


TEST CODE:



TEST - 06


MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

SUBJECT: ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES - OCT 2023

Name Of Candidate	Aryan Sirsikar		<b>AIR 175</b>
E-mail Id.	[REDACTED]	R	ARYAN SIRSIKAR Anthropology Student
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	15/11/2023

Time Allowed: 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION						
Q.No.	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile ). 2. All questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.						
1	20	10							
2	20	08							
3	20	10							
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 <b>AIR 175</b> ARYAN SIRSIKAR Anthropology Student			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>“Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”</b></p> <p>H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI &amp; Canara Bank Rd, beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Start Time:</td> <td>End Time:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode of Examination:</td> <td>Online: <input type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Evaluation Date:</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Start Time:	End Time:	Mode of Examination:	Online: <input type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input type="checkbox"/>	Evaluation Date:	
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Total Marks:									



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Anthropology Student

**Evaluation Indicators**

Language:	Language used is easy and understandable
Structure:	Systematic structure followed
Presentation:	Good and appropriate
Hand Writing :	Good
Content:	You have good conceptual clarity but you need to add the information in detail according to the demand of the questions properly
Attempt:	Overall performance is good
Remarks:	Presentation and structure is good and appropriate Contextual awareness is good and appropriate Well organised systematic structure followed Follow model answer properly for more information Keep writing all the best



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Please do not write anything except the Question number in this space

# UPSC

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis  
Content of the Question is more important than length.

( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Enter Number of Question

M.K. said "India lives & dies in its villages". Indian villages, the nerve center of our civilisation, with 67% of population & their unique socio-cultural fabric have been studied by various scholars and these studies are known as village studies.

Introduction is good and appropriate

\*) Robert Redfield through his studies on peasant communities popularised village studies

\*) In India anthropological village studies started in 1950's due to efforts of M.N Srinivas, S.C. Dube & Majumdar.





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Enter Number of Question

1) Need for Village Studies

- Study if Indian villages are cultural isolates
- Role of rural India in development
- Condition of majority of Indian population
- Study reasons for agricultural distress & suicides
- Develop appropriate developmental policies.

Address the demand of the questions properly  
Presentation and structure is good and appropriate  
Contextual awareness is good and appropriate  
Well organised systematic structure followed  
Here you need to. Focus on its significance in contemporary relevance and challenges  
Add the theory emerged from village study  
Follow model answer properly for more information

2) Significance: Village Studies

Village studies are important for understanding the Indian social system because they reveal the diversity, complexity, and dynamism of rural life. Village studies can help us to:

- Understand the historical and cultural context of Indian society, such as the impact of colonialism, nationalism, and modernization on village communities.
- Analyse the social structure and organization of Indian villages, such as the role of caste, kinship, class, gender, religion, and ethnicity in shaping village identities and relations.
- Examine the economic activities and livelihood strategies of Indian villages, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, handicrafts, trade, and services.
- Explore the political participation and representation of Indian villages, such as the functioning of gram panchayats, village councils, self-help groups, and other forms of local governance.
- Appreciate the cultural diversity and creativity of Indian villages, such as the folk arts, music, dance, festivals, rituals, customs, beliefs, and values.

Study

- 1) "An Indian Village" - *Author: St. Dube*
- 2) "The remembered Village" - *M.N. Srinivas*
- 3) "Village India" - *M. Nasir*
- 4) "Caste & Economic Frontier" - *F.G. Bowley*

*Sharma (1955)*  
*Ram (1976)*  
*Kishan (1955)*  
*Bispeera, Bussa (1958)*

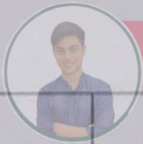
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## Relevance & Significance

- Targetted & specific development policies
- ▷ Eg - Analysis of residential patterns helped in P.M. Awas Yojana (R).

List of the Theoretical concepts have emerged from village studies in India

1. Sanskritization - Srinivas (religion and society among the Coorgs, 1952)
2. Westernization - Srinivas (A note on Sanskritization and westernization, 1956)
3. Modernization - Rudolph and Rudolph and Secularization
4. Dominant caste - Srinivas (Dominant Caste in Rampura, 1959)
5. Jajmani system - Wiser, Gould, Dube, Kolenda, Beidelmann
6. Rural cosmopolitan - Oscar Lewis, Bettelle Srinivas
7. Rapid Rural Appraisal, Community development programs
8. Great tradition and little tradition - Milton Singer and McKim Marriott (also parochialism and unparochialism)
9. Tribe caste continuum - FG Bailey, Surajit Sinha
10. Indian village as a social system - joint family, caste (Srinivas), class (Thorner, Dhanangre), gender

- ▷ Eg - Otten & Simpson (2016) revisited Bispara after Bailey in 1958



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## New Anthropological Concepts

- ▷ Universalisation & Parochialisation - Marriott through study of Kishangarhi, of characterised interaction between little & Great-tradition
- ▷ Sanskritisation - M.N. Srinivas study of Coorg village defines it as a process by



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which a lower Caste, tribe or other group change their custom, traditions & way of life in the direction of a higher Caste.

▷ Dominant Caste - Through his study of Rampura Senwas gave this concept in "Dominant Caste in Rampura" (American Anthropologist)

▷ Westernisation - Given by Senwas in "A Note of westernisation & Sanskritisation (1938)" its impact of 150 years of British rule on Indian Society & Culture

▷ Jayrami System - Given by W. Wiser in 1936 through study of Karumpur, UP.

These village studies have been paramount in uncovering several aspects about the "nation of villages" - India.

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best



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Enter Number of Question

India is a very pluralistic society with followers of all the religions of the world present in India. All of these religions have had a major impact on the Indian society & culture.

Introduction is good and appropriate

Impact of Minorities

The Constitution while using the term minority, has not defined it.

However according to B.S. Sharma (1973)

features of minority are -

- (i) smaller than majority groups
- (ii) Bound together due to ethnicity, customs etc.
- (iii) Sense of alien-ness to community
- (iv) Conscious of differences with majority

The National Commission for minorities act, 1992 has listed the following religious communities as minorities -



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Enter Number of Question

- (i) Christians ✓
- (ii) Muslims ✓
- (iii) Jains ✓
- (iv) Buddhists ✓
- (v) Sikhs ✓
- (vi) Zoroastrians ✓

Presentation and structure is good and appropriate  
 Here you need to. Concentrate on the how the religious minority helped for the emancipation of schedule caste  
 Add their present relevance and significance with its challenge and limitations  
 Address the demand of the questions properly  
 Follow the suggestion properly  
 Follow model answer properly for more information

## o) Jainism & Buddhism & Scheduled Caste

- Both did not give importance to Varna system or Caste system

The Jain community is one of the oldest religions in India that traces its origins to ancient times. The Jains follow a strict code of conduct that prohibits killing any living being. They have been involved in various social reform movements for the upliftment of SCs such as abolishing child marriage, promoting vegetarianism, providing education, and fighting against untouchability.

