

An Institute for IAS Exam
(By a Group of JNUites)
Web: www.l2a.in Email: l2adelhi@gmail.com

Anthropology (Test code: AN02TS09-19)

Mobile No: 9899776680

Email: aniruddh981@gmail.com

Name of the Candidate ANIRUDDH YADAV

CSE Roll no.

Place

ORV

Time

11:45

Test No.

9

Class room



Distance Learning

Date

10/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	31
2	50	
3	50	
4	50	28.5
5	50	19
6	50	27.5
7	50	
8	50	26.5
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
Total Marks Obtained		132.5

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz., Name, Admit card no and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions printed both in English and Hindi.
3. Candidates has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
4. Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.
5. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
6. 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.
7. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
8. Answers of questions shall be counted in chronological order.
9. Any page or portion left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner

Feedback/Comments

- 4) Always support your points with
2-3 different varied sources ✓
- 5) Some topics need to be revised.

Dear Anindh.

1/ You ^{have} focus on adding a clear conclusion - some of your answers are not having conclusion

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

2). You have over used Taxa refer address him as prof. Taxa a HLL

Anthropology Test Series

AN02TS09 19-

if go I by prof. Taxa - ~~would~~ would be more appropriate

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion left blank in the answer book must be clearly stuck off.

This is Question-cum-Answer booklet, questions to be attempted in the provided space

3) Over dependence/ over emphasis on only one source got negative impression & will be not rewarded fully.

SECTION - A

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

10x5=50

(a)

10

The concept of ethnicity was given by V. W. Burghe (1992) and further elaborated by Barth (1997).

Classifications

① Primordialist approach

Given by C. Geertz and it assumes a natural bond between people of same ethnicity which is primordial in nature.

② Modernization and Development

Modernization and development has led to reemergence of old ethnic identities according to Malinowski based on studies in Africa.

③ Neo Marxist and Marxist Approach

→ According to marxists ethnicity **L2ATM** results from exploitation of one ethnic group by another which based over common deprivations

④ Weberian Approach

→ Ethnicity is purely a political concept and is based on strict hierarchical orders.

6

Thus ethnicity can be understood as being a concept connoting a sense of identity which is most often morphological and physical characteristics based but may also be of other nature

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(b)

10

PESA

PESA, 1996 led to the extension of Part IX of the Constitution dealing with Panchayats to Scheduled Areas under Article 244.

Features of PESA

- ① Gram Sabha gets the power to
 - i) Regulate alienation and restore land
 - ii) Allow prohibition and reduce or control sale of intoxicants
 - iii) Ownership of Minor Forest Produce
- ② Gram Sabha approval is required for minor mineral license
- ③ All Compensation and rehabilitation plans are reviewed by Gram Sabha
- ④ Gram Sabha identifies beneficiaries for schemes

⑤ Panchayat requires Gram Sabha approval for usage of funds

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⑥ All development projects are reviewed and okayed by Gram Sabha

Issues with PESA

① Many states have not give rights of MFP, etc. to PESA eg. Andhra Pradesh has a government cooperative controlling MFP

② Traditional Panchayat often clash with Gram Sabhas over power

③ Fake Consent of Gram Sabha is taken fraudulently for industry

④ Lack of Awareness among Tribals

Case Study

Successful PESA in Gondwatta,

Karnataka with strong Gram Sabha

and tribal led development Thus good health and education.

6½

(c)

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Bio-morphological Variation among The
North East Tribes can be seen

through :-

① Guba's Classification of the Mongoloid
race :

① Tibeto Mongoloid

→ Features → Yellow skin, prominent
cheek bones, medium
stature, long, straight
dark hair on head, Absent
hair on body, Epicanthic
fold

→ Distribution → Found in Sikkim and
Bhutan eg Lepchas, Tibetans
etc

map

① Palaeo Mongoloid

Types

- ① Long Headed ② Broad Headed

L2A™

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Features

Dark yellowish skin,
short-medium stature,
dark long thin hair,
outward Chin, slanted
eyes with epicanthic fold

Distribution

- ① Long Headed are the
Chakras, Sheras, Mamos etc
② Broad Headed are the
Assamese, Teupuris etc.

