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HARNIT SINGH SUDAN

AIR 177 CSE 2023

ANTHROPOLOGY

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Anthropology Test Series

TEST - 08

91

ANTHROPOLOGY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- 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 of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name HARNIT SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

1. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator's Signature* _____

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→ Dear Aspirant, try to attend all the questions

→ Specifically in few answers was missing work on it

→ you have good content and good presentation skills.

→ keep writing, All the best.

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Roll No. 81317

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1. (a) Anthropological understanding of communalism (150 Words) (10)

A. Communalism the ideology that arouses in us religious loyality and attachment, creates divides between two or more religious communities ultimately leading to violence.

Introduction given

Anthropological understanding.

Add thinkers perspective

· Since Anthropology is a holistic, and has historism, fieldwork and cultural relativism, it is well poised to understand Communalism

Causes

Geertz

WC Smith

1. Historical factors The british policy of divide and rule post 1857 led to the birth of communalism (eg) Seperate electorate for Muslims in 1909

Feel

2. Unequal development. Various regions of India have been left behind in growth, hence feel alienated.

3. Politics: It never lets an issue die and asks for votes on grounds of religious orientation

Remarks

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4. Weak law enforcement :- Police are late to arrive at scenes and unable to control clashes

5. Role of Media :- It sensationalises every minor issue & flares it up.
↳ Can Add example

Solutions

1. As per MN Srinivas
   a) Communalism is not a law & order issue only but it is a multi dimensional issue. So, there is need to fulfill aspirations of minorities

Good point

2. The is need of secular & value driven education.

4/10

3. Ensuring increased minority representation & enforcement of safeguards.

4. Fast track courts and amendment in RPA 1950 & 1951.

Conclusion given

Communalism is a taint on multicultural fabric of India & it must be cleared with sustained efforts

Remarks

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1. (b) Islam and Matriliny (150 Words) (10)

Remarks

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Remarks

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1. (c) Impact of Christianity on tribal societies (150 Words) (10)

A

Introduction given

Tribals have lived in isolation for very long time, However with Advent of British, Christianity made its way into Tribal society.

· Tribes

· like Nagas, Khasi, Garo

· mostly in north east India, & isolated pockets in South India.

· Process

· Christian missionaries were allowed by charter Act of 1813, and they led the religious conversions.

· Also some tribes adopted Christianity as a window to westernization

· However christian tribes are very less in number because it asks for abondoning trisal way of life.

Fair

Positive impacts

1. It led to increased use of english language and englisheducaton

2. Led to increased access to modern healthcare

Remarks

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facilities.

3) It widened tribal worldview and led to increased mainstreaming

4) led the tribes to reap benefits of development.

5) IMR & MMR reduces → Stopped Depopulation

Negative Aspects

1) It divided christian & non-christian segment of tribes [(MN Sahay)]

2) It led to tribal feeling themselves as inferior.

3) It was a cultural shock to tribals.

4) It led to abandonment of old ways of life → loss of tribal culture & heritage

5) It was also forced on tribals sometimes.

Overall, from this, we must learn that tribals must be allowed to choose their own pace & nothing must be forced on them as done by Tribal Panchsheel.

Fair

Relevant

5/10

Concluded well

Remarks

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1. (d) Indian Forest Act, 1927 (150 Words) (10)

A Indian forest Act 1927 is a forest policy law of colonial government, that serves as an additional law to Forest Act of 1980

Introduction can be improved

Main provisions

① Delineates duties functions and roles of forest officers.

② Makes tribals rights → previlages

③ Creates a 3 tiered forest division

Fair

(a) Restricted : i) These were the most protected forests and tribals were completely evicted from them.

ii) Today they occupy 55% of Indian forests

(b) Protected : They were the 2nd most protected forests and tribals were allowed certain activities but with permission.

Remarks

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It does not allow for felling of trees and today is 30% of forest area.

Add Introduction of contractual system in forest

(c) Village forests - They were the community forests → granted for control + management to villagers

"However, Government could take them over any time.

• Strengthening of forest laws.

Consequences

① Massive tribal land alienation at hands of tribals

② Led to tribal deprivation of MFP. - Fishing, hunting considered as illegal

③ Led to violence and tribal participation in Civil disobedience movement 1931.

Can add criticism to act

Overall it was intolerant act and use for opression of tribals without remedy.

