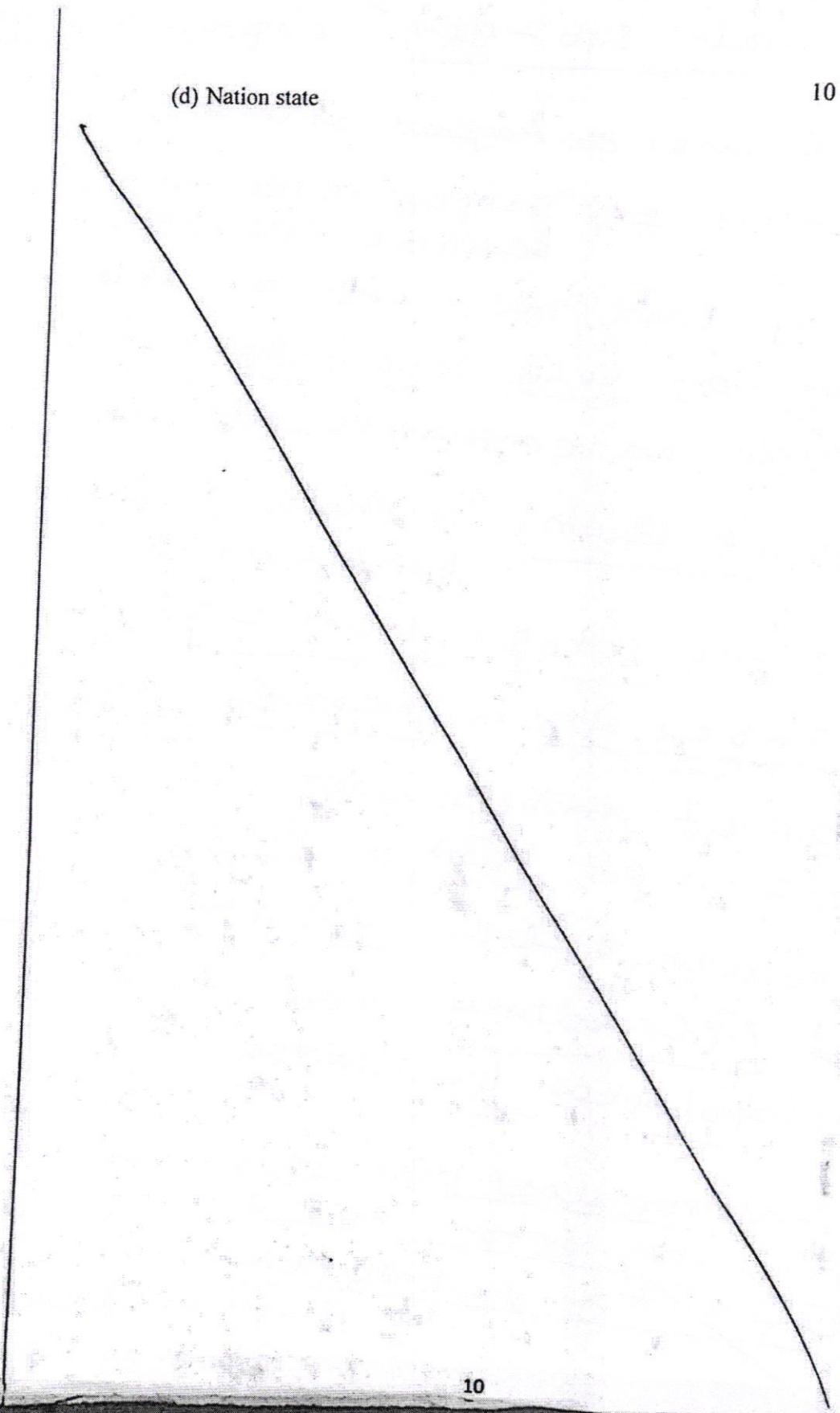
"Anthropology has become
too important to be
left to Anthropologists"
— Angela Chester

6'h

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(d) Nation state



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(i) Traditional Knowledge

Traditional knowledge refers to vast body of accumulated experience and knowledge of Tribes with respect to their socio-ecological well being.

- Aspects of TK
- Health & Body care
 - Nature conservation
 - Predicting weather
 - Protecting from wildlife

(Case Studies)

- ① → Bhutia of Sikkim: Use the Himalayan Yew for treating various cancers.
- ② → Kani Tribe of Kerala: Use the Bamboo Thatch to scare elephants.
- ③ → Sema-Naga: If Hoolock Gibbon cries \Rightarrow 'Rainfall'.

④ Injor of TN: Snakecharmer L2A™

who can extract anti-virus.

⑤ Amla → Tonic Acid by

the Sahayya Tribe of RJ.

⑥ Ichari of Meghalaya make inches
using roots of rubber trees.

Challenges

Many MNC companies are
trying to 'patent' the (TK) of
the Tribals.

Ex: Turmeric in 1995 } Bio-Piracy
Neem in 1999 } 6

Hence AYUSH Ministry, C SIR
and MOST ⇒ Traditional
Knowledge Digital Library (2001)
to document the (TK).

Ex: A PEDA spent '7cr' to win the
Basmati Patent Revocation but over
300 cases were free of cost by NICOL.

Thus safeguarding TK is need of hour

Q3. (a) Give a historical analysis of forest policy in British and Post-British India 15

The aim of 'Forest Policy' in British India was to exploit the Tribals as well as keep them disconnected with the world outside.

① Forest Policy of 1855

→ By Lord Dalhousie; was not National.
Restriction on Timber & wood collection by the Tribals.

② Forest Act of 1865

→ The British was named responsible for all the forest management

③ Forest Act of 1878

→ Forests were divided in the Reserved, Protected & Reware.

→ Grazing prohibited in Reserved & Protected.

④ Land Acquisition Act, 1994

→ 'Eminent Domain' concept introduced which meant that Land of tribals could be taken away in the wider Public Interest.

⑤ Forest Policy of 1894

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→ 1st National Forest Policy; it contained

1894 classification of Forests.

→ Rights of Tribes were called as the
privileges given to them.

⑥ Indian Forest Act, 1927

→ Draconian Act of British; serves as
base for Forest Administration today.

→ Rights & Privileges → Concessions.

→ Heavy penalties for violation.

⑦ Forest Policy of 1952

→ 1st in Independent India

→ 1/3rd of Land Area → Forest

→ use non-commercial method to
reduce Jhum

→ 'framing Right' given selectively
but colonial hanover prevailed.

⑧ Forest Conservation Act²⁵

→ It prevented diversion of the

Forest land and the Tribal
was treated as encroacher. L2A™
Scriptra said led to depopulation

⑨ Forest Policy of 1980)

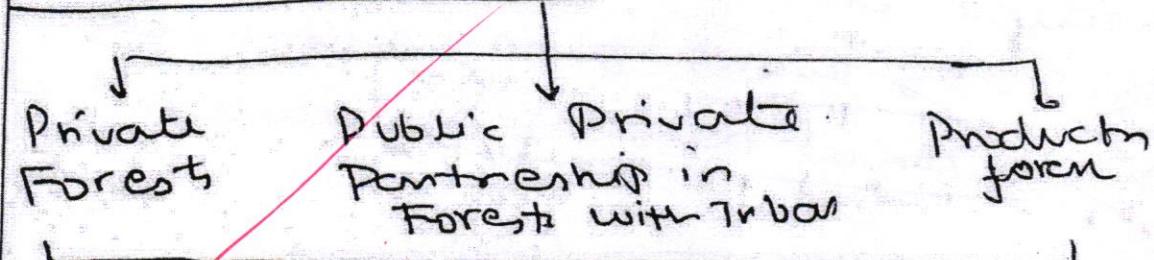
- By recommendation of BK Roy Committee
- Community Forest Management Started
- MFP was right of Tribals
- TRIFED like cooperatives started

⑩ Forest Rights Act, 2006)

- Both individual & community rights (42 acts)
- Decision by District level committee.

