

TEST CODE:



TEST - 07

MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES - JUNE 2025

Name Of Candidate	Pulkit Jain		
E-mail Id.	[REDACTED]		Roll No.
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date: 22/07/25

Time Allowed: 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q.No.	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	4	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile).	
2	10	4.5		
3	10	5		
4	10	4.5		
1	15	6.5		2. All questions are compulsory.
2	15	6.5		
3	15	7		
4	15	6.5		
5	15	7		
6	15	6.5		
1	20	9.5	3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
2	20	10		
3	20	10		
4	20	9.5		
5	20	9.5		
6	20	9		
			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.	
			<p align="center">“Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”</p>	
			H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI & Canara Bank Rd, beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080	
			Start Time: 2:30 pm End Time: 5:30 pm	
			Mode of Examination: Online: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input type="checkbox"/>	
			Evaluation Date:	
Total Marks:	116			

Evaluation Indicators	
Language:	Good
Structure:	Very Good
Presentation:	Appreciable
Hand Writing :	Good
Content:	Good demand subject on
Attempt:	Decent
Remarks:	Good All the Best.

Part 1

(Attempt all questions 4*10=40 marks, 150Words each)

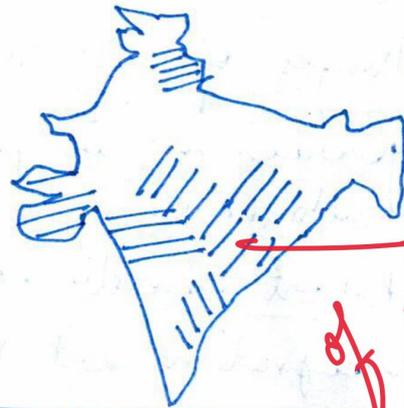
1. Role of Governor in Fifth Schedule areas.

5th Schedule areas are formed under the 244(1) article of the constitution for socio-economic welfare of the Schedule tribe.

*Relevant
article*

Provisions of 5th Schedule

① Formation of tribal advisory council with 3/4th representation of ST MLAs of states.



Name for the states atleast

② mandatory for 10 states other states can also form TAC.

5th Schedule states

③ PEJA Act 1996 for extension of schedule areas Panchayats.

Role of Governor in Schedule Areas

① To check upon the development of schedule tribes in 5th schedule, look after their welfare.

② Check upon state laws & their applica-

Report to president of India

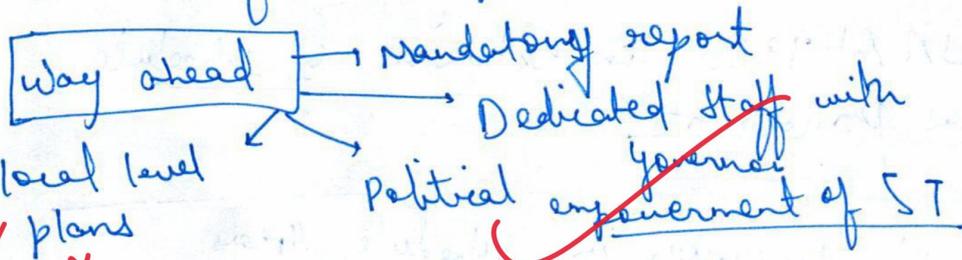
Law applicability and decision making

- ibility in schedule areas.
- ③ Prepare annual report for the president highlighting condition of STs.
- ④ Enquire into cases of exploitation and functioning of TACs.

Challenges of 5th Schedule : Xaxa Committee

Write contemporary examples of the problems

- ① Governor act in politicised manner, No autonomy.
- ② Report generally not submit - 2014 only
Uttara pradesh sent report (Standing Committee)
- ③ State laws implement without modification
- ④ One size fits all approach



Relevant conclusion

There is need to revamp the 5th schedule areas for protection, preservation & promotion of tribal interests.

Structure	1	Introduction & Conclusion	1
Content	2	Total :	HP

2. Tribes as Indigenous Culture

IX 107
IX 169
The ILO 109th Convention defined indigeny ~~peoples~~ as the original inhabitants of the land prior to the conquest of Europeans.

It considered tribals as aboriginals.