Genetic Variation can be seen from
People's of India Project (1992)

by K S Singh which saw a higher
proportion of A blood group in
Sikkim and higher haplotype $R_1(CDe)$
among tribes of Arunachal Pradesh

6

(d)

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Pseudo Tribalism

Pseudo Tribalism refers to the process wherein a non tribal community takes up tribal identity to enjoy the benefits of Tribal Status

Implications of Pseudo Tribalism

- Tribals are very backward and thus require affirmative action as per Article 46
- Low amount of funds devolved for tribals leads to further reduction due to pseudo tribalism as 'others' corner the benefits

Mechanisms of Pseudo Tribalism

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① Nomenclature

Groups with similar name as the tribals

often claim status by Gadars of AP
claim to be Gadars who are STs

② Scheduling issues and Migration

L2ATM

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- Some castes are listed as STs in some states and not in others
- eg Banjaras are STs in Odisha and BCs in Delhi leading to migration

③ Corruption

- Fake Caste / Tribe certificates are made to enjoy ST status

④ Culture pattern Change

- Case Study of Thakurs and Brahmins who settled in tribal tracts with Koltas of Uttarakhand and gave up society there and eventually got status

Measures to address

- ① NCST has recommended a rational list of Tribes for unified schedule

- ② Per. Parde Committee set up to revise schedule.

6 1/2

PVTGs were earlier the ~~tribe~~
Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)
as given by Dhebar Commission.
They are characterised by:-

- ① Low or declining Population
- ② Low Agriculture level of technology
- ③ Simple & Subsistence Economy
- ④ Economic backwardness

Starvation deaths have become an
issue among PVTGs as seen in
Kannemba Tribe of Kerala where
15 children died due to poor
nutrition and starvation.

This can be due to various Causes! - L2A™

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① Poor Nutrition among the PVTGs

~~It~~ as pointed out by Ministry of
Tribal Affairs report

② Impact of Climate Change due
to poor production of food

③ Government policies prevent hunting
and restrict use of forest goods

④ ~~It~~ Low levels of education cause
poor awareness of nutritional requirements

Q2. (a)

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Q4. (a)

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Depankar Gupta has noted that
Tribal Conflicts based on ethnic
differences are a result of the
combination of grassroot passion
along with issues of a collective
feeling of deprivation.

Political and Economic Issues are most
often the cause of ethnic conflict
with common ethnicity only serving
as the unifying factors for
the movement. This is exemplified
in the case of Shockbad Movement
and North East Movements

Jharkhand Movement

The area has been historically **L2A™** dominated by tribals and has been subject to exploitation since Colonial times. K.S. Singh has noted how mineral and forest exploitation in Jharkhand led to benefits only for the non-tribals with tribals facing issues of migration, habitat destruction, alienation etc.

Thus in 1934 they came together and started a fight against the colonial rule while after independence

this became an issue of tribal rights and exploitation. The JSS

managed to win Statehood in 2000.

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North East

North East, according to, KS Sengh **L2A™** has been historically neglected and thus does not share a strong sense of unity with rest of India. This combined with political and economic deprivation has led to 4 different types of movements

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① Secessionist

(i) Nagaland since independence was fighting for separation with India however after statehood in 1962 it led to Peace. Certain groups such as ~~NSCN~~ NSCN (IM) still demand a Greater Nagalim nation which led to Noxe Peace accord of 2015

(ii) Manipuris of Lushai Hills demanded secession in 1950s and 1960s

under leadership of Mizo National Front (MNF)

however after statehood they
~~renewed~~ their demand and are relatively
peaceful now.

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② Statehood

~~The~~ Bodo demand by the Bodos
and a separate Nagaland state demand
by the Nagas along with other historical
cases

③ Autonomous Districts demand

~~Kacharis~~ are demanding political rights in
the region and similarly was for Dimasas
of Assam.

12

Thus such regional economic and political
deprivations fuel the ~~not~~ regional identity
and lead to ethnic led demands for
autonomy etc.

