

**Model Answer**  
**AU-6995(A)**  
**B.A/B.Sc. Forensic Science (Third Semester)**  
**Examination- 2014**  
**Anthropology**  
**Paper- ANT-B302 (Applied Anthropology)**

**1. Multiple Questions (Answer all)**

**10X1=10**

- 1.1. Applied Anthropology is the application of
  - a. Anthropological methods and knowledge**
  - b. Anthropological Theory
  - c. Cultural Theory
  - d. All the above
- 1.2. Which of the causes are responsible for land alienation in tribal regions of India
  - a. Poverty and Backwardness of the tribal people
  - b. Alcoholism and drinking habits of the tribal people
  - c. Indebtedness of the tribal people
  - d. All the above**
- 1.3. Factors which have checked the spread of shifting cultivation in tribal region includes
  - a. Growth of tribal population
  - b. Adoption of Government forest policies which have imposed restriction
  - c. Availability of viable alternatives
  - d. All the above**
- 1.4. The concept of 'Partially and Fully Excluded Area' is created under
  - a. The Government of India Act 1919.**
  - b. The Government of India Act 1935
  - c. The Constitution of India
  - d. None of the above
- 1.5. The study of man machine relationship is called ----.
  - a. Sociology
  - b. Ergonomics**
  - c. Kinanthropometry
  - d. None
- 1.6. In which year WHO give the definition of Health?
  - a. 1950
  - b. 1948**
  - c. 1960
  - d. 1970
- 1.7. Which ammendment of Indian Constitution deleted Forest from State list to cun-current list in 1976.
  - a. 42 ammendment**
  - b. 73<sup>rd</sup> ammendment
  - c. 53<sup>rd</sup> ammendment
  - d. None of the above
- 1.8. The paradigm shift in forest policies is observed in
  - a. 1990**
  - b. 1980
  - c. 1988
  - d. None of the above.
- 1.9. How many Constitutional articles and Special Schedules are provisioned for tribal development in India.
  - a. 20 Articles and 2Two Special Schedules**

- b. 15 Articles and One Special Schedule
- c. 11 Articles and Three Special Schedules
- d. None of the above

- 1.10. Forest policies adopted in India in post independent period is
- a. More participatory
  - b. Empowered forest dwellers
  - c. Recognised the rights of the tribal people
  - d. All the above**

*Section-B*

**2 Long Questions: (Answer any Four) 5X1X4=20**

**2.1 What is Applied Anthropology? Explain various roles played by anthropologists in the field of tribal development.**

The term AA was used first by Daniel C. Brinton in a speech in 1895. AA is the application of general scientific principles of anthropology to solve societal problems. As per Brinton AA aims accurately to ascertain the criterias of civilisation; what are the individual and social elements have in the past which have contributed most to it; how these can be continued and strengthened and what new forces can be called for progress.

In 1934 John Collier the head of US Bureau of Indian Affairs passed a legislaion for the protection of Native Americans by way of recognising the issue of rights over land, forest and water resources. Anthropologists were appointed to implement this policy for the first time to use their knowledge in development. Applied anthropologists may be involved in one or more phases of a programme, assembling relevant knowledge, developing plans, assessing the likely social and environmental impact of particular plan, implementing the programme and its effects. This opened up the way toward the recognition of the useful roles that anthropologists could play outside the academic setting. Colier employed some anthropologists to carry out the new policies.

L.P.Vidyarthi in India has contributed couple of books used as the guideline in the field of applied anthropology. Anthropology in India (1978), Applied Anthropology in India (Edt 1968), Applied Anthropology and Development in India (1980), Tribal development and its Administration (edt 1981).

L.P.Vidyarthi categorized applied anthropologists into three categories. The first category of Social anthropologist works in Government. The second category of social anthropologist acts as the Consultants primarily to administration but is outside the administration and not in the pay roll of the administration. The third category is the applied anthropology who act as the researcher and the administrator work together as co-administrators.

## **Roles played by Applied Anthropologists:**

Applied anthropology has understood that different communities have different values. It teaches us the concept of culture and tolerance of culture to other cultural practices. Applied anthropologists value cultural identities and resist changes which threaten it. Applied anthropologists because of their experiences in the society can play the role of 'Social Engineer' or 'Social Doctor'. He diagnosis's the social diseases and social ills; prescribes the development medicines; understands the impact of the prescriptions/medicines; follows the impact of the programmes treatment; if needed changes the intervention programmes like change of the prescriptions as made by the doctor; finally brings a good health and happiness into the community from a transition to stage to reorganisation. Therefore, applied anthropologists respect the values of the people, provide the alternatives and offer the right to self determination, instead of imposing values from outside. Few social anthropologists who have played the role of applied anthropologists include: Furer Himendrof, Chattopadhyaya, T.B.Naik, S.C.dube, D.N.Majumdar. The Social Workers who have played an important role in the field includes Thakkar Bappa and V Elwin. In all the books of Elwin a democratically oriented approach is established to tribal problems where the values of the tribal culture has been given due recognition.

