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FIAS - ATS2022 - ANT #6

ForumIAS

ANTHROPOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	Umaharathi N		
Roll No.		Date:	11-8-22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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 (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>6. Content is more important than content length.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 9:00
			End Time 12:00
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:
			Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
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			Evaluation Date:

134212038176_1910059002_2022-08-12_16:01:27) No. 176/1910059002/2022-08-12) the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Section- A

Q.1) Discuss the following in not more than 150 words.

(10*5 = 50 Marks)

a) Isolation v/s Assimilation debate of tribal populations

Isolation v/s Assimilation debate is about the right approach towards tribals and tribal development.

Isolationists

Assimilationists.

① Tribals are socio-culturally and economically distinct from non-tribals.

Tribals are not distinct, but backward Caste groups.

② Cultural contact with mainstream resulted in exploitation and extinction.

Tribal problems are due to insufficient assimilation into main stream.

③ Advocated isolation/non-interference approach in development.

Completion of cultural contact for development.

④ Key proponent = Verrier Elwin → National park approach

Ghurye and his assimilation program.

Criticism

→ Museum approach (D.N. Majumdar)

→ impractical

→ ignores human development needs

→ ignores the uniqueness

→ problem of forced acculturation

→ autonomy not expected

Resolution of the debate

Isolationist

Assimilationist

Balance =

gradual integration by respecting right and autonomy

Tribal panchsheel

→ autonomy

Cultural relativism

Qualitative approach not Quantitative

Bottom up

Human right and basic needs

Thus India has come a long way in evolving a balanced approach. Implementing Tribal panchsheel in letter and spirit as demonstrated by B.D Sharma ("IAS Gandhi") is key to tribal welfare

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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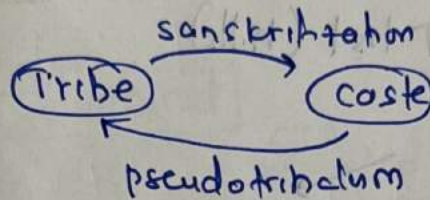
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b) Pseudo-tribalism

(10 Marks)

Pseudo tribalism is a phenomena where non-tribal groups claim tribal status mainly for legal and constitutional benefits of tribal status.



Mechanism of pseudo tribalism

① Re-Tribalisation

subject sinha studied sanskritization of Gond to Rajgonds (Rajput Model). Today they are again claiming ST status.

② De-sanskritization

D.M Majumdar studied how Tharus of UP claimed ST status through deliberate de-sanskritization.

③ Tribe Caste Continuum

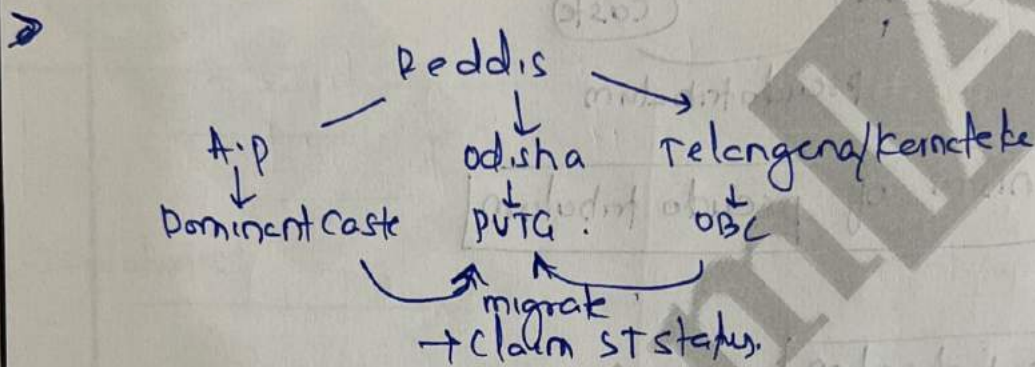
Continuum makes it difficult to distinguish tribe from caste

eg: Para Ekri (AP) caste claiming ST status

due to proximity to Yerabula tribe in A.P

④ Administrative classification

> similar names - Kamandra in A.P. is both in
OBC list (plans) & ST list (hills)



Significance/Relevance

- ① competitive claims for reservation & other benefits
- ② Social conflict - eg. Advani/Lambada conflict on inclusion into ST status
- ③ politicization of development through appeasement.

The phenomena points to the need for revision and clarification & regular updation of ST list (342) so that only genuine STs get benefit.

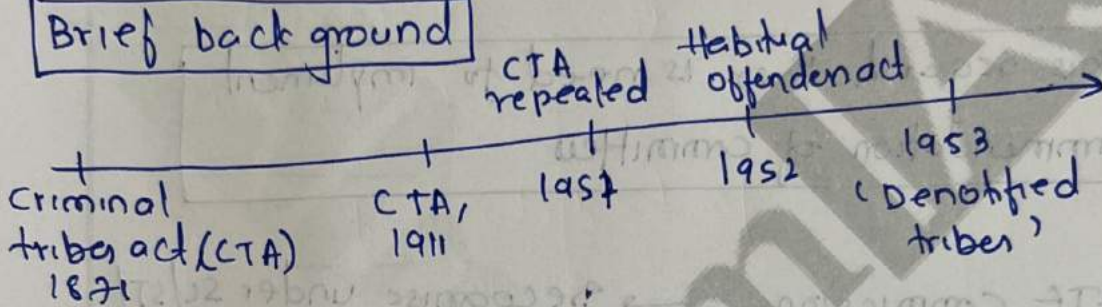
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c) De-notified tribes

(10 Marks)

De-notified tribes are tribes that were once classified as Criminal tribes under 'Criminal tribes act, 1871'. They have been denotified in independent India

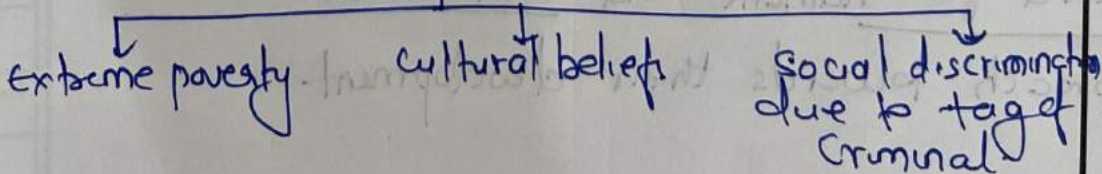
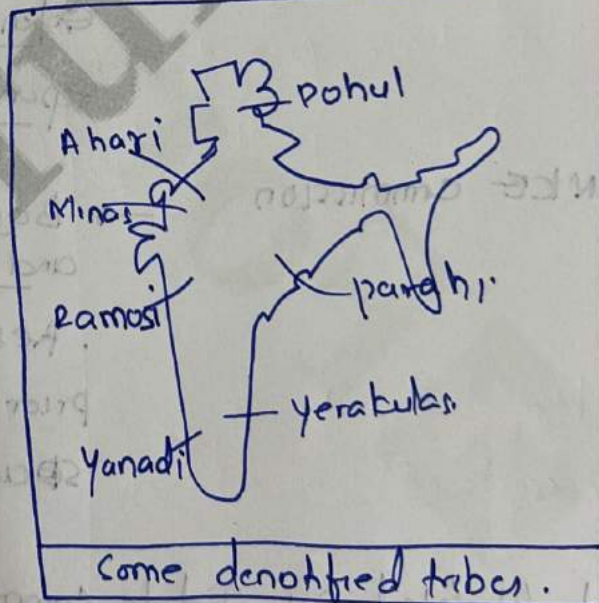
Brief background