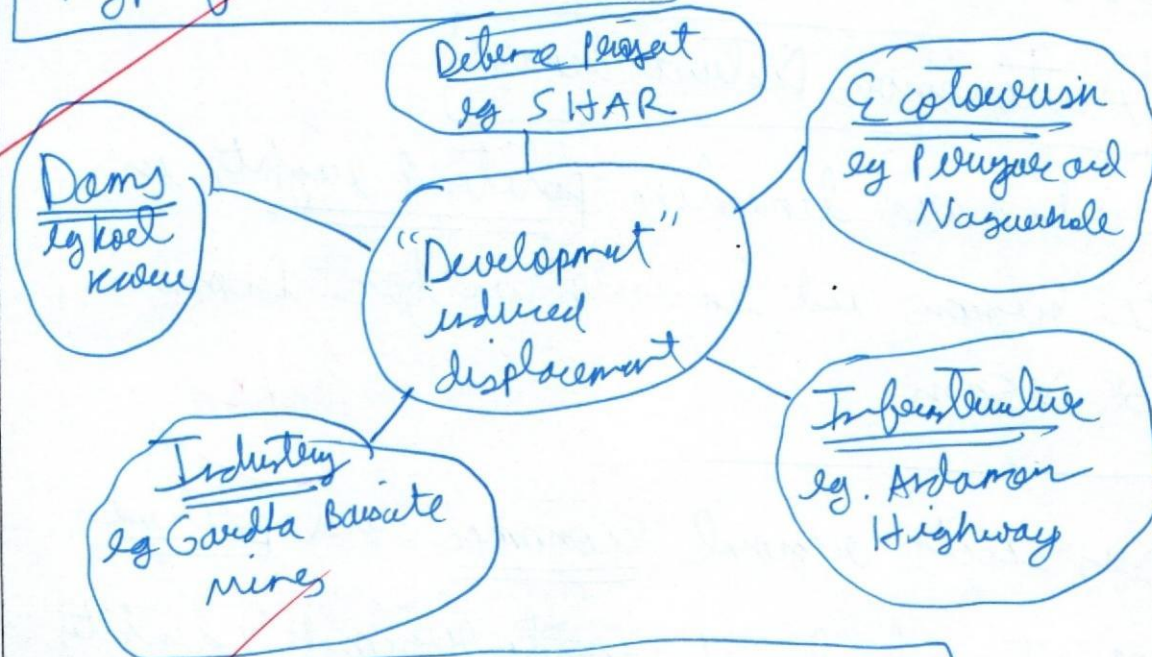
37

eg National Register of Citizens in Assam is

due to reduced economic & political influence.

(b) Context of Development 15

Tribal areas are marked by abundance of resources that are preserved for posterity however modern concept of exploitative development often strays into Tribal areas leading to issues of displacement.

Types of Development CasesImpact of Development on Tribals

Xaxa Committee noted that development is done on the pretext of

"eminent domain" and "Public Interest"
leading to many issues for Tribal

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① Economic Disorganisation

- Self sufficient to dependent economy
- New occupations due to loss of traditional livelihood
- Migration leads to poverty as unskilled jobs

② Social Disconnection

- Social Network of Tribes and Community is lost
- Migration and displacement leads to urbanization which is challenging to cope with
- Case Study of Chenchus by GR Reddy who noted failure of Chenchus to integrate in urban society led to alcohol abuse

③ Cultural Disintegration

- loss of forest habitat which is the home of religious spirits
- Youth dormitories as centres of acculturation are lost
- Traditional methods of songs dance are lost

④ Health Issues

- Loss of access to traditional medicine
- Poor facilities after rehabilitation

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⑤ Migration and Alienation

- Profound psychological impact due to uprooting of old system
- New areas are often wasteland
- Condition of Women is worst
- Poverty causes further distress

Case Studies

① Tribal Research Institute studied rehabilitation of 2300 person and Santal families who were rehabilitated to wasteland and compensation was meagre

② I. R. N. Srinivasa studied the rehabilitation in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and noted 86%.

842
of all displacements are not due to poor rehabilitative facilities

(c)

Regionalism refers to the feeling of primacy of regional identity over one's national identity.

Factors Causing regionalism

Dipankar Gupta noted how ethnic communities united by common thread of ethnicity, language etc which face a common deprivation often lead to feelings of regionalism.

Impact of Regionalism

It leads to demand of autonomy in political sphere to mitigate the economic issues faced by the communities.

It occurs in 4 different types of movements

① Secessionist Movements

① Nagaland led a secession movement **L2A™** in 1950s and 1960s to get autonomy in political sphere. 1962 agreement granted statehood and Article 371A grants special provisions for the state with respect to applicability of Central laws and gives autonomy in case of traditional law and justice, land rights etc.

