M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights

Department/Course

Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights

Course Details
Department of Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights

Introduction:
Tribals, as marginal people, have been subjected to various processes and practices of rules, regulations and laws since times immemorial. In the colonial era, the process got accelerated in the name of technical planning and scientific progress. Furthermore, on the eve of modernization and globalization in post-independent India, the split-over effects of industrialization and free-market economy were brought into the tribal hinterlands trying partly to transform the peaceful countryside into industrial hubs and partly build up supermarkets in tribal pockets. Unfortunately, however, the discontentment over the discourses and practices of development rapidly increased unwrapping the unholy trinities of the agents and agencies of development.

Not only their resources are usurped but also their very identity is in question and hence existence is in jeopardy. This alarming situation of tribal development gives us an opportunity to establish innovative Department of Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights to explore how, instead of whether, tribal people are related to law and their rights. Furthermore, it will be challenging to explore possibilities to make their right as well as the law related to tribal people in modern era.

Objectives:
The course on Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights will offer solutions for problems linked to legal issues of Tribal people. However, it provides training that enables students to understand and explore the theoretical and practical dimensions of legal issues and human rights, particularly tribal legal mechanism and their rights.

The broader objectives of the discipline will be:
- To develop a clear understanding of tribal world-views, their customary laws, conflict resolution mechanisms and social justice system.
- To provide an insight into various international and UNO agenda and human rights protection available to the indigenous people.
- To explore patterns and processes of legal knowledge base of the tribal societies vis-à-vis the modern legal system.
- To understand the main concepts, theories and debates on legal studies and human rights in their historical and contemporary context with special reference to tribes of India.
- To develop an understanding of the discourse of legal policies, politics and practices of law and their consequences to tribal communities and societies.
- To make the tribal students and tribal communities aware about their rights and duties.
Outcomes

- To prepare a group of humanistic development professionals specialized in legal studies and human rights to bring the learning of legal provisions and practices to field.

Eligibility & Seats

- The candidates seeking admission into M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights course must have a Bachelor’s degree from any University.
- Number of seats for admission into M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights is 16.

Attendance:

In view of the special nature of the course it is desirable that the candidates shall be permitted to appear for the University examination at the end of the each semester only if he/she puts in at least 75 per cent attendance to achieve the benefits of the course.

SYSTEM OF EVALUATION AND AWARD OF DEGREE

1. A seven point grading system on a base of 10 shall be followed for grading of the students of Masters of Arts in Tribal Development and Sustainability course operated and governed under semester system. Categorization of these grades and their correlation shall be as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tr>
<td>Outstanding</td>
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<td>90 to 100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>“A”</td>
<td>70 to 79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>“B”</td>
<td>60 to 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>“C”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Below average</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>“F”</td>
<td>Below 40</td>
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2. Credit Point = CREDIT X POINT for each course item.
3. CREDIT INDEX (CI) = Σ CREDIT POINT of all course items in a semester.
4. Semester Grade Point Average
   SGPA = CI / Σ CREDITS (for a semester)
5. Cumulative Grade Point Average
   CGPA = [ Σ CI of all previous semesters up to current semester ] / [ Σ Credits of all previous semesters up to current semester ]

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## COURSE STRUCTURE OF THE POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME

### FIRST SEMESTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>Name of the paper</th>
<th>Credit</th>
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<tr>
<td>TLS-601</td>
<td>Introduction to Tribes in India</td>
<td>3 1 0 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLS-603</td>
<td>Institutions in Tribal Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLS-605</td>
<td>Tribal Problems in India</td>
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<td>TLS-607</td>
<td>Tribal Customary Law and Social Justice</td>
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<td>TLS-609</td>
<td>Jurisprudence</td>
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<td>Information Technology and Communication</td>
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<td>Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes</td>
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<td>TLS-604</td>
<td>Public Policy: Concepts and Theories</td>
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<td>TLS-606</td>
<td>Tribal Administration and Governance</td>
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<td>TLS-608</td>
<td>Tribal Welfare and Development</td>
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<td>TLS-610</td>
<td>Research Methodology –I</td>
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<td>Organisational Behaviour</td>
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<td>Globalisation and Tribals</td>
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<td>Human Rights Laws</td>
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<td>Human Rights of Tribal and Disadvantaged Groups</td>
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<td>Human Rights and Duties in India</td>
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<td>IKS-707</td>
<td>Special Paper: Intellectual Property Rights and Tribals</td>
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<td>TLS-709</td>
<td>Research Methodology –II</td>
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FIRST SEMESTER

TLS-601
Introduction to Tribes in India
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will provide a conceptual understanding of indigenous people of India, their classification, distribution and identity politics. The students will also study a few selected tribal ethnographies to understand tribal culture and their world-views.