## **The specific role played by the applied anthropologists is as follows:**

- Understanding and need assessment of tribal people as per their cultural need.
- Identification of problems of tribal people in the society
- Resource assessment of tribal people for development programme intervention
- Undertaking benchmark survey in the villages
- Planning Programmes and making broad strategies for implementation.
- Undertaking evaluation and impact assessment of the programme on the people.
- Advising government on people's development programmes.

## **2.2 Describe various impacts of Land Alienation on tribal life and livelihood.**

In India land gives a sense of belongingness and provides life support system to the people. Land has very significant impact on the life and livelihood of the people in general and tribal people in particular. Understanding the reserve value of land, people always try to possess it as much as possible. In this process of land grabbing the poor tribals have been affected more. Because of their acute poverty, supernatural beliefs and backwardness the tribal people became easy prey to money lenders, traders and exploiters.

Tribal people are maintaining strong corporate social ties with land. Their social-economic backwardness is reflected in their economy, technology, polity, level of skills, world view and the knowledge system. They largely adhered to food gathering, hunting, and shifting cultivation.

They have rudimentary technology, gender based division of labor, pre-capitalist mode of production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Their social organisation and structural arrangements are largely characterized by strong corporate social ties which are guided by customary laws.

### **Consequences and/or Impact of Land alienation on Tribal People:**

- Loss of land has increased the poverty among tribal people.
- Lack of records over land deprived tribal people to access many welfare schemes like loans from banks for land development and agriculture.
- Loss of land forced tribal people to migrate to nearby urban centers resulting in various social problems like poverty, prostitution, poor housing, poor health and hygiene status, deprivation of government welfare services like rice, kerosene oil, sugar etc through public distribution system.
- Loss of land in tribal areas encouraged tribal people to become the victims of the naxal ideology and extremism.
- Loss of land results loss of employments of the tribal people who became the tools of exploitation in the hands of non-tribal traders.

### **Legislations made to check Land Alienation:**

In order to check the land alienation of the tribal people in post-independence period many state governments have formulated various laws and regulations. The legislations relating to tribal land are protective by nature and intended to prevent non-tribals acquiring tribal land, while few deals with the question of land reforms. Practically these legislations could not help tribal people much because of their complicity nature. State specific regulations have been amended many times which have gone largely in favor of the State, dominant tribal communities, or the non-tribal traders. A few of them are as follows:

- The Scheduled Areas Estate (Reduction of Rent Amendment) Regulation, 1951.
- Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Areas (Allotment and Transfer of Land) regulations, 1954.
- Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.
- Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (Scheduled Tribe) Regulations, 1956.
- Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer for Regulations, 1959.

In such a situation government should take strong measures to return back the illegally acquired land of the tribals, surplus/unused land acquired for the industries in the past, total prohibition of oral transactions through mortgage, sale, and share cropping of tribal land, and marriage based transfer of land from tribal people to the non-tribals.

### 2.3 Explain the roles played by the Voluntary Agency in tribal development of India.

A Voluntary Agency is an organisation initiated and governed by its own members without external control. Voluntary Action is a form of organising activities supporting, strengthening and helping to develop work to meet all types of legitimate needs of individuals and groups in the society. The workers of the VAs can be more sincerely devoted to the task of reducing the sufferings of the poor. They maintain a better rapport with the rural poor than Govt employees. VAs operate with greater flexibility and readjustment of their programme according to the need of the situation is possible. The efforts of the VAs are more economical than the Govt efforts. VAs can motivate more public participation in development efforts.

A few of the oldest VAs in India who have substantially contributed in the field of rural development include: Bhil Sena Mandal in Gujarat in the pre-Independent period had 21 branches. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha started by Dr. Rajendra Prasad helped a lot in shaping the tribal policy of the nation. Servants of Indian Society and the Ramakrishna Mission also operate at State, National and International levels. Other VAs include Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kasturba Smarak Nidhi, Adimjati Seva Mandal, TISS, Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal mainly established in the late 60s and 70s. All these registered agencies are getting funds from National and International sources under FCRA.

- VAs create awareness regarding participation in the socio-economic development of the society.
- Create an able and efficient local leadership.
- Assist in the planned efforts to create socio-economic infrastructure.
- Facilitate the processes of expanding the employment opportunities.
- Induce appropriate persons to set up small scale production.