• The Parsi community is a minority religion that originated from Zoroastrianism in Persia. The Parsis migrated to India during the medieval period and settled mainly in Gujarat. They have contributed to various fields such as medicine, literature, art, trade, and philanthropy. They have also supported the SC cause through their donations, scholarships, legal aid, and awareness campaigns.

- Sikhism formed by Guru Nanak to do away with Hindu Caste system

- Gurudwaras serve food to all Caste & religions

- Peasants farming communities raised income



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Enter Number of Question

of lower Castes, improving their life

## o) Islam & Scheduled Castes

- Islam is ~~an~~ egalitarian & religious, with no hierarchy
- Sufi saints opened Kangahs to lower Caste & poor
- Many Muslims are ~~lower Caste converts~~ & are called ~~ajlaf~~

## o) Christianity & Lower Castes

- Missionaries first agency of social welfare
- Improved health, education, income etc of lower Castes
- Missionaries put pressure on British Govt to eradicate Caste system

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

However, inspite of their egalitarian approach many caste lines have begun to appear in minority religions such as Ashrafs & Ajlaf in Islam, Sardars & Mazhabis amongs sikhs & Dalit Christians.

A. Betkille's "Srirampur a village in Tanjore"  
(1962)

highlights the plight of Dalit Christians.

This social stratification has transcended religious  
barriers.

Q3

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

Tradition refers to transmission of culture & its behaviour in a society over a period of time. Introduction is good and appropriate.

o) The concept of little & great tradition was first given by Robert Redfield in his "Peasant Society & Culture" (1952).

According to Redfield, all civilisations have two types of traditions —

▷ Great Traditions: Traditions of thinking elite class.

▷ Little Traditions: Traditions of unlettered peasant communities.

o) According to Redfield, little tradition is transmitted through folk culture, while great traditions are more expressive and contained in sacred texts.

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## Interaction of Great & Little Tradition

- M. Maxinist, through his village study of Kichargarhi (UP), stated that elements of traditions interact with each other & are not static (Village India, 1955).

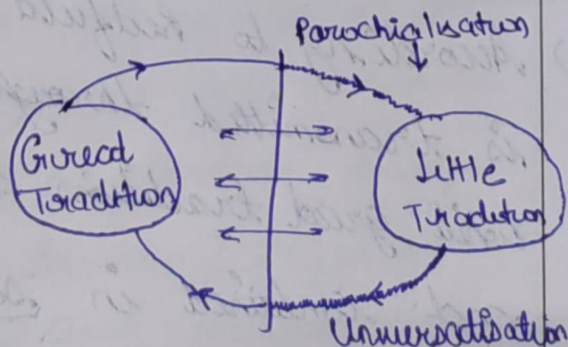
Address the demand of the questions properly  
Need to concentrate on the significance of the each with suitable example  
Presentation and structure is good and appropriate  
Contextual awareness is good and appropriate  
Add it's critical analysis with it's present relevance and significance  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

He gave 2 kinds of Interactions

▷ Parochialisation: when elements of great tradition percolate downward & are adopted by folk communities in loose form.

▷ Universalisation: Upward movement of little traditions towards great tradition & their adoption after being refined & legitimized

Fig: Interaction B/w Little & Great Tradition



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Enter Number of Question

1) Grobardhan Puja — the Parochialisation.  
- In Kishangarhi, Cowling is decorated & worshipped.

- Acc. to Marxist, the process of worship of Lord Krishna (the possession of the cowling)

2) Rakshabandhan — Universalisation  
- In Kishangarhi, married sister in law marks the foreheads of unmarried siblings with gifts.

- This has been adopted as a great tradition.

3) Other examples of interaction  
- Parochialisation → Navratri Puja & Navratri Pooja  
- Universalisation → worship of Santoshi Maa

4) Significance of Concept

- Helpful in study of Cultural Complex.  
▷ For Eg - In Janakpuri Nepal, sacred Center has idols of local god Rajendra and Great tradition god Lord Rama.

The statement "Elements of little and great traditions do not remain constant it moves downward and upward" means that the cultural practices and beliefs of different groups in society are not fixed or static, but rather change over time due to various factors such as social, economic, political, religious, etc. These changes can be either downward or upward, depending on the direction and nature of the change.

• Downward movement refers to the decline or loss of some elements of little or great traditions due to external influences or internal conflicts. For example, some local customs or rituals may be abandoned or modified due to the influence of modernization, westernization, globalization, etc. Some dialects or languages may be replaced by others due to migration, education, media, etc. Some caste systems or social hierarchies may be challenged or abolished due to social movements, reforms, revolutions, etc.

• Upward movement refers to the rise or gain of some elements of little or great traditions due to internal developments or external interactions. For example, some local customs or rituals may be revived or enriched due to the revivalism, reformism, nationalism, etc. Some dialects or languages may be preserved or promoted due to the pride, identity, heritage, etc. Some caste systems or social hierarchies may be reformed or transformed due to the egalitarianism, democracy, human rights, etc.

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Enter Number of Question

- Study of Tribe - Caste Continuum  
▷ In Ramayana & Mahabharata Bhils, Bhotia are mentioned.

- Comparative study of change in cultural Complex of India (V. Singh).

- Helpful in understanding origin of traditions & consequently traditions of several people.

- Reduces ethnocentric bias while making

- Helps in national unity & integration by displaying common origins & similarity of traditions

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

Thus the concepts of little & broad traditions and their interaction has enabled an in-depth study of Indian Cultural Complex.

04

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Enter Number of Question

India is a "nation of multiculturalism" with various linguistic groups & followers of all major religions. However there is a significant difference in the demographic & socio-economic profile of linguistic & religious group and more often than not the disadvantaged group are 'minorities'.

Introduction is good and appropriate

The Constitution has not defined minorities but according to G.S. Sharma (1973)

- Smaller in number than major groups.
- Sense of alien-ness to community
- Conscious of differences with majority
- Bonded through ethic, custom or other ties

▷ Religious Minorities: Sikhs, Christians, Muslims, Jains, Buddhists & Zoroastrians  
(Nati. Commission for Minorities Act, 1992).

