L2A™

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: [redacted] Email: ayushij881@gmail.com

Name of the Candidate: Ayushi Jain CSE Roll no. 0829260

Place: New Delhi Time: Test No. 09. 24/Aug.

Class room: ✓ Distance Learning: Date: 23/08/2019.

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	
2	50	
3	50	
4	50	
5	50	
6	50	
7	50	
8	50	
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
Total Marks Obtained		129 1/2

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

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

Feedback/Comments

Dear Ayush Jain.

1) you need to add some thinkers point to your answer.

2) some topics needs to be revised.

3) kept attempted well

B

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

Anthropology Test Series **AN02TS09 19-**

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

Define by using the words too

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

SECTION - A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each 10x5=50

(a) Concept of Ethnicity 10

Ethnicity refers to one's own cultural construct which one is associated with. Different tribes or groups have their own ethnicity based on multiple factors.

For example: The tribes of central India ~~and~~ such as Gond, Bhil, Santhal etc are ethnically different from tribes of North-East such as Dafla, miro, Abor, Mishmi etc.

The contributing factors to ethnicity are→

① The relative isolation of the tribe→

For eg: The Sentenalese tribe ethnic elements are more preserved because of isolation in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

② The geography of the region

It contributes to folklore, religious beliefs etc.

For eg: The mountain is called "Niyam Raja" and worshipped in Niyamgiri hills

③ The contact with the outside world.

For eg: Now they have started worshipping vedic gods as well.

Ethnicity and Nationalism:

- Sometimes the tribes generate in themselves Ethno-Nationalism.
- In which they get so attached or emotional about their ethnicity that they keep actual nation below their ethnic elements.

5

Ethnicity and Politics:

- Different ethnic groups play crucial role in regional politics.

For eg: NSCN-K, NSCN-IM in Naga dominated areas

Thus, Ethnicity is not limited to cultural field but has started influencing other institutions in the contemporary world.

You needs to add modelling ethnicity too.

Equity etc

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) PESA

10

PESA stands for Panchayat Raj Extension to scheduled Area Act. In it the local democracy institutions are extended to scheduled areas.

Historical Background:

To give gram root level democracy to scheduled areas defined under schedule V of the constitution. The PESA Act was enacted to extend these panchayat institution with minute modification like:

(i) Protection of their culture and ethnic elements.

(ii) Retention of their traditional knowledge and wisdom.

(iii) Promotion of documentation, propogation and development of tribal languages.

(iv) More autonomy in the case of admenis-

tration.

(v) Governor's role is important to allow legislative steps of Centre and state to be applied to schedule areas with such modification as he thinks fit or not applied at all.

(vi) Empowering local tribal population in decision making.

(vii) PESA Act is applied in scheduled areas of 10 states.

6

Recommendation to improve (XAXA Report):

① Implementation should be monitored strictly.

② Appointment of governor should be done in careful manner – A person with experience and interest in tribal welfare activities.

③ The administrative officers tenure should be according to the implentation time of the scheme.

PESA is thus an empowering tool. Its implementation should be improved to gain better results.

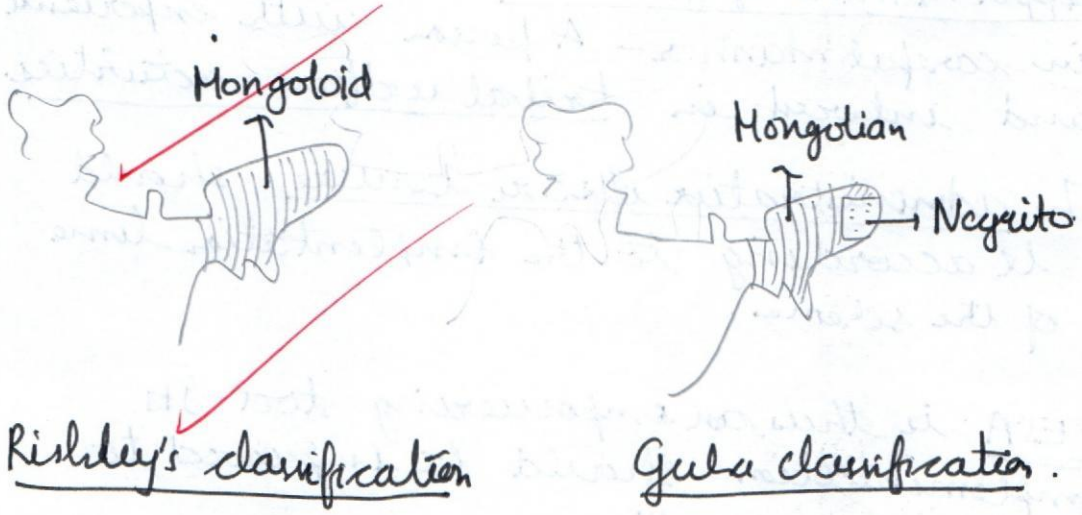
Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 10