Denotified tribes in India

1) They were tagged as Criminal due to high crime rate, which British believed to be hereditary (Ethno-centrism)

2) But real reasons for crime rate are several



- ③ Today they are facing several problems
- Non recognition in SC/ST/OBC list
 - social discrimination → stigma
 - Low education + health
 - Low awareness → apathy

In this regard, there is need to implement recommendation of committees

IDATE Commission → recognise under SC/ST/OBC list

Extend reservation benefits
separate programs

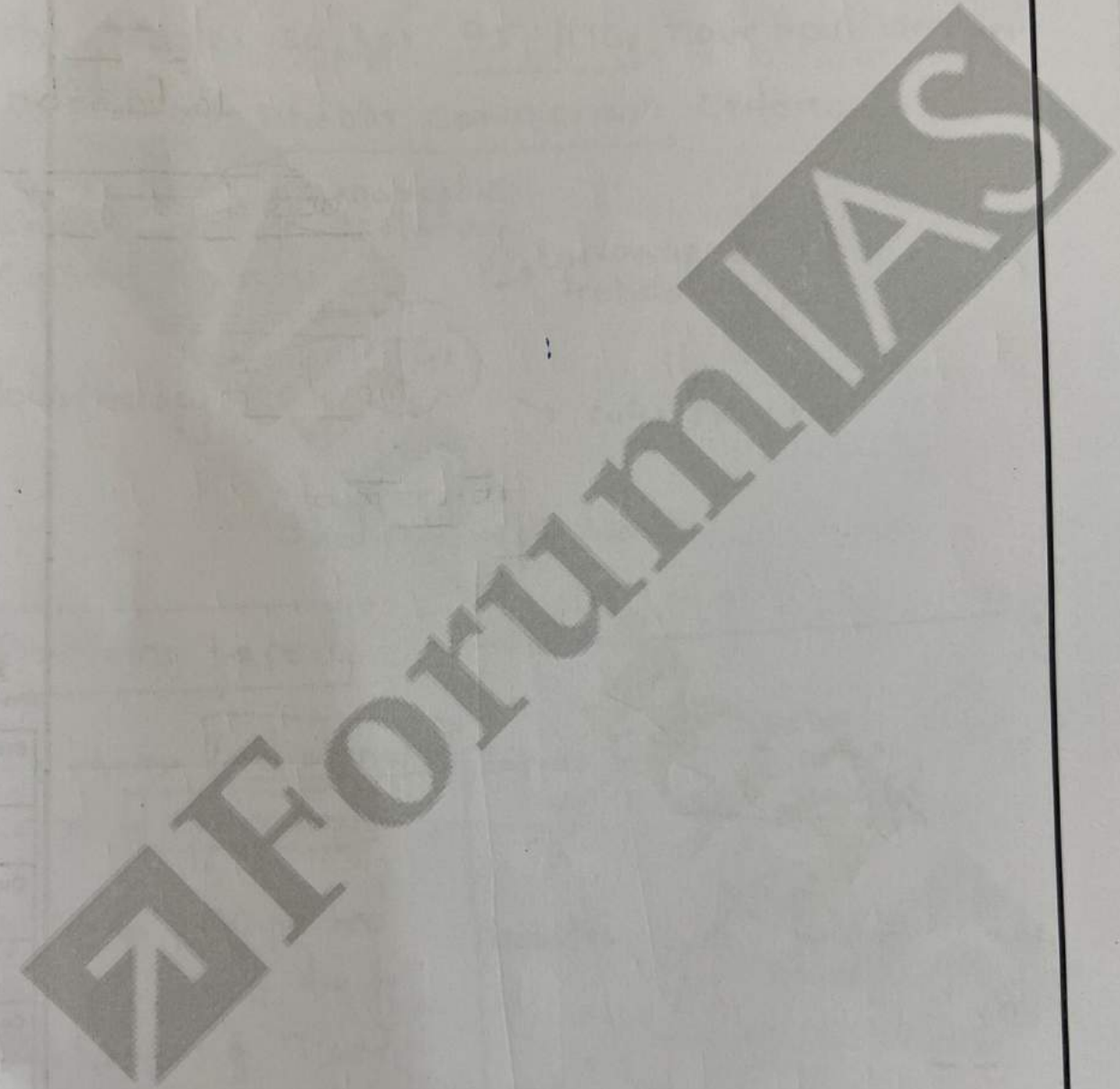
RENKE Commission

→ Base line surveys
and document status
• Reservation benefits
priority in schemes
social stigma elimination

As highlighted by Idate Commission, there is need for humane and cultural relativistic approach towards their development

d) Traditional Knowledge

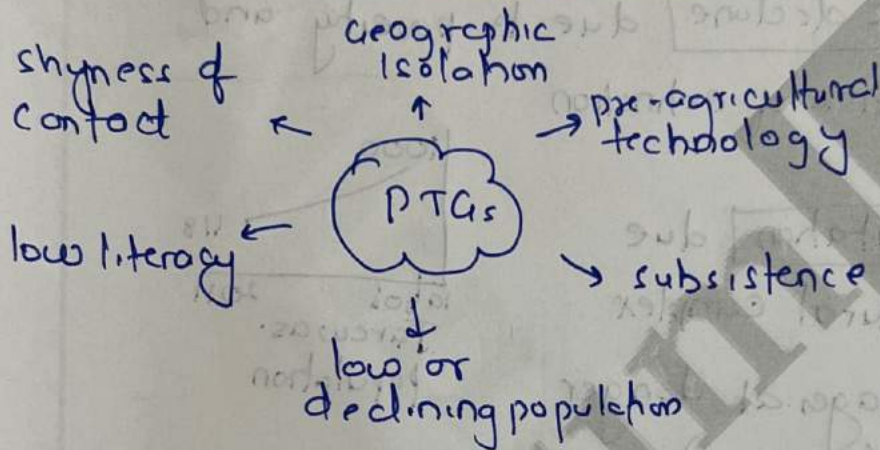
(10 Marks)



e) Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

(10 Marks)