8

⑪ In 2018; GOI announced a new
Draft Forest Policy

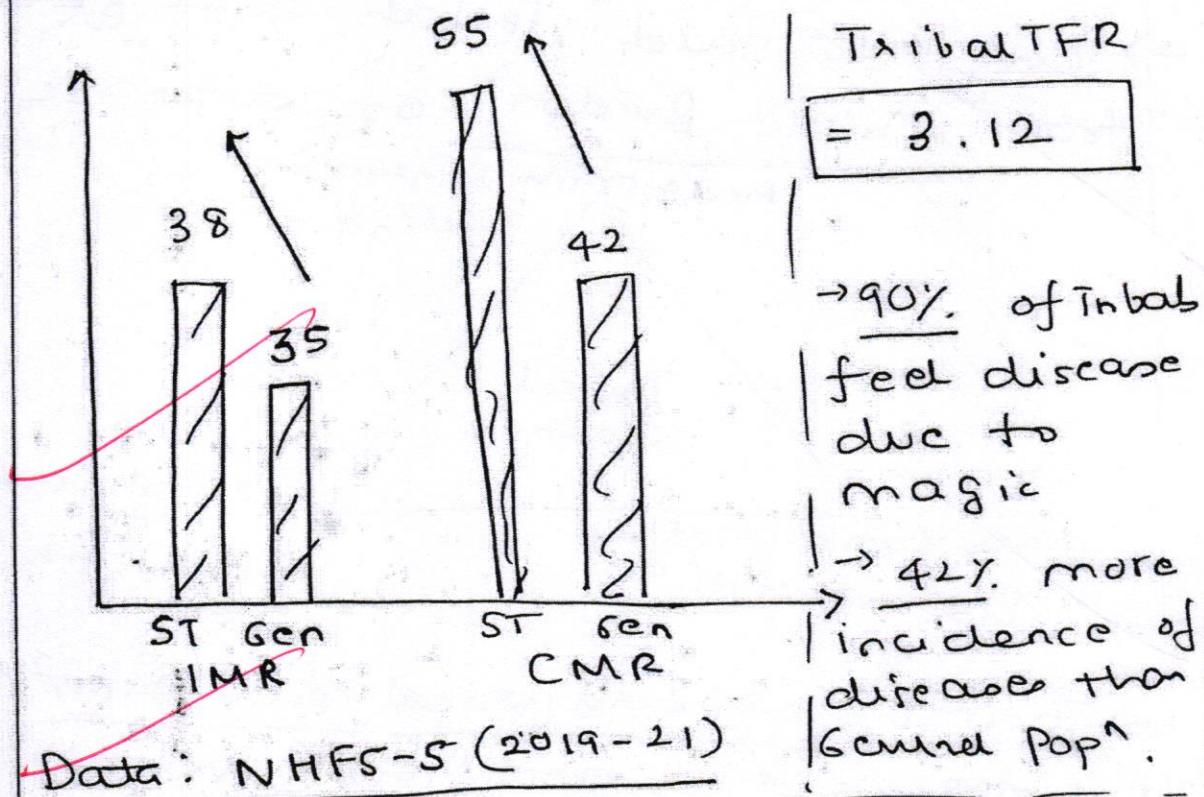


Harmonization with FRA &
Safeguards for Tribals is issue

(b) Examine the determinants of malnutrition among the tribal children and suggest any preventive measures for malnourished tribal children

20

Tribal Health is an 'oft neglected'
topic by the Govt. On almost all
Indicators the Tribals lag behind:



Malnutrition among Tribal children
and women is even concerning:

→ $> \frac{1}{2}$ of Tribal women BMI < 18.5

Acc. to National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau report (2009).

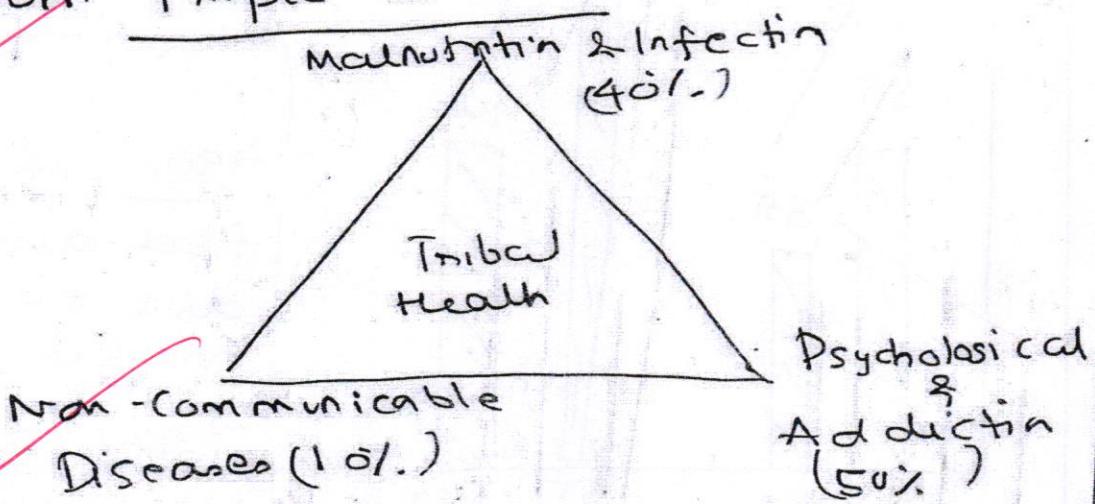
→ Sickle cell Trait very common.

Acc. to Prof. V. Raghavendra ²⁷ ₁₂₀₀ due to tribe Cast - continuum. Ex: Gond.

2 committees namely Bhuria (1996)

and Akhay Bang (2018) went L2A™ into question of Tribal health.

→ Bang (2018) said Tribals suffer from 'Triple Burden' of disease



⇒ Therefore epidemiological transition occurring in Tribals and just PMCHAs services are not enough.

→ Geeta Malhotra (Folkulture (2021)) has said that:

Ex: Sahoniya of RJ can convert Amla into Folic Acid which can be given to Lactating mothers to reduce Anemia.

Ex: Andhra Tribes use Haldi &

Shikshak leaves to boost L2A™
their immunity.

→ Prajulla Das (2016): 19 Jyoti Prabha
died in 3 months due to malnutrition

Only 1 | Don't get | NO knowledge
Anganwadi | Ration | of Health
in onca | Benefits | conc.

→ Bhil of MP - Bar dhan (1989)
They don't trust free treatment.
Only when local treatment
fails they come for help and
expect quick results. Local doctor
called 'Sirhoi'.

⇒ No concept of preventive
care.

→ 1/3rd of Malaria cases \Rightarrow ST.
But only 10% of NVBDCT funds for
them. Thus tough to eliminate
malaria by 2030 with the
approach & speed.

< Way - Forward >

- Aaranya - Mitra to be L2A™ engaged to spread word on Tribal Health.
- ANM, AASHA, AWW & PHC Structure to be strengthened & organise Tribal Health Assembly.
- Increase per capita expenditure to 2447 ₹ which would be inline with NHP(2014) target of 2.5% of GDP on health.
- Indradhanush - (I) Mission Mode Scheme to be launched for Tribals.
- 'Local foods' of Tribals incorporated in Aanganwadi to increase effcacy.
Hence only when malnutrition eliminated next gen of ST will be healthy.

(2/1)
other (2)

'Regionalism' is a preference for one's own region.

