



SIGNIFICANT PAST CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY PROJECTS



ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

**Ministry of Culture
Government of India**



DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY (2011)

The Development and Sustainability project involved an in-depth examination of 16 villages, focusing on evaluating development initiatives within the broader context of their impacts and sustainability. The study encompassed diverse locations, including both tribal and non-tribal areas. Its primary goals were to investigate the nature and duration of ongoing projects or programs in each locality, assess their effects, gather perspectives from both community members and officials, gauge civil society viewpoints on these initiatives, and ultimately evaluate their long-term sustainability.



The 16 villages that were studied are as follows:

1. Neil Island & Jarawa area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
2. Saheb Nagar village, Khordah District of Odisha.
3. Panbari, Banwari District of Madhya Pradesh
4. The coastal belt of North Goa, especially the Calangute-Candolin area.
5. Abujmaria of Narayanpur District and Hill-Korwa of Balrampur-Ramujgang District.
6. Nehrai village of Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan.
7. Khejadlikalla village of Luni Panchayet Samity at Jodhpur District of Rajasthan.
8. Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu.
9. Majuli islands of Assam.
10. Kodagu District of Karnataka.
11. Arakku Valley of Andhra Pradesh.
12. Kinnor of Himachal Pradesh.
13. East Singhbhoom District of Jharkhand.
14. Sepahijala District of West Tripura.
15. Kejarla village of Jodhpur, Rajasthan.
16. Ghatgaon village. Ramanujganj, Balrampur, Chhattisgarh

MAN, AND ENVIRONMENT: STUDY OF BIOSPHERE INDIA RESERVE OF (2011-2018)



The Biosphere reserves that were studied are as follows:

1. Nilgiri, Karnataka, Kerala & Tamil Nadu
2. Nanda Devi, Uttaranchal
3. Nokrek, Meghalaya
4. Great Nicobar Islands, Andaman and
5. Nicobar Islands
6. Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu
7. Manas, Assam
8. Sunderbans, West Bengal
9. Simlipal, Odisha
10. Dibru-Saikhowa, Assam
11. Pachmarhi, Madhya Pradesh
12. Dehang-Debang, Arunachal Pradesh
13. Khangchendzonga, Sikkim
14. Agsthamalai, Kerala & Tamil Nadu
15. Achanakmar-Amarkantak, M.P &
16. Chhattisgarh
17. Cold Desert, Himachal
18. Seshachalam, Andhra Pradesh
19. Rann of Kutch, Gujarat
20. Panna, Madhya Pradesh

The genesis of Biosphere Reserves (BR) can be traced back to UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme. BRs encompassed terrestrial, marine, and coastal ecosystems, established and recognised by countries in collaboration with UNESCO. Their focus was on harmonising biodiversity conservation, economic and social development, and preservation of cultural values, making them unique habitats for both humanity and the natural world, showcasing a harmonious coexistence while honouring each other's requirements.

Acknowledging the significance of cultural diversity within BRs and its contribution to the conservation of biotic resources, the Anthropological Survey of India embarked on comprehensive studies of all Biosphere Reserves in India. These studies aimed to delve into societal perceptions regarding natural resources as cultural assets, the conservation ethos inherent in socio-economic practices, and the potential of tourism as an alternative livelihood. By the period of 2017-18, studies covering all 18 BRs had been concluded, with a total of 8 reports having been published thus far.

According to the study, recognizing natural resources as cultural assets within societal perceptions was crucial and required integration into the management strategy. This necessitated a conservation-oriented development approach rooted in a value system that people could comprehend, value, and embrace.

BIO-CULTURAL DIVERSITY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (2012-2017)



The objective of the project was to evaluate the execution of government schemes and programs and the alterations in four key areas: livelihood, education, health, and development. A total of 45 villages were examined throughout India between 2012 and 2017. Prior to this project, all these villages had been analyzed by either American or Indian anthropologists/sociologists or documented in census monographs. Another focal point of this study was to determine the diachronic structural transformations that occurred in all these villages.



Anthropological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture,
Government of India

ECONOMIC STATUS OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS IN INDIA (2012-2014)



The project aimed to assess the effects of different government schemes tailored for the development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). A comprehensive study of all 75 PVTGs was conducted as part of this project, and the resulting report has been released.



Anthropological Survey of India, Ministry of Culture,
Government of India

ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF DE-NOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC COMMUNITIES OF INDIA (2018-2023)

In 2018, the Anthropological Survey of India initiated a project and conducted studies on certain communities listed in the Idade Commission Report. Later, the NITI Aayog assigned the Anthropological Survey of India to continue working on the same project. These communities were often overlooked or little known, prompting the Anthropological Survey to identify and conduct a comprehensive anthropological study on them. The project aimed to offer recommendations regarding granting suitable constitutional status to these communities to address any discrimination they faced.



Phase 1: Title: Anthropological Study on De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities

84 communities were studied in India. The objective of the study was to understand the socio-cultural and economic structures of these 84 communities across the country

Phase 2: Title: Ethnographic Study of De-Notified, Nomadic, Semi-Nomadic Communities

227 Denotified, Nomadic, and Semi-nomadic communities from Annexure II of the Idade Commission Report were studied. The primary objective of the research was to study the social, cultural, and economic structures of these little-known communities across the country.

Phase 3: Title: Anthropological Study of De-Notified Communities

28 communities were studied in India. The objective of the study was to understand the socio-cultural and economic structures of 28 obscure communities in India.