Biomorphological Variation among the tribal of North East India

The tribes of North-East India, dominantly have mongolian elements in their biomorphological traits. Yet, we can find other elements also.

In Risley's classification, he has denoted the entire zone as 'Mongoloid', whereas in Guha's classification, we can find two traits one of Mongolian features and the other of Negrito.



L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

There are different tribes present in Northeast some of which are→

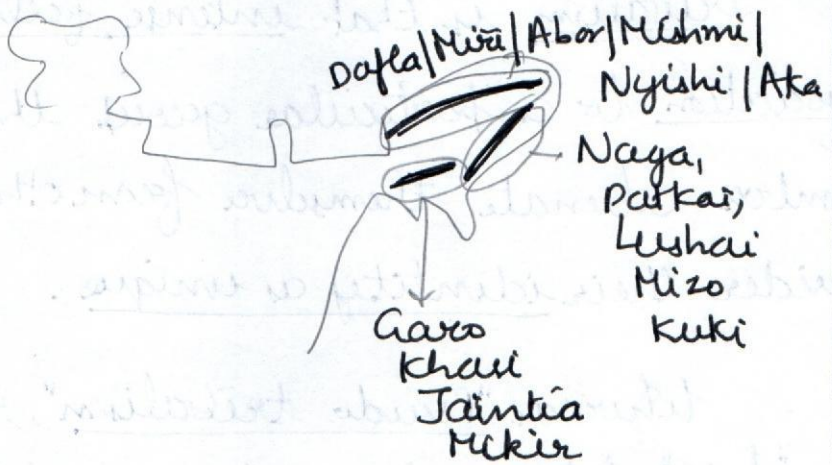


Fig: tribes in North East

4

Two different traits find in North East are

	Biomorphological Variation 1 (Mongoloid)	Biomorphological Variation 2 (Negrito)
Stature	Medium stature	Below average
Hair	Straight to wavy	woolly & curly
Nasal Index	Medium to broad	very broad.
Cephalic Index	broad head	long head.
Complexion	Dark (yellow tinge)	Very dark
Eyes	Epicanthic fold	No epicanthic fold.

Thus, the above two biomorphological variations are found in tribes of north East.

These are all Bio-morphological. you need to add - Biogenetic

Do not write anything in this margin

(d) 10

Pseudo Tribalism →

Tribalism is that intense feeling of association to a particular group that the members alienate themselves from others and consider their identity as unique.

Whereas "Pseudo tribalism" refers to the "fake" feeling of tribalism which is sometimes in vogue.

It is evident from the reasons like:

① Need of tribal identity to get benefits of political & economic schemes.
for example: The scholarship schemes for tribals.

② The 'multi ethnic movements' due to political motives.

③ The tribalism is not as strong as it was earlier.

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

Benefits of Pseudo tribalism:

① Temporary suspension of differences between members of the tribe.

② Keeping the members in one group.

③ Providing a collective front and enhanced bargaining power.

④ Intra-group conflicts may temporary come to halt.

⑤ More survival chances because of dependency in the group.

⑥ More breeding avenues because of tribalism.

6

Drawbacks →

① May incite inter-tribe conflicts as were seen in 1992 ~~between~~ in the northeast.

② May stop developmental activities.

The political movements for tribal status are contemporary example of pseudo tribalism in India.

Do not write anything in this margin

(e) 10

Starvation deaths and PVTG's

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups (PVTGs) are those tribal groups whose:

- population is decreasing.
- Isolated from mainstream society.
- Traditional livelihood options
- Low human development indicators.

Starvation deaths are quite rampant among PVTG. The recent case of manhandling of a youth of Irula tribe due to stealing the food from a shop is a case in point.