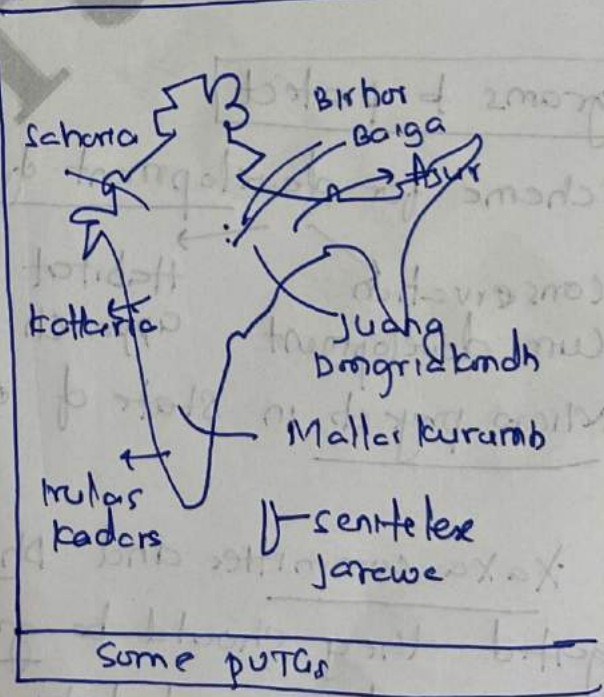
Primitive tribal groups (PTGs) are those tribal groups who are far more vulnerable even among the tribals. so far 75 PTGs have been identified based on Dhebar Commission's criteria.



Problems faced

① extreme land alienation and displacement

eg: Baiga PTG pushed out of forest due to declaration of Tiger reserve.



② Health and nutrition

• No immunity to modern diseases due to cultural contact

- Basely sufficient subsistence, loss of access to forests for food
eg: ~~kanas~~ ~~expuler~~ Expulsion of sarakis due to kuno Sanctuary increased their mortality

③ Demographic decline due to poverty and ill health, risk of extinction

④ Cultural mutation due to loss of cultural complex
eg: 52 languages at danger of extinction (UNESCO).



Programs to protect

- ① scheme for development of PTCs
 - conservation cum development
 - Habitat approach
- ② Micro project in state of odisha

As Xaxa committee and Dhebar Commission suggested they should be given priority in schemes, and special tribe specific plans need to be implemented with help of Anthropologists.

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Q.4) a) Discuss the constitutional safeguards that exist in the Indian Constitution for the tribal populations across the nation. In what ways have they affected the tribal populations? (20 Marks)

The colonial administration has disrupted the harmonious life of tribals, pushing them into the base of socio-economic strata. Independent India set to undo this injustice by following an 'empathetic' and 'cultural relativistic' approach.

Constitutional safeguards

Nature	provisions
I <u>political</u> To give them voice in political setup.	<u>reservation in legislatures (330, 332, 203B) at all the levels</u> <u>371</u> - special provisions for tribal states eg: Nagaland, Manipur <u>144</u> - Mandatory Tribal minister in tribal dominated states -

II protective

- Right to equality (15, 16)
- Right to cultural autonomy (Art 29, 30)
- National commission on ST (338) - a constitution body to monitor safeguards
- 200 → schedule 5 and schedule 6 - to ensure self governance and autonomy

III developmental

- 15, 16 - reservation in education and employment
- executive power under schedule 5 and 6
- Art 46 - duty of state to uphold socio-economic interests of STs.
- 342 - president's list of STs from time to time
- 33 - centre direction to state.

Positive impact of these provisions

① increasing political participation at all levels.

② Autonomy in governance has reduced the degree of tribal unrest

③ power to protect their right

Dongria land - rejected Bauxite mining project and resultant land alienation

④ socio-economic development through several schemes.

- <u>IMR in STS</u>	1980	→	2019.
reduced	137		57
• <u>Literacy increased</u>	18.1.		59.1.

⑤ protection of Nature-Man spirit complex -

by power of approving developmental projects under schedule 5, 6.

However issues persist

① Low higher education (< 5%) so unable to benefit from reservation.

② Continued land alienation due to development and conservation

1961 → 2001

Tribal cultivators reduced by 33%
 & labour increased by 25%.

Boiga PUTC pushed out of their habitat for tiger reserve

③ sidelining of traditional panchayats - and rise of 'Neta culture' (N.K. Prasad's study)

④ Demand for greater political autonomy

eg. Nagas → Nagalim state
 Bodos → Bodoland

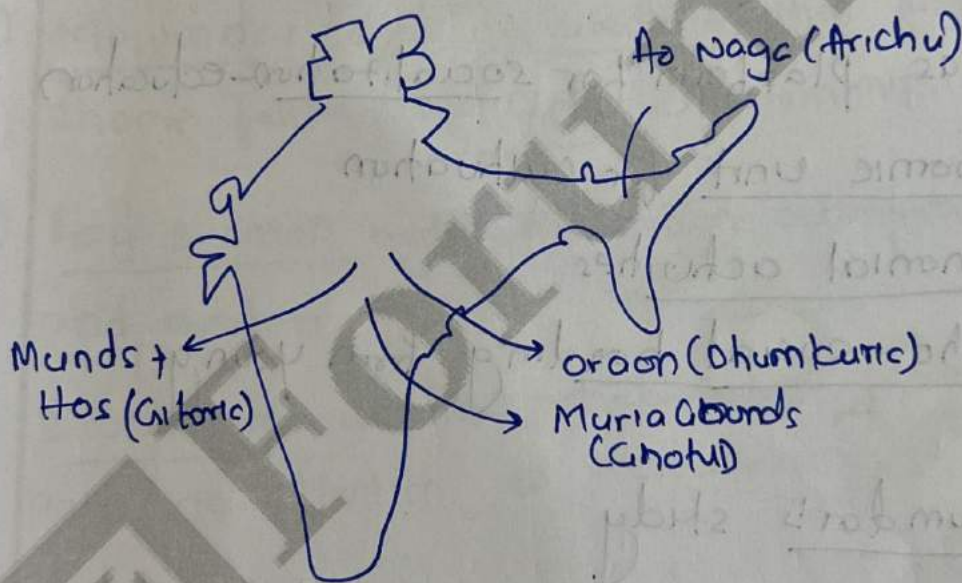
This highlights the need for better implementation of provisions. As L.P. Udyarthi remarked "a lot can change with empathetic bureaucracy".

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b) What do you understand by the term "youth dormitories"? Give examples. Discuss the significance of dormitories in tribal cultures with relevant case studies. (15 Marks)

Youth dormitories are a type of age-set association, in which youth come to live together and undertake several activities in common.