This was criticised for ethnocentric outlook & derogatory remarks like aborigines & Primitive. The ILO Convention 169 replaced it with more focus on indigenous culture.

Tribes as indigenous culture

a) Original inhabitants of the land eg- Indian Americans, Amazonian tribes.

b) In India historically present at time of Aryan Conquest eg- Nishad people.

c) Criteria for schedule tribe : Dhebar commission

(a) Geographical isolation

(b) Cultural distinctness & uniqueness of culture

(c) low education technology

d) Symbiotic lifestyle with nature - NMS complex

Deep
connection
with
land

(e) Native & indigenous languages eg - Gondi,
Santhali, Mundari which are Australo Asiatic
compared to larger Aryan languages (Griegson)

Good points

(f) Indigenous knowledge - eg ethnomedicine
Mujiri in Jharkhand

Concerns in considering tribe as indigenous

(a) Non Patriarchal structure & heterogeneity

(b) Colonial conquest not accurate timeline
for India → influx of migration earlier also

(c) J.C. Dube → Tribes themselves account for their
migration eg - Tea Tribes of Assam

(d) Cultural erosion by mainstream → erosion
of indigenous culture eg - extinct language - B

(e) Other non tribal indigenous groups like
Brohmins of South India, caste groups

Other than classification there is a need to
balance the culture contact with preservation
of indigenous knowledge & tradition

Threatened
and by modernization
globalization

Mention
law points
on constitution
and legal
recognition

Relevant
conclusion

Structure	1	Introduction & Conclusion	1.5
Content	2	Total :	4.5

3. Concept of ethnicity.

Relevant intro
 K. Cohn defines ethnicity as the interaction among social groups. It's a process of development of common identity among people.

These ethnic groups are defined by T.K. Cohen as association of people ~~who~~ with respect to common language, culture and share history who have a common home-land.

Features of ethnicity

① As studied by Fredrick Barth in his "Ethnic Groups & Boundaries":-

- (a) There is a "we feeling" among groups.
- (b) It is based on structural analysis with some underlying social structure that may be pattern of living (North east), material (dress), non material (belief).
- (c) Ethnic mobilisation of people to achieve

good points

You can also mention Weber's Max Weber's

a common goal.

② Approaches to study ethnicity

a) Primedial - based on sois-cultural analysis where people have common culture.

eg- Clifford Geertz - belongingness via some symbols.

Caste based ethnicities with examples

b) Instrumental - Ethnicity as a instrument for attainment of shared goal.
Tharkhand movement studied by Cambridge

c) Constructivity - due to social classification
eg- ST classification, Tutsi in Rwanda

Significance

- ① To understand ethnic conflicts
- ② Association of people
↳ National character study
- ③ Understand differences - Cultural relativism
- ④ Development & progress - Countering Neoliberalism

good dimension

Relevant conclusion

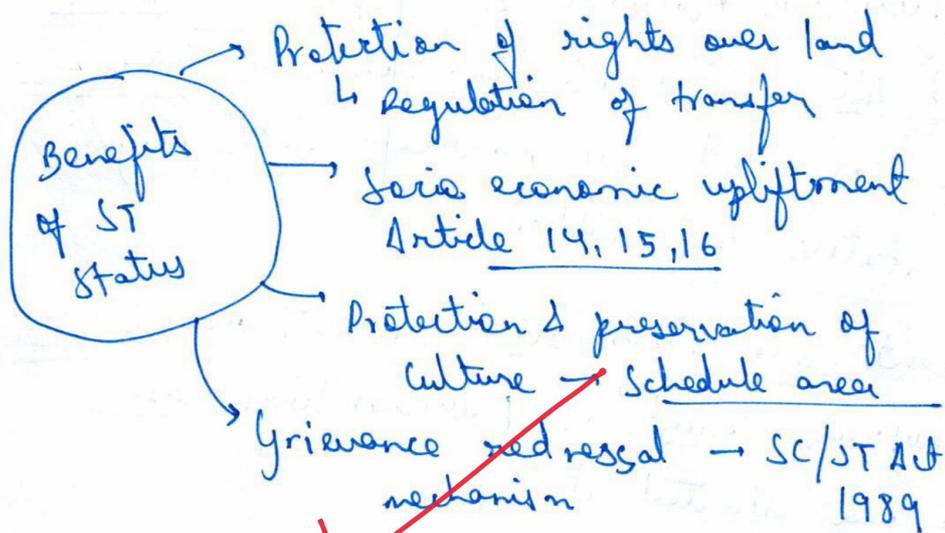
ethnicity is thus important for Anthropology to understand group behavior & provide solution to problems of these groups.