The reasons are as under:

(1) The traditional livelihood is in threat

- Because of industrialization & mechanization

Case of Birhor Community of MP where their traditional rope making activity has

no takers because of nylon ropes available in market

(2) Development induced migration

- They migrate to urban areas in the form of wage labourers.
- They are exploited and underpaid.

(3) Pollution in their abode

For example. In Jaduguda in Jharkhand river stream is polluted by fragments from Uranium mine.

- Land now not suitable for agriculture

(4) Not allowed to sell forest produce (MFP)

- Less incentives to trade in MFPs.
- Forest Laws are exploiting.

The Midday meal scheme and schemes like VanDhanYojana may help in eradicating this menace.

6 5½

Do not write anything in this margin

Q2. (a) 20

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) 15

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 15

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Q3. (a) 15

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) 20

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 15

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Q4. (a) 20

Tribal conflicts ~~are~~ based on ethnicity are most frequent these days because of the changing political and economic scenerios in the country.

In 1992, in north-east, tribal conflict between Mizo and kuki tribe war seen and similar conflict appeared in 1994 as well.

They camouflage a struggle for political and economic advantage as most of the ethnic-conflicts arise because of the following reasons:

(i) The political interests in the form of political clout which a tribe as.

for example: Naga tribe enjoys a substantial political clout

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

(ii) The legal protection given to some areas through Inner-permit line especially in the north-east. It comes out in the form of violent clashes between the tribes.

(iii) The status of tribe also defines the protection and incentives one get economically, socially and politically for example: scholarships for highly vulnerable tribe students.

(iv) The paucity of resources in a particular region creates conflict as both tribes try to grasp as more as they can.

(v) The coinciding regional distribution, they roam in each others territories, or sometimes they have the ~~sa~~ common territory is also a reason for the conflict.

Do not write anything in this margin

What can be done to tackle it →

(1) Data collection should be streamlined regarding all tribes:
- Scheduled tribes (ST)
- Particularly Vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs)
- Denotified, Semi-nomadic & nomadic tribes..

(2) Accordingly, need based developmental programs to be devised so that no tribe feels that they are at a disadvantage..

(3) Political mobilization should be limited to some extent and no disturbance to be allowed in their traditional values.

(4) Geographical territorial segregation can be done for territory related disputes.

Support by any studies

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

(5) Objective criteria to be devised for deployment of political and economic advantage

(6) Equality of treatment towards all tribes.

Inter Tribe conflicts leads to:

- Disturbing implementation of developmental activities like food security and health provisioning. The region gets isolated and no information and help can be provided to the area. Sometimes, it also leads to destruction of infrastructure like roads adding more to the problem.

To avoid such conflicts, the local administration must be in touch with leaders of both the tribes so that any such situation may be avoided.

10

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) 15

Development induced displacement of tribals started in the colonial period where they ~~find~~ found forests to be a source of raw material, post-independence, similar situation could be seen.

It is seen in the following ways:

(1) For the development of infrastructure projects.

For example: Dumbur Dam in Tripura

Teesta and Rammam Barrage in Bengal

(2) The Mittal Steel, Tata Steel, etc in Orissa.

type industrial projects also created displacement of tribals.

(3) Pollution induced migration:

The industries settled, also create

- Deforestation
- pollution of water, soil etc,

so that tribals have to leave the area.

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

For example: In Jaduguda Jharkhand, the river stream was polluted by the Uranium mine, leaving land unsuitable for cultivation.

This displacement is aggravated by:

① Forced migrations of tribals.

② Fraudulent land alienation
- by bribing the local patwari
- Amending and misinterpreting laws.
- Benami transactions etc.

Case study by Stanislaus Tirkey in Jharkhand, he found cases like:

- Sardha Minerals: bought land of crores in the name of 3 tribals.
- Gulu Hydro Electric power plant: fraudulently distributed compensation checks.
- Videocon: bought land in the name of tribal 'Bilam Singh'

③ Non-compensation, under-compensation, and non-recognition of CPR (Community property rights).

④ Adverse Rehabilitation

- More importance to money compensation than land-for-land and tribals unaware of money culture, spend it very quickly.
- Find it hard to settle in wage culture or jobs and leave job faster than they get them.

What to be done (Xaxa Committee):

(1) Land-for-Land compensation.
(2) Gram-Sabha to be mandatorily consulted.
(3) Land alienation to be treated as an exception and not a rule.
(4) State Government to implement rules like Andhra Pradesh Land Reform Rules.