▷ Linguistic Minorities - Marathi speakers in Gujarat, Tamil speaker in Maharashtra etc.

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Enter Number of Question

## Problems of Minorities

- Illiteracy & Unemployment

▷ Eg: According to Census (2011) 42.7%

Muslims are illiterate

- Lack of Representation.

(a) In Politics

▷ CASE: PEW Research Center The number of

Muslim MP's has never been more than 15%

and is decreasing in this decade even though

their population has increased from 10%

(1951) to 15% (2011).

b) Important institutions - Civil services

Armed forces etc.

▷ CASE: Economic & Political Weekly:

since 1981 only 3% of civil servants

belong to Muslims. The case of other

minorities is similar

Presentation and structure is good and appropriate

Contextual awareness is good and appropriate

Well organised systematic structure followed

Need to concentrate on the problem with their present status and relevance

Add their constitutional safeguards properly

Address the demand of the questions properly

Maintain the same consistency

Keep writing to the best

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- Social stratification: Exists in most minorities  
Ashrafs Vs Ajlafs in Islam, Sardars Vs Mathabis  
in Sikh etc

However these provisions are not always effective or implemented in practice. There are many challenges and issues faced by religious and linguistic minorities in India, such as

• Lack of political representation and influence among religious minorities compared to Hindus who dominate most states and regions in India.

• Internal divisions and conflicts among different religious groups over issues such as identity politics, communal violence, conversion issues, etc.

• Resistance from some sections of Hindus who view religious minorities as threats to their cultural hegemony or national security.

• Persistence of caste-based discrimination and violence against both Hindus and Muslims by dominant castes or other groups.

• Social exclusion and marginalization of religious and linguistic minorities due to poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, etc.

▷ Buddhists & Jains have seen a decline in population & Christians & Muslims have seen conversion to majority religions.

o) Problems specific to Linguistic Minorities

- Center has been unable to protect linguistic minorities in states (P. Brass, 1995)

▷ Eg → 11 Bengalis killed in Barak valley  
movt (1966) against declaration of Assamese  
as official language

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- Discrimination by Dominant groups  
△ Eg: Son of the Soil movement in Maharashtra where Hindi workers denied jobs.

- Violation of Rights

△ CASE: Kannada speakers in Kasargode (KL) denied right to access govt. service in mother tongue (The Hindu, 2015).

- Improper Implementation of Art 350-A

△ CASE: In Rajasthan Books in Urdu, Santhali & Gujarati not supplied to 20,000 schools.

△ Eg: Santhali only a medium of instruction in 0.01% schools

9) Safeguards For Minorities

+ Art 25, 26, 27, 28 → Right to Freedom of Religion

- Art 29 - Right to protect, distinct script, culture & language

- Art 30 - Right to Establish Minority Education Institutions

- Art 350 A - instruction in Mother tongue in primary school.

- Art 350 B - special officer for Linguistic Minorities

Apart from these constitutional provisions there are several legislative provisions as well.

Proper conclusion is missing  
Follow suggestion properly  
Maintain the same consistency

Q5

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o)

Art 342 states, "The president of India, with respect to or state/UT, in consultation with governor, may specify any tribe, tribal community or part of or group within tribe or tribal community, as a scheduled tribe for that state/UT". Presently there are 748 ST's and 1200 sub tribes (Minister of Tribal affairs in Lok Sabha)

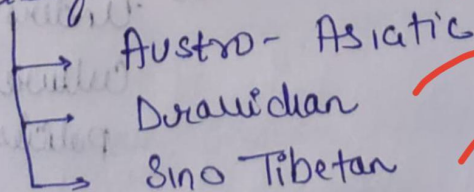
Introduction is good and appropriate.

o)

Linguistic classification of Indian Tribes

- Indian languages are divided into -  
Indo-European, Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian & Sino-Tibetan

- However, tribes are non Aryan origin (D.N. Majumdar), hence their languages are classified into.



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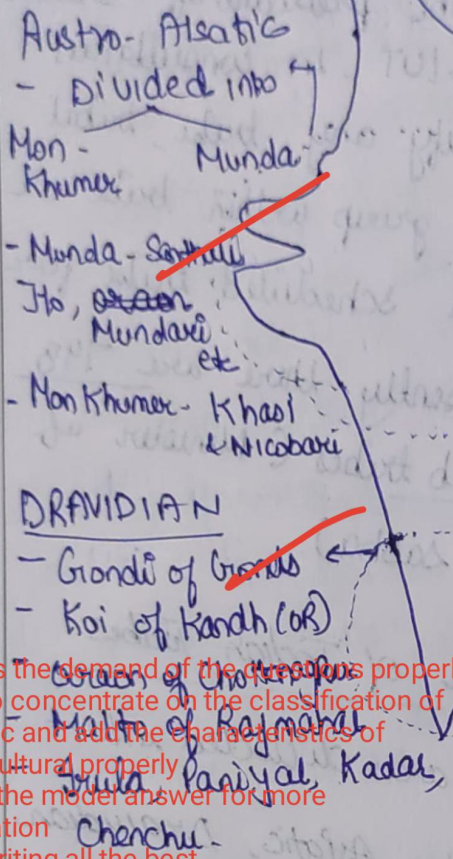
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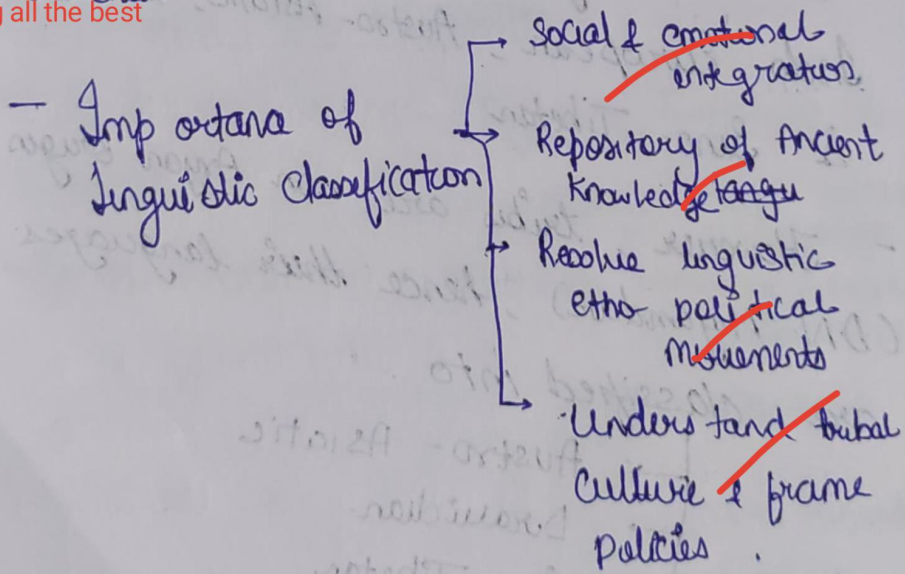
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- Linguistic Characteristics:**
- The tribal populations in India can be classified into four major linguistic groups: Indo-Aryan, Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian, and Tibeto-Burman.
  - The Indo-Aryan group includes tribes such as the Santals, Bhils, Gonds, Kondhs, etc. who speak languages belonging to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European family. They are mainly found in central and eastern India.
  - The Austro-Asiatic group includes tribes such as the Mundas, Santals, Munda, Ho, etc. who speak languages belonging to the Austro-Asiatic family. They are mainly found in eastern and southern India.
  - The Dravidian group includes tribes such as the Gonds, Oraons, Khasi, Tulu, etc. who speak languages belonging to the Dravidian family. They are mainly found in southern India.
  - The Tibeto-Burman group includes tribes such as the Khasis, Jaintias, Mizo, Hmar, etc. who speak languages belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family. They are mainly found in northeastern India.