Unit-I: Concepts of Tribe
Tribe: Meaning and origin of the concept; Characteristics of Tribe

Unit-II: Sociopolitical Typology
Bands, Tribes, Chiefdoms, and States; Scheduled Tribes; Nomadic Tribes; Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs); Denotified Tribes in India

Unit-III: Classification and Distribution of Tribes
Classification and distribution of Indian tribes: Geographical classification, Linguistic classification, Racial classification, Economic classification

Unit IV: Tradition of Tribal Ethnography in India
Reading major tribal ethnographies on Indian tribes: Bhil, Santal, Gond, Kondh, Munda, Bonda, Lodha, Toda, Naga, Baiga, Jarwa, Onge etc.

Unit-V: Tribes and Identity Politics
M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights

Tribes and dominant religions in India today: Are tribes Hindus or Christians?, Tribes and their conversion to Hinduism and Christianity; Tribal autonomy and language movements for revival of tribal identity; Future of tribal identity

References:
Pfeffer, Georg and Behera, D.K. Contemporary Society: Tribal Studies, Volume I to VII. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company
Pfeffer, Georg. Hunters, Tribes and Peasant: Cultural Crisis and Comparison. Bhubaneswar: NISWAS

**TLS -603**
**Institutions in Tribal Society**
**(Credit-4)**

**Objectives:** This paper will enlighten the students on various social institutions of tribal society.

**Unit-I: Social Organization**
Tribal family, marriage, kinship, clan, lineage

**Unit-II: Economic Organization**
Meaning of Economy: The idea of production, consumption and distribution; Meaning and features of tribal economy; Technology in tribal economy
**Modes of Production:** Foraging economy: food gathering and hunting; Shifting cultivation; Pastoralism; Settled agriculture; Animal husbandry; Horticulture
**Distribution and Market:**
Modes of distribution: Gift: Meaning and concept; importance of gift in tribal economy;
Barter: Meaning and types (direct, indirect and silent)
Reciprocity: generalized, balanced and negative
The tradition of gift, barter and exchange round the world: *Potlatch* in the Pacific Northwest and the *Kula* exchange among the Trobriand Islanders in Melanesia
Market: Impact of money, market and industrialization on tribal economy in India

**Unit-III: Political Organization**
Meaning of political organization; Types of political structures: Band, tribe, chiefdom and state, Traditional political organization and administration of law and justice in tribal society, Introduction of electoral politics and tribal political organization

**Unit IV: Tribal Religion and Magic**
Religion – Meaning and Definitions, Tribes and rudimentary forms of religion: Animism, Manaim, Fetishism, Totemism, Bongaism and Sarnaism, Shaman.
Religion, Magic and Science.
Magic – White magic, black magic, characteristics and aims of magic.

**Unit-V: Literature and Art**
Tribal Literature—Historical evolution, Forms and Techniques, Tribal literature versus Dalit literature,
Tribal art: Different forms of art, painting and crafts.

References:
Engels, Friedrich. 1884. The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State: In the Light of the Researches of Lewis H. Morgan
M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights


TLS –605
Tribal Problems in India
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will provide a conceptual understanding of social problem and highlight various social problems encountered by tribal people in India in their historical and contemporary context.

Unit I: Conceptual Understanding
Social Problems: Conceptual understanding; Characteristics, types, causes and reactions to social problems.

Unit II: Approaches and Methods to Study Social Problems
Approaches: Person-blame approach (cultural deprivation, social Darwinism etc.); System-blame approach (understanding the dynamics of social structure and power).
Methods: Scientific method, statistical method, survey method, case study method etc.

Unit III: Basic Needs and Tribal Problems in India
Food security problem, housing problems, health and nutrition problems, educational problems

Unit IV: Tribal Problems in India
Poverty, Indebtedness, Child marriage, Industrialization, Land alienation, Bilingualism, Modernization and degradation of cultural values

Unit V: Contemporary Challenges in Tribal India
Unemployment, Displacement and Migration, Alcoholism, Child labor, Corruption, Conversion to Christianity, Naxalism, Prostitution

References:

**TLS –607**

**Tribal Customary Law and Social Justice**

*(Credit-4)*

**Objectives:** The paper will provide an understanding of tribal customary law, conflict resolution mechanisms and social justice system.

**Unit I: Diverse Nature of Customary Laws**

Salient feature of tribal customary law, Sources of tribal customary law: Tradition, custom, age-old practices, beliefs, dreams, sanctions, oral tradition.

**Unit II: Spiritual Basis, Significance of Land and Water**

Spiritual nature of customary law: Dreaming, Totems, Connection with land and bodies of water.

**Unit III: Family and Kinship**

Family: The notion of “family” notion in tribal society and in law. The constitutional protection of families. New family models and their legal relevance.

Kinship: Duties of support between relatives: scope; obligated persons and beneficiaries; amount; payment by third parties.

Marriage: Marriage performance, Forms of marriage celebration, Capacity to marry, Grounds of invalidity, Marriage dispensations, The consent to marry, Absence of consent and vitiated consent, Cure of invalidity, Formalities of civil marriage celebration and specialities in civil marriage, Promise of marriage.