Conclusion gives

3.5/10

Remarks

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1. (e) Basis of tribal religion (150 Words) (10)

A Tribals have lived in isolation for 100's of years and hence their religions are also reflection of their intricate relation with nature :-

Their beliefs are as follows :-

Need to talk about Essential elements of tribal religion

(1) Animism : Belief in soul in animate objects like rocks, animals, trees etc

eg Santhals, Mundas

(2) Animatism :- Belief in supernatural force that can't be pinpointed. Also known as "Manaism".

eg Ho, Mundas

(3) Totemism :- Mythological relation with plant / animals as the ancestor.

eg Bhils, Hos.

(4) Naturism : worship of forces of nature. eg wind. Storm

eg Malers, Hos

• Tribal ritual complex

Reyer hints

Remarks

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(5) Magic :- Belief in manipulation of supernatural
eg Ho, Nagas

Okay (6) Ancestral worship :- Dead ancestors are worshipped & Revered.
eg Nagas, Mizos

(7) Polytheism :- existence of many supernatural beings/gods
eg Mundas

3/10

However with contact with mainstream Tribals have adopted Hinduism (95%), Christianity (5%), Buddhism (<1%), & Islam (<1%) also.

Conclusion gives

This shows process of cultural diffusion & assimilation of tribes leading to concepts like Tribe Caste Continuum.

Remarks

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2. (a) What are the special problems of the PVTGs? How far have the developmental programmes of the government able to address these? (200 Words) (15)

A Article 342 of Indian constitution allows the President to designate Scheduled Tribes. However, all tribals are not same level of prosperity there are some group which need immediate help. They are known as Particularly Vulnerable tribal groups as identified by Dhebar Comission in 4th FYP.

Fair Introduction

Mention few PVTG's name

Special Problems

1. Pre-Agricultural level of technology → leading to backwardness
2. Extremely low literacy → less than 10%
3. Subsistence level of economy → no surplus.
4. Declining or stagnant population → risk of extinction
5. Lack of recognition → (eg) Abhuj Maria's are PVTG in Chattisgarh → but in West Bengal they're not even ST.

Relevant

Remarks

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6. Lack of utilisation of funds: 2018-19 → only 49% of funds sanctioned utilised for PVTGs.

Fair

7. Habitat Rights - Under FRA 2006, PVTG's suffer the most as their Claims are not recognised when their habitat overlaps with other ST's or even wild animals.

8. Treated as endangered → not allowed family planning rights

Steps by GoI

- MoTA has developed "Scheme for welfare of tribals"
  - ✓ It is a holistic, need based scheme
  - ✓ It follows conservation cum development model
  - ✓ State have the flexibility to implement.
  - ✓ It covers areas like education, health, livelihood, agriculture, culture and so on.

- Mention about conservation cum development plan

Other than this government has planned Ashram & Eklavya schools and assistance by NCSTFDC.

Remarks

- FRA
- Support for Tribal Research Institute.

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However there are issues:-

① In 2009- Baigas were displaced in MP → resettled without pattas and households built for them collapsed.

② In Attapadi district of Kerala → 36 Kurumba children died in 6 months on lack of PDS shops & food availability.

③ Tribes die of preventable diseases and malnutrition on deprivation of MFP.

Valid points

7/15

XAXA committee recommended

1. No one size fits all approach → plans for individual tribes
2. Not judge by just funds but on outcomes in education etc.

Overall, there is need for course correction to uplift PVTG's on same level as mainstream to truly celebrate Janjatiya Diwas.

Conclusion given

Remarks

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2. (b) Discuss the concept of "indigenous people" as per the relevant UN convention. Are tribals of India indigenous people? Comment. (200 Words) (15)

A

Introduction given

Imperial Gazetteers of India defined tribe as a group of families which has a common name, whose members speak a common dialect and reside in common area.

- An extremely important aspect of tribal studies is question of indigenous people.
- There has always been debate on this topic → who are indigenous & relation with Tribals?

ILO Convention of 1957

In the 107th point, ILO, (UN spl agency) defined indigenous people as linked to Tribals which was criticized.

Valid

Hence it revised it, and de-linked indigenous people from tribe.

- It defined tribe as people with distinct social, economical & cultural conditions to distinguish it from other sections of national community

Remarks

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Indigenous community was defined as those who have descended from population that inhabited the ~~geog~~ geographical area at time of colonization. In addition to this they live according to own social, economical & political institutions.

Relevant

Thus tribes and semi-tribes are analogous ~~to~~ to indigenous people, although different from them as they constitute a distinct international category.