② Similar case seen in Mizoram led by Mizo National Front (MNF)

② Statehood Demand

Bodoland demand due to separate language based regionalism.

Similarly demand for Gorkhaland never Sikkim.

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Case Study → Gonds of Adilabad have also demanded a separate state due to issue of economic deprivation

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③ Autonomy Demands

The demand for status of 6th Schedule autonomy has been seen especially in North East eg. Dimasas and Kachis of Assam

④ Cultural Identity Preservation

① Case of mandating Inner Line Permit in Manipur to prevent Indians from entering

② NRC of Assam to deprive "outsiders" of rights - political and economic

③ Register of Indigenous Inhabitants of Nagaland (RIIN) proposal in 2019

SECTION - B

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

10x5=50

(a)

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Tribal Situation in the North East
has been different from the ~~the~~
mainland due to certain reasons
& based in cultural, social and historical
factors.

Characteristics of North East Tribes

- ① Racial : Mostly Mongoloid with few
negroids
- ② Marriage : Matrilocal ~~and~~
- ③ Economy : Shifting Cultivation and plain
agriculture practiced with
simple tools
- ④ Religion : ~~Traditional~~ Traditional animistic
faiths along with Christianity
- ⑤ Political Organisation : Chieftdoms and
headmen

such as Siem among Khasi

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Status of North East Tribes

NC Saxena has noted the special situation among Tribes of North East

- ① Increased pressure on land and resources due to migration from Bangladesh and Bergal.
- ② Political organisation specially in 6th Schedule areas is weak due to lack of grassroot bodies under ADC.
- ③ Lack of Economic development has led to discontent seen in the form of secessionist tendencies
- ④ British impact of Christianity has been profound thus causing litter education outcomes and health statistics
- ⑤ Problem of drug addiction

6

(b)

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Denotified Tribes refer to the tribes ~~denotified~~ as Criminal Tribes after independence based ~~on~~ on A. Ayangar committee report.

Criminal Tribes Act

CTA, 1871 by British notified several wandering tribes as Criminal Tribes which led to restriction on freedom etc.

1929 Amendment of CTA allowed the British to take their children and put them in reformatory schools.

Thus they were marginalised and oppressed during colonial era.

Present Status

46

The Denotified Tribes still live

discrimination in employment, marriage
and are also target by officials.

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I date Commission, ⁽²⁰¹⁵⁾ Set up recently

observed that these groups do
not enjoy benefits of reservation

and are unfairly targeted by police
officials in states where Habitual

Offenders Act, 1951 is still active
and recommended repealment of the
same.

6½

A Permanent Welfare Board for
Denotified Tribes has been set up ~~for~~
under Ministry of Social Justice and
Empowerment along with a special
scholarship scheme for DNTs.

(c)

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Negrito Element in India has been a subject of debate among various anthropologists and is seen as :-

① BS Guba added Negrito to his racial Classification due to finding the characteristics among Izulas and Kadars of Tamil Nadu

frizzly
hair

② HH Risley did not add Negrito element to his classification due to the fact that he only found it in Andaman Islands which he thought was negligible and not representative of India.

③ ^{Singh} ~~S. Sankar~~ based on strong
anthropometric studies among the
Imlas and Kadaes determined
them not be Negritos ✓

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④ C.V.F. Haemmerle found several
skulls exhibiting Negrito element
in Nagaland but evidence was
~~not~~ inconclusive to confirm
the Negrito element

⑤ P.N. Majumdar believed that presence
of Negritos in coastal areas only
and no racial elements in mainland
means they are not native to
India.

3 1/2

→ Kenix
add genetic
analysis too.