With respect to the role of the VAs there are two distinct views:

- Some are happy with the VOs and plead for their increasing role and they demand for VOs to be involved in the development processes since Govt is unable due to crippled bureaucratic complications and official rigidities.
- Another group view that VAs should not replace Govt's development roles in the field of rural development.
- VAs should collaborate and co-operate with Govt.
- The activities of the VAs should be strictly monitored with respect to their receipt of funds from outside and its utilization.
- VAs should not politicize their development approach.

### 2.4 Define ergonomics. Write down the applications of Ergonomics.

(i) Ergonomics is essentially about "**fitting work to people**". It's the process of designing or arranging workplaces, products and systems so that they fit the people who use them.

(ii) Ergonomics is about designing for people, wherever they interact with products, systems or processes. We usually don't notice good design (unless perhaps, it's exceptional) because it gives us no cause to, but we do notice poor design. The emphasis within ergonomics is to ensure that designs complement the strengths and abilities of people and minimise the effects of their limitations, rather than forcing them to adapt. In

achieving this aim, it becomes necessary to understand and design for the variability represented in the population, spanning such attributes as age, size, strength, cognitive ability, prior experience, cultural expectations and goals. Qualified ergonomists are the only recognised professionals to have competency in optimising performance, safety and comfort. The IEHF is the only body in the UK managing and representing this competency.

(iii) Researchers study the biomechanical, physiological and cognitive effects of work on people, or users' understanding of processes, or the efficiency of systems. See the lists of a test research papers in leading journals to appreciate the scope and depth of some of this research.

(iv) Practitioners study how people interact with products, processes and environments day to day in order to improve them, to make them easier to use, safer, more comfortable, more efficient.

## **2.5 Explain the adverse effects of Globalisation on tribal communities.**

In a global context Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG Policy) are no longer an option bound to influence all spheres of life and activities of a society. It depends how skill fully and efficiently a nation can manage the processes of LPG. In 1980s many countries including India faced macro-economic crisis which led the world bodies to bring macro-economic reforms. These reform processes started in India in 1991. These processes not only affected the income, but also the culture, and language of the tribal communities. The process of globalization is a silent revolution of economic reforms i.e a change from the state based economic system to a market based economy.

The major areas of reform includes: Fiscal Policy Reform, Monetary Policy Reform, Pricing Policy Reform, External Policy Reform, Industrial Policy Reform, Foreign Investment Policy Reform, Trade policy Reform, Public Sector Policy Reform. The issues of Poverty and inequality are important in India. Looking at its effects India has implemented various anti-poverty programmes like Garibi Hatao, Self Employment Creation, Food for Work, Asset building programmes, and wage employment creation programmes basically meant to abolish poverty and inequality.

### **Globalisation and its impact on Tribal People:**

Concentration of tribal population in India is the largest in the world. Tribal communities in India by and large practice pre-agriculture technology and economy, posses low level

of literacy, maintain a secluded life and living, poor health condition, non-monetised economy, adherence to traditional political institutions, distinct dialect, language and culture. The following couple of impacts are observed on tribal people owing to the impact of globalization.

- Displacement of tribal from their land and age-old homestead.
- Erosion of resource base and socio-cultural heritage of tribal population
- Disruption of life and environment of tribal population
- Tribal economy based on NTFPs/MFPs, little agriculture, animal husbandry is negatively affected.
- Ban or restriction on liquor consumption and sale in tribal region is lifted. This affected the tribal people also.
- The declaration of Special Economic Zone in the name of development is being opposed by the tribal people who led to killing of tribal people. Such incidences are observed in Bastar of Chhattishgarh, Lanjigarh, Kashipur and Kalinganagar of Odisha, Raigarh of Maharashtra.
- Urban and educated tribal people may be benefitted out of the increased opportunities that came with the influx of the foreign companies and investments. This created better opportunities for skill based education among the tribal youths.
- The gains of globalization have so far accrued to those who have earlier education, skill access, access to market and assets. However, for the tribals globalization has brought loss of job security, lack of health care, and TD programme.
- The changing markets are not very friendly to the poor , to the weak or to the vulnerable both at local and national levels. In a capitalist economy all are not in a position to compete in the market.

## **2.6 Describe various causes of educational backwardness of the tribal people in India.**

British Govt in India had never thought seriously of taking any constructive steps for the educational development of the tribal people in India. The literacy rate among the tribal people was 0.7 per cent in 1931 as compared to 8.3 per cent among general population. Among tribal women it was 0.2 per cent against general female literacy of 2.3 per cent . Britishers protected tribal people through the Policy of Isolation.

Article 46 of the Indian Constitution states that ‘ The State shall promote, with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the STs and the SCs and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation’.