1993 - ~~Decade~~ year of indigenous people by UN

At Indian conference of indigenous people & tribal people → arguement put for considering tribes as indigenous.

i) Tribe → worst victim of colonization

ii) Relation to habitat since millions of years

iii) They no legal documents to prove their inheritance

Remarks

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• So we must understand their world from their thoughts + not from archaeological facts.

However, Andre Bettiele says when records are absent, idea of Indigenous people leaves scope for proliferation of myths related to blood + soil

Need to Add Supreme court verdict 2011 + Reger hints

So, finally → Claims of Indigenous status are politically motivated which in end create divisiveness in society.. We must leave whether tribal are indigenous are not & focus on actual welfare of tribals

7/15

Remarks

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2. (c) Discuss the impact of Hinduism on tribal populations of India. (250 Words) (20)

A · Tribals have lived in isolation for 1000s of years. However, that isolation wasn't absolute, as they had intermittent contact with mainstream as evident even in Mahabharat & Ramayan.

· Because of this closeness of contact, many tribes have adopted Hinduism in their ways of life.

Fair Introduction

~~Process~~ Extent

· Almost 95% of tribes are Hinduism affected. Especially in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

Process

· Peasantisation :- Tribes learnt agriculture from nearby rural societies and settled. They also adopted some elements of hinduism.

· Role of Brahamans They propagated the idea that tribes originated from Hindu society only.

Valid point

Remarks

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All this was possible because unlike Islam & Christianity, Hinduism doesn't insist cutting off ties from traditional tribal practices.

Valid

eg As Griffith observed → Kol Tribes have presence of Hindu tribal elements

eg As Surjeet Sinha Observed → It led to Rajputisation of Tribes.

This interaction led to rise of

Fair

① Sanskritisation :- Many tribes like Bhils became Kshatriyas / Rajputs in due course of time -

② Sacred complex :- Tribal gods like Snakes seen in Hindu shrines

③ Little & great tradition :- Tribal cultural elements intermingled with mainstream culture

Remarks

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(4) Tribe caste continuum: As per LP Vidyarathi led to tribe like castes and caste like tribes.

Negative Aspects

(1) It led to preponderance of caste heirarchies & rigidities in tribes.
→ It divided the tribes internally

(2) It led to oppression of tribes by Upper castes of mainstream.

(3) Rituals became complex & costly because of involvement of priests.

(4) Tribal ways of drinking and meat eating were given up. → Is it negative?

(5) Youth dormitories declined

(6) Child marriages increased significantly

Fact

Remarks

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(7) Women status in society declined.

(8) Dowry replaced Bride Price and became tool of harassment

Relevant

(9) led to cultural & identity crisis in tribes.

(10) Money penetrated their society and social evils like gambling affected them.

10/20

(11) Increased contact with outside world led to land Alienation & displacement

POSITVE Aspects

A new type of syncretic culture emerged by mixing of tribal & Hindu elements.

give example – Raghuvarshi of Bengal got gotra system from Hindus and endogamy from Tribals

Conclusion gives

Overall, from this we must learn that tribes must be allowed to progress on their own pace & nothing must be forced on them

Remarks

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3. (a) Discuss regionalism and demand for autonomy in India from an anthropological perspective with respect to the Kashmir/Nagaland/Bodoland/Gorkhaland agitation. (200 Words) (15)

A Regionalism refers to loyalty and love for local identity over the national consciousness. It represents lack of common national sentiments and rise of subnational loyalities.

Introduction given

Need to add views of B.K Roy Burman

Anthropological Perspective

Since Anthropology studies Regionalism's causes, types, effects, remedies, it is well poised to give a holistic perspective.

Types

Regionalism may be expressed as

(1) Protests → eg Jat Protest 2015

(2) Demands for Autonomy → Kashmir, Nagaland, Bodoland.

(3) Seccessionism → eg Khalistan movement

(1) Functions

(2) Dysfunctions

Causes of regionalism

(1) Security:- Living with people who are similar

Remarks

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to us, gives a sense of security & solidarity.

(2) Language :- It is a great unifying factor and movements are often known by names of language eg Tamil Elam (Srilanka)

(3) Geography :- Unique geographical factors like plains or mountains, create differences. eg NE → seperated from mainland → unique Identity.

You need to talk with respect to
(1) Kashmir
(2) Nagaland
(3) Bodoland etc.

(4) Socio-cultural factors :- Relative deprivation leads to sons of soil sentiment eg Haryana Job reservation bill

(5) economical factors :- lack of development from the domestic resources eg Jharkhand movement

(6) Administrative factors :- like misuse of governor's position by centre, all India services and so on.