1st Define clearly
What is underemployment

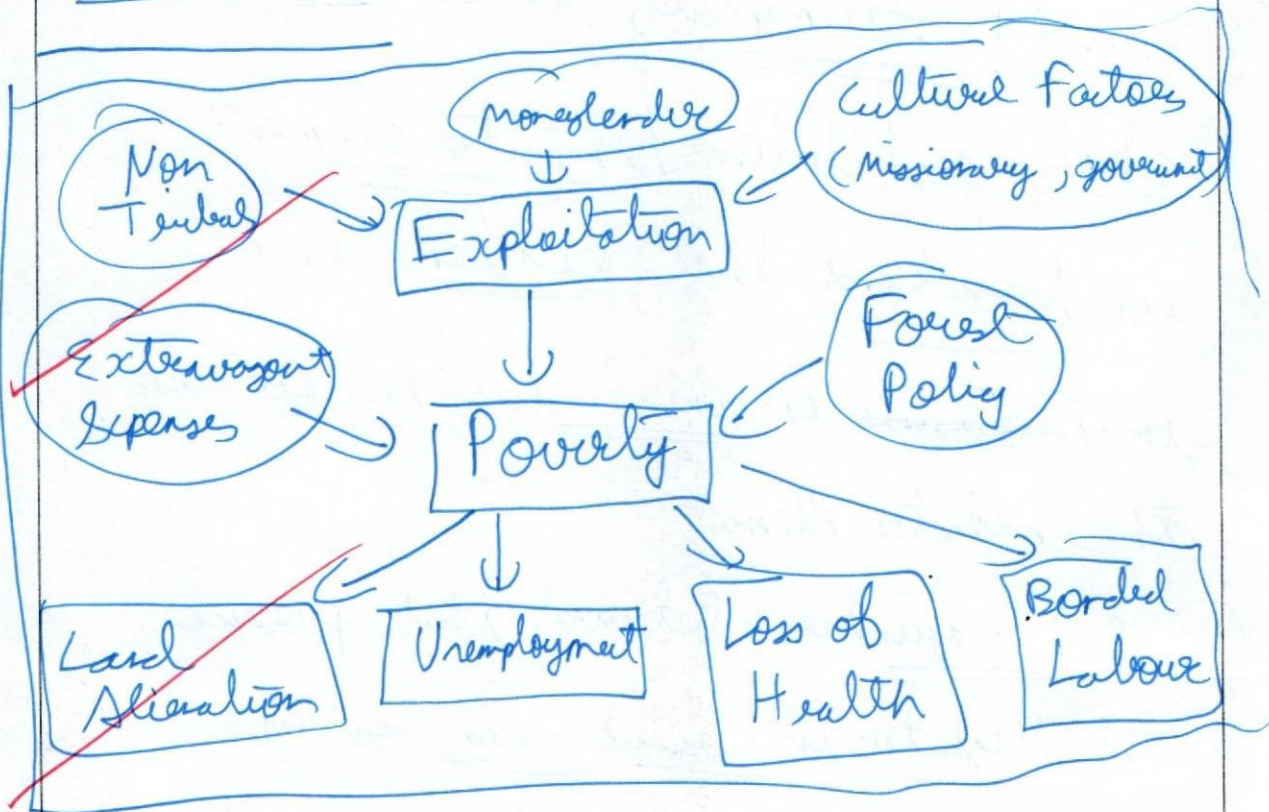
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(d)

10

According to the NSSO survey
the incidence of Unemployment of
Tribals is $\sim 15\%$ in urban areas.



Thus underemployment is a part of
the larger problem of poverty
alienation, displacement and exploitation
of tribals.

Don't write only one source -

Show you have

L2A™

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Causes for Underemployment

- ① Loss of Traditional ~~livelihood~~ livelihood due to "development"
- ② Lack of Skill training in rehabilitation
- ③ Lack of Education due to inadequate accessibility or relevance
- ④ Discrimination in urban areas
- ⑤ Mostly exploited in local areas and in Bonded Labour

Over
emphasised on

only

This

source ...

only HLC & govt

Measures to Address

Xoxa Committee report suggested :-

- ① Include skilling in rehabilitation Package
- ② Rhebbar Commission recommended using Tobies for local development projects
- ③ Use of ~~Self~~ Self employment schemes
- ④ Role of TRIFED to promote crafts

③ NITI
Ayog
Suggested
Organic
farming
for Export

(c)

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Said where he gave
forward NEFA
Tribal Panchsheel was a philosophy
given by J L Nehru for

Tribal Development :-

1. ~~say where~~
the given

- ① Allow Tribal led development
- ② Assimilation as the goal of policy
- ③ Respect given to culture of Tribes
- ④ Non Interference in practice
- ⑤ Support from state in development

This formed the basis for Tribal

development policies of 20th
Century by Tribal Sub Plan,

LAMPs (Large Area Multi
clearly state all 5.