**Unit IV: Ritual and Oral Traditions**

Meaning of ritual and oral tradition in tribal society, Role of ritual and oral traditions in customary law and justice

**Unit V: Mediation and Sanctions**
Meaning of mediation and sanctions, Types of mediation and sanction in tribal society, Role of mediation and sanctions in customary law and justice

References:
ARORA, MANJU, 2009. FOREST AND WILDLIFE LAWS AND RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, and Hope India Publications, Gurgaon.).
BANDYOPADHYAY, PRADIP KUMAR 1999. TRIBAL SITUATION IN EASTERN INDIA – CUSTOMARY LAW AMONG BORDER BENGAL TRIBES (Calcutta).
BHOWMICK, P.K., 2002. CUSTOMARY LAW OF AUSTRIAN-SPEAKING TRIBES (Delhi.).
CHAKRAVARTY-KAUL, MINOTI 1999. COMMON LANDS AND CUSTOMARY LAW – INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN NORTH INDIA OVER THE PAST TWO CENTURIES.
Dutta, Parul Chandra & Dwijendra Kumar Duarah eds., 1997. ASPECTS OF CUSTOMARY LAWS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH.
FERNANDES, WALTER, MELVILLE PEREIRA & VIZALENU KHTSO, 2013. CUSTOMARY LAWS IN NORTH EAST INDIA: IMPACT ON WOMEN (National Commission for Women, New Delhi, (last visited July 5)).
GANGTE, PRIYADARSHINI M., CUSTOMARY LAWS OF MEITEI AND MIZO SOCIETIES OF MANIPUR (New Delhi, 2008).
Ishwaran, K., 1968. “Customary Law in Village India”, In FAMILY LAW AND CUSTOMARY LAW IN ASIA: A CONTEMPORARY LEGAL PERSPECTIVE 234 (David C. Buxbaum ed.).
KILIDKAR, BIBHAS KANTI, 1998. CUSTOMARY LAWS AND PRACTICES – THE RINGANS OF TRIPURA (Agartala, Tribal Research Institute, Gov’t of Tripura,).
KOIRENG, T. NEISHONING, 2010. UNWRITTEN CUSTOMARY LAW OF NORTH EAST INDIA (Shillong,).
KUSUM & P.M. BAKSHI, 1982. CUSTOMARY LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE TRIBAL AREAS OF MEGHALAYA (Bombay).
REDDY, M. GOPINATH, K. ANIL KUMAR & NAGA RAJU, 2009. CHIKKALA, A STUDY OF FOREST RIGHTS ACT, 2006 IN ANDHRA PRADESH – AN ASSESSMENT OF ITS MAJOR FEATURES AND ISSUES IN IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS (Hyderabad, Centre for Economic and Social Studies).
SATHYAPALAN, JYOTISH & M. GOPINATH REDDY, 2010. RECOGNITION OF FOREST RIGHTS AND LIVELIHOODS OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES – A STUDY OF WESTERN GHATS REGION, KERALA STATE (Hyderabad, Centre for Economic and Social Studies,).
Sing, P.K., 1996. “From Simplicity to Organized Complexity: with Special Reference to Tribal Customary Laws”, In TRIBES OF INDIA – ONGOING CHALLENGES (R.S. Mann. ed.,)
Objectives: The paper will provide a conceptual and theoretical understanding of jurisprudence as well as sources and elements of law.

Unit-I: Introduction
Meaning of the term jurisprudence,
Norms and the normative system, Different types of normative systems, such as of games, languages religious orders, unions, clubs and customary practice,
Legal system as a normative order: similarities and differences of the legal system with other normative systems, Nature and definition of law

Unit-II: Schools of Jurisprudence
Analytical Positivism
Nature Law
Historical School
Sociological School
Economic interpretation of law
The Bharat Jurisprudence
The Ancient: The Concept of Dharma
Modem: PIL, Social, Justice, Compensatory jurisprudence

Unit-III: Purpose of Law
Justice: Meaning and kinds, Justice and law: Approaches of different schools, Power of the Supreme Court of India to do complete justice in a case: Article 142,
Critical Studies, Feminist Jurisprudence

Unit-IV: Sources of Law
Sources: Legislation, Precedents, Customs, Juristic writings
Rights and duties: The Concept of rights and duty, Right duty correlation
Unit-V: Elements of Law:

Persons: Nature of Personality; Status of the unborn, minor, lunatic drunken and dead persons; Corporate Personality; Dimensions of the modern legal personality

Possession: Concept and Kinds of Possession

Ownership: Concept and Kinds of Ownership; Difference between possession and ownership

Title

Property: Concept and Kinds of Property

Liability: Conditions for imposing liability, Wrongful Act, Damnum Sine injura, Causation, Mensrea, Intention, Malice, Negligence and recklessness, Strict Liability, Vicarious liability

Obligation: Nature and Kinds, Sources of obligation

References:


W. Friedmarin, Legal Theory (1999) Universal, Delhi

V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theoiy(1996 Re-print), Eastern, Lucknow

M.D.A. Freeman (ed). Lloyd’s Introduction t Jurisprudence (1994), Sweet & Maxwell

Paton G.W., Jurisprudence (1972) Oxford, ELBS


Roscoe Pond, Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998 Re-Print) Universal, Delhi


TLS-611

Information Technology and Communication
(Credit-2)
Objective: The objective of this course is to provide an understanding of computers, computer operating system and application of relevant software in managerial decision making.