Remarks

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Effects

- Leads to social tensions
- Lack of cooperation
- Distrust in government
- Violence
- Stalling of development

Solutions

1. Making sure regional demands are effectively heard & acted upon
2. Value laden education for inclusive ethos.
3. Regional imbalance in development is reduced.
4. Use of bodies like interstate councils for cooperation.

Overall, regionalism threatens the inclusive & diverse identity of India & must be weeded out for development of India

Fair

4.5/15

Remarks

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3. (b) Discuss the salient features of PESA Act of 1996 and attempt a comparison with the features of the VI Schedule. (200 Words) (15)

A · With the commencement of Constitution, Article 244(1) & 244(2) created V th & VI th schedule areas respectively for tribal population.

Fair Introduction

· To re-inforce more autonomy in 5th schedule areas, PESA 1996 was adopted :-

Aims

1. Effective local self government in 5th schedule area
2. Empowerment of tribals
3. Prevention of exploitation.

Features :-

· It provides for establishment of Panchayati Raj institutions in 5th schedule areas

· All seats are to be filled by direct election

Fair

· Reservation for Tribals (ST), and women in the Panchayat

· Chairperson to always be ST.

· Gram Sabha or Panchayat's approval required for :-

Remarks

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Valid

1. preparation & implementation of development plans
2. preventing Land alienation and subsequent rehab plans.
3. control minor water bodies
4. mining of minor minerals

- Moreover Gram Sabha has control over
  1. Markets in tribal areas
  2. control of money lending
  3. prohibition of intoxicating drinks

Comparison with 5th schedule

PESA	5th schedule
• Applies in 10 states of 5th schedule	• only 4 states of northeast
• Statutory provision	• Constitutional provision
• Creates panchayats.	• Create district / Regional Councils

Remarks

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It can be divided into
- Judicial
- Economic
- Development
- political
- Legal

PESA	6th Schedule
not given	GWCs power to adjudicate in minor offences
members are directly elected.	members nominated by governor also there.
has women reservation	No women reservation
Under executive power of union	Under the executive power of union
dependent on state government for transfer of subjects and function	has control over education, health and land resources.

6.5/15

Conclusion given

Overall we can say despite differences, PESA attempts to take autonomy of Vth schedules areas on the lines of 6th schedule areas. With overcoming the shortcomings of PESA implementation, tribal welfare can be ensured.

Remarks

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3. (c) Discuss with appropriate examples how tribal unrest may be understood as emerging out of an incompatibility between tribes and nation-state. (250 Words) (20)

A

Introduction given

. Nation: is a psycho-cultural entity that embodies a common culture, history and vision for future shared amongst people.

. State: is a political entity ruled by legitimate government

· Nation state is a type of state that exists to protect boundaries of a nations.

· Traditionally it was understood that boundaries of nation & state coincide, however except for few examples like Portugal, Spain in the Past today's nation-states are multiethnic with presence of multiple nations within a state.

Okay

· One of the ~~most~~ entities a state are tribals → group of people living together, having same culture, using same language and extreme affinity to land.

Remarks

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Tribes & nation state incompatibility

① China

- It is Han dominant society (1.03 billion out of 1.1 billion).
- However there are 55 minorities recognised, known as MINZU'S.
- China celebrates itself as a multiethnic society, However there are examples of intolerance like.

→ MINZU'S
- ↳ are not allowed to move freely in China across different provinces
- ↳ forced to take Chinese names
- ↳ forced to study in Mandarin

Recent case of detention of Uighurs in Xinjiang province is also a case of opression of tribals

② USA :- USA or North America was colonised by europeans in 16th century. It led to clashes & displacement of local tribes

Good point

Can Add Factors responsible for unrest

Remarks

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Called by various names like Indians, Red Indians etc.

- For the expansion of Colonialism, these tribes were further displaced to fringes of North America
- Disease brought by europeans killed 80% of indigenous people.
- It also led to "Indian wars" where US army massacred 1000's of Indians.
- However, since 1924 "Indian Citizenship Act", things have improved. They are given right to self-govern and government is providing them housing facilities.

Can cut short

(3) AFRICA:- The dark continent, as once it was called was colonised by European powers.

- It brought tribes into slavery and subversion of their culture.
- However, with rise of nationalism & leaders like Nelson Mandela it led to independence movement.