Cooperative Societies etc)

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Contemporary Developments

Era of ~~Globalization~~, climate change,
~~internet etc have changed the~~
dimension and thus require change to

adapt. The Trileal Panchshul

remains relevant as

① ~~Trileal led development seen by~~
decentralization in PESA

② ~~Assimilation into market by~~ 3
~~TRIFED, education by~~
~~Eklavya schools etc~~

③ Respect of Cultures is invalued

④ Sustainable practices are appreciated

⑤ State financial ⁵³ support and

skilling by Van ~~De~~ Dhan Yojna

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Q6. (a)

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Q7. (a)

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The Constitution has provided Multiple Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes given the historical issue of repression and exploitation to allow holistic development.

Scheduled Tribes

- ① Article 15(4) → Allow STs reservation in education institutions
- ② Article 16(4) → Allow STs reservation in jobs
- ③ Article 23, 24 → Prevent Bonded Labour and Child Trafficking
- ④ Article 19(c) → Prevent freedom of movement to protect tribes.
- ⑤ Article 46 → Directive Principle to state for upliftment of STs
- ⑥ Article 164: Tribal Development Minister in specific states.

⑦ Article 243D, T → Reservation in Panchayats and Municipalities

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⑧ Article 244 → Schedule 5 and 6

⑨ Article 275(1) → Special funds out of Consolidated Funds for Tribes.

⑩ Article 330 → Reservation in Lok Sabha

⑪ Article 332 → Reservation in State Assembly

⑫ Article 334 → Reservation till 2020

⑬ Article 335 → Claim to services and government posts

⑭ Article 338A → NC ST

⑮ Article 340 → Commission for STs

⑯ Article 342 → Scheduling of list of STs

Scheduled Casts

Article 15(4), 16(4), 23, 24, 46,

65

243D, T, 330, 332, 334, 335 are

Common with STs

Special provisions →

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- ① Article 15(2) → Entry to temples and other public places
- ② Article 17: Religious Untouchability
- ③ Article 338 → NCSC
- ④ Article 339 → Commission for SCs
- ⑤ Article 341 → Scheduling of SCs

Thus the constitution has provided adequate safeguards for the development and growth of SCs and STs and these are realised through schemes such as stard up India etc. and protective legislation.

8

(b)

20

Displacement of Tribal Communities
is ~~primarily~~ due to encroachment
by private or government bodies
leading to ~~migration~~ ill effects for
the community as a whole.

Causes of Displacement

① Exploitation by Non Tribals

- Fraudulently acquiring land by
manipulating records
- Corrupting relations
- Fictitious adoption
- Becoming Proprietors

② Indebtedness

- Moneylenders provide easy loans with
high rate of interest
- Inability to pay lead to take
over of land

③ Government Projects

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- ① → Government Policy does not recognize community rights of tribals despite FRA, 2006 with states still claiming ownership
- ② → Poor Rehabilitation and Compensatory measures.
- ③ → Lack of implementation of PESA, FRA etc
- ④ → Environmental degradation due to projects thus forced displacement

Thus all the causes are a Clear violation of Fundamental Rights and Human rights.

Case Studies

- ① Vedanta project fraudulently took over land in Niyamgiri hills of Bongra Konds without Consent.

② Tribal Research ~~of India~~ Institute **L2ATM**

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study on displaced persons and
Santals saw that the land
given was wasteland with very
meagre Compensation

③ G.R. Reddy's study on Cherchu saw
the Rehabilitative programme was an
utter failure due to which alcoholism
started

Impact of Displacement

→ ① Economic Disorganisation

→ ① Complete self sufficiency to dependence

→ ② No access to traditional sources of livelihood

→ ③ No money and poor Compensation

→ ② Social Disintegration

→ Network of Tribes is destroyed

→ Institutions such as dormitories
etc are gone

③ Cultural deterioration

- Loss of traditional habitat which had religious significance
- Loss of Dance, song, customs etc

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④ Health Issues

- ① Poor Conditions of Sanitation and facilities in rehabilitative Centre
- ② Loss of Traditional Medicine

Measures to address Issue

① Xosa Committee suggested a No Objection Certificate by the Gram Sabha giving approval before the displacement

② Complete Ban on transfer of land to Non Tribals in 5th & 6th Schedule Areas

③ Dhebar Commission noted that special skills should be imparted to displaced along with gainful employment in the short term

(c)

Globalization refers to the process of increasing integration among the national economies thus leading to the formation of a global Village.