UNIT I

Computer Hardware & Software: Computer system as information processing system, Computer system, Different types CPU, input device, Out device, storage devices, communication devices, configuration of hardware devices and their application. Memory, Software, Different types software, Programme Language.

UNIT II

Modern Information Technology: Basic idea of Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Networks (WAN), E-mail, Internet technologies, access devices, concept of a World Wide Web and Internet browsing, Multimedia.

UNIT III


UNIT IV

Spread sheet: Working with EXCEL-formating, Function, Chart features, working with graphics in Excel, Using worksheets as database in accounting, Marketing, Finance and personal areas.

Presentation with Power point: Power-point basics, Creating presentations the easy way, Working with graphics in Power Point, Show time, Sound effects and animation effects.

UNIT V


Reference:

1. Diennes, Sheila S: Microsoft Office, Professional for Windows 95, Instance reference, BPB Publication, Delhi
SECOND SEMESTER

TLS –602
Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will offer a conceptual understanding of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas. The paper also will enlighten students about various constitutional provisions and institutional support mechanisms for scheduled tribes.

Unit I: Schedules Tribes in Indian Constitution
The Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order, 1950; Article 342; Scheduling and De-scheduling of Tribes

Unit II: The Scheduled and Tribal Areas
Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas:
The Fifth Schedule (Article 244(1)): Tribes Advisory Council, Powers of Governor under Fifth Schedule’ Laws Applicable to the Schedule Areas, President and the Schedule Areas, Amendment of the Schedule.
Fifth Schedule and PESA Act, 1996.
Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2) and 275(1)): Composition of District Councils and Regional Councils, Role of Governor, Executive Committee.
The Unique case of Darjeeling and Gorkhaland Territorial Administration

Unit III: Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes
Social safeguards, Economic safeguards, Educational and Cultural safeguards, Political safeguards and Service safeguards

Unit IV: Atrocities on Scheduled Tribes
Atrocities: Meaning and Types; The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Unit V: Protection and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes; Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI); The National Resource Centre on Tribal Livelihood (Vanjeevan) etc.

Suggested Readings:

TLS –604
Tribal Administration and Governance
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will provide a conceptual understanding of tribal administration and governance. The paper will also deal in detail institutions and state apparatus for tribal administration and governance.

Unit I: History of Tribal Administration in India
Tribal administration: During vedic period, colonial era and post-independent India.
Caste Panchayat in tribal community.

Unit II: Conceptualising Governance
Concept and meaning, History and origin of the concept
Types of governance, governance in tribal areas.

Unit III: Panchayat Raj Institution
History and origin of PRI in India, 73 Constitutional Amendment Act,
Role and function of Grama Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parisad.

Unit IV: State in Tribal Development-I
State institutions and their role in tribal development: Multi–Purpose Tribal Development Blocks (1961), Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (1987), and National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (1989),

Unit V: State in Tribal Development-II
Challenges in tribal administration and governance today.

References:

**TLS –606**
*Public Policy: Concepts and Theories*
*(Credit-4)*

**Objectives:** The paper will offer conceptual and theoretical knowledge on public policy.

**Unit-I: The Nature of Public Policy:**
What is Public Policy, Who Makes It, and Why Study It?

**Unit-II: Making Public Policy:**
The Process, Structure, and Context of Policymaking

**Unit-III: The Policy Players:**
Institutional and Non-Institutional Actors

**Unit –IV: The Policy Game:**
Rules, Strategies, Culture, and Resources

**Unit-V: Theories of public policy:**
Institutionalism, Process theory, Group Theory, Elite Theory, Rationalism, Incrementalism, Game Theory, Public Choice Theory, Systems Theory

**References:**


Objectives: The paper will offer a conceptual understanding of welfare and development as well as detailed outline of five years plans, various programmes, policies and acts for tribal tribal development.

Unit I: Conceptualizing Welfare and Development:
Conceptualizing welfare and development: Meaning, evolution and history of the concept; Features of development.

Unit II: Five Year Plans and Major Policies for Tribal Development
British policy of isolation; Nehru’s Panchasheela policy; National policy on Assimilation and Integration; Tribes and Reservation Policy; Orissa Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2006; Draft National Policy on Tribals (2014)

Five Year Plans (first FYP to twelfth FYP) and Tribal development

Unit III: Important Acts and Tribal Development
The Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Act, 1935; The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009; The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; The National Food Security Act, 2013

Unit IV: Programs and Schemes for Tribal Development
Programs and Schemes on Community development, Poverty alleviation, Food security (e.g. PDS, MDM, ICDS, MGNREGS), Health, Education, Infrastructure development, Micro- and small-scale industries development
and other sectoral programs (e.g. agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, animal husbandry, sericulture etc.)

**Unit V: Debating over Tribal Development Policies and Practices**
Is integration the best policy?; Current development practices and tribal dependency; Who has the right to design and implement tribal development policies and programs?; Current development practices and the question of “whose development?”