8

Development induced development should not prove as a source of impoverishment for the "Kings of the forest" as said by [Sahlins].

Do not write anything in this margin

(c)

Regionalism refers to the concept of associating oneself so strongly to a region that, members want a separate identity and no-admixture with the other regions.

It can take place on the basis of language, culture, physical features etc. In case of tribe, it is based on their tribal-ethnicity. They treat their ethnic identity as above all, and demand a seperate political identity.

for example: The demand for Greater-Nagalim by Naga tribe members is a classic example of regionalism.

Regionalism may also because of the feeling of "tribalism" or "pseudo

tribalism", in which real or fake strong association with the tribe's ethnicity is present. They want to preserve their culture according to their traditional beliefs and customs.

The "demand for autonomy" is at the heart of these regionalism related tribal movements. They donot want to accept the modern political systems of political and economic nature or they want their greater say in them.

The regionalism tribal movements are sourced from:

(i) tribal folklore regarding their land

(ii) Changing political scenario with political mobilisation of tribes

(iii) For better access of the resources "Sons of the soil doctrine".

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

(iv) To keep their culture and ethnicity intact.

The regionalism may sometimes coincide with ethno-Nationalism, where a tribe strives to keep it above nation. And it ~~allow~~ also leads to formation of seperatist tendencies in the tribe as could be seen in Gorkha movements or in the demand of "Bodoland" by the Bodo tribe members.

8

To tackle regionalism:

(i) Understanding of the issue and finding the real grievance.

(ii) Leaders of the tribes should be made aware about the developmental avenues and schemes.

Regionalism, is not always negative, it may lead to better development of the region but it shouldn't precipitate into a seperatist movement.

Do not write anything in this margin

SECTION – B

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

10x5=50

(a) 10

Tribal situation in North East India

North East India is a home to many of the important tribal communities. They are well-off in comparison to the other tribes of India.

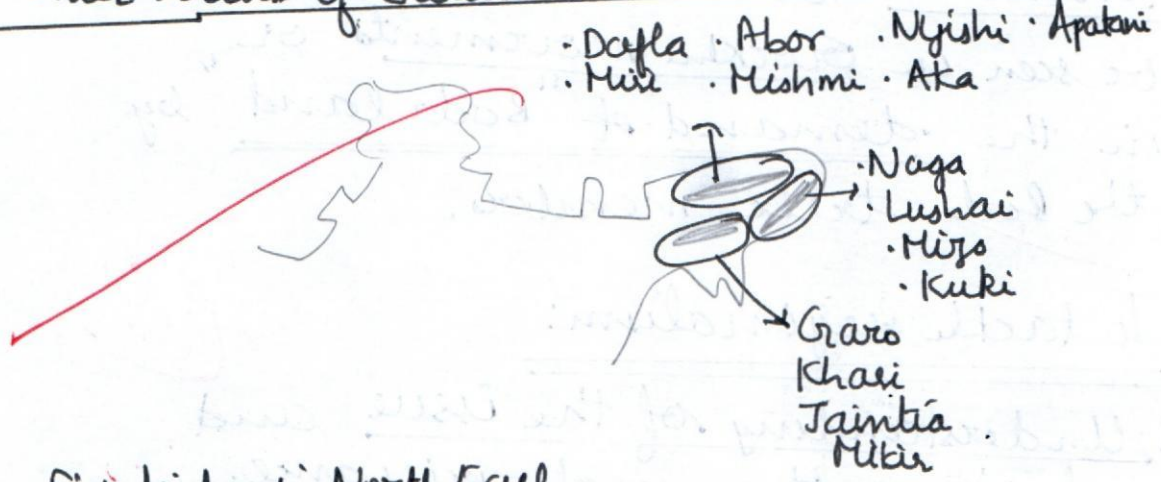


Fig: tribes in North East

(1) Adoption of 'Modernization'

▸ These tribes have well dopted modern institutions of education, polity etc.

for example: We can see many aspirants clearing Civil services.

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

(2) Social situation

(i) Education : Most educated tribes of India lie here

- Education to both boys and girls.

(ii) Gender parity : is seen in most of the tribes

(3) Political situation

(i) Adoption of Panchayat / Statutory courts

- A Blend of both traditional and statutory courts

for example : "Gaon Budha" court in Apatani tribe is referred first and then to statutory court if not resolved.