Youth dormitories (YD) are found across the tribal cultures of India.



Characteristics of YDs

- ① Entry often associated with 'Rites de passage'
- ② Governed by rules and regulations of informal nature

- ③ could be unisexual (orans) or sex specific
(As Nagas)
- ④ Play key role in socio-cultural and
economic life.

Significance

- ① J.S.C. Roy's study of YDs in Oran
- act as platform for socialization-education
 - Economic unit for cultivation
 - Ceremonial activities
 - Psycho-social bonding from young
- ② D.N. Majumdar's study
- Sexual education of the young
 - Courtship and socialization of young boys and girls
 - Religious activities centered around YDs

③ Verrier Elwin's study of Baiga and Oraon

- "children's republic" - political freedom
- highlights liberty and freedom in tribal life
- Highlights egalitarianism and equality of women.

Despite such high significance today they are on decline

① Majumdar point of sanskritization and shame feeling to YDs (Christian missionaries)

② Roy Burman highlights urban outmigration and neglect

③ B.D. Sharma on how rehabilitation of tribals paid no attention to creating YDs.

Today YDs need to be protected prot & secured to help in tribal development. For instance the Tribal Ahotuls where the elder children teach younger in study play continuum has been more successful in tribal literacy than modern models.

Feedback

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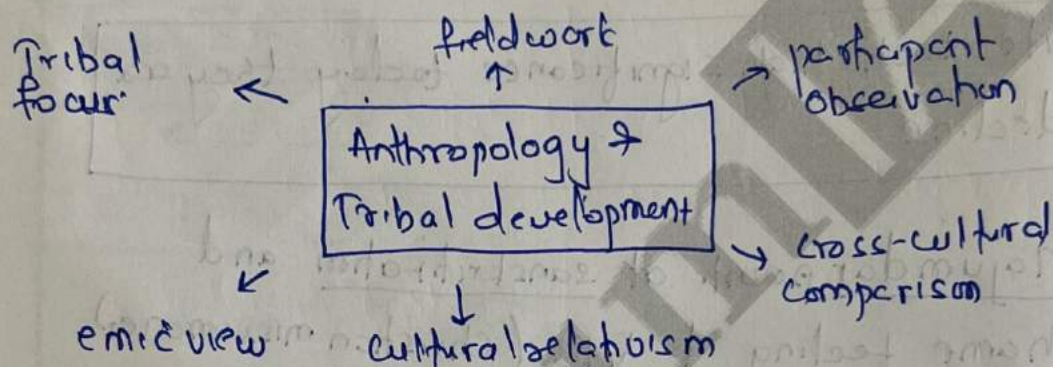
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c) What role can anthropology play in tribal development? Elaborate.

(15 Marks)

Anthropology is holistic study of humankind in its totality. As per David Mandelbaum, the subject and practice of Anthropology makes it highly relevant for tribal development.



Role in tribal development

① Understand tribal way of life - as first step for tribal development

S.C Roy's 'Munda and their Country' → holistic understanding of tribal life.

② Document tribal problems.

Verrier Elwin's - Baiga - The exploitation on
how tribals exploited through contact with

outsider.

③ policy formulation

> Verrier Elwin's isolation.

Churyel's assimilation

Tribal panchsheel
as balance of both.
in Indian administration

> B.K. Roy Burman's studies on the evolution of 1988 forest policy that for 1st time recognised tribal right.

④ policy implementation

> Lip vidyarthi's Nature man spirit complex in rehabilitation project.

> Haimendorf's role in implementing tribal development projects in Nizam Hyderabad

⑤ policy assessment and feedback

> B.K. Roy Burman's Criticism of "Eminent domain concept" in Land acquisition

> Xaxa Committee on assessment and feedback on several tribal schemes and programs

> Lip Udyarthi on need for indigenous community models of 'development'

⑥ Awareness generation - through journals conferences on tribal life and problems
eg: 'Man in India', 'Anthropological Survey of India Journal'

eg) Indian conference on indigenous populations

As Kroeber said, Anthropology is the most humane of all sciences and scientific of all humanities. Thus it is high time government recognises and involves Anthropologist as specialist and Administrator as generalist in tribal development.

**Section- B**

Q.5) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) Tribal Education & related issues

(10 Marks)

Xaxa committee has captured the educational backwardness of Tribes and linked with their exploitation and deprivation.

literacy rate - 59.1.

Higher education < 5.1.

Dropout after 2nd class > 75.1.

Basic statistics

Reasons for this situation

① Economic organisation

> Verrier Elwin, Ray Burman said that primitive subsistence economy modern education is seen as useless.

> A.N. Sivastava - poverty of tribes hinders sending child to school - instead as labour in field

② Cultural belief

> Oraons believe that education makes them 'Dikur' (outsider)

> School days clash with cultural practices -
eg: festivals etc

③ Psychological fear

- > Discrimination by teachers,
- > Xaxa committee - Ashimization of schools resulted in alienation + insecurity

④ Administrative faults

- > Inadequate schools
 - > alien curriculum
 - > English instead of local language
- ⇒ created apathy in tribes towards education.

Xaxa Committee

- ↳ local language
- ↳ local teachers
- ↳ better facilities

Measures to improve

S.P. Nath Committee

↳ Study-play continuum

Roy Burman

↳ curriculum must include tribal history and culture

Besides administration should also employ indigenous community models such as Chotuls in orcom where elder children teach young in "study-play continuum"

b) Sentinelese & Gonds - Characteristic Features & Issues (10 Marks)

sentinelese are a particularly vulnerable tribal group of Andaman and Nicobar islands, while, Gonds are a tribal group of central Indian hills.

sentinelese

Gonds.

Features

- ① Negrito ethnic stock
- ② very low population density + decline.
- ③ Monkmer group of languages
- ④ Little or no cultural contact
- ⑤ Hunting gathering → primitive subsistence

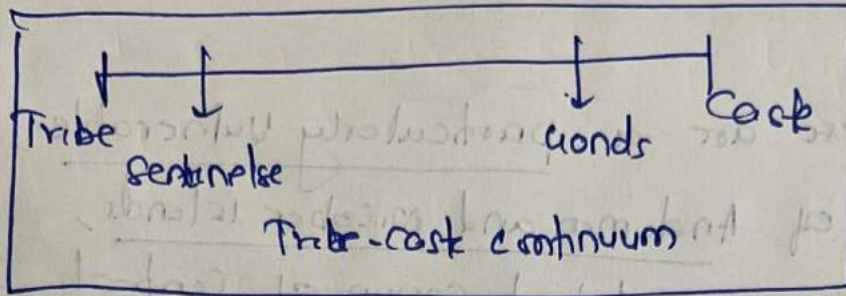
- prob Austroid - central Dravidian

significant population

Austro Asiatic group of language

highly stratified (surajit entails Rajput model)

settled agriculture, industrial labour



Issues

- ① Demographic decline due to lack of immunity to disease
- ② Low human development due to low cultural context eg. negligible health & education
- ③ Loss of Habitat - eg. oil palm cultivation & deforestation

- ① Land alienation due to industries eg. C.P. Shermals study on impact of TISCO.
- ② Natal indoctrination due to Agricultural unrest
- ③ Re-tribalisation for ST status - pseudo tribalism

The study of two tribes clearly highlights the heterogeneity of Indian tribes, and need for specific developmental programs rather than ~~one~~ 'one size fits all' approach.