Context with respect to Tribals

Globalization is a result of expanding markets of capitalism which is primarily concerned with the exploitation of scarce materials.

Tribal Societies have preserved their resources sustainably for preservation and transmission to posterity which makes their rich resources of scarce materials ⁷¹ ideal targets of globalization.

add Arjun Appadurai's points

Impact of Globalization

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- ① Increased demand of raw materials such as minerals and coal along with international competition causes state to take over forest land to exploit for resources.
- ② Increased penetration of market economy has led to increase in consumerism of the tribals which has led to extravagant spending and poverty among tribals.
- ③ Issues of drug abuse and alcoholism is pervasive among tribals.
- ④ WTO TRIPS allows for patenting of genetic resources which

Endorses traditional knowledge of
Tribals

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- ③ ~~Increased~~ exposure to global media
through internet and social media
thus changing cultural values.

Some positives are also seen

- ① ~~Increased~~ awareness of rights due
to work by international NGOs

- ② Access to new goods and services
~~such as~~ education, internet,
medicines etc

- ③ Better opportunities due to
urbanization for unification with
mainstream.

8

Q8.(a)

15

Literacy in Tribal Areas is exceptionally low at ~51% compared to 73% for the entire nation as per Census 2011 data

Causes of Low Literacy

① Socio Cultural

- ① Youth Dormitories provide relevant education to the tribal and they do not require education
- ② No local teachers or role models

② Economic Reasons

- ① Lack of formal schools due to ~~poor~~ inaccessible areas due to low funds
- ② Parents feel 2 working hands are lost if child goes to school
- ③ No funds available with local

Panchayat

③ Psychological Reasons

- ① Xosa Committee points out that tribal feel boys will become 'insolent' and girls 'modern' if educated.
- ② Belief that local divty will be argued if modern education is given

④ Other reasons

- ① Lack of adequate infrastructure and staff
- ② Language constraints

Method to increase literacy

- ① Xosa committee recommended a participatory approach with the tribals to determine their needs

Case Study: In Kohlapur, Maharashtra opinion of parents was taken and this resulted in better literacy outcomes

② N. Das Gupta has recommended that tribal schools are run at the evening hours to ensure children can work in morning

③ Phelkar Commission recommended

(i) Local Teachers trained and used

(ii) Mobile units to increase awareness

④ Language issue can be minimized by using a ~~common~~ common script which is used for all languages eg. Devanagari script developed by IIT Madras

for this purpose

8

⑤ Better government intervention

to allow mother tongue education

~~eg~~ Case Study: Kurathi NGO forced government to print

books in Korai language

Development Programmes and Welfare Measures

(b)

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The Government has implemented various development programmes and welfare measures such as

① Tribal Sub Plan (1973-74)

ITDAs and ITDPs set up
in the area to ensure that regional
needs are met for the locals
in a locally led manner

② Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna

③ Vandhan Scheme
↳ Allows selling of MFP after
processing

④ TRIFED set up

⑤ Stand up India Scheme

⑥ Hostels, Scholarships and Grants

⑦ Reservation

Positive Impact

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- ① Andhra Model for Tribal
Sub Plan has been a success
- ① Local health officials etc are
accountable to project managers
- ② The indicators of health etc
have gone up
- ③ Tribals are happy due to participatory
approach
- ④ Preservation has been successful in
educational institution and jobs
- ⑤ The TRIFED set up in 1980s
has shown successes →
- ⑥ Dola Patra project among tribals
of Orissa led to development of
long term contract for Baskets
- ⑦ Bell making craft in Bihar
was safeguarded by correct
marketing

Negative Impact

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this margin

- ① Xavier Committee noted that the IT DAs and IT DPs are non functional in most states with no form of authority
- ② The reservation scheme has failed due to issues of pseudo-tribalism, scheduling of lists and inadequate representation in academia.
- ③ Credit mechanisms are very poor as tribals do not get credit facilities due to lack of access and no special incentives
- ④ TRIFED's role has been marginal and has created islands of success

