BANC 105: TRIBES AND PEASANTS IN INDIA
TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT
(TMA)

Course Code: BANC 105
Assignment Code: BANC 105/ASST/TMA/July 2026 and January 2027
Total Marks: 100

There are three Sections in the Assignment. You have to answer all questions in all the Sections.

Assignment – I

Answer the following in about 500 words each. 2X20= 40

a. Outline the demographic profile and the distribution of tribes in India.

b. Examine the ethno-political movements in India.

Assignment – II

Answer the following in about 250 words each. (Write Short Notes) 2X10=20

a. Give an account of the Indian Forest policy and its impact on tribes post-Independence.

b. Discuss the impact of market economy in villages.

Answer the following questions in about 75 words each. 5X2=10

a. Tribal administration in post-Independence
b. Debt bondage
c. Mallannsagar Project in Telangana
d. Migration
e. Tebhaga movement

Assignment – III

a. Define Fieldwork? If you are to conduct a fieldwork among a tribal population living near the Polavaram project area, explain what would be the focus of your study? State a few research questions on this topic. Explain the methods, tools and techniques you would use to collect data. **20**

b. Discuss report writing and the style of references to be used for the project on Polavaram. **10**

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a. Outline the demographic profile and the distribution of tribes in India.

Answer

India's tribal population is highly diverse in language, livelihood, history and social organisation. For official population figures, the term **Scheduled Tribe (ST)** refers to communities notified under Article 342 of the Constitution. It is an administrative and constitutional category, not a claim that all tribal communities have exactly the same culture. Their distribution is uneven, and a large tribal population can be present in a state even when its share of the state's total population is relatively small.

Population size and demographic features. According to the Census of India 2011, India had about **10.43 crore Scheduled Tribe people**, or **8.6%** of the total population. This is the appropriate census baseline for a state-wise comparison; these figures should not be mistaken for a fresh 2026 census. A large majority lived in rural areas, although urban migration and town-based employment have been increasing. The sex ratio among STs in 2011 was approximately 990 females per 1,000 males, higher than the national figure. The population is youthful in many areas, with substantial demand for schools, healthcare and livelihood opportunities.

Education and health indicators have shown improvement over time, but wide inequalities continue between states and communities. ST literacy was around 59% in 2011, below the national rate, and tribal women commonly faced greater educational disadvantages. Child nutrition, maternal healthcare, safe drinking water and access to health centres remain major concerns in remote settlements. Such averages also conceal great differences between relatively well-connected communities and **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)**, whose habitats and livelihoods may be especially fragile.

Central Indian belt. The largest continuous concentration extends across Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha and adjoining parts of West Bengal, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. This belt includes the Bhil, Gond, Santhal, Munda, Oraon, Ho, Baiga and