Tangible

Intangible

→ Related to Land → Culture, Dress
and man-environment | and other
complex. | similarities.

Blk Roy
Burman

Functional: Aspirations
of people to
form a group
Solidarity increases

Disfunctional : Demand for
Autonomy
conflictive

Anu Chatterjee in "Sociological Context of Regionalism in India(1999)".

- ① Socio-cultural counter movement against imposition of monolithic national identity.
 - ② Political - Counter - Movement against outside and demand for autonomy.

③ Demand for greater decentralization

④ Secession movement for L2A™
fulfilling regional aspirations.

< Case Studies >

① C. Nanthana "Ethnic Boundaries in
Mitram (2011)"

→ Rise of MNF due to incorrect
decisions of Govt. & support by
Proselyting organizations.

② NK Singh: "Critique of Nation
Building & Redistributive
Justice (2001)"

Demand for Regional Autonomy
Should not be called as distinctive
unilaterally. Rather it should
be seen as pre-requisite for
redistributive justice.

③ Haiderdorf in Traces of India's struggle
for survival (1992) found that
Regionalism and Ethnicity overlap
especially in the North-east

④ V. Xaxa: "Ethnic Minorities L2A™
and National Integration - 1999"

→ Tribes claim 'adivasi' status due
to socio-economic deprivations.

→ They want parity in the
development process.

⑤ Corbridge (1993): Studied the
Jharkhand Movement and found
that inherent contradictions
in the Integrationist Approach
post-Independence were the
cause for rise of regionalism.

Hence, Regionalism is present
throughout India.

MN Srinivas in his "Nation
Building in Modern India (1974)" says
it is multidimensional problem and
not just law & order issue. He
gave suggestions:

- ① Scientific & rational regimes
② Reservation for local in few jobs
③ Respect for culture of region.

81/2

SECTION - B

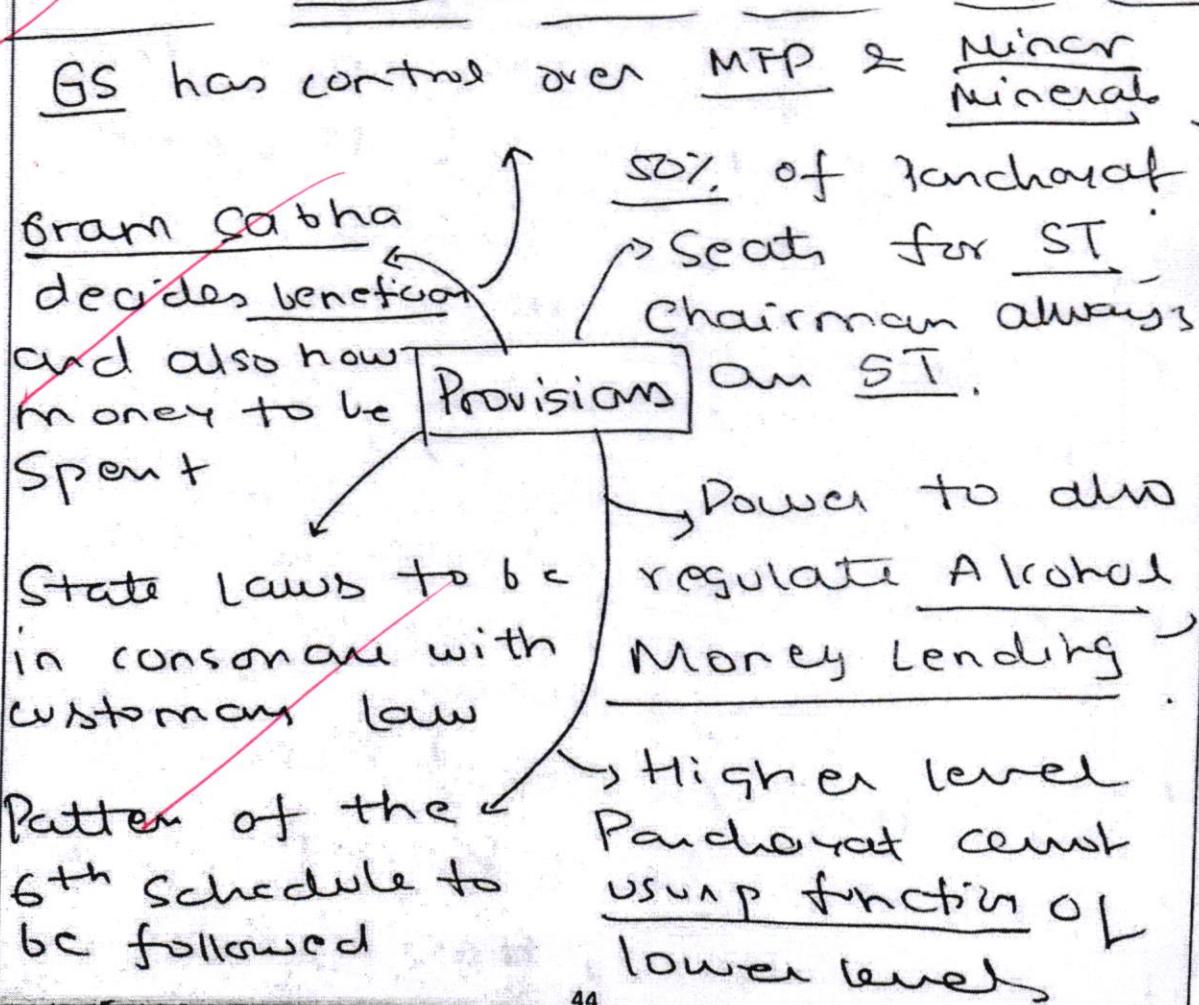
Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each

10x5=50

(a) PESA

10

Panchayat Extension to Schedule Areas (1996) was passed to provide Panchayati Raj to Tribals based on recommendation of Bhuria Committee under Art 243M.



However many times the L2A™
Voice of GS' diluted:

Ex: Raisanah → Steel Plant by
(hs) Jindal (2007)

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~~But Adivasi Mai door kisan sanj~~
~~allege that False GS meetings~~
~~and public hearings were orchestrated.~~

Case Studies

① Vedanta Aluminium Case (2018) in
Niyamgiri Hills among Dongria Kondh.

~~Even after all 'GS' had rejected
still state didn't respect decision.
Ultimately 'SC' ruled in favour
of tribals.~~

(6½)