Address the demand of the questions properly  
Need to concentrate on the classification of linguistic and add the characteristics of socio-cultural properly  
Follow the model answer for more information  
Keep writing all the best



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## Q) Socio-Economic Classification

- Two most significant Classification given are Thurnwalds & Majumdar.
- Majumdar's Classification based on "Technological achievements" is more apt;

### ▷ Tribes Hunting In Forests

Dist → Chandri & Chenchu (Andhra Pradesh), Kadar & Kurumba (Kerala), Palayri (Tamil Nadu), Jang, Javio, Orge, Senintekese (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

### ▷ Tribes involved in Jilly Cultivation

Dist - Mostly tribes of North East in Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram etc.  
- Some sections of Gonds, Santal, Oraon of Chotanagpur.

### ▷ Tribes Involved in Plain Cultivation

Most Indian tribes due to cultural contact with neighbours

Dist → Santals, Oraon, Murda, Ho, Buhor etc in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & Jharkhand.

Need to. Add thier geographical distribution properly with issues related to them with present challenge and limitations  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

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▷ Tribes as Simple Artisans

Dist → Spread throughout India

Agaria (MP) → Iron smelting

Toda's (Nilgiri) → Krumm, pots & seeds

Kota (Nilgiri) → Cakes & pots

▷ Tribes as folk artists

Dist → Mundluptu - Superior (Gonds)

of MP -ancers & Jattos

Snake charmer (CUP)

▷ Pastoral Tribes

Dist → Gaddi & Bakarwal (Himalayas)

Nageshia (Madhya Pradesh)

▷ Agricultural & non Agricultural Tribes

Dist → Ho in Jharkhand Cement & steel industries

- Santhals in Tea Estates of Assam & West Bengal

9

▷ Tribes Engaged in Services & trade

Due to constitutional provisions & affirmative actions

Proper conclusion is missing  
Address the demand of the questions properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

Dist → North Eastern tribes of Meghalaya, Nagaland etc

↳ Christian tribes of Chotanagpur Plateau.

Q.6

# UPSC

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opening up of tribal lands by the Britishers to 'di'kus' exposed the self-sufficient tribals to many ills. One amongst such ills is - unwarranted transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals - "Land Alienation"

Introduction is good and appropriate

## CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION

### - Chronic Indebtedness

▷ Eg: Punjabi refugee settlers give unconditional loans to Tharu & Bhoksa tribes of UP & non payment (Hansda's 1992)

Some of the main factors responsible for land alienation in tribal areas in India are

- Poor economic conditions, drinking habit, indebtedness, urbanization, industrialization, lack of land records, administrative inefficiency, delay in getting compensation or rehabilitation benefits.

- Oral mortgage of lands in the hands of non-tribals, non-possession of judgment, interest not shown by tribal pleaders or not taking interest due to heavy bribe.

- Fear from police and court establishing marriage with tribal women and share cropping.

- Historical migrations, linguistic diversity, geographical isolation, and political movements that resulted in the loss of land rights and recognition.

- Involuntary displacement of people due to large tracts of Adivasi land acquired by state or negotiated by private parties for setting up industries or infrastructure projects.

### - National Parks & Protected Areas

▷ CASE: 3400+ families of Gonds & Jenu Kuruba displaced due to Nagarhole National Park

28

Please do not write anything except the Question number in this space

# UPSC

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis  
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Candidates must not write on this margin

( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Enter Number of Question

- Manipulation of land records & incorrect interpretations of laws.
- Ethnic Conflicts
  - ▷ Eg: Bru (Khasi) of Mizoram deserted their land & migrated to Tripura due to violent conflict with mizos

## o) Consequences of Alienation

- Poverty & Indebtedness
- Shift in occupation - from cultivator to labourers
- Bonded Labour & Prostitution
- Poor health, Malnutrition
- Discontent leading to Left wing extremism & other outrages.
- Illiteracy.

Address the demand of the questions properly  
Need to concentrate on the factors responsible and how govt will address the issue related to proper rehabilitation and resettlement  
Presentation and structure is good and appropriate  
Follow the model answer for more information  
Keep writing all the best

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Enter Number of Question

## 9) Great Measures to Deal With Land Alienation

- State Level Regulations
  - ▷ Eg: Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Land Regulation, 1963
- Right to Fair Compensation & transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013.
- Forest Right Act, 2006 - Recognising individual & community rights over land & consulting Gram Sabha.
- National policy for Rehabilitation & Resettlement (2007) - For making rehabilitation + resettlement a statutory right.

## 9) Challenges & Limitation

- Large number of loopholes in tribal land legislations
- Lack of awareness among tribals about available schemes & rights

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

- Lack of political will  
▷ Eg: FRA, 2006 still not notified in several states

- Complicated & intricate ~~proce~~ legal procedures beyond understanding of tribals

- Contractors - Forest bureaucracy nexus

o) Way forward

- Working Group 7<sup>th</sup> plan suggests :-

▷ Set up special Courts in Industrial areas

▷ Only District Collector can transfer land of ~~of~~ tribals to non tribals

- Check on the acquisition of land by government agencies for ~~private~~ firms (Xaxa, 2016)

- Empower ~~Guzam~~ Sabha to reject land acquisition as per SC's Samantha judgement (Xaxa, 2016)

- Improve awareness about available safeguards

No development policy for tribals would be successful until we recognise their rights over the land they have held for centuries.