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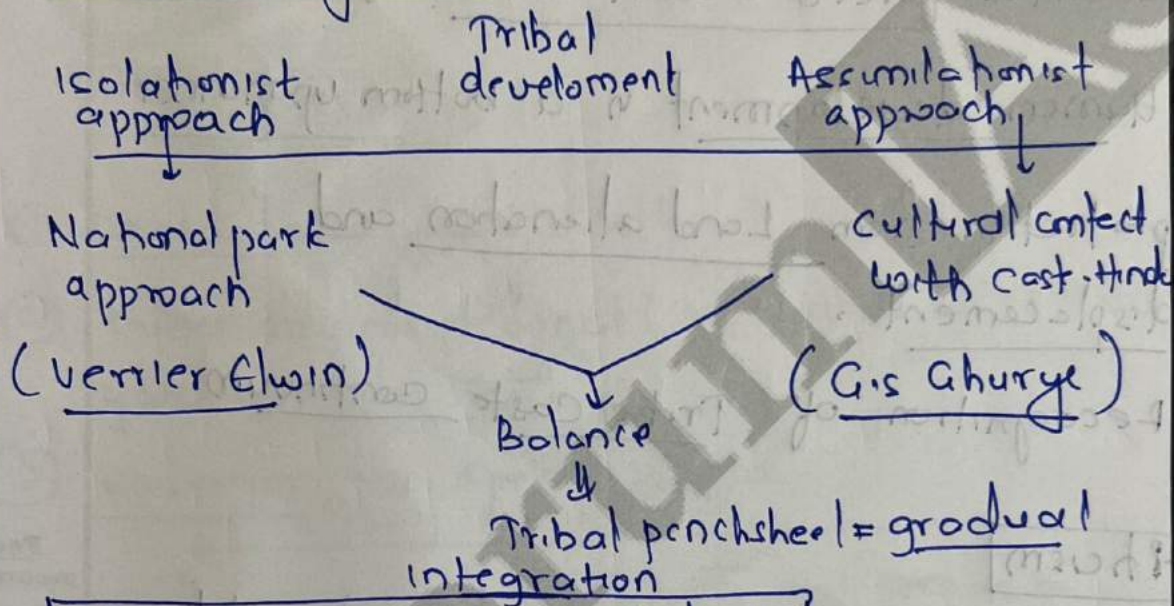
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c) Tribal Panchsheel

(10 Marks)

Tribal panchsheel refers to the approach towards tribal development evolved by the first prime minister of india - Jawaharlal Nehru.

Brief background



Element of Tribal panchsheel

- ① Cultural relativism and cultural autonomy
- ② Bottom up model of development involving tribals
- ③ Not to overwhelm with multitude of schemes
- ④ Progress measured in human development not money spent.

⑤ gradual integration, by respecting ethnic aspirations.

Significance

- ① counters forced acculturation of tribes.
- ② human development in a bottom up manner.
- ③ protection from Land alienation and displacement.
- ④ Recognition of Tribe Caste continuum.

Criticism

- ① B.K Roy Burman highlight poor implementation
eg. Eminent domain principle retained
- ② ethnocentrism in forest bureaucracy led to continuous exploitation
eg. 40-1% rejection rate under FRA, 2006.

India has come a long way in its tribal development approach. As B.D Sharma pointed out empathy and cultural relativism is key to success.

Feedback

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d) 5th Schedule Areas & Tribal pockets in India

(10 Marks)

5th schedule areas are demarcated as such under Article 244 to provide for self governance of tribal dominated areas. 5th schedule areas are present in 10 states of India.

Key provisions

- ① Declared by president
- ② Tribes advisory council (3/4th of tribals) to advise government (TAC)
- ③ Governor has special powers

regulations for good governance

Modification of state + central laws

report to president

- ④ Centre can give directions to state for good governance of scheduled areas:

While the provisions uphold ideal of self governance → autonomy, several issues persist

- ① Abhay Bhargava Committee said 50% of the

tribal pockets are outside scheduled areas

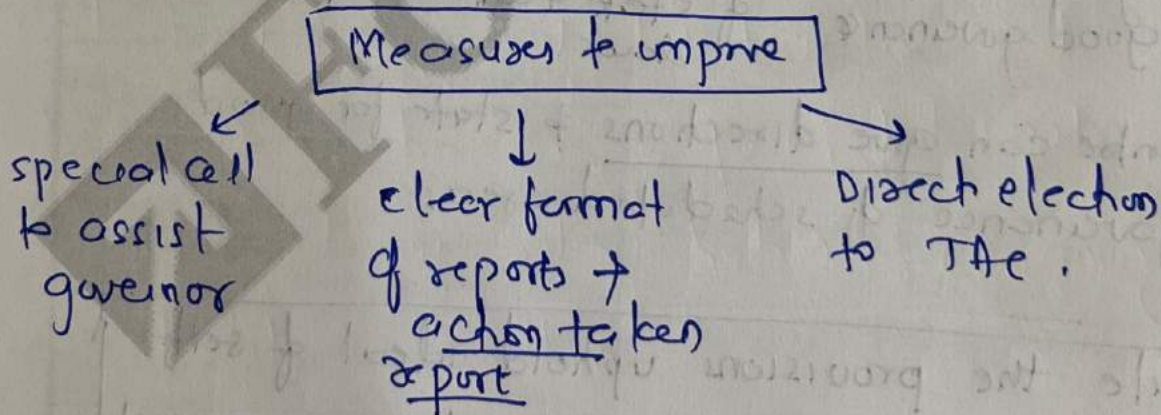
② "Toothless" TAC — Bhurria Committee

- ↳ only advisory
- ↳ Not accountable to people
- ↳ agenda decided by government

③ Reports of governor delayed and not discussed well. (Bhurria committee)

④ Mungelkar Committee showed that there have been no major directions from centre to states.

