ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS DIARY

(AND)

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FOR UPSC CSE MAINS

This series provides compilation of daily CURRENT AFFAIRS of Anthropology.

It is aimed at addressing the requirement of aspirants to add contemporary aspects of the subject to the answers.

It also helps in understanding the trends of anthropology across India and the world.

NOTE: Please attempt the questions given at the end of the document and can upload on the telegram channel: Sosin for Anthropology Q&A, for peer review.
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**UPSC ANTHROPOLOGY PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS** ................................................................. 06

**PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR PEER REVIEW** ............................................................................. 06

*Note - For convenience, the respective reference links have been dropped at the end of every topic.*
1. Constitutional provisions for development of Scheduled Tribes

- Article 46 of the Constitution provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.
- Reservation in educational institutions has been provided in Article 15(4) while reservation in posts and services has been provided in Article 16(4), 16(4A) and 16(4B) of the Constitution.
- Article 23 which prohibits traffic in human beings and beggars and other similar forms of forced labour has a special significance for Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this Article, Parliament has enacted the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Similarly, Article 24 which prohibits employment of Children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or in any other hazards activity is also significant for Scheduled Tribes as a substantial portion of child labour engaged in these jobs belong to Scheduled Tribes.
- Article 243D provides reservation of Seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats.
- Article 330 provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
- Article 332 provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- Article 334 provides that reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas (and the representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas by nomination) would continue up to January, 2020.
- Other specific safeguards have been provided in Article 244 read with the provisions contained in Fifth and Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

Reference:
https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/scheduled-tribes-welfare/constitutional-provisions-for-development-of-scheduled-tribes

2. Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities

- The term 'De-notified Tribes' stands for all those communities which were once notified under the Criminal Tribes Acts, enforced by the British Raj between 1871 and 1947. These Acts were repealed by the Independent Indian Government in 1952, and these communities were "De-Notified". A few of these communities which were listed as de-notified were also nomadic.
- Terms such as nomads and semi-nomads are applied to social groups who undertook a fairly frequent, usually seasonal physical movement as part of their livelihood strategy in the recent past. The term semi-nomad is mostly used to describe those sections of nomads whose duration, distance and frequency of movement is comparatively less than others. The distinction between nomads and semi-nomads does not involve distinguishable ethnic categories or social groups, it rather describes the degree of mobility practiced by them.
- The Denotified and Nomadic communities have diverse ideological patterns, culture, political and social lifestyle, customs and traditions. The customs of Nomadic communities have a long tradition of continuity and many of their practices claim on ancient heritage. They have their
own Gods and Goddesses. Moreover, their own festivals and celebrations are more diversified.

- The social and cultural characteristics of nomadic communities are closely related with their economic activities. Most of the communities follow a traditional system of moving in groups of five to twenty with a senior member who is responsible for settling disputes, leading each group. Each of these sub groups travelled independently on different routes in order to earn their livelihood. In some communities there is a system of meeting of annual customary camping, where reunions, marriages and even cattle trading took place.

Reference:

3. Top Class Education for ST Students

This is a Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for ST students introduced from the academic year 2007-08 with the objective of encouraging meritorious ST students for pursuing studies at Degree and Postgraduate level in any of the Institutes identified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the purpose.

Salient features:

- It supports meritorious ST students who gain admission in 213 identified quality educational institutions.
- Scholarship once awarded will continue till completion of the course subject to satisfactory performance.
- Amount of Scholarship covers tuition fees, boarding and lodging expenses, book grant and a onetime grant for purchase of a Computer along with its accessories.
- 100% funding is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs according to the norms.
- Each identified Institute has been allocated 5 awards, however, it can be increased subject to an overall cap of 625 scholarships per year.
- Fund is released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the concerned Institution directly.

Eligibility:

- The total family income of the student from all sources should not exceed Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum.
- Only those Scheduled Tribe students who have secured admission in notified Institutions will be eligible for the scholarship.
- If the number of the ST students admitted in a particular Institution exceeds the number of awards allocated to that Institutions than the scholarship will be restricted to that number of students who occupied top slots in the inter-se merit list.

Benefits:

- Full amount of tuition fee and other non-refundable dues in respect of Government/Government-funded institutions are paid.

In case of students studying in private sector institutions a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum per student will apply normally.
In case of students in private sector flying clubs for Commercial Pilot Training the ceiling is Rs. 3.72 lakh per annum per student.

- Living expenses are paid as per actual, subject to maximum ceiling of Rs. 2200/- per month per student.
- Expenditure on Books and stationery is paid @ Rs. 3000/- per annum per student.
- Cost of a latest computer along with accessories limited to Rs. 45,000/- as one time assistance during the entire course is paid to the student.

4. **Upgradation of Merit of ST Students**

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of ST students by providing them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII. While remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in various subjects, special coaching is provided with a view to prepare the students for competitive examinations for seeking entry into professional courses like Engineering and Medical disciplines. The scheme was revised from time to time. The last revisions in the Scheme were made during 2008-09.

Salient features:

- The State Government/UT Administration selects certain schools in different Districts/towns with hostel facilities which show excellence in performance of students from class IX to XII.
- The Ministry fixes the total number of awards for each State annually.
- Coaching starts from class IX in the identified schools and continues till the awardees complete class XII.
- Coaching is provided in languages, science, mathematics as well as special coaching for admission to professional courses like engineering and medicine.
- While selecting the ST students the aim is to include at least 30% girl students and 3% disabled students.
- The scheme provides for 100% central assistance to the States/UT’s.

5. **Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas**

The main aim of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which would enable them to gain suitable employment or enable them to become self-employed. This scheme was introduced in 1992-93 revised with effect from 1.4.2009.

Salient features:

- The Scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations, Institutions or Organizations set up by the Government as autonomous bodies, educational and other institutions like local bodies and cooperative societies and Non-Governmental Organizations etc.
- The scheme is exclusively for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes as well as PTGs and can be taken up anywhere in the country but priority will be given to remote tribal areas, inhabited by particularly vulnerable tribes and areas affected by extremist activities.
• The capacity of each vocational training center is 100 or more trainees i.e. for one trade there should be at least 20 candidates. As far as possible, minimum 33% seats will be reserved for tribal girl candidates.
• Each center may cater to five vocational courses in traditional or other skills depending upon the employment potential of the area.
• Each tribal boy/girl is trained in one trade of his/her choice, the course being of maximum six months’ duration.
• Each trainee is attached at the end of six months to a Master Craftsman in a semi-urban area for a period of six months to learn his skill by practical experience.
• Each Vocational Training Centre set up under the Scheme running five trades will provide training to 100 or more trainee i.e. for one trade there should be at least 20 candidates.
• The funding under this scheme is provided in following two ways:
  • By setting up and running VTCs mainly in remote areas/ rural areas deficient in facilities,
  • By supporting vocational training for ST as also PTG candidates in already existing institutions in townships/ districts, etc. like it is, Polytechnics, computer training centres, and other private recognized institutions.

Reference:
https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/scheduled-tribes-welfare/schemes

UPSC Previous year questions based on today’s concept:
1. Fossil Men
   (S.N. - 1999)
2. Tribe & Scheduled Tribe
   (10 Marks - 2018)

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTION/S FOR MAINS 2021.
Pl do not forget to upload your answer sheet for a peer review on the telegram channel:

Sosin for Anthropology Q&A
1. Educational Status of tribes in India. (15 marks)