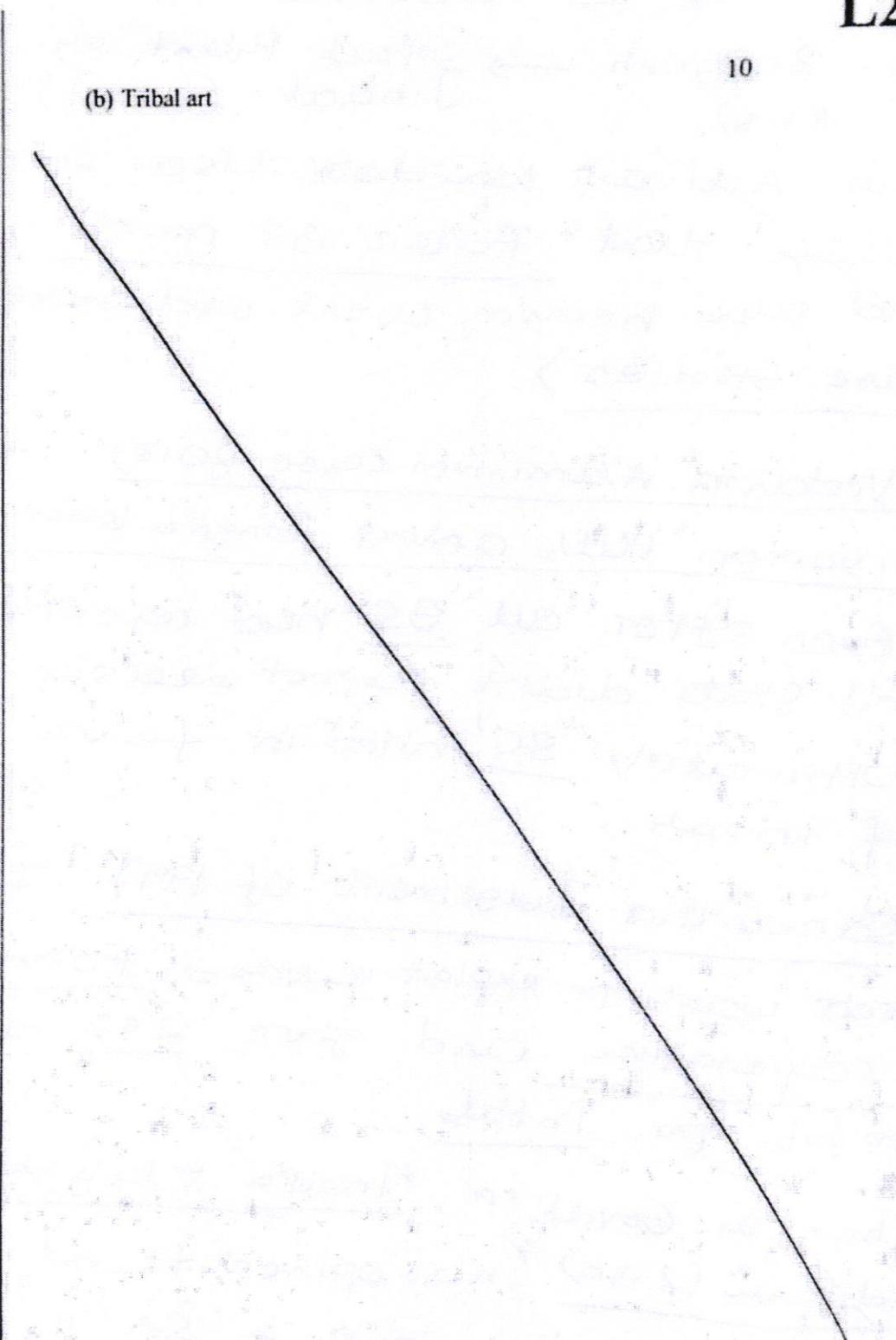
② Samantha Judgement of 1997: If
State want to exploit resources \Rightarrow Form
a cooperative and give 29% of
Profits to Tribals.

~~Shantanu Goyal in "India & Right of
Indigenous (2010)" has opined that National
Policies proliferating in SA's we
need to bring back ⁴⁵ MESA, 2001 Bill~~

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(b) Tribal art



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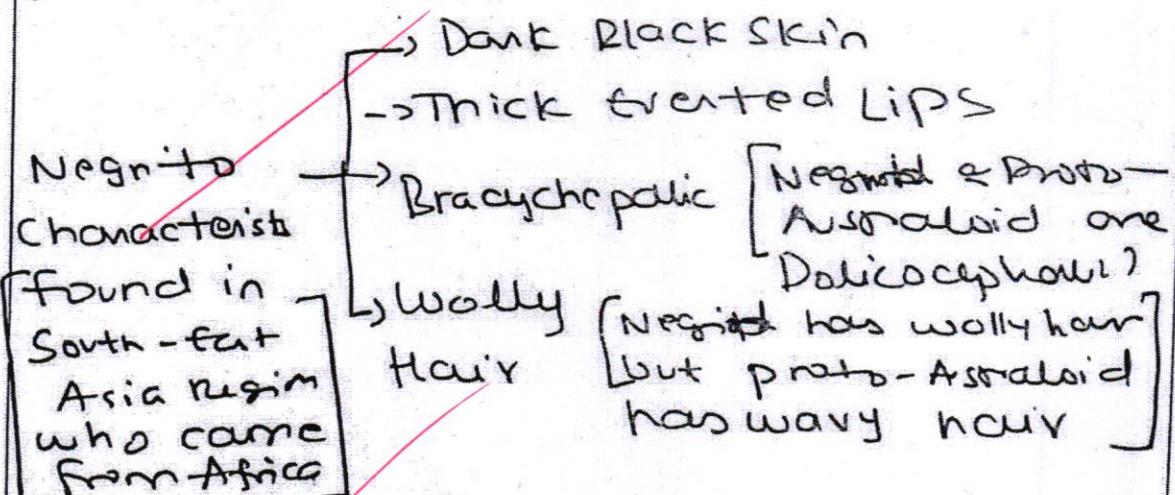
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(c) Negrito elements in India

The debate about the autochtones¹⁰ in India has been polarising.

De Quatrefages (1877): Based on study of Andamanese & Naga proposed that Negrito was 1st element.

BS Guha (1931): In his classification he said that Kadar & Paniyan tribe of South India have wolly hair like the Negrito. Thus he too favoured presence of Negrito.



However latest studies done by Sarkar (1950) & Majumdar (1960) have questioned the Negrito element.

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They say that presence of simply 1 trait [wolly] in 1 tribe [30 people] is not enough evidence to claim Negrito in India. They say it can be due to Sporadic Mutation.

Ex: Wavy hair $\xrightarrow{\text{mutation}}$ wolly hair.

Instead they opine that the Proto-Australoid was the first to come into India.

→ Indus Valley fossil show similarity

→ Migration pattern of Veddas of Sri Lanka & Nicobarese.

→ Restudy of Kadar found many Proto-Australoid features.

→ Most Indian tribes have 'A' blood group which is unlike 'B' of Negrito.
Also tribes which have 'B' like Munda & Bhil don't show Negrito features.

Hence majority opinion that Negrito only in Andaman Islands

Ex: Sentinelese, Jarawa, Onge & G. A.

(d) Birsa Munda

10

Bhagwan Birsa - Munda was a Tribal Freedom Fighter from the state of Jharkhand.

Time - Period: 1870 - 1910 CE ;
Active

Methods:

- Organizing protests
- Violent revolts
- Symbolic Protests
- Cultural Renaissance

Ulgulan: The Great Tumult

It was a violent uprising led by Birsa - Munda against the exploitation of Tribals by the British via their Forest & Land Policies as well as the Missionaries through their proselytizing activities.

Birsa also partnered with the Other regional tribes such Senthal

Oracion, Ho, etc to lead the L2A™
uprisings.

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Aims

→ Restoration of the ancient
Tinkutia system'

→ Revival of Ancient Practices
A tend towards Hinduism
was also noticed.

Result: In 1910; the British passed
the 'Chotanagpur Tenancy
Act, which gave many rights
back to the Tribals.

Birsa - Munda was captured by
the Colonial Police many times
and tortured a lot. He died in
Police custody ~1905. 6½

Today he is remembered as
a fore-most tribal leader and a
father of Jharkhand State.

The role of such great freedom
fighters is only recently coming
to the limelight. A Tribal Museum
is being established in Ranchi.

(e) Linguist characteristics of Tribal India

10

Acc. to GA Grierson's Linguistic Survey (1927), there are > 179 Languages and more than > 554 dialects in India.