(ii) Political voice is heard because of education, greater awareness. etc.

6

(4) Economic condition

(i) Now in services, and modern occupations

(ii) traditional ones are still existant.

There are some tribes such as Naga which are apprehensive in adopting newer change like opposition of women involvement in urban local body elections. So, some tribes are relatively more intact ethnically.

(b) Denotified tribes

"Denotified tribes" reflects the remnants of colonial construct in which some tribes were declared 'criminal tribes' based on the mere satisfaction of the official that the tribe is more prone to criminal activities.

Historical background:

- Criminal tribe Acts were enacted
- After Independence, they were replaced with "Habitual Offenders Act" and were denotified and called 'denotified tribes'.
- Later commissions like Subramanium Commission, Sidke Renke Commission and the Latest "Idate Commission" are constituted to look into their condition.

Problems faced by Denotified tribes:

(1) They are exploited and the traditional

perception about them being criminal still exists.

(2) Their data is not proper in any of the surveys and Census data.

(3) They are distributed among OBC, SC and ST.

(4) They are not provided positive or affirmative development according to their need.

(5) Stigma persists, therefore can't leave traditional place

(6) Occupation: Mostly banned such as monkey shows, snake charming etc

(7) Educationally very poor and low human development indicators:

(8) Awareness is low regarding developmental schemes.

6

According to Idate Commission report, Government must first consolidate their data and geographical distribution for targeted development.47

Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 10

Negrito Elements in India:

Guha in his census of 1931 brough out his biogenetic variation among Indian tribes and out of the 6 variations, one was the 'Negrito' element.

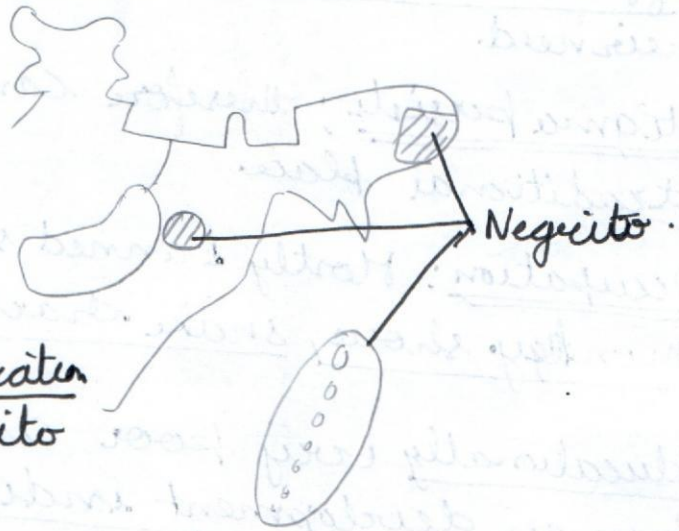


Fig: Guha classification showing Negrito element

But the presence of negrito element was criticized by many biological anthropologists. The Negritos found in Africa have

(i) Lower body stature

(ii) Woolly or curly hair

(iii) Very dark complexion.

(iv) Long head.

(v) Broad nose.

The Onge in Andaman and some other tribes show negrito elements but they may had developed because of Adaptation with the geographical and environmental features.

It is not necessary that they have come from Africa, but they may had developed because of the changing climatic situation in India: humidity and high temperature.

Genetically, also there are no gene which is present in Indian tribes, and which are characteristic gene of African negritos.

Therefore, there are no pressurise findings regarding the certainity of the presence of negrito element in Indian tribes.

6

Do not write anything in this margin

(d) 10

Underemployment in tribal communities:

The tribal communities in India, due to factors like industrialization, urbanization etc are victims of migration to urban areas for employment.

Ombudsmen appointed by Supreme Court during 1982 Asian Games, it was found that nearly 30,000 workers were victims of migration because of Hirakud and other.

These migrant tribal workers found themselves in a difficult situation because of the reasons:

(i) They donot find job according to their skills for example: The traditional rope making of Birhor community is of no use today.

(ii) They are underpaid, because of their

lack of awareness, education, skill set, political mobilization etc.

Underemployment leads to

(i) Poverty ⇒ starvation and bad health

(ii) Exploitation ⇒ Lower self-esteem.

(iii) Loss of identity and fractured family structure.