**References:**

**TLS –610**
**Research Methodology –I**
**(Credit-4)**

**Objectives:** The paper will cater knowledge to the students on research methodology in social sciences and prepare them for fieldwork and research. In this paper, particularly the students will learn to formulate research questions and hypothesis, designing research and selection of sample.

**Unit-I: Social Research**
Social Research: Problem of Objectivity, Types of Research: Basic, Applied, Historical and Empirical

**Unit-II: Steps in Social Research**
Steps of research, Formulation of research question, Literature review, Synopsis writing

**Unit-III: Hypothesis:**
Hypothesis: Concept, sources and types and its roles in social research.

**Unit-IV: Research Design**
Research design: Meaning, Definition and Features, Types of research design: Exploratory, Descriptive/Diagnostic, Experimental

**Unit-V: Sampling Design**
Sampling: Concept, Types: Random, stratified, proportionate, quota, cluster or multistage, purposive and systematic sampling

References:
Gupta, C.B and Gupta, V. An Introduction to Statistical Methods, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House PVT Ltd.
Kothari, C. R. Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques –Wiley Eastern Limited – New Delhi

TLS –612
Organisational Behaviour
(Credit-2)

Objective: The objective of this course is to help students understand the conceptual framework of interpersonal and organisational behaviour.

UNIT I
Organisational Behaviour: Concept and Significance, Attitudes, Perception, Learning, Personality.

UNIT II
Group Dynamics and Team Development: Interpersonal & Group behaviour, Group dynamics-Definition & Importance, Types of groups, Group formation, Group development, Group composition, Group performance factors, Group decision making- merits & demerits.
Motivation: Process of Motivation, Theories of Motivation-Need hierarchy theory, theory X and theory Y, two factor theory, Alderfer’s ERG theory, McClelland’s learned need theory, Victor Vroom’s expectancy theory, Stacy Adams equity theory.

UNIT III
Leadership: Concept, Leadership styles, Theories- Trait theory, Behavioural theory, Fiedler’s contingency theory, Harsey & Blanchard’s situational theory, Managerial grid, Likert’s four system of leadership.

UNIT IV
Interpersonal and Organisational Communication: Concept of two way communication, its process, Barries to effective communication, Types of organisational communication, Improving communication, Transactional analysis in communication, Stress Management.

UNIT V
Organisational Conflict: Dynamics and management; Sources of Conflict, Patterns of Conflict, Levels and Types of conflict; Traditional and Modern approaches to Conflict, Functional & Dysfunctional organisatioal conflicts, Resolution of conflict. Organisational Development: Concept, Need for change, Resistance to change, Theories of planned change, Organisational diagnosis, OD intervention.

References:
1. Understanding Organizational Behaviour, Parek, Oxford
2. Organizational Behaviour, Singh,K, Pearson
3. Organizational Behaviour, K. Awathappa, HPH.
4. Organizational Behaviour, VSP Rao, Excel
5. Organizational Behaviour, Lathans, McGraw Hill
6. Management of Organizational Behaviour, Herchey et al, PHI
7. Organizational Behaviour, Khanka, S. Chand
8. Organisational Behaviour, LM Prasad
THIRD SEMESTER

TLS –701
Globalisation and Tribals
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will provide conceptual and theoretical knowledge on globalization and international law as well as their implication in the lives and societies of the tribals. The paper will also hint on the discounts of the tribals, if there is any, to the process of globalization.

Unit I: Conceptualising Globalization
Globalisation: Concept;
Processes of Globalisaton: Political processes: states, nations, empires, colonialism and hegemons; Economic processes: trade, markets, capitalism; Socio-cultural processes: consumer culture, values and identity;
Consequences of globalization

Unit II: Globalisation and Tribal Economy
From Fordism to flexibility; Introduction of new technology in tribal economy; tribal migration and changing tribal economy; industrialization and transformation of tribal economy;

Unit III: Globalisation and Tribal Politics
More or less democracy?; Production of space and imagined community; Politics/political participation and changing identity of the tribals

Unit IV: Globalisation and Tribal Culture
Cultural globalization; conflict or convergence?; Globalisation and transformation of tribal culture and values

Unit V: Globalisation Backlash and Tribal Resistance Movements
Environment protection and tribal movements – e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan and Chipko movement; Resistance movements against mega “development” projects– e.g. Niyamgiri bachao andolan, anti-UAIL movement in Rayagada; anti-Tata steel movement in Jajpur etc.; Identity movement- e.g. Jharkhand movement, Olchiki movement

References:

TLS –703

Human Rights Laws
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will offer a conceptual and theoretical understanding of human rights, history and origin of the human rights law and their implications.
Unit I: Foundational Aspects
i- Meaning and Concept of Human Rights
ii- Notion and Classification of Rights : Natural, Moral and Legal Rights,
Three Generations of Human Rights (Civil and Political Rights;
Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Collective/Solidarity Rights)

Evolution of the Concept of Human Rights
i- Journey from Magna Carta to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(Magna carta; The united States Declaration of Independence; The French
Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen; United States Bill of
Rights; Geneva Convention of 1864; Universal Declaration of Human
Rights, 1948.