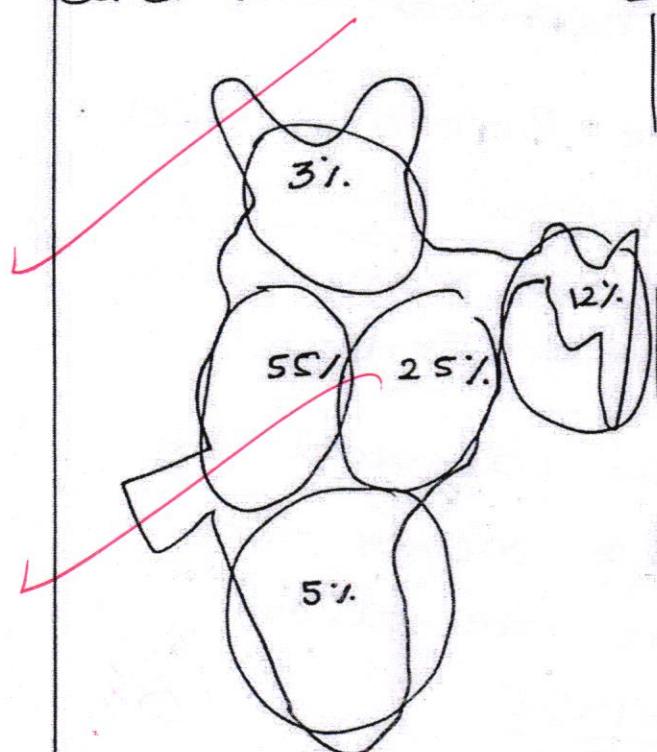


Fig 1: Tribal Population Distribution

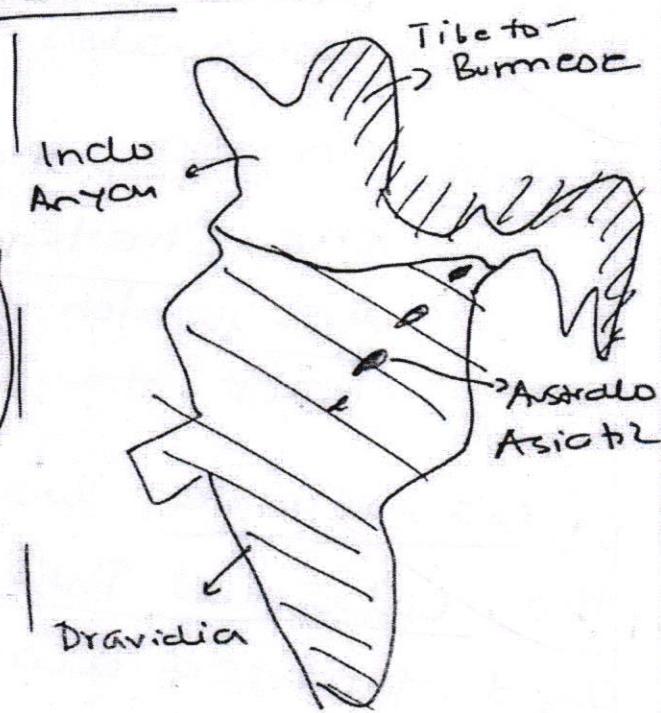


Fig 2: Tribal language Distribution

Language Family	Percentage
Indo-Aryan	(73.85%)
Tibeto-Burman	(0.85%)
Australo-Asiatic	(1.3%)
Dravidian	(24%)

Note : Census, 2011 has introduced a 5th language family called as Semito-Arabic, 0.01% due to Arab influence

Majority of Tribes speak the Australo-Asiatic, Dravidian & Tibet-Burman.

Ex: Only Habri & Bhil speak Indo-Aryan.

Ex: ~~Oraon is Australo-Asiatic tribe but speaks dravidian language kunkh.~~

→ Many tribal languages don't have scripts so not protected properly by Govt.

Ex: Gond & Munda adopted Devanagari.

Ex: Santhali has adopted Bengali.

→ While 'Art 350' does mandate primary education in mother tongue it is not practiced.

Yalta Declaration: encourages us to promote the linguistic diversity
(2018: UNESCO)

Case Study: Odisha (2011) introduced a Model Primer of Education with the content being bilingual so that the tribal children learn in mother tongue as well as state language.

The People's Linguistic Survey (2013)
⁵³ has now identified >780 languages

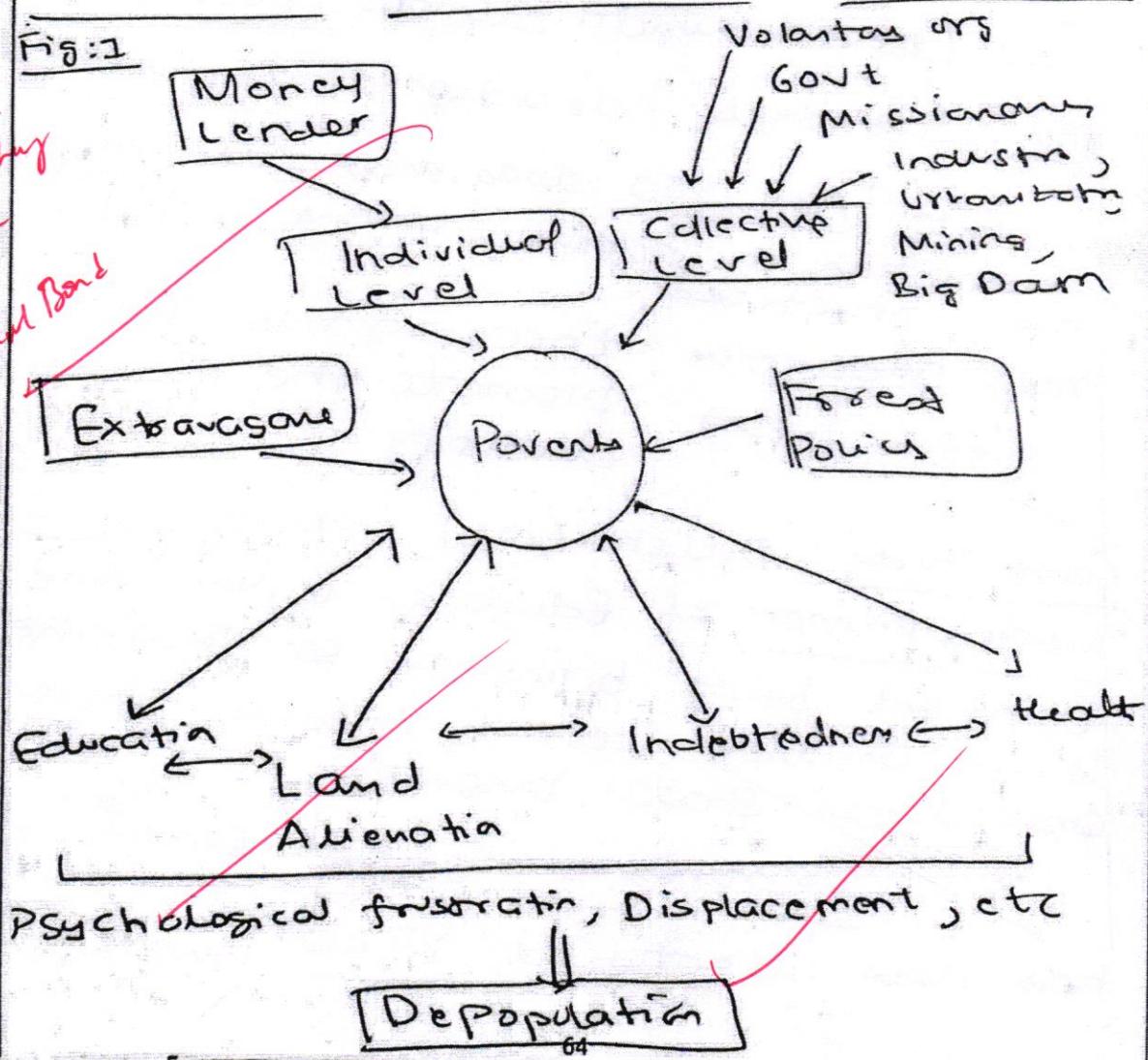
6 1/2

Q7. (a) Write a note on the problems of land alienation and indebtedness among tribes of India. 15

The 'life of Tribes' is oriented around their 'Land' best epitomised by the saying: "Jal Jangal Jameen". Whilst prima-facie they appear as 'separate problems', they are interrelated:

tribes have a spiritual bond with land

Fig:1



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Land
Rights

Provisions
for
Safeguarding

Indebtedness

Minimum Wages
Act, 1948

Yet exploitation ongoing.