6

Wayforward to tackle such situation:

(i) Encourage their traditional occupations

for example: The TRIFED's initiative to bottle and market "MAHUA"

The traditional drink of Bastar is a welcome initiative.

(ii) Give them land-for-land rehabilitation.

(iii) Political socialization and empowerment

(iv) Use of NGOs and Civil society organisations.

The underemployment in tribes is also a reason for low human development ~~dev~~ indicators in that chunk of the population.

Do not write anything in this margin

(e) 10

Relevance of Tribal Panchsheel in the light of emerging developmental practices:

The tribal panchsheel was given by our first prime minister Jawahar Lal Nehru in a preface to Kurien's book "NEFA".

The tenets of tribal panchsheel are→

(i) Allowing them to develop according to their own genius.

(ii) Tribal teams to be trained to administer tribal dominated areas.

(iii) The tribal land alienation should be treated as an exception not rule.

(iv) Integration should not be imposed.

(v) Their traditional culture is to be preserved.

Emerging developmental practices such as industrialization and urbanization

are causing a havoc in tribal people's life. They are subjected to land alienation, forced migration etc

for example: In Kamal K Mishra study in schedule V areas, found the tribals are indebted (nearly 82%) and they are unaware about protective schemes.

They are also paid less and ~~not~~ sometimes common property rights are not recognized. They are also subjected to modern education. It leads to depletion of their mother tongue and lower levels of quality of education because of language barriers.

But some experiments like Banka Unnayan Abhiyan (2017) for quality education and BHASHA programme for language preservation are welcome developmental practices. Their, traditional setup must be retained for wholesome development.

6

Do not write anything in this margin

Q6. (a) 20

Tribal transformation refers to the changing lifestyle, beliefs, occupations, etc of a tribe. It is an ongoing process, started during the colonial period when the abode of tribe (forest) was used as a source of raw material and became a 'road of exploitation' for them.

During colonial India:

The colonial powers 'Britishers', they treated forests as a raw material source to fuel their industrial revolution. The forest policies and forest acts, paved the legal way for them to exploit them.

- They became impoverished as depicted by Michel Cremer (1999), the tribals

faced the following 8 drawback

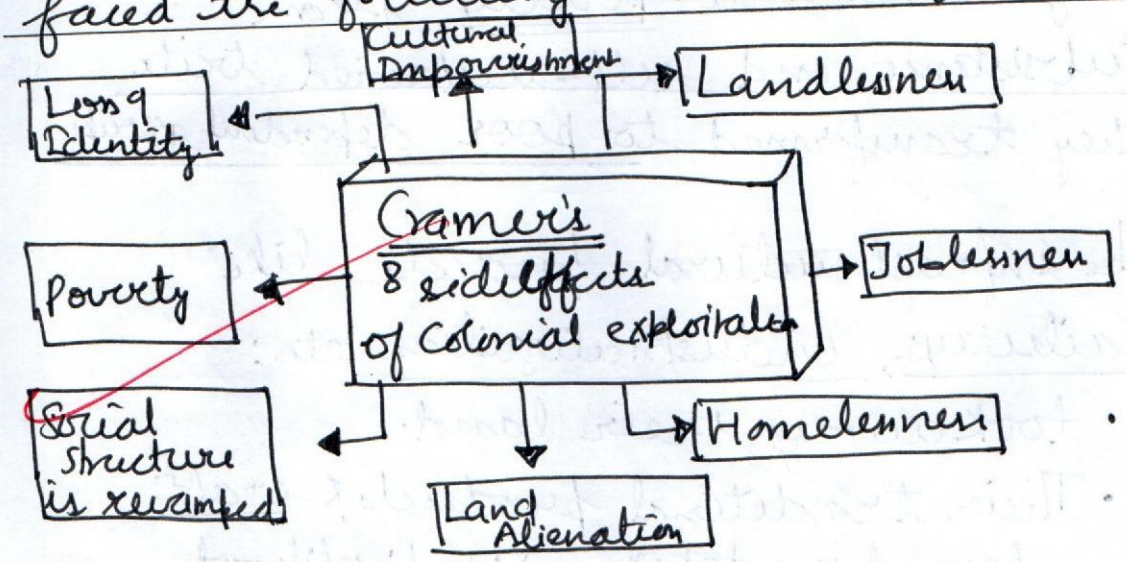


Fig: Cramer's 8 Impoverishment Indicators

- The Forest ~~Act~~ Policy of 1855 and Later Forest Act of 1865, 1878 and then the Policy of 1927 and 1952 led to the alienation of tribals from collecting minor forest produce and also greater state control over forests.
- It led to Cultural impoverishment, and led to loss of social structures and fractured family structures.
- Loss of Ethnic distinctiveness and identity.