10

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency,  
Keep writing all the best

07

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

WHO defines health as the state of complete mental, physical & social well being and not just the absence of infirmity or disease.  
 Tribals constituting 8.6% of Indian population carry a much higher disease burden in Indian population.

Introduction is good and appropriate

0)

Status of Health & Nutrition of Tribal Women

- N. Kaxa classifies the health issues of

Loss of access to land and forest resources: Tribal women depend on land and forest resources for their livelihoods, food security, income generation, and ~~tribal women~~ <sup>tribal women</sup> ~~identity~~ <sup>identity</sup>. They also have rights to manage and conserve their natural resources sustainably. However, due to development projects such as dams, mines, industries, etc., they are forced to leave their ancestral lands and forests without adequate compensation or rehabilitation. This leads to loss of livelihood opportunities, food insecurity, and environmental degradation.

• Exposure to violence and exploitation: Tribal women face various forms of violence and exploitation due to their marginalization and vulnerability. They are often subjected to sexual harassment, rape, trafficking, child marriage, dowry violence, domestic violence, etc. by dominant groups or state authorities. They also face discrimination and exclusion in accessing health care services, education facilities, legal aid, etc. due to social stigma and lack of awareness.

• Reduced health outcomes: Tribal women suffer from poor health outcomes due to the above mentioned factors. They have higher rates of maternal mortality, infant mortality, anaemia, malnutrition, chronic diseases, etc. than non-tribal women. They also have lower levels of awareness, knowledge, and utilization of health services, contraception, family planning, etc. than non-tribal women.

health problems.

▷ I.M.R. of tribals is 42 as compared to 29 of India

~~Issues of modernity~~  
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- Hypertension

- Addiction

- Animal Bites  
- TB  
- Malaria  
- Anaemia

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

o)

## Development Induced Displacement

- It includes displacement due
  - Energy projects - Eg: Singrauli Super Thermal project.
  - Military / Railway etc - Eg: Netaji Subhas Marg Project
  - National Parks - Eg: Silent valley national park.
  - Mining & Dams - Eg: Chhal Coal mines 2006.
  - Irrigation projects - Eg: Sardar Sarovar Dam.
  - Urbanisation - Eg: Manuguru village in Telangana named a municipal town.

o)

## Health Impact on Tribal Women

- Food Insecurity - Due to changed nutritional patterns, inavailability of tribal food items & low purchasing power.
- Communicable Diseases - Displaced women settle in 'Bustles' (slums) with poor sanitation & hygiene.

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▷ Eg: Only 85% of ST have access to toilets (NFHS-5)

< Psychological Stress - Displacement Causes

stress, anxiety, depression, etc.

▷ CASE: Emp'd Committee on Tribal Health (2018)

1/4th tribals have hypertension.

- Addiction

▷ Eg: Sengphas (Arunachal Pradesh) addicted to opium

- Contact with Modern World:

▷ Eg: Syphilis contracted due to contact with outsiders threatened survival of Great Andamanese.

- Increased Sexually Transmitted Diseases

▷ Eg: Displacement has pushed tribes of Andhra Pradesh into prostitution.

o) Positive Impacts

- Better Access to Modern Healthcare in Industrial towns.

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

- Greater awareness about health problems due to modern education.

Providing adequate support and protection to the displaced tribal women in terms of food security, livelihoods, education, health care, legal aid, etc.  
• Strengthening the capacity and participation of tribal women in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

• Raising awareness and sensitization among the public and policy makers about the issues faced by tribal women and their rights.

- Scheduled Tribe Health Cards for displaced ST. ( Expert Commit on tribal health)

- National sickle cell elimination mission first in Tribal areas.

- Tribal health Council as apex health body for Tribals

- Improve Sanitation & Drainage (Xaxa, 2016)

- Integrate tribal knowledge into healthcare

△ Eg: Bils used " Ghunchi" Seed to cure

You have concluded the answer properly  
Follow model answer properly for more information  
Keep writing all the best

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

Tribals have been mismanaged & exploited for several centuries by different rulers & governments. Realising the plight of tribals, several policies & approaches have been forwarded for Tribal administration. The three important policies are.

Introduction is good and appropriate

- ▷ Assimilationist
- ▷ Isolationist
- ▷ Integrative

## 9) Assimilationist Vs. Isolationist

### Isolation:

- The policy of isolation was adopted by the British colonial government in India to deal with the tribal population. It aimed to keep the tribes away from the influence and interference of the mainstream society and preserve their distinct culture and identity.
- The policy of isolation was based on the assumption that the tribes were backward, primitive, and uncivilized, and that they needed protection from the evils of modernization. It also reflected the racial and cultural superiority of the British over the Indians.
- The policy of isolation had some positive aspects, such as preserving the tribal autonomy, rights, and resources. It also enabled some tribes to resist or negotiate with the colonial authorities for their own interests.

▷ Developed as a counter to reserve Elwin's isolationist policy.

▷ Believed exclusion from Modern world

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

was the major reason for tribal backwardness

▷ Proponents: Thakkar Bappa, Voluntary agencies etc

▷ Features

- ↳ Develop Comprehensive Plan for Tribal & Rural welfare
- ↳ Exposure to Modern world to eradicate all beliefs

Address the demand of the questions properly. Here you need to. Add the significance of the each with it's present challenge and limitations. Follow model answer properly for more information.

Keep writing all the best. Maintain the same consistency.

Share national duties & privileges with aboriginals on equal footing

▷ Approaches of Assimilation

↳ Voluntary Agency Approach: Humanitarian work by sons of India society, Indian Red Cross etc.

↳ Religious Approach: Missionaries as agencies of social welfare

- Isolationist Policy

▷ Propounded by Verrier Elwin through his Concept of National Parks for tribals

▷ Believed assimilation with mainstream would destroy tribal solidarity

## Assimilation:

- The policy of assimilation was advocated by some Indian nationalists and reformers who wanted to integrate the tribal population into the mainstream society. It aimed to eliminate the tribal differences and make them equal citizens with equal rights and opportunities.
- The policy of assimilation was based on the assumption that the tribes were capable of adapting to modernization and that they could benefit from its advantages. It also reflected a sense of national unity and progress among Indians.
- The policy of assimilation had some positive aspects, such as promoting education, health care, employment, and social development among the tribals. It also enabled them to participate in national politics and movements for their rights.