ii- International Bill of Rights (Significance of Universal Declaration of
Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and
the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights)

Theoretical Dimensions
i- Bases and Sources of Human Rights
ii- Theories of Human Rights

Unit II: Basic Concept
a) Human Values- Dignity , Liberty, Equality , Justice, Unity in Diversity,
    Ethics and Morals
b) Meaning and significance of Human Rights Education

Unit III: Perspectives of Rights and Duties
a) Rights: Inherent-Inalienable-Universal- Individual and Groups
b) Nature and concept of Duties
c) Interrelationship of Rights and Duties

Unit IV: Introduction to Terminology of Various Legal Instruments
a) Meaning of Legal Instrument- Binding Nature
b) Types of Instruments: Covenant-Charter-Declaration-Treaty-Convention-
   Protocol, Executive Orders and Statutes

Unit V: United Nations and Human Rights
a) Brief History of Human Rights- International and National Perspectives
b) Provision of the charters of United Nations
c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights- Significance-Preamble
d) Civil and Political Rights-(Art. 1-21)
e) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-(Art.22-28)
f) Duties and Limitations-(Art. 29)
g) Final Provision (Art. 30)

References:

**TLS –705**
**Human Rights of Tribal and Disadvantaged Groups**
*(Credit-4)*

**Objectives:** The paper will offer a conceptual understanding of the various vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people and denial of human rights to them.

**Unit I: I) General Introduction**
- a) Meaning and Concept of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups
- b) Groups, Customary, Socio-Economic and Cultural Problems of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

**Unit II: Social status of women and children in International and national perspective**
- a) Human Rights and Women's Rights –International and National Standards
- b) Human Rights of Children-International and National Standards

**Unit III: Status of Social and Economically Disadvantaged people**
- a) Status of Indigenous People and the Role of the UN
- b) Status of SC/ST and Other Indigenous People in the Indian Scenario
- c) Human Rights of Aged and Disabled
- d) The Minorities and Human Rights
Unit IV: Human rights of vulnerable groups
   a) Stateless Persons
   b) Sex Workers
   c) Migrant Workers
   d) HIV/AIDS Victims

Unit V: Deprivation and Denial of Human Rights
   i- Difficulties rooted in Social, Economic, Political and Legal System of the Country
   ii- Apathy and Lack of Social Auditing

References:

TLS –707
Human Rights and Duties in India
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will provide through understanding of implication of human rights laws in Indian context. It will also highlight practice and violation of human rights for disadvantages groups in India as well as the role of institutional mechanisms and advocacy groups in implementing human rights and duties.

Unit I: Human Rights in Indian Context
   a) Indian Bill of Rights and Sarvodaya
   b) Preamble- Fundamental Rights- Directive Principles-Fundamental Duties

Unit II: Human Rights- Enforcement Mechanism
   a) Human Rights Act, 1993
   b) Judicial Organs- Supreme Court (Art 32) And High Courts(Art 226)
c) Human Rights Commission- National and State of Maharashtra
d) Commission of Women, Children, Minority, SC/ST
e) Survey of International Mechanism

Unit III: III. Human Rights Violations and Indian Polity
a) Inequalities in society-population-illiteracy-poverty-caster-inaccessibility of legal redress
b) Abuse of Executive Power-Corruption-Nepotism and favoritism
c) Human Rights and Good Governance

Unit IV: Role of Advocacy Groups
a) Professional Bodies: Press, Media, Role of Lawyers-Legal Aid
b) Educational Institutions
c) Role of Corporate Sector
d) NGO’s

Unit V: Rights of the Disadvantaged Groups
i- Human rights of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes and Minorities
ii- Mechanisms for the protection of the rights of disadvantaged groups

References:

IKS-707 28
Objectives: The paper will provide a theoretical and practical knowledge on intellectual property rights and their implication in tribal society.


Unit – II: Patent Law

Introduction to Patent Law (a) Paris Convention (b) Patent Cooperation Treaty (c) WTO- TRIPS (d) Harmonisation of CBD and TRIPs


Unit – IV: Copyright, Neighbouring Rights and Industrial Designs

Introduction to Copyright.

Indian Copyright Law: (a) The Copyright Act, 1957 with its amendments (b) Copyright works (c) Ownership, transfer and duration of Copyright (d) Renewal and Termination of Copyright (e) Neighbouring Rights (f) Infringement of copyrights and remedies

Industrial Designs (a) Need for Protection of Industrial Designs (b) Subject Matter of Protection and Requirements (c) The Designs Act, 2000 (d) Procedure for obtaining Design Protection (e) Revocation, Infringement and Remedies

Unit – V: Geographical Indications, Layout designs of Integrated Circuits and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights.


Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits: Conditions and Procedure for Registration, Duration and Effect of Registration, Assignment and Transmission

References:

Farah, Paolo Davide, Tremolada Riccardo, Desirability of Commodification of Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Unsatisfying Role of IPRs, in TRANSNATIONAL DISPUTE MANAGEMENT, Special Issues "The New Frontiers of Cultural Law: Intangible Heritage Disputes", Volume 11, Issue 2, March 2014, ISSN 1875-4120Available at SSRN.com


Lee, Richmond K. *Scope and Interplay of IP Rights* Accralaw offices.


Rozanski, Felix. "Developing Countries and Pharmaceutical Intellectual Property Rights: Myths and Reality" stockholm-network.org


Schneider, Patricia H. "International Trade, Economic Growth and Intellectual Property Rights: A Panel Data Study of Developed and Developing Countries". July 2004. mtholyoke.edu


**TLS –709**

**Research Methodology –II**

(Credit-4)

**Objectives:** The paper will prepare the students for fieldwork and research. Particularly, in this paper the students will learn on selection of sites, methods of data collection, data analysis and report writing.

**Unit-I: Fieldwork Tradition**

Fieldwork tradition in anthropology, Establishment of rapport and learning the use of the native language

**Unit-II: Methods of Data Collection I**

Methods of primary data collection: Observation, Schedule, Questionnaire, Interview, Case study

**Unit-III: Methods of Data Collection II**

Focused Group discussion (FGD), Participatory rural appraisal (PRA), Key Informant Interview (KI), Genealogy, Guidelines for collection of secondary data

**Unit-IV: Bio-Statistical Analysis**

Measures of Central tendency-Mean, Median, Mode, Frequency distribution, Standard deviation, ‘Chi-square’ test.

**Unit-V: Report Writing:**

Format/structure of research report, Techniques of report writing, Bibliography, Referencing

**References:**


M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights

Kothari, C. R. *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques* –Wiley Eastern Limited – New Delhi

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**FOURTH SEMESTER**

**TLS –702**  
Legal Rights of Scheduled Tribes in India  
(Credit-4)

**Objectives:** The paper will offer conceptual understanding on legal rights as well as various rights and acts meant for tribes and disadvantaged groups.

**Unit I: Conceptualizing Legal Rights**  
Legal rights: Meaning and origin of the concept; Types of legal rights.

**Unit II:** Hindu Marriage Act,  
Inheritance: Rules of inheritance of name, title and property. Tribal women’s property rights  
Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Tribes, Child Marriage Act
**Unit III:** Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
Bonded labour Act; Child labour Act.

**Unit IV:** The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property Regulation
Act, 1956,
The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property Rules, 1959.

**Unit V:** Violation of Rights
Violation of human rights: Poverty and unequal distribution; Denial of basic
amenities of life to tribals (food, safe drinking water, housing, health and
education); Selling of children; Denial of tribal rights over natural resources
(land, forest and water)

**References:**
Baxi, Upendra, *The Future of Human Rights*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press,

**TLS –704**

**Tribal Movements in India**
(Credit-4)

**Objectives:** The paper will provide an understanding the social movements in India—
pre-independent and post-independent tribal movements. It will also explore
contemporary tribal movements in resisting authoritarian domination and power.

**Unit I: Conceptualizing Movement**
Movement: Meaning, origin and characteristics; Stages of movement;
Classification of movements.
New social movements

**Unit II: Pre-Independence Tribal Movements**
Chuar rebellion, Munda uprising, Kol insurrection, Kondh resistance to Mariah sacrifice, Santal rebellion; Bhuiya movement of Keonjhar in 1861-68, Rampa uprising between 1839-1924, Bhagat movements.

**Unit III: Post-Independence Tribal Movements**
Nagas of Nagaland, Khasi movement, Bodo movement, Jharkhand movement, Ol-Chiki movement, Chipko movement, Save silent valley movement, Narmada bachao andolan, Chhattisgarh mukti morcha.

**Unit IV: Contemporary Tribal Movements**
Devi movement of Gujarat, Contemporary tribal movements against mega “development” projects in Odisha.

**Unit V: Tribal Movement, Resistance and Power**
Resisting exploitation, Challenging authority and domination, Mitigating misery, and Generating alternative power.

**References:**
M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights


TLS-706
Sustainable Tribal Development and Environment
(Credit-4)

Objectives: The paper will offer a conceptual and theoretical understanding on sustainable development, MDGs and SDGs, bio-diversity and climate change. It will also offer a debate on the politics of funding for sustainable development as well as feasibility of sustainable development.

Unit I: Understanding Sustainable Development
Sustainability: Meaning and evolution of the concept. Sustainability of culture, identity and development; History of the sustainable development – Brundtland, Rio and SDGs; Economic growth and progress; Continuing poverty; Environmental threats hitting the rich and poor alike; The business as usual path versus the sustainable development path
Future of sustainable development.

Unit II: The MDGs and the End of Extreme Poverty
The reasons to believe that extreme poverty can be ended; A strategy to end extreme poverty in underdeveloped countries; The continuing challenge of the food supply in India; A closer look at official development assistance; Designing practical interventions: The case of millennium villages

Unit III: Basic Needs and Sustainable Development
Sustainable food supply and the end of hunger; Universal health coverage; Right to education for all

**Unit IV: Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development**
- Meaning of Biodiversity; Biodiversity under threat; Consequences of climate change; Mitigation and adaption policies for climate change

**Unit V: SDGs and Funding for Sustainable Development**
- Understanding SDGs; Goal-based development; Financing (including the politics of financing) for sustainable development; Principles of good governance; Is sustainable development feasible?