Measures to improve programmes

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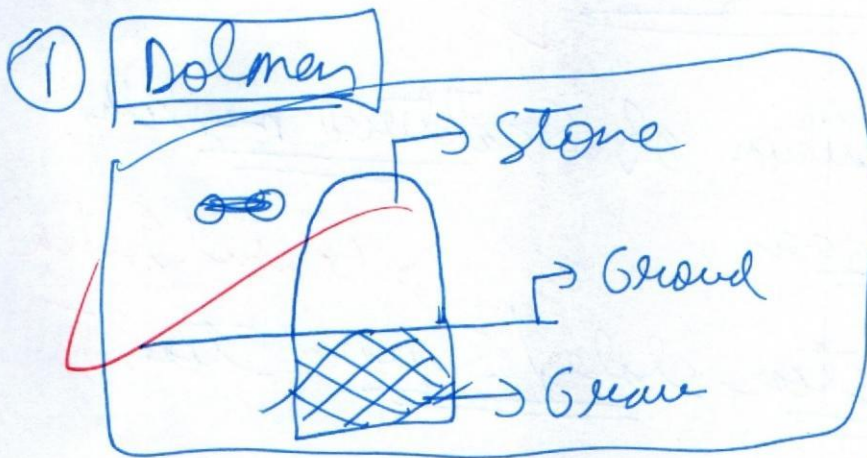
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- ① Xosa Committee recommended adoption of the Ashken Model of TSP across the Country
- ② Xosa Committee recommended giving additional power to the 6 year Salba regarding ~~at~~ ~~with~~ welfare funding etc
- ③ Dhebar Commission recommended an overarching Tribal Committee to recommend local level plans to prevent top down approach
- ④ Murgelkar Commission recommended adequate devolution of earmarked resources

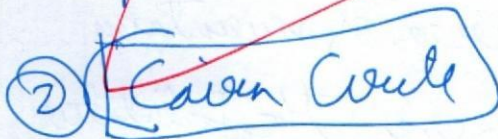
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15

~~Megalithic~~ Tradition is Very Common
among certain tribes especially of
South India and can be seen as:-

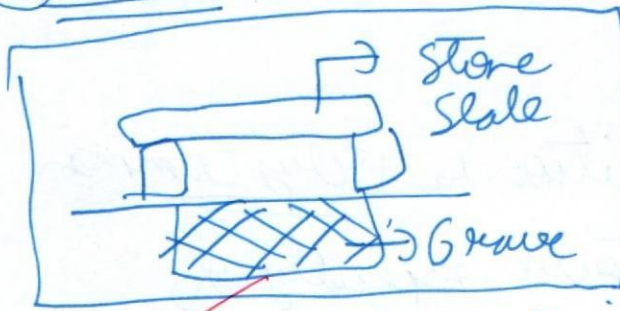


Seen among the Nagas and the
Apatanis is North East



Seen among the
Izulas and Kadars
of Tamil Nadu

③ Menhir



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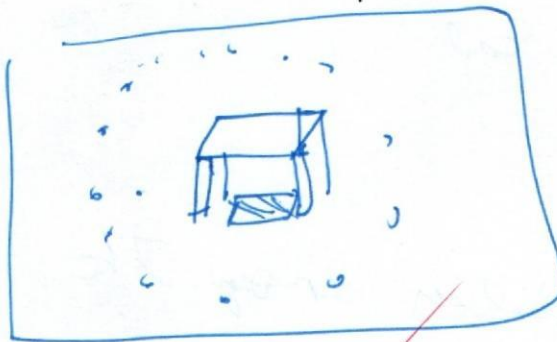
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Seen among the Mangudis, Adjudars
and Shars of Kerala

Other Tradition of Scattered megaliths
are also seen

& Central India

→ Round stone slab / Square Stone
slab on grave



Seen in certain
areas of Kuntaka
near the habitation
of Soliga Tribes

→ Only Stone Block covering is
also common among North
East Tribes

⇒ Cave digging is also a common
means of disposing the dead

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~~body~~

These practices are a common occurrence
among certain tribes in India, however
most do not use this tradition.

8

7½

There is a very large number

of people who are not yet born

who are not yet born

who are not yet born who are not yet born

who are not yet born who are not yet born

who are not yet born who are not yet born

who are not yet born who are not yet born

who are not yet born who are not yet born

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