- They delved into poverty from subsistence and self-sustained tribe they transformed to poor dependent group
- The infrastructural projects like railways, industrialization etc:
  - took away their land.
  - Their traditional products & craft found no takers ⇒ No Livelihood.

Post Independence.

The policy continued more or less in the same way, their exploitation continued. The land-alienation through legal means [Assam Land Regulation and Land reform Act 1886; amended in 1947] proved to be against tribal interests.

The establishment of industries in the forests started at a much faster pace for example → The Indian Oil

add k.L. singh points too

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

Corporation Casestudy in which no compensation was paid to the tribals of the area.

The compensation and rehabilitation today is still not sustainable → more reliance on monetary compensation and resorting to violence for example as seen in the Kalinga Case (2002) involving the TATA group. They are not paid on par with the other dominant groups.

The forest Act, 1952, The forest Conservation Act, 1980 and led to the greater state control over forests. The Forest Rights Act, 2006 is not properly implemented as shown by Prof. XAXA report. They are poor, uneducated, unaware about their rights.

Because of it, they are coming under the ~~gards~~ of Naxal type movements, We can work for better future by ~~ge~~ proper implementation of laws and recognizing their rights.

11½

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) 15

The land alienation in tribals started during the British period, when the so-called "Roads to development" turned into "roads to exploitation".

Reasons of land alienation of tribals:

- Forest as a source of raw material.
- Increasing urbanization and industrialization
- Low awareness of tribals about rights.

Ways of land alienation:

(1) Development induced land alienation
- for creation of infrastructure and industries.

for eg: Upper Subansari HydroElectric powerplant in Arunachal Pradesh

(2) Pollution and deforestation in the area

for example: In Jaduguda (Jharkhand) because of Uranium mine.

(3) Fraudulent means
- by bribing the local patwaries.
- Amending & misinterpreting laws
- Benami transactions

For example: Stanislaus Tirkey case study in Chattisgarh where Videocon purchased land in the name of a tribal "Bilam Singh".

(4) Tribal marriages / Concubinage or fradulent adoptions of non-tribals.

(5) Natural disasters.
for example: By erosion of land by Brahmaputra river

(6) Creation of National parks and Wild Life sanctuaries.

Indebtedness is one of the major problem among Indian tribes. ~~Neo~~ They constitute nearly 8.6% of the Indian population but 1/4 of India's poor belong to tribes..

The Kamal K Misra study of Schedule V areas showed that near around 82.11% of the tribal population was in debt.

The indebtedness may be both

Internal

Because of Education, health needs, ritual and social reasons

External

Because of poverty, draught & other natural calamity or forced migration.

Indebtedness also lead to other problems like Bondage labour and exploitation of tribes. Tribes are not aware about their rights. Indebtedness due to loss of livelihood due to industrialization and mechanization is also common for example - In Birhor community -

Land-Alienation and indebtedness should be addressed ~~in~~ in ~~a~~ priority to lead a way for development for tritals.

8

Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 15

Draft national Tribal Policy, Daypear

emphasized on the ~~to~~ concept as.— tribe is derived from the latin root which means the three groups into which the ancient Romans were arranged into. It is today an ethnic group and a political unit for legal purposes.

The draft national policy talks about Education to the tribal people according to their own genius. The promotion of their mother-tongue and usage of it in pedagogy is to be preferred. The traditional wisdom of the tribes should be preserved, documented, propogated. The teachers should belong to the tribe themselves which will bring down issues of language barriers

and teacher absenteeism.

The forest village to be developed into revenue generating village using their traditional knowledge and crafts for example: The MAHUA brand promotion of Bastar region. The PVTGs are to be given special treatment in implementing policies for them in a tailored fashion according to their needs.

The assimilation should be gradual at their own pace, and we should make use of NGOs and Civil society in that. The shifting cultivation should be done away with with finding of the alternatives. The administration of the area should be by the local tribe members only.

Do not write anything in this margin

Recommendations of the High level Committee are :→

① Education in mother tongue and teachers from tribe only.