⑤ Too much power in governor alone



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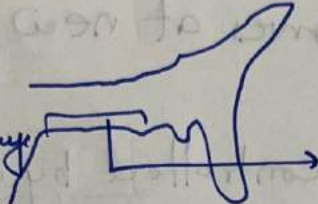
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(10 Marks)

e) Sacred Groves

Sacred Groves refers to Groves/trees which are worshipped by tribals. It is considered a form of Naturism/Nature worship.

Meghalaya  known for worship of several trees/plant.

Characteristics

- ① considered sacred and worshipped (abode of spirits)
- ② Cultural taboos on ~~prohibition~~ ^{cutting} + felling
- ③ cultural performances during festivals etc.
- ④ conservation activities
- ⑤ Integral to Tribal Nature-Man-spirit Complex.

Significance

- ① Reflect the relation between Animism and deep ecology

- ② Useful in community led conservation models.
- ③ Rehabilitation programs can be made acceptable by planting sacred groves at new sites
- ④ Biopiracy need to be controlled by documentation and empowering tribals
 eg. Many Himalayan sacred groves are medicinal → piracy by pharma companies

Thus the 'sacred groves' act as symbols to understand the soul of tribal culture, and at the same time are a powerful tool in the hands of administration for community led forest conservation

Feedback

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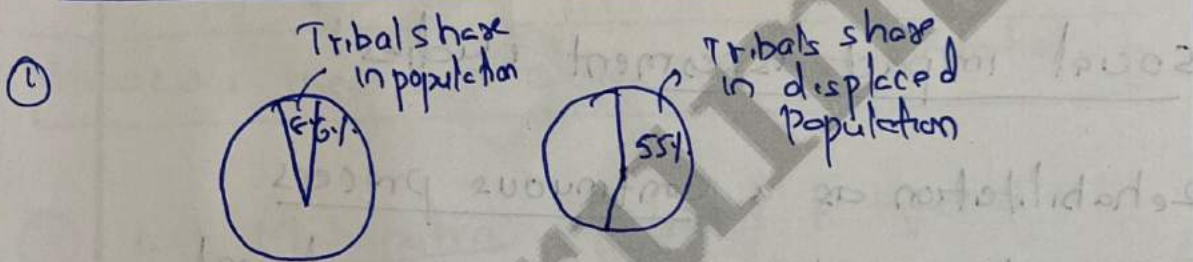
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Q.7) a) Discuss the salient provisions of the "Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act" & its impact on the tribal populations? (20 Marks)

Land acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement act (LARR) was enacted to balance the rights of land owners, especially tribals with the need for land for development.

Tribals and land acquisition



② studies by paranjpe showed that in first 25 years of independence 45% of tribal land was acquired with less than 25% rehabilitation

LARR act - salient features

- ① Land acquisition for public purpose
- ② consent mandatory for acquisition
 - 70% → public project
 - 80% → private project

- ⑤ Rehabilitation as a matter of right
- ④ compensation in accordance with market value
- ⑤ safeguards from exploitation by involving Gram Sabha
- ⑥ Limits on acquisition of fertile lands.
- ⑦ social impact assessment studies
- ⑧ Rehabilitation as a continuous process with post-rehabilitation grievance redressal
- ⑨ certain exemptions for strategic projects.

Positive impact on Tribal population

① protection from Land alienation.

Dongriakondh of Niyamgiri rejected Bauxite mining project and related land acquisition

- ② protection of Notus-man spirit complex by prohibiting acquisition without consent.
- ③ employment and development - through rehabilitation grants, jobs in projects.
- ④ Grassroot empowerment of Gram Sabha by its involvement in process.

However these are issues in implementation.

- ① L. K. Mahapatra identified 7 types of outsees, of which basely four recognised
- ② B. K. Roy Burman criticised the spirit of 'Eminent domain' implicit in it
- ③ ignores cultural aspects of tribal life.
For eg.: worship of forest, hill as part of NIMS
- ④ continuous dilution of the act.
eg.: Telangana, Ayyarat blanket exemptions

⑤ Fake public hearings, overriding gramsabha consent common.

eg: Polavaram project continued despite strict opposition

⑥ Quality of Rehabilitation sites

- waste lands
 - Do not reflect their NMS
 - Away from original habitat
- } ⇒ abandonment
eg: upper Krishna project and Koya tribes.

Measures to improve

① B.D Sharma ("IAS Gandhi") → Entire village & rehabilitated ~~as~~ not small groups

② Roy Burman → remove eminent domain principle

③ Xaka committee → Livelihood through skill development

④ L.P. Vidyanthi → recreate NMS at rehabilitated site. (eg. plant sacred groves)

As B.D Sharma pointed out empathetic approach and cultural sensitivities must be heart of Rehabilitation programs

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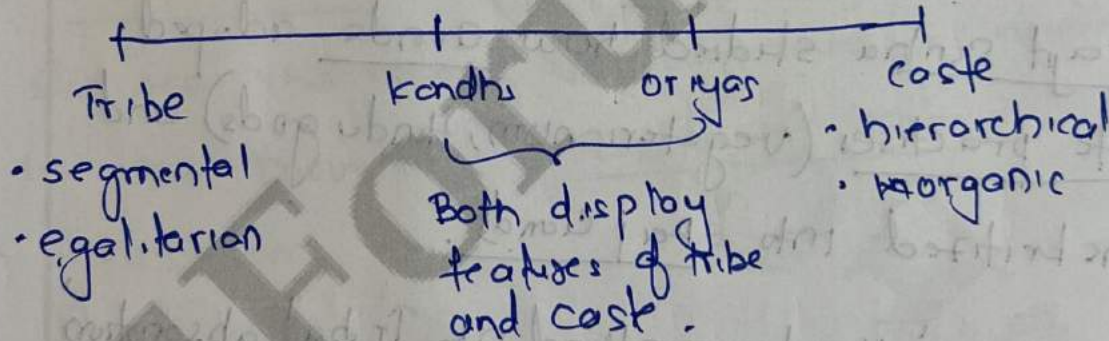
b) Elaborate on the concept of "tribe-caste continuum".

(15 Marks)

The concept of Tribe-caste continuum (TCC) was given by F.A Bailey based on his village study of Bispura. ('Tribe caste and Nation')

concept

- ① Tribe and caste are not two mutually exclusive entities, but part of the same spectrum.



- ② Thus he differentiate Tribe and caste on limited structural characters.