**The National Education Policy 1986** gave priority to open Primary Schools in tribal areas, develop curricula in tribal language, establishment of ashram schools in tribal areas.

**Sarva Sikhya Abhiyan (SSA)**- It aims to achieve universal elementary education with special focus on tribal, girls, and other minorities. To bridge all gaps prevalent on the basis of gender, social category, and levels of education. It emphasises to establish EGS Centres in tribal areas, KGBV for ST girls, translate text books in mother tongue, special training for non-tribal teachers.

There are certain fundamental constraints in the processes of educational development of the STs. They are as follows:

- Inappropriate medium of instruction in primary classes.
- Communication barriers between teachers and students
- Unsuitable curricula and text books for lower classes
- Incompatible formal school environment.
- Lower access to school in Upper Primary.

The educational achievements as reported in the Census report of 2001 makes the following observations:

- ST children mainly attend schools run by the Govt.
- Though the enrollment of the tribal children is increasing over the years, dropout among them is also in rise.
- As per a recent survey in the rural areas of India, only 53 per cent children in the standard 5<sup>th</sup> can read standard 2<sup>nd</sup> level text and 45 per cent can do simple divisions.

#### **Causes of Low educational achievements among Tribal People:**

- Non-enrolment and non-attendance and drop outs due to cultural practices and migration for work.
- Poverty of the tribal families
- Educational syllabus not as per the needs of the tribal people.
- Lack of Multi-Lingual education
- Rigorous examination system
- Absence of teachers in schools
- Lack of co-ordination between teachers, parents and students.
- Lack of clear cut tribal education policy.
- Gaps in school timing and holidays.

### **2.7. Short Notes(Any Two):**

#### **a. Globalisation**



### **b. Applied Anthropology:**

Daniel C. Brinton first used the term AA in a speech in 1895. AA is the application of general scientific principles of anthropology to solve societal problems. As per Brinton AA aims accurately to ascertain the criteria of civilisation; what are the individual and social elements that have contributed most to it; how these can be continued and strengthened and what new forces can be called for progress. Applied anthropology in US developed out of anthropologists' personal experiences with disadvantaged people in other cultures. Margaret Mead estimated that out of 303 anthropologists in the US, 295 anthropologists were engaged directly and/or indirectly in the war efforts. The government hired anthropologists to help and to improve the morale, increase the understanding of the enemies, and prepare for military campaigns to help in the war effort and occupations of the Pacific Islanders.

During the 1970s interests in applied anthropology began to flourish, which is linked to the fact of R&D after the Vietnam War and the declining opportunities of employment for anthropologists in colleges and universities. They worked on public and private partnerships at home and abroad to provide guidance in agriculture, nutrition, mental and physical health, housing, job opportunities, transportation and education. Applied anthropologists who were trained in physical anthropology work in the area of medicine, public health, and forensic investigation. In the Indian context L.P. Vidyarthi has contributed a couple of books used as the guideline in the field of applied anthropology. *Anthropology in India* (1978), *Applied Anthropology in India* (Edt 1968), *Applied Anthropology and Development in India* (1980), *Tribal development and its Administration* (edt 1981). L.P. Vidyarthi categorized applied anthropologists into three categories. The first category of social anthropologists works in government. The second category of social anthropologists acts as consultants primarily to administration but is outside the administration and not in the payroll of the administration. The third category is the applied anthropology who act as the researcher and the administrator work together as co-administrators.

### **C. Development Anthropology:**

- Development Anthropology (DA) emerged in the 1970s as a recognised area of anthropology though it has its origin in the 1940s. DA is the study of development problems (e.g. poverty, environmental degradation, and hunger) and the application of anthropological knowledge toward their solution.
- During the late 1970s and 1980s a variety of development organisations began to seek the development support of anthropological expertise and knowledge. The attraction to anthropology was its considerable experience in living and studying the poor and underdeveloped regions of the world.

The following events of the mid-1970s helped to establish development anthropology. They are as follows:

- The end of the Vietnam War and the emergence of legislation which promoted international development assistance.
- The strong involvement of anthropologists in the humanitarian efforts associated with the Sahelian drought and famine of the early 1970s. Anthropologists were

strongly represented in the development agencies for engagement in the development field.

- USAID's 'New Directions' which emphasized rural development as the poor majority orientation of the World Bank and the UNDPs 'Basic Human Needs' approach helped to popularize development anthropology. The initiation of 'Social Soundness analysis', by USAID went further that it has to be conducted during the design of development projects to show potential impacts on different social groups.
- The time when development anthropology was emerging as a field when ecological and economic anthropology was growing and developed as a strong synergies with development anthropology.

*Note: The answer is not limited with these applications, this is just a structure.*