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

▷ This policy was adopted by British India government which created included & partially excluded areas.

o) Critical Appraisal

Assimilation

Isolation

Integration:

- The policy of integration was adopted by most Indian governments after independence to deal with the tribal population. It aimed to balance between isolation and assimilation by respecting both their distinctness and their integration with modern society.
- The policy of integration was based on the assumption that both isolation and assimilation had their merits and demerits. It also reflected a sense of pluralism and diversity among Indians.

Benefits  
▷ Improved economic health  
▷ Education etc.  
▷ Reduce conflict with neighbouring communities

Criticisms  
▷ Inferiority complex among tribals (saray)  
▷ May be injurious to them in their socio-economic life  
▷ Dilute Tribal Culture

Benefits  
▷ Protection of tribal culture & identity  
▷ No exploitation by outsiders - Moneylenders, contractors, officials etc.

Criticism  
▷ Not an effective long term solution.  
▷ Deprive tribals of fruits of development  
▷ Increased backwardness (according to Gijwaje).

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

▷ will lead to Religious rifts. Eg: Hindu Purahits vs Christian Missionary

▷ Extreme in nature

▷ ~~Other~~ Ethnocentric bias & authoritarianism

▷ Use tribals as

debate can be summarized as follows:

• Elwin criticized Gaurge for taking a position to keep tribes in isolation and social backwardness. He claimed that this would lead to their loss of identity, dignity, and rights. He also pointed out that isolation was not a natural or permanent condition for tribals, but a result of colonial policies and exploitation. He suggested that tribals should be treated as equal citizens with equal opportunities and respect.

- Both assimilationists & isolationists had the ~~same~~ <sup>aim of</sup> ~~improving~~ <sup>improving</sup> condition of tribals

- However the ~~isolationists~~ <sup>they created</sup> ~~status & dignity~~ <sup>diversity and complexity of tribal societies and cultures. They also recognized the need for education, health care, employment, and social development among tribals.</sup> However, they differed on how to achieve these goals and what role the state should play in them.

- Both had certain good suggestions which were consequently adopted in the integration policy - a mid path between isolation & assimilation.

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

Thus integration is the best policy & anthropological approach is the best approach.

Q1

PART-2

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

According to Art 342 "The president with respect to a state LUT, in consultation with the Governor, specify the tribes or Tribal Communities or part of or group within tribes or tribal Communities as scheduled tribe". Presently there are 748 ST and 1200 sub tribes.

Introduction is good and appropriate

## 1) Geographical Distribution

- B.S. Guha divides them into 3 zones -  
North & North Eastern; Middle & Southern.

Biogenetic variability refers to the differences in the genetic makeup of populations due to various factors such as migration, interbreeding, natural selection, etc. Biogenetic variability can be used to study the origin, evolution, and diversity of human populations.

• Indian tribes are the indigenous groups of people who live in different regions of India. They have a rich and diverse cultural heritage and history. They can be classified into four major linguistic groups - Indo-Aryan, Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian, and Tibeto-Burman. They also have different physical features such as skin colour, hair texture, eye shape, etc.

### Tribes

- 1) North & North Eastern
  - a) Assam - Jaintia, Garo, Khasi, Jirap, Mizo, Nagas & Apantani etc.
  - b) Manipur - Tripura - Khasi, Kuki & Garo
- 2) Sub Himalayas - Darjeeling & Sikkim - Lepcha
- 3) Himalayan - North Uttar Pradesh - Raji, Jainsasi, Bhotia etc.

They are engaged in terrace & shifting cultivation & are steeped in poverty.

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

1.) Central Region → Savara, Gadabo, Borido, Juang, Bhumi, Bhuyon.

2.) Chotanagpur → Santhal, Ho, Oraon, Buxar  
Muxia, Hill Muxia & Bison Horn Muxia

3.) Saipur & Mawal → Agaru, Pardhan & Baiga

4.) Vindhyas → Kol, Katsari, Bhis, Gond  
Mostly engaged in shifting cultivation except Santhals, Gonds, Oraon, who are plough cultivators

## Southern

1.) Nilgiri hills → Toda, Kota, Baiga.

2.) Wayanad → Brula, Kurumba.

3.) South Kanara → Koraga.

4.) Cochin - Travancore → Malavandar, Karikar.

5.) Cochin Hills → Yerua, Toda.

- Apart from these 3, Andaman Nicobar Islands with Jawa, Serinkuse, Andamanise etc forms a fourth zone.

# UPSC

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6)  
Enter Number of Question

Biogenetic Variability  
- Huxley was the first to make ethnic classification but Gobha's classification (1935) is most apt.

- Gobha's classification

"He divided Indian population into 6 categories, however the tribes belong only to the following 3 -

▷ Negrito → Dark, short statured, platyrrhine nose, thick lips & fuzzy hair.

Dist → Bhils, Kadars, Panniyors, Angamese Nagas & some tribes of Raymahal hills.

▷ Proto-Australoid → Dark, dolichocephalic head, medium to short stature, long nose & curly hair.

Dist → Central Indian tribes - Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Bishnoi etc & some regions of Jaisalmer & Jaisal.

▷ Mongloid → Epicanthic fold, dark straight hair, yellowish skin colour.

Dist → North Eastern tribes - Majis, Limbu, Bhutia, Chakmas etc.

However both of these distributions are old & outdated, thus there is a need for new studies to re-classify Indian tribes.

You have concluded the answer properly

6

Good attempt

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

o) Education is the most effective instrument to ensure equality of opportunity & act as a catalyst for development.  
However, in the case of scheduled tribes, their education has lagged behind considerably.

Introduction is good and appropriate

o) Status of Tribal Education & Literacy

- Slow Growth

Tribal Literacy ~~→ 8.5% in (1961) → 32% (1991)~~

↓  
59% (2011).