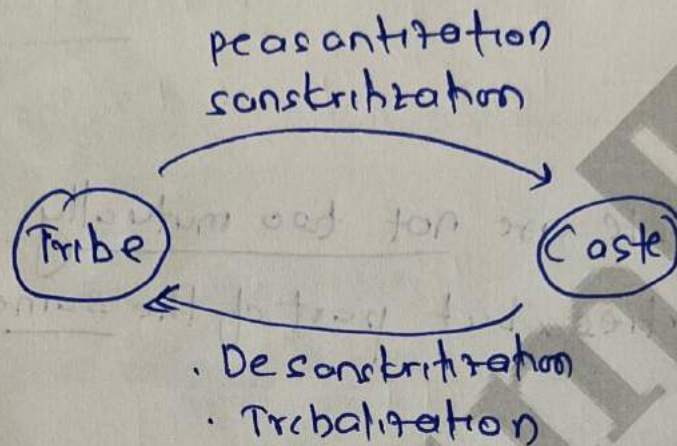
Examples

- ① Jaunsari tribe of Himalayan U.P although isolated follows caste ideas of purity & pollution

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② Surajit Sinha's study of Bastar showed similarities in tribes and peasant castes

processes in operation



① Surajit Sinha studied how castes adopted Caste practices (vegetarianism, Hindu gods) and sanskritized into Pej Caste.

② N. K. Bose Hindu method of Tribal absorption how dominant Hindu castes influence the tribes to adopt practices.

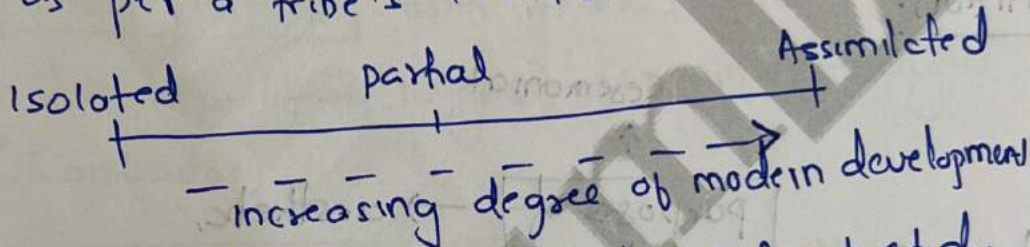
Significance of TCC

① Explains the unity and continuity in Indian civilization

② coexistence and interaction of Little and great traditions.

eg. samakka, sarokka, Jataro of Tribas
 Tribal gods → coexist.
 Hindu like rituals

③ Relevant for tribal development programs,
 as per a tribe's location on the scale



④ Biocultural evolution - Prof. V.P. Rao's study
 showed the role of T-c continuum (T-c increasing)
 in the prevalence of sickle cell trait in
 mainstream.

The concept has helped put away
 purely 'isolationist' or 'assimilationist' approach
 and instead evolve a gradual integration
 approach reflected in Tribal panchsheel

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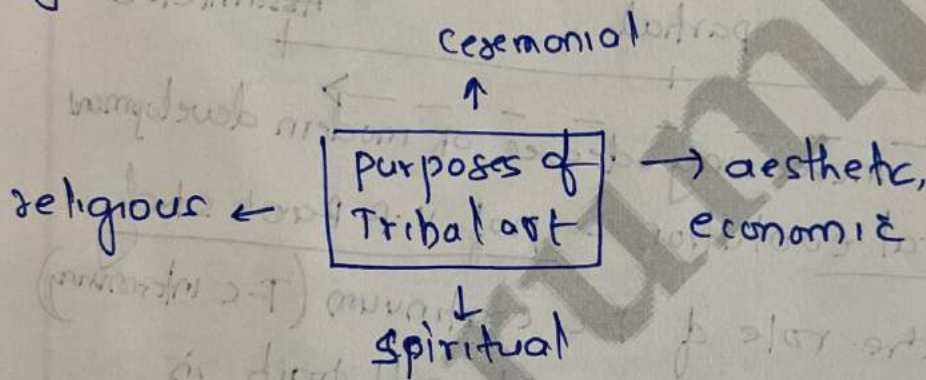
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c) Discuss the various forms of tribal art prevalent amongst tribal cultures in India with relevant examples. What role has the government played in this milieu?

(15 Marks)

Tribal art refers to the arts and craft practised by tribal communities. As per D. K Bhattacharya they act as symbols to understand tribal cultural complex and cognition.



Forms of tribal art

① Paintings, depicting nature and life around, as well as religious ideas.

eg) Gonds of central India - images of gods as ceremonial offerings to gods. H&F

eg) Saura of Odisha - paintings for better crop, fight evil and disease

- ② Tattooing or body painting - prevalent among Maria and Muria of Bastar; seen as auspicious and pious.
- ③ Terracotta art - seen among the Koyas of Andhra in the form of toys.
- ④ Ornamentations - with beads, shells - used to make head gear (Nogars), ornaments - bangles (Lambadas).
- ⑤ Monuments and sculptures wooden sculpture and Megaliths in south Indian tribes.
- ⑥ Music and dance - folk style. eg: 'Ma-Mansa' dance in Saurapaharias, Kalbelia Rajasthan tribes.
- ⑦ Oral folklore - eg: Gonds, Chenchus known for their oral literature.

However today due to forces of modernization these arts are under threat and abuse.

For eg: Jarawa women naked dance in front of tourist.

: fake handicrafts on machines.

Government role in protection and conservation

1) skill development programs.

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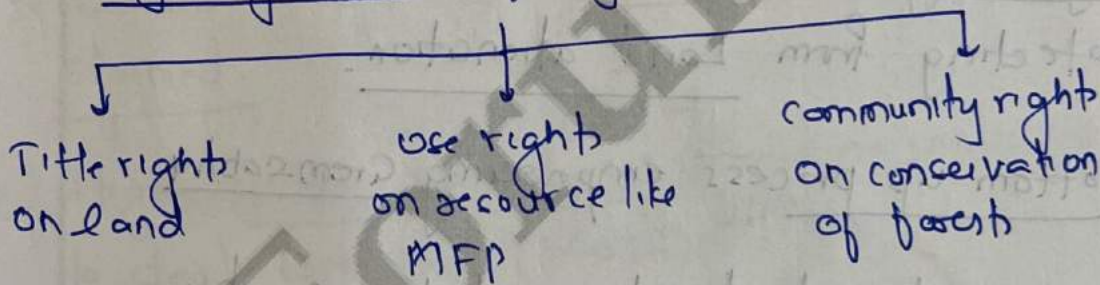


Q.8) a) Discuss the salient features of the Forest Rights Act & give a critical analysis of the provisions. (20 Marks)

Forest right act (FRA) was enacted in 2006 to undo the historic injustice done to tribals by forest policies that denied their rights and destroyed Nature-man-spirit complex.

Salient features

1) Legal guarantee of rights.



2) Democratic process of recognition of rights. -

Gram Sabha suggestion.

3) Setting up forest rights committees at different levels for tiered mechanism.