Remarks

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(4) India:- Since advent of British, tribes have been in conflict with the Uniform pan India administration imposed on them.

· Movements like Kol Mutiny 1831, Santhal Mutiny 1855, Munda revolt 1899 stand a point in case.

· Even in post independent India, Naga Movement, Jharkhand Movement, Bodo land movement reflect clash of tribal and nation state

Fair

Suggestions

1. Giving autonomy + ensuring proper development
2. Empowering by improving FRA 2006, V & VI th Schedule, LARR 2013 Acts.

Fair

Conclusion

We must keep sustained efforts to uplift tribes to make them an integral part of India without compromising their way of life.

Remarks

9.5/20

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4. (a) Anthropological understanding of communalism (150 Words) (10)

REPEAT QUESTION

Remarks

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Remarks

Scanned with CamScanner

4. (b) Tribal sub plan (150 Words) (10)

Good Introduction

A Tribal Sub-plan refers to developmental strategy adopted in the 5th Five Year plan, as per suggestion of task force headed by LP Vidyarathi

Under this approach — an integrated tribal development was aimed to

1. Eradicate poverty
2. Remove exploitation
3. Improve health & education
4. Development of remote Areas.

Need :- The previous schemes of development were ineffective and did not lead to desired outcomes

Structure : Areas under TSP were divided into 3 types

Four

1. ITDA :- Integrated tribal development for authority → for tribal dominated areas
2. MADA :- Modified area Development authority for scattered areas of tribal habitation

Remarks

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(3) Specially focused for PTG's.

Funds

(1) State devolution. (2) Special central Assistance

Details

(1) States, UTs & ministries were to allocated funds for this project.

(2) States have to allocate funds in proportion to tribal population

(3) Funds cannot be diverted and are nonlapsable

Issues

(1) Delaying grants of funds by centres / states

(2) Parallel bodies created for implementation of Mumbai – Deputy commissioner

Relevance

4.5/10

Conclusion gives

Overall, it was and is a continuing success of tribal upliftment especially with special central Assistance for new schemes & ~~[illegible]~~ Ashram Schools in ITSP.

Remarks

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4. (c) Relevance of Tribal panchsheel today (150 Words) (10)

Fair Introduction

A Tribal Panchsheel is the policy of tribal development adopted Jawaharlal Nehru as reaction to Isolationist and Assimilationist approach.

BASIC TENETS + Relevance

1. Tribals to be allowed to develop on their own pace

Relevance :- It is relevant in case of Today's top-down approach being forced on tribals (eg) Jarawa tribes are on verge of extinction after diseases from Tourists. They must be allowed to decide how they want to interact.

Fair

2. Respect their land + forest rights

Relevance :- Lack of implementation of FRA 2006 hurts lifestyle of tribals → we must give them their due.

3. Empowering tribals to be masters of their own development

Remarks

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Relevance :- Lack of tribal education → no special books & mother tongue language deprives them.

4. We must not over administer them.

Relevance : There is need to study impact of 73rd CAA - Panchayati Raj institutions and its interaction with Traditional political structure.

Relevant

5. Judge development not just by finances but by actual development

Relevance :- As per XAXA Committee, tribal development is just thought of welfare + more money equals better development → which must not be the case.

5/10

Conclusion given

Overall, we must ensure that we allow tribals the freedom to decide pace, how, when to adopt something without forcing them

Remarks

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4. (d) Hindu mode of tribal absorption (150 Words) (10)

Remarks

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4. (e) Impact of Buddhism on tribal population (150 Words) (10)

A Tribes have lived in Isolation, since Long time but contact with mainstream has led to development of intermixtures like Buddhism in tribals

Fair start

Extent

- < 1% tribal population is buddhist.
- eg Lepchas, Bhutias, mostly in NE and Northern himalayas.

Process:-

- Unlike Christianity promoted by missionaries, Buddhism was adopted by tribals, on their own.
- Buddhism did not involve leaving traditional ways of life, instead allows for a mixture of tribal elements → and in some cases lead to VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM
- eg Monpa tribe → elements of Buddhism & tribal worship.
- As per Haimendorf there is a unique combination of tribal traditions & Buddha worship

Remarks

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Valid point

- There is creation of place known as MMPA → Sacred books & Buddha idols are kept.

- It leads to creation of a post of prest → Lama : Spiritual leader.

Positive aspects

1. Lead to fall in tribal violence → Ahimsa.
2. Led to fall in Conspicuous consumption
3. Led to increased Cooperation between tribes.