Case Studies

① Polyavaram Dam (2021): over 70 villages submerged. It is a ticking time-bomb.

② Niyamgiri Hills (2018): Dongria Kond ⁶⁵
GS rejected Vedanta Project yet

had to approach SC itself
for their relief.

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- ③ "A case of Slavery Jaipur can
no longer ignore - Tehelka (2010)
→ Hali System of bonded labour
among Sahariya PVTs of Rajasthan.

Note: Jangs of omia also have
'Hali' system. 'Palenwadi' system
also prevalent in Maharashtra.

- ④ Baigas of Achankawan have lost
access to Land: Adminisat Ntdom
Kisan Singh fighting their case

- ⑤ Nat of UP: Engaging in Prostitution
to feed themselves.

(8) Dr. BD Sharma [29th Commissioner
for SC/ST] has rightly opined that
"A good tribal is a displaced tribal,
ready to move out with folded hands"
This is the 'irony' in which we
live in today.

(b) Outline the major tribal rebellions in India and discuss the consequences of tribal movements

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The Tribes were leading a Shielded life before the British jeopardised their entire way of life.

(Pre- Independence)

1. Tilkaji Manji (Jabra Paharia) fought against exploitation of Tisarai forest. He was hanged in Bhagalpur (1785).
2. Rangpur Rebellion (1790): under Muslim unity was noticed here.
3. HO: Rebelled in 1822
4. Bhil: Under Sewaram; in Ichandesh (MP)
5. Garo: Tipu & Karanam Shah (1825)
6. Ahom: Gomdham konwar (1828)
7. Khasi: Tintot Singh Syiem (1833)
8. Kol: Rebelled in 1837
9. Khond: Chalai Biso wanted to continue human sacrifice

(1856)

10. Santhal HUL: Against Pichus

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11. Munda Ulsom: By Bhagwan Birsa Munda
(1899)

12. Tana Bhagat: Reformist Movement
(1916-19)

13. Rampur Rebellion: Against EIC by Amrit Singh Ray.

14. Pani Ganidewi: Against Imperial power in Nagaland at age of 13 during Civil Disobedience movement.

Post-Independence

1. Telangana Movement: Against feudal led by communists.

2. Tehsila Movement: In WB; for 2/3rd of Produce.

3. Naxalbari Uprising: 1969; by the Communists.

4. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand State formations.

5. Naga Uprising under Angami Phuis L2A™

6. Mizo - National Front: led by Lal - Donga.

7. Bodo Land Agitation: By National Democratic Front of Bodoland.

8. Greater Tripuri Land Agitation

9. Gorkha Agitation against the domination of Bengalis.

10. Pathalgadi Movement: erecting stone slabs recognising Gram Sabha as only Sovereign Authority.

(Consequences of Tribal Movements)

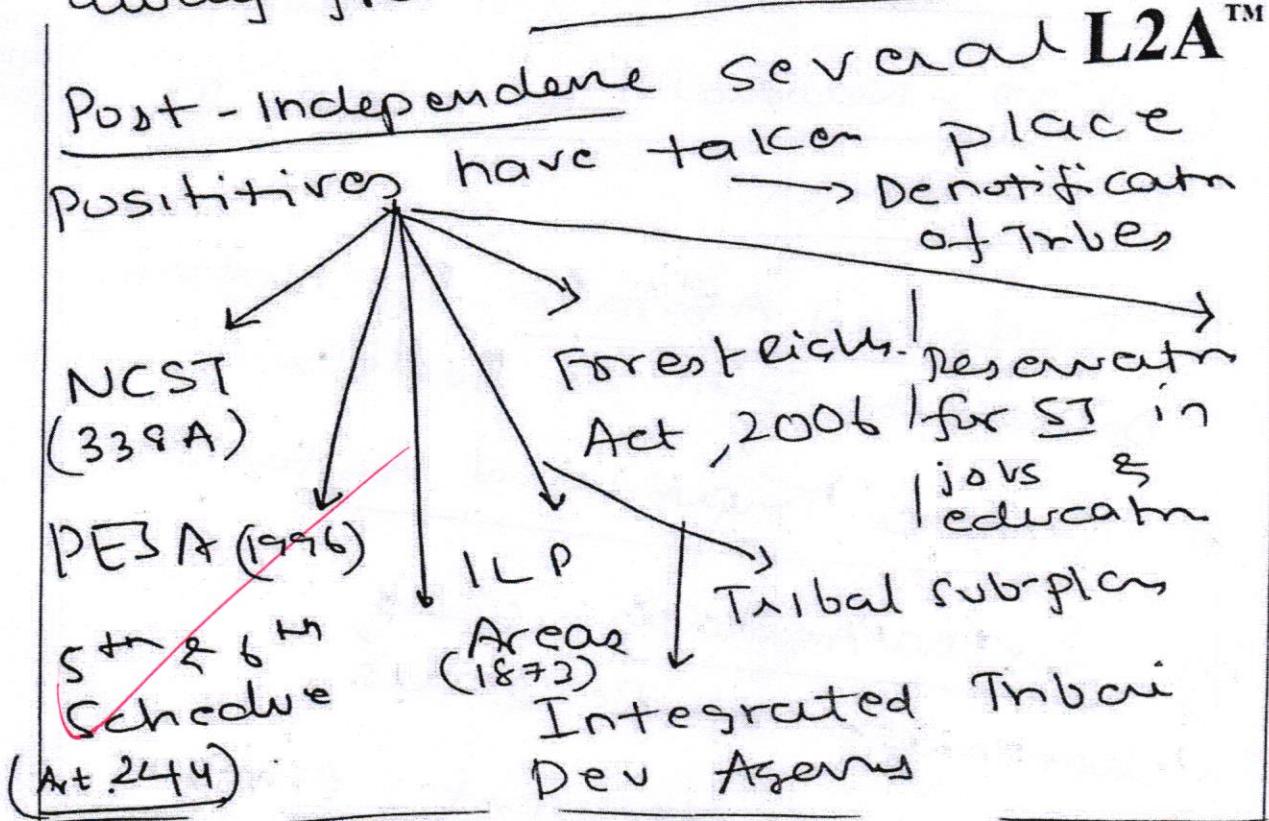
The British enacted Forest Policies (1894, 1865, 1878) and Forest Act (1878, 1927) to keep the Tribals at Bay.

Also many tribes declared as Criminal by CTA - 1871. Hence their only motive was to isolate the tribes; to keep their spark alive.

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away from National Movement



Various committees such as

1. V. Elwin (1947) → Multipurpose Panchayat Blocks
2. Lalur (1965) → Schedules
3. Shiro Av (1969) → Overall Den
4. SC Dubey & LPV → TSP (1974)
5. Bhuria Committee → PESA (1996)
6. Musenkar Committee → Administration (2009) of SA
7. Xaxa (2014) → Head of Socio
8. Abhyu Bang (2018) → Head of Hence; strides are being taken for Tribal Dev.