**References:**
- Maddison, Angus, *The World Economy* (available on Google Books)

**Tribal Rights and Media**

**Credit-4**

**Objectives:** The paper will provide an understanding of human rights ...It will also explore the role of ICT, journalism and media for the promotion of human rights for the downtrodden, deprived and neglected sections of people.

**Unit I: Introduction to Media and Communication**
- **Communication:** An Introduction; How Communication Works? Communication as Process; Barriers to Communication;
- **Media in India:** Print media, Audio-visual media, radio, Television and film – growth and current status; Rise of digital media and its significance in tribal rights

**Unit II: Introduction to ICT**
- New media and ICT, Different types of ICT. Use of ICT for development; e-learning; Web commerce; Mobile telephony and Development: telecom industry in India, ICT Projects implementation in India– Problems and Prospects.
Unit III: Digital Revolution and Digital Communication: Basics of New media theories - Information Society; Surveillance society; Digital Divide, Knowledge society; Network society

Unit IV: Technology and Development: ICT for Development its societal implications; Evolution of ICT in Development Endeavour; ICT and Millennium Development Goals, Democratic and decentralized processes in development. Technology and culture: community and identity; participatory culture and ICT, community informatics.

Computer Mediated Communication and Development: Different types of CMC; Important theoretical framework of CMC, cyber platform and communities, Social Networking Site; Convergent media, Multimedia platforms, Scope of convergent journalism for Development; Characteristics of convergent journalism; Different types of convergent journalism: precision journalism; annotative and open-source journalism; wiki journalism; open source journalism; citizen journalism; back-pack journalism, Convergent technologies and applications; Multimedia convergence and Interactivity

Unit V: Human Rights of Women and Media
Gender Bias, harassment and offences against women and coverage in press, Special laws and institutional mechanisms for the protection of Women’s rights
Human Rights of the Children: Nature and issues in child rights in India, National and international norms and mechanisms for the protection of the child rights (UN Convention on the rights of the child ; UNESCO Conventions ; ILO Conventions)
Human Rights of the workers: Occupational Health Hazards; Bonded and Unorganized workers, Special laws and mechanisms for protection of the worker’s rights

References:
Freeden, Michael, Rights, Delhi: World View, 1998 (Indian Reprint)
M.A. in Tribal Legal Studies and Tribal Rights


**TRM-609**

**Special Paper**

**Natural Resource Management**

**Objective:** To inculcate on the ideas of natural resource management through sustainable approach to management of bio-diversity including land, water, air in a participatory manner.
Unit-I:
Introduction to Natural Resources and their management: Overview on Natural Resources – Triple Bottom Line (TBL) and concept of Sustainable Natural Resource Management. Biodiversity – understanding concept, its importance, threats and conservation; biodiversity hotspots, agro-ecological

Unit-II:
NRM of Water, land and forests: Water resources and their management - policies and institutions inTraditional water harvesting structure, Overview of irrigation management, Integrated Watershed management and rainwater harvesting, River Basin management

Unit-III:
Land – Land use classification, Agriculture, Forests – Traditional forest management, Transition to more participatory management - JFM, CFM, FRA‘2006 , Common Property Resources – emergence of the concept of common property resources, institutional arrangements for managing CPRs, tragedy of the commons.

Unit-IV:
Ecological Economics, Market mechanism in NRM

Unit-V:
Ecological Economics, Market mechanism in NRM

Environmental valuation :Scope of market mechanism in NRM, Property rights and regimes in NRM, Market failures and internalization of environmental externalities

References:


9. Razin and Sadka – the Economics of Globalization-policy perspective from Public Economics; 2010


TLS -710
Fieldwork and Dissertation
Full Marks: 100

Objectives: The aim of the paper is to train the students in carrying out fieldwork and report writing.

Fieldwork: Each student shall have to undergo training for learning and use of different techniques of scientific data collection during 15 days of fieldwork under the supervision of a teacher, as nominated by the head of the department, in a tribal/rural area. The exact date of commencement of fieldwork shall be announced by the department. Student failing to complete the fieldwork in a particular year can only clear the paper by completing fieldwork next year. Dissertation is to be prepared by the student under the supervision of the concerned teacher. The student is required to submit the dissertation through the supervising teacher to the Head of the Department for its evaluation at least fifteen days in advance of the date notified for examination. The dissertation shall be evaluated by an external examiner in consultation with the internal examiner (the supervising teacher). The candidate shall be awarded grade both by the internal and external examiners on the basis of his/her dissertation, seminar presentation and viva voice.

References:
Gupta, C.B and Gupta, V. An Introduction to Statistical Methods, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House PVT Ltd.
Kothari, C. R. Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques –Wiley Eastern Limited – New Delhi