- Wide Gap with National Average

Tribal Literacy Rate - 59% vs 73% of nation

- Low Participation in Higher Education

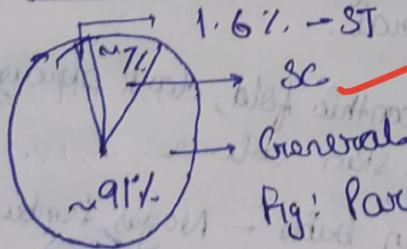


Fig: Participation in higher Edu

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Enter Number of Question

## Causes

- Social: Belief that education would "spoil" children & anger gods.
- Economic: Education is a luxury which tribals can't afford as it leads to loss of labour.
- Unrelated Curriculum: According to LRM, tribal students can't relate to Indian history, geography or national leaders.
- Widespread Discrimination:
  - ▷ Case: The Hindu (2011) - Govt of UP made to sit on class irrespective of Age.
- Most tribal schools manned by single teacher.
- Cultural: Schools located on an average 5 km from village & timings clash with important social events.
- Medium of Instruction is non-tribal language leading to lack of understanding.
  - ▷ Eg: Santhali used in only 0.01% schools.

Presentation and structure is good and appropriate

Contextual awareness is good and appropriate  
Need to concentrate on all the reasons responsible and how govt will address the issue related to it

Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

## e) Government Initiatives

- Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN Abhiyaan
- Ektaara Residential Model Schools & Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
- Pre & Post Matric Scholarships
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

Addressing Low Literacy Rate Among Indian Tribes:

1. Inclusive Education: Ensuring education in tribal languages and culturally relevant curricula can make formal education more accessible and engaging for tribal children.
2. Empowering Girls: Promoting girls' education and addressing gender disparities in education are crucial for improving the overall literacy rate among tribal communities.
3. Infrastructure Development: Building and improving educational infrastructure in tribal areas, including schools, hostels, and libraries, is vital for increasing access to education.
4. Scholarships and Incentives: Providing financial incentives and scholarships can help reduce economic barriers to education and encourage enrollment and retention of tribal students.
5. Community Engagement: Involving the local tribal community in educational planning and decision-making fosters a sense of ownership and support for educational initiatives.
6. Sensitization and Awareness: Creating awareness about the importance of education and dispelling myths and misconceptions can positively influence the attitude towards formal schooling.

## e) Failures of Govt Initiatives

- Inadequate Budget
- No retention policy leading to poor learning outcomes
- Poor infrastructure leading to high dropout rates

Sexual harassment must continue in school (National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 2018)

7

## e) Way Forward

- Adopt Gandhiji's 'Basic Education' in Mother tongue (Dhebar Commission)
- Monthly allowance to tribal students returning to school
- Regular audits & monitoring

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

We must continue to strive to educate our tribal countrymen & women as "Education is the bridge between misery & hope" - Kofi Annan.

Q3.

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# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

Indian Villages have often been characterised as backward, illiterate, unaware & fatalistic by several authors & commentators. However the introduction & propagation of Panchayati Raj institutions as well as Media has transformed rural India.

Introduction is good and appropriate

## 9) Panchayati Raj Institutions

- The history of local self governments in India goes back to ancient periods where these self governments existed in the form of Sabha & Samitis
- The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment, 1992 formalised & constitutionalised this age old tradition.
- Features of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment
  - ▷ 3 tier Panchayats
  - ▷ Uniform, 5 year tenure
  - ▷ Gram Sabha as smallest unit of democracy.

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Enter Number of Question

- ▷ Constitutional status to units of self government
- ▷ Panchayats responsible for planning & socio economic justice.
- ▷ Direct Election & Universal Adult Franchise
- ▷ Reservation for Women, ST & SC.

o)

## Media

- A form of mass-communication, used to communicate with population

### Types

- ↳ Print : Magazine & Newspapers
- ↳ Audio : Radio & Podcasts.
- ↳ Audio-Visual : TV, films etc
- ↳ Social : Facebook, Twitter etc.
- ↳ Folk : Dance, Plays etc.

Presentation and structure is good and appropriate  
Contextual awareness is good and appropriate  
Well organised systematic structure followed  
Here you need to add the information in detail related to it's various impacts on tribal populations.

o)

## Impact of PRT & Social Media

- Hitherto excluded populations given a voice
- Empowered the SC & ST's politically, Economically & intellectually thus disintegrating Caste system & Jajmani.

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

- Reduced Exploitation by Increasing Awareness of Rural Population.  
▷ Eg: SC known about ban of Manual Scavenging
  - Highlighting & Bringing to Attention problems of rural communities.  
▷ Eg: Female Panchayat
  - It has increased women Empowerment.  
▷ Eg: More than 50% Panchayat kadhanas are women
  - Sanskritization & Westernisation due to political process as increased awareness.  
▷ Panchayat Pati Syndrome
- Challenges -
- 1) Poor quality of public services and goods for the rural people
  - 2) Separatist Journalism
  - 3) Biased & inaccurate Journalism.
  - 4) Social media addiction.

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

Thus, both Panchayati Raj institutions & Media are double edged swords. Going forward we must aim at eliminating all challenges so as to strengthen & empower our rural & marginalised populations

Q4.

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

Tribal Panchsheel was given by the first PM of India Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1958 and it is based on the policy of Integration as forwarded by Verrier Elvin.

Introduction is good and appropriate

e) Integrationist Policy

- Contended that tribals should themselves decide the pace for development & integration into the society

- Offers a middle path between assimilation & isolation

- Principles of Integration

▷ Preserve tribal culture as 'unique & integral part' of Indian Diversity

▷ Provide opportunities for education, development etc without enforcing assimilation

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o)  
Enter Number of Question

## Tribal Pansheet

- Non - Imposition
- Protection of tribal rights over forest & land
- Tribal teams to be trained in administration & development
- Don't overadminister tribal with multiple city of scheme
- Don't judge success by statistics but rather quality of human character evolved.

Need to concentrate on the the principles involved with thier present relevance and significance with critical analysis  
Follow model answer properly for more information  
Keep writing all the best

o)

## Emergent Development Practices

- Exploitation of Forests inhabited by tribals for mineral wealth.  
▷ Eg: Kanare tribe of Lath Village displaced due to blasting in Chal coal mines, 2006.
- Establishment of Industries in Tribal areas causing loss of culture & displacement.  
▷ Eg: Chittaranjan Locomotive work displaced

# UPSC

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( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Enter Number of Question

330+ Santhal families

criticisms are as follows:

- Creation of Big Dams  
△ Eg: Sardar Sarovar project displaced 1.25 lac tribals

- The principles were based on a paternalistic and assimilationist view of tribal development, which ignored the diversity and complexity of tribal societies and cultures. They also failed to recognize the agency and participation of tribals in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

- Big Energy projects in tribal displacement  
△ Eg: Super Thermal project in Singrauli, MP displaced 3,00,000 tribals & 4000 families

- The principles were not implemented consistently or effectively by various government agencies and programs. They faced many challenges such as lack of coordination, capacity, resources, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, transparency, etc.
- The principles did not address the root causes of tribal poverty and marginalization, such as land alienation, forest exploitation, displacement, violence, discrimination, etc. They also did not take into account the changing socio-economic and environmental realities that affect tribals.