(c) Bring out the historical processes of social exclusion of denotified tribes using suitable examples

15

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Denotified Tribes (vimukta Jāti) were branded as Hereditary Criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871

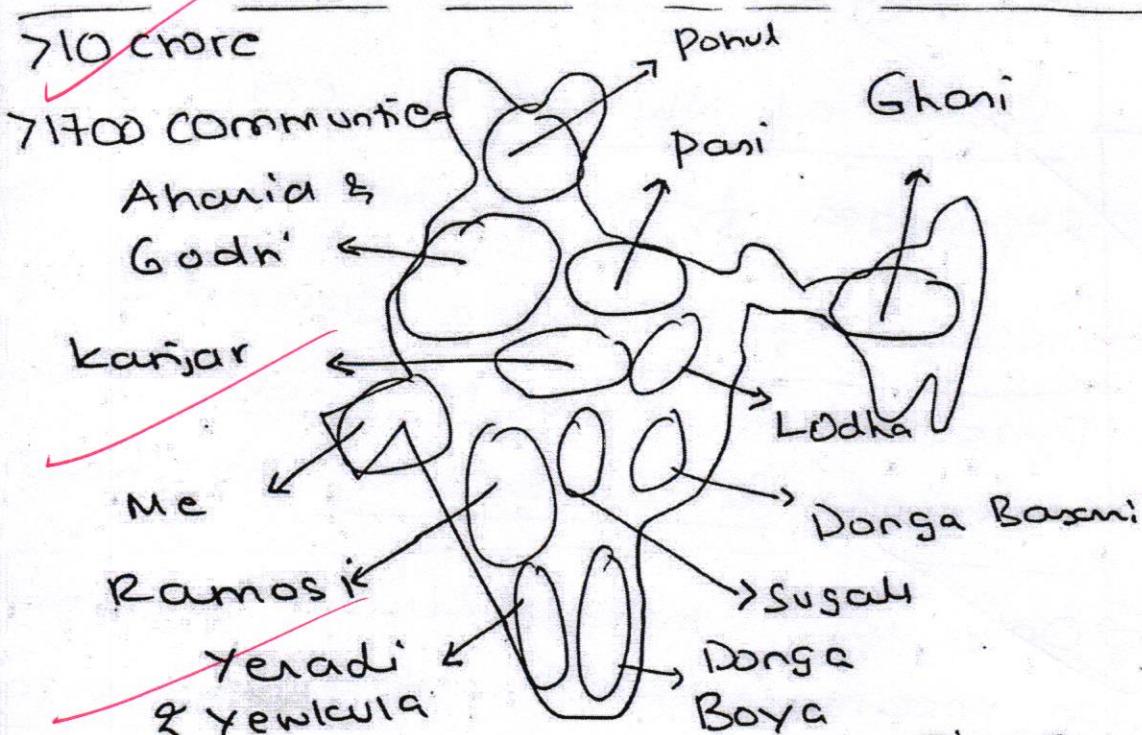


Fig: 1

<Disadvantages Faced>

- 'Bawaria Tribe' don't wear new clothes as people suspect they are stolen ⇒ 'Soil them'.
- 'Salvation Army' managed the resettlement camps during colonial times.

- Unknown Crimes are pinned on them. Police first round **L2A™** them up in case of crime.
- British suspected them to be 'Messengers for revolts' and thus restricted their mobility.
- Samsi of NW India' children were separated from parents.
- Kanjar of MP' were forced into Prostitution. Now MP Govt has started 'Jabali Scheme' to help.
- ⇒ Only with Independence based on recommendation of G. Ayyengar Committee was CTA, 1871 repealed and in its place "Habitual offenders Act, 1952" was passed.
↓
Targeted individual is not the community
- ⇒ 1st Backward Classes Commission (1951) called Kalo Kan Commi said they

should be called as 'Drafted' L2A™

Renake
commission
(2008)

- Extend 1989 SC/ST
Act on them.
- Reservation on same
lines as SC/ST

Idate
commission of DNT
(2018) → Govt Statemica list
→ 2021 census to conduct
a baseline survey

Schemes → 'community Person' to be
developed to act as an
interlocutor

Ambedkar, Pre & Post Matre
Scholarship [Both are core scheme, 2L income
limit]

Nanaji Deshmukh Hostel

8/2

In 2019, A Dev & Welfare Board
was constituted for DNT, Nomadic
and semi-Nomadic Tribes under
Ministry of Social Justice and
Environment.

Q8. (a) Examine the role of N.G.O.s in Tribal Development

~~Tribal Development is irreversible permanent change in lives of tribal in desired direction within stipulated time. Our approach to Tribal Dev been guided by Panchsheel's Integrative Approach since Independence.~~

~~NGO's: Organisations that work in the public interest for an altruistic cause.~~

~~Since ancient times' Hindu & Sufi saints have contributed a lot.~~

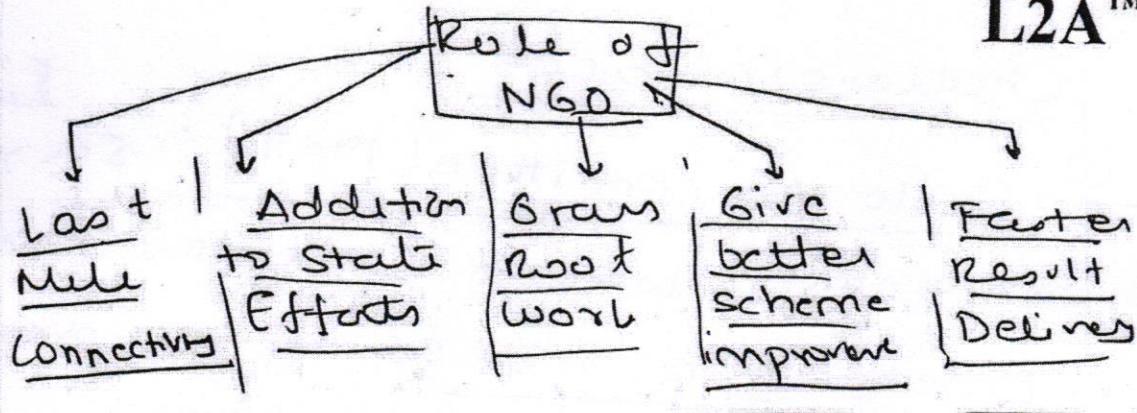
~~Prof.
LP vidhyarthi
divided into
3 periods~~

Pre - 1960's: Mostly Philanthropic

Ex: Vivekananda Mission
Christian Mission

1960 - 1980: Took up issues
Ex: Namadga Bachao Andolan

Post implementation
1980's: 2 letterheads
Ex: Pratham NGO



Successes of NGO's

- Ekgut NGO: Vishal & Nimal Nair in (2002) in Jharkhand has reduced IMR by 30% with Tribal Health Assembly Approach
- NGO Khoj(2012): Helps NGOs market the Tribal's custard Apple from the Meighat region of Maharashtra.
- Sambhav(1997): Prevented alienation of Tribal Land in Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh.
- Bhantiya Adinatik Sangh campaigned for FRA Rights of Tharu of UP in the Valmiki Tiger Reserve.
- Society for Loksabha, urban & Tribal Initiative ⇒ Self help of tribes.

Challenges faced

L2A™

- ① → Shilo Ad Committee (1969): says they mostly work in well dev areas.
- ② → Proletarianising activities by many NGO's. Ex: Christian Concern.
Their impact leads to decline of traditional tribal institutions such as Youth - Democracy among Nagas, as evidenced by Haimendorf.
- ③ → IB (2014) Report: Few Neofarmer NGOs costing 2-3% of GDP.
Ex: Greenpeace blocking coal projects => Security Threatened.
- ④ Ex: Malaysian NGO's are targeting Palm oil exports.
- ⑤ → FCRA (2010) violation: > 3000 NGO's blacklisted in past 5 years.
Thus need to have a Stringent yet reasonable verification medium to use NGO's as a force multiplier in Tribal Development.