② Traditional art and craft to be preserved.

③ Vocational education to be given preference.

④ Land-alienation should be discouraged and State should set a ceiling for the maximum amount of land taken.

⑤ Land-for-land and upgradation of skills to be done.

7

According to the draft policy, rehabilitation of tribals is not a one time affair but an ongoing process, therefore, monitoring of the process to be done.

Do not write anything in this margin

Q7. (a) 15

The constitution of India is a holistic document for the constructive integration of all sections of the nation into a single unit with the retention of their specific features.

Constitutional safeguards for STs

They can be grouped as under:

(1) Political safeguards

Article 330: For reservation of seats in Loksabha

Article 332: For reservation of seats in assemblies.

Article 335: For reservation of jobs in public employment

Article 243: For reservation of seats in panchayat.

Article 342: For the president to declare the tribes as STs.

(2) Protective Safeguards.

Article 15: For no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste etc

Article 16: For equal opportunity in public employment

Article 17: For abolition of untouchability

Article 19: To reside, movement, occupation opportunity.

Article 23: To prevent forced labour & bonded labour.

Article 25: For freedom of religion

Article 244(1) and 244(2)

Developmental Safeguards

Article 15(4): For reservation in educational institutions

Article 16(4): For reservation of seats in jobs

Article 16(4)(A): For not counting backlog vacancies in 50% limit.

Article 46: For economic and educational interests.

Constitutional safeguards for SCs

(1) Political safeguard

Article 330 & 332 → For reservation of seats in Loksabha and assembly.

Article 243(2): For reservation of seats in Panchayat offices

Article 335: For reservation of seats in public offices.

Article 341: For President to declare SCs in a state / UT.

(2) Protective safeguard

Article 15 → No discrimination on the basis of sex, race etc

Article 16 → For equal opportunity in public employment

Article 17 → For abolition of untouchability

Article 19 → For freedom of movement, occupation etc

Article 23 → For preventing forced labour

Article 25 → For equality of religion.

Article 29 → For preserving language, culture etc

(3) Developmental safeguard

Article 46 → For social & educational interests

Article 15(4) → For reservation of seats in education

Article 16(4) → For reservation of seats in employment

Above are the constitutional safeguard for SC and STs.

8

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) 20

Pattern of Human rights Violation in tribal Communities →

① Land Alienation and forced migration

⇒ Deviding them of Right to Livelihood without which no right to dignified life.

for example: As happened during Ramman and Teesta Barage Construction.

② Exploitation of tribal workers

not paid adequate and appropriate wages.

Do not write anything in this margin

③ Young women are faced to find jobs in urban markets
They go to cities like Delhi
Where they are sexually exploited
and face other types of exploitation

for example: The 2017 case of
a tribal domestic helper in NCR Delhi,
where she was held captive for
days.

④ The new rehabilitated site is
not provided with basic
amenities like water, food
sanitation etc leading to
unhygienic condition and then
they get many diseases.

⑤ Selling children & ~~dau~~ women.

Do not write anything in this margin

(6) They are discrimeniated and in many cases treated as untouchable.

(7) They are not given developmental benefits as they dont have legal documents to support their cause

(8) They are subjected to violence in many cases.

The ~~land~~ displacement of tribals cause many human-rights violations especially for girls and children.

9

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 15

According to Erickson, ~~we~~ the tribals are getting effected by the ongoing global agents and we are today living in a global era where they cannot escape ~~the~~ its influence.

Yogendra Singh in his study of globalization talked about cultural integration because of globalization. Malinowski in his study of ~~the~~ Argonauts, talked about soon to happen effects on their political, social, economic culture because of globalization.

The Azane studied by Evans Pritchard and in India Gond, Santhal etc are all affected by globalization

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

Changes

① Subsistence and self sustainance to ~~and~~ cultural impoverishment.

② The TRIPS of WTO also calls out ~~on~~ the demands for marketting the tribal knowledge

For example: The Kani tribe's Arogyapacha issue is a case in point where a New York based company applied for the patent.

③ The Convention on Biological diversity also calls for similar exploitation.

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

As called by Levistrauss, there is a need to find equilibrium between the tribe cultural construct and the ongoing globalization force.

34

Need to revise

Do not write anything in this margin

Q8.(a) 15

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(b) 20

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

Do not write anything in this margin

(c) 15

Do not write anything in this margin