5

- Conserving wildlife at Expense of tribals  
△ Eg: 3400+ families of Erava & Kuruba displaced due to Nagarhole National Park.

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

Thus the death of Pandit Nehru was soon followed by the death of his tribal pansheel which are followed only on paper but not in letter & spirit.

Please do not write anything except the Question number in this space

# UPSC

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis  
Content of the Question is more important than length.

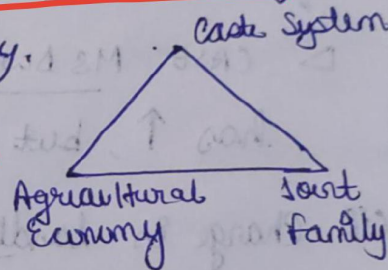
( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Enter Number of Question

Globalisation is defined as the unhindered movement of goods, services, capital, people & ideas across nations. The Indian Village system is characterised by.

Globalisation & its associated phenomena have impacted each of the pillars thus altering the Indian Village system.



Introduction is good and appropriate

o)

## Globalisation & Village Economy

The traditional village economy was characterised by.

- ▷ Self-sufficiency.
- ▷ Jajmani system.
- ▷ pre-dominantly agricultural.
- ▷ Traditional power structure with landlords at top & labourers at bottom.

The changes brought by globalisation are -

# UPSC

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Enter Number of Question

(i) Transformation from subsistence to market based economy, with increased cultivation of cash crops.

▷ CASE: MS Damodarshan: Area under agriculture has ↑ but area under food crops ↓.

Presentation and structure is good and appropriate

Contextual awareness is good and appropriate

Well organised systematic structure followed

Need to concentrate on the thier impacts on village with

present challenge and limitations

Maintain the same consistency

Keep writing all the best

(ii) change in landlord labour relations due to introduction of machinery & technology

(iii) Increased trend of contract farming with MNC's leading to increased economic security but greater exploitation & commercialisation

(iv) livelihood diversification - Animal husbandary, handicrafts etc are more popular than farming. C. Otter & Simpson Study of Bespara (2016)

CASE: TRIFED in collaboration with amazon sold ₹ 35 crore worth rural & tribal products

(v) Establishment of institutional credit facilities has greatly benefitted well to do thus polarising village population into rich landowners & poor landless labourers.

Please do not write anything except the Question number in this space

# UPSC

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Enter Number of Question

(vi) Decreased significance of Nature - Man - spirit complex & greater damage to environment

▷ Eg: Increased use of groundwater, fertiliser etc.

Vii) Jajmani system has disintegrated as globalisation has provided Jajmans direct access to markets & new economic avenues to Kaminis

Viii) The most disturbing trend is increasing agricultural distress & suicides (A.K. Vasavi 1990).

9000 attempt

6

Thus globalisation has transformed Indian villages in such a manner that no village is a village in the earlier sense of the word. It is this context Robert Redfield's Folk-Urban Continuum becomes extremely relevant.

You have concluded the answer properly

Moreover villages are moving from Gemeinschaft (Community living) to Gesellschaft (Individual living).

06

# UPSC

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( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

0)  
Enter Number of Question

With 70% of India's forest & mineral wealth concentrated in tribal regions, these areas have become hubs of Industrialisation & consequent urbanisation.

Introduction is good and appropriate

0) Impacts of Industrialisation & Urbanisation

- Large scale Displacement

According to a report tribals constituting 8.6% of Indian population are more than 50% of those replaced.

- Land Alienation ✓

- Moneylessness

Meagre compensation for land is frittered away on alcohol, drugs or repayment of debt. ✓

- Unemployment or Unskilled Wage Employment

▷ CASE: Das Gupta (1973) found that 'Chhatisa

# UPSC

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Candidates must not write on this margin

Enter Number of Question

Cement works" in Jharkhand built on lands of 'Ho' employed only 0.9%. Ho's in skilled jobs while others were only temporarily employed during Construction phase

## - Poor Health

Displaced tribals settle on fringes of industrial towns with poor sanitation & hygiene leading to diseases & psychological stress.

▷ CASE: Sahayya displaced from Kusa, MP had shortened Telomeres

Presentation and structure is good and appropriate  
Contextual awareness is good and appropriate  
Well organised systematic structure followed  
Need to concentrate on the both positive and negative impacts  
Address the demand of the questions properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

## - Urbanism

They try to emulate the rich lifestyle of urban population leaving their traditional products

## - Loss of Culture

Immigration of urban population & others in tribal areas leads to destruction of sacred zones, harassment of tribal women & loss of culture.

▷ CASE: Das Gupta (1973) - Celebration of traditional

# UPSC

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( Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Enter Number of Question

*'Ho' festival*  
*to outsiders*  
*These urban*  
o) - However, *not all has been bad*  
*positive impacts*  
- Increased *exposure* *due to urban to*  
*modern education*

- Political: Urbanization and industrialization can bring about political changes in tribal areas, such as the replacement of hereditary leadership by rational leadership, the introduction of democracy and civil rights, the emergence of new political parties and movements, etc. These changes can affect the autonomy and identity of tribal people.
- Economic: Urbanization and industrialization can create economic opportunities for tribal people, such as non-agricultural occupations, trade, commerce, services, etc. These opportunities can enhance their productivity, income, and living standards. However, they can also expose them to competition, exploitation, displacement, environmental degradation, etc.
- Social: Urbanization and industrialization can affect the social structure and culture of tribal people, such as their family system, kinship relations, gender roles, religion beliefs, language practices, etc. These changes can be positive or negative depending on how they are managed by the tribal people.
- Cultural: Urbanization and industrialization can influence the cultural values and norms of tribal people, such as their customs, traditions, art, music, literature, etc. These influences can be positive or negative depending on how they are preserved or modified by the tribal people

6

- Better access to Health infrastructure  
- Increased demand for tribal products in urban areas.

You have concluded the answer properly  
Maintain the same consistency  
Keep writing all the best

Thus industrialisation & urbanisation have transformed tribal life. Going forward we must ensure that development is not only ecologically sustainable but also sensitive to the conditions of tribals.