(b) Tribal conflicts based on the ethnic differences often camouflage a struggle for political and economic advantage'. Substantiate with examples

20

~~Tribal conflicts have increased tremendously with the advent of the British in India. Since long, the Tribes were living a relatively isolated life but due to British policies of Industrialization, Forest Policy, Land-Allocation, etc, the frequency has increased (A B Vaidyan).~~

~~An Ethnic conflict is a conflict in which atleast 1 goal of the parties to the conflict can be defined in ethnic terms. But usually the mvt is not about ethnic issues but social/political objectives.~~

~~Case Study: B K Roy Burman studied Kulki-Naga Conflict in NE & observed Ethnicity is used in tribal conflict if:~~

- 1) Increase in population pressure,
- 2) Socio-economic deprivation
- 3) Discontinuation of prejudice

Thus we have noticed that many times ethnicity is used to drive a pol. Movt & it reinforces it.

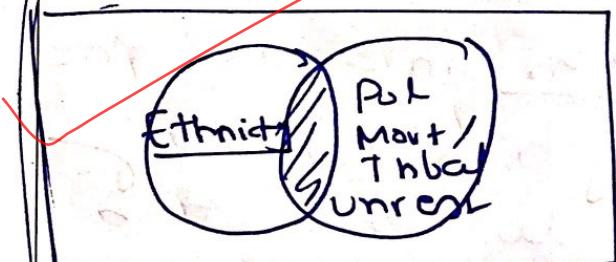


Fig : 1

Ethnic Demand
not fulfill

+
A lieuation

Ethno-Political
Movt

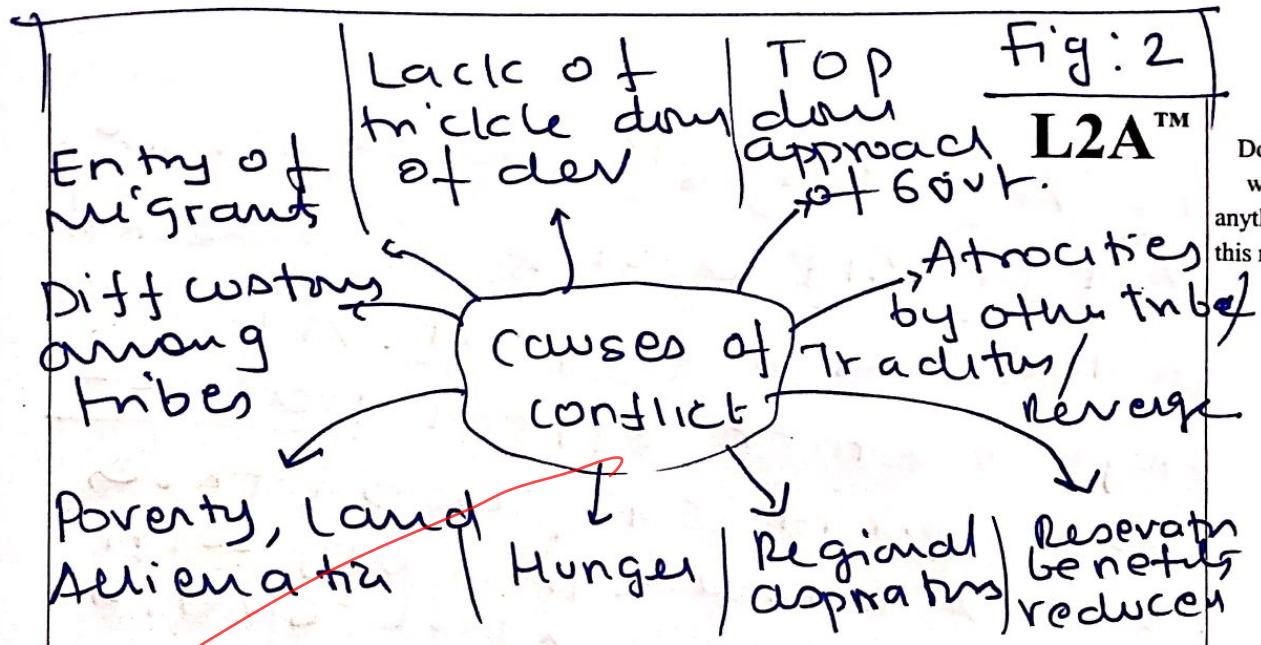
Ex: The Bn-Resaq conflict in Tripura & Mizoram is case in point; the Bn community resides as Refugees in Tripura due to threats in Mizoram. However recent settlement reached in 2019 by Union Govt.

Ex: The Hill Tribes & Plain Tribes of Assam are in constant conflict for benefits like jobs, reservation, etc.

In addition, many times it has been found that an Pol/Social Movt masquerades as Ethnic Movt. This can be against outsiders or even among the regional tribes/intertribal conflict also occurs.

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Ex: Many Naga Tribes: kuki, sema, etc fight each & engage in head-hunting, etc. It was studied by Haemendorf (Assam). In these cases Political & Ethical factors.

Ex: The Bodas of Assam want their own independent State hence they are in conflict with other tribes of region.

A similar situation prevails in Cachar, Dima-Hara, Manipur, ILP areas of Nagpur, Dafla, etc

Way forward:

HLC of Prof V. J. Xayg has provided many suggestions. He said that minority tribes must be represented in the ADC. In addition the

PESA, FRA, 6th Schedule provisions
MSP for MFP must be implemented
in the letter & spirit. Also
projects which affect nature
man-spirit complex of tribes
must be avoided. They may will
each tribe have control over it
Jal-Tangal-Janeru.



(c) Discuss the impact of Islam on scheduled tribes of India

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this margin

Islam came to India soon after Mohammed ~ 650 CE. 1st Mosawwir => Chenmara Juma by Deenar Malik in Kerala.

Population : 0.5% of ST's

also add
1-2 points
about the
Boring features
of Islam.

Distribution : Bakewal
Gujjar

Ravri
Malmi
Icoya
Melchani



Impacts

i) Y. Singh (1973) : Requires concious
rejection of syncretic values.

Ex: Tablighi Jamiat says to cut

all ties with past.

- L2A™
- 2) Lesser than Hinduism impact, as Mughal rulers unlike the missionaries left forest areas alone due to fear of revolts.
 - 3) Position of women (\downarrow); Puberty rituals among Nagas (\downarrow).

<Case Studies>

- 1) "Islam & Matriliney among Tribes of Lakshwadeep" - 1995 by Leela Dube
 \Rightarrow Islam \Rightarrow Patriarchal; yet tribes are matrilineal. Though new generation changing.
- 2) K. Warikoo: "Tribe of Jack" - 2000
Balkanwal Tribes have:
 \rightarrow Gora & Krishna worship
 \rightarrow Respect Sufi-peers
 \rightarrow Helped Indian army during the Kargil war.

3) Irshad - Ali: "Islam in the ~~few~~
Areas of NE" - 2011
in NEHU Journal

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write
anything in
this margin

a) Manipur: Bengali Muslim married
(7Y.) Meitei women \Rightarrow Pongam

b) Bodo Iachomis: Due to invasions from
Sylhet. worship Nizam
Badshah during Kheen Festival.
 \rightarrow Utter Bismillah & saints
to the west.

c) Nagas: Propogated by Fakir-Azam

d) Khasis: Role of youngest daughter
called (Ichadduh) minimised.
 \rightarrow Both systems continue.
So a sort of hybridisation in NE.

Conclusion: As Islam; was dogmatic
limited impact yet made, alert
of instead due to egalitarian
nature, however, results of
stratification noticed.

8½