Fair

Negative Aspects

Once Buddhism declined, tribals faced hardships and oppression by other Rulers.

4.5/10

Conclusion given

Overall, Buddhism could not cut through tribal way of life, as it was too deeply embedded in tribals, but still Buddhism continues to exist in tribes

Remarks

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5. (a) Critically examine the role of NGOs in tribal development. (200 Words) (15)

A NGO's are registered voluntary organisations formed by a group of people having to fulfill a common good or work towards a common cause. Today there are 30 lakh NGO's in India

eg Amnesty International

Good Introduction

Positive Aspects of NGO

① NGO's are able to built better rapport with people because of sustained contact.

② NGO's work on field → leads to realistic planning

③ NGO's are not rigid & can work in flexible ways unlike government.

④ NGO's utilise funds more economically and deliver more value per rupee.

⑤ NGO's attract expertise and area-needed talent & skills

⑥ NGO's can work in areas where government cant

Relevant but General

Remarks

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reach eg. Remote Areas in hills

(7) NGO's can work in domain where government is not present. eg During Disaster Relief.

(8) NGO's can act as bridge between people and government.

(9) NGO's can offer constructive criticism of government actions.

(10) X AXA committee also said where NGO's were present → outcomes were better

Mention the names of the NGO working specifically for tribal development

[Negative Aspects]

(1) There is lack of inter NGO cooperation → duplication of work

(2) As per IB Report → only 1.5% of NGO's work in their actual domain.

(3) As per CBI reports → NGO's are engaged in anti national acts → 2-5% loss of GDP.

(4) NGO's are ~~are~~ not financially accountable → no RTI disclosure

Relevant

Remarks

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(5) NGO's are also hurt by laws like FCRA which limit their funding

(6) NGO's use one size fit all model for all problems

Relevant

(7) They are treated as alternative employment & back up plan.

(8) They are failing to attract talent in face of private competition

6/15

(9) NGO's are working in already developed areas.

Suggestions

Valid

1. Need to make laws balancing security + welfare of NGO's
2. State funding + skill development of NGOs.
3. Measures to ensure financial transparency.

Conclusion given

Overall, as per Debhar Commission NGO's are neccessary for realisation of true democracy, hence we must promote them to achieve welfare state of Article 38.

Remarks

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5. (b) Give a critical appraisal of any tribal development programme during XIIth five year plan. Give your suggestions for any improvement in the programme.

(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks

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5. (c) Using examples, comment on how anthropology can be utilized in policy making and rural development. (250 Words) (20)

(A) Anthropology (A) is both an applied & theoretical science. Applied Anthropology or Developmental Anthropology refers to implementation of concepts & theories in field to help upliftand mainstream all sections of populations

Fair Introduction

RELEVANCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY (A) in Policy making & Rural Development

1. (A) adopts a culture ecological approach, which understands relation between man and his environment

Valid

(eg) Malers were given Iron Ploughs for agriculture but they refused to use it → because they couldn't tear up mother earth's breasts

2. Since anthropologists work on field → it leads to realistic planning.

Remarks

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(eg) XAXA committee Repots Shed lights on various issues and ways to overcome them

(3) (A) not only studies economic impact but socio cultural impacts of Process.

(eg) Compost pits intiatives failed because Upper class women are not supposed to handle wastes

Relevant

(4) (A) is a holistic study, studies all aspects of a community → leads to lesser rejections

(5) (A) respects cultural relativism → engages and empathises with people's issues

(eg) SC Roy took on profession of Advocate to fight for tribal rights + issues

Remarks

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(6) (A) can estimate the coming hurdles and can make amends in advance. It leads to saving time & money

Relevant

(7) Anthropology understands the culture, beliefs and values of people.

(eg) Cow insemination was started for Good Breed progeny → but it involved neutering the bull → resisted by people as Bull is the ride of Shiva

(8) (A) while doing field work can build rapport with people and understand their ~~Pro~~ Priorties and felt needs

(eg) Malers → prioritise food & sex over others

However there are some issues like -

Remarks

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① Anthropologists still using Archaic & foreign methods to study modern problems.

② There is lack of effective criticism of Government.

Fair

③ Less focus on leadership studies post 73rd CAA 1993

④ Still focus on time taking Micro studies that dont lead to macro generalisations

So, there is need for reform in Indian Anthropology, because as Malinowski says → Something exists because of its relevance, and Anthropology must stay relevant to the need of hour.

Concluded well

10.5/20

Remarks

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