4) Rehabilitation in case of critical wildlife habitat declaration:

↳ Rehabilitation as a matter of right and

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continuous process

- ⑤ No eviction from land until the whole process is complete.
- ⑥ Lead by Ministry of Tribal affairs to make it tribal center.

significance of the provisions

- ① Legal right to land for the first time, protecting from Land alienation.
- ② Bottom up process empowering Gram Sabha
- ③ Livelihood and development focus - by way of rights on MFP and other resource
- ④ Community based forest development

case study The Dhadopadia Gujarat, 30 tribal villoges generated 30 cr worth Bamboo sales after FFA. 20cr went as wages and rest invested in forest conservation

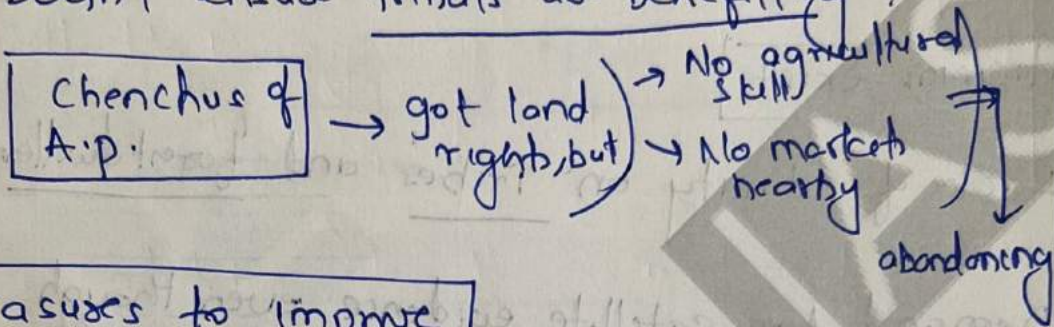
Kondasavara, PUTA in A.P once evicted from their habitat now getting back their lands with FRA

Criticisms exist

- ① Lack of clarity on Tribes and forest dwellers
- ② Demand for satellite evidence even though provisions don't mandate it.
- ③ Claims accepted much less than the area claimed.
- ④ High rejection rate of 46% and no provision to deal with this (MoTA)
- ⑤ Lands granted away from original habitat, and no provision to prohibit this
- ⑥ Involvement of ethnocentric forest bureaucracy
- ⑦ No provision to ensure forest rights committees are formed mandatorily

8) No provisions (eg. separate budget) for awareness generation

9) Don't ensure tribals are benefitting



Measures to improve

1) Greater involvement of NGOs in the process. (eg. AACH vahini in Dedapadia)

2) NC Saxena Committee - greater involvement of tribals at all levels.

3) Awareness generation with the help of tribal leaders.

4) Coupling it with skill development, input support, ecotourism models etc

As Saxena committee put it it's a beginning, not panacea. Greater representation of tribals and humane approach of administration is key to success

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b) What impact has urbanization & industrialization had on the Indian tribal populations? Elaborate. (15 Marks)

A.K. Singh in his work "Tribals of India: Booby trap of development" highlighted tribals as worst victims of industrialization and urbanisation.

Impact

① Land alienation - due to acquisition under 'Eminent domain' principle.

Lip vidyarthi's study on impact of Hathi Industrial complex on the tribes. 90% of the land acquired was tribal land, of which there was little rehabilitation.

② poverty and unemployment

As 88% of tribals rely on agriculture/land, and 1/3rd income is from forest produce (MFP).

Roy Burman highlighted the displaced tribals had no skills or alternative.

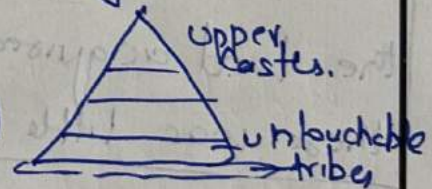
③ Health and nutrition declined - due to cut off from subsistence activities

APN Srivastava's study showed how Bafloada Mining complex cause new respiratory illnesses in tribes of Bastar

Displaced tribes also became victims of substance abuse (eg: snghpas of trunachal)

④ Industrial Nomadism (Lip Udyarthi) - how outsiders entered tribal areas and pushed them to bottom of caste hierarchy

⑤ Cultural mutation (Lip Udyarthi)



Disruption of NMS, outmigration (URBANISM) led to decline in cultural activities and traditional religion

eg: Disappearance of Youth Dormitories in Orissa of central India.

- ⑥ Unrest and conflict - manifested as Left wing extremism, regionalism and other ethnic movements
eg. Jharkhand movement in Chotanagpur industrial region

Measures to deal with the impact

- ① Ray Burman - Effective and complete rehabilitation while recreating NMCs at new site
- ② Implementation of FRA, 2006 in letter and spirit.
- ③ Livelihood and human development for accessing other new opportunities
- ④ Xaka Committee - bottom up indigenous models of development ('Tribal industries')

Today industrialization & urbanisation is shifting from PSUs to MNCs. The administration has to be even more vigilant and proactive in ensuring tribal rights and bottomup equity

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c) Analyse the reasons behind tribal dis-contentment during the colonial period. Discuss two tribal rebellions from that era as case studies. (15 Marks)

Tribals for a very long time lived in harmony with nature and non-tribal population. However this harmony and their 'Native-man-spirit complex' was destroyed by entry of colonial power and administration.

Reasons behind tribal discontentment

- ① Forest laws - that restricted tribal rights on resource. eg: 1865 forest act - forest as sole asset of government.
- ② Land administration - land revenue, private property contradicted communal holding of land by tribals
- ③ Land alienation - in the name of forest laws and non-payment of revenues.
- ④ Forced Acculturation due to ever present christian missionaries.

eg: Munda rebellion.

⑤ **Ethnic threat** - through 'regulation' of cultural activities
eg: Ban on human sacrifice in Kondhs.

⑥ **political autonomy** - was violated by creating colonial pockets of administration
eg: Santhal paragraphs act; eg) Kol rebellion in 1830

⑦ **Exploitation of outsiders** New systems resulted in entry of money lenders, and caste Hindus who exploited tribals.
eg: peccan revolt against outsiders

Major tribal rebellions

- ① **Santhal rebellion (1850's)**
- interfered in communal land ownership
 - refused to recognise traditional leadership
 - Allowed the Christian missionaries
 - Increased presence of outsiders
 - Transfer of land to outsiders in name of land revenue defaults

The tribals organised under leadership of Sidho and Kanho — who united tribals under ethnic banner. Resulted in violent revolt, which was soon brutally suppressed by British.

② Munda Rebellion

- Threat to ethnic autonomy of Mundas
- increasing presence of outsiders and social stratification
- It was a combination of rebellion and reform movement
- long struggled but suppressed eventually

The streak of rebellions prompted British to adopt a 'isolationist' approach towards Tribals, which in reality failed to tackle the problem. To undo this historic injustice independent India put in place strong constitutional safeguards.

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