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	1
Content	2	Total :	5

9000400939

4. ST status is dynamic. Explain.

B.K. Roy Burman studied tribes as dynamic identities. The ST (Schedule Tribe) status is a politics-administrative classification under article 342 of the constitution.



Criteria of
Jajmani
Committee?

ST status as dynamic : Process

① Tribalisation, detribalisation.

Due to contact with cultures across various society there were change in social status
eg - Tribe caste continuum → Meena Caste
got ST status in Rajasthan.

good example

② Pseudotribalism → Procurement of fake documents to capture the

State Specific
recognition

benefits → Gonda tribes were exploited by
Gonda Caste in Hyderabad (B.D. Sharma)

③ Rajputisation of Raj Gonds of Adilabad
studied by Surjeet Singh → Gave up ST status

④ By fictitious marriage & adoption → ANM
Irshad Ali studied Muslim women of Gore &
Khosi converted by marriage with Bengali
→ ST status to children.

⑤ Recent sub categorisation of ST and SC
by Supreme Court in Davinder Singh Case
Telangana started it.

⑥ By government process → 4 new ST group
in Himachal in 2023 → Notified by President
730+ 2022

The Courts can also provide ST status eg -
Maitis by Manipur H.C These demands
can be understood heistically by anthropolog-
ical approach.

Recent
inclusion of
Kumiharan

Good number
of content
of conclusion

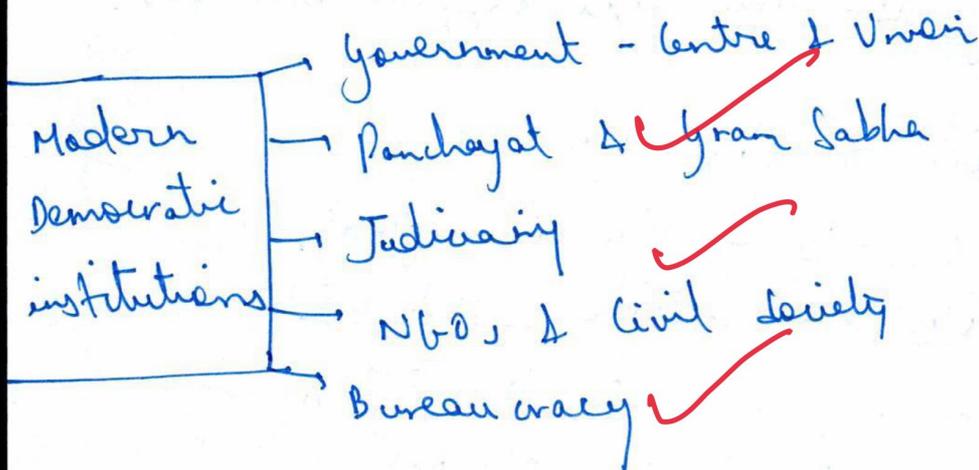
Structure	1-5	Introduction & Conclusion	1
Content	2	Total :	4.5

Part 2

(Attempt all questions 6*15=90 Marks, 150 Words each)

1. Discuss the impact of modern democratic institutions in shaping socio-political transformation among tribal communities in India.

The impact of modern democratic institution though started by independence but actually reached after the 73rd & 74th Amendment Act 1992. The PESA Act 1996 also facilitated the process.



Socio-political transformation of tribes

① Social :- Positive impact

a) Upliftment of the tribals & gradual end to marginalisation - Reservation by constitution.

b) Deciding pace of development - Memkera
Odisha - Tribals take test of Sarpanch Candidates

c) Gradual mainstreaming - Collaboration of
Raisabha of Gond & PRL - 8th FYP study

d) Betterment of Health, education and
skills by NGO & Civil society.
eg. Search NGO - Tribal Health assembly.
Wayanad Tribal education society.

e) letting go of social evils - Pullangari parch
[Gonds] - Gramsabha Stopping breweries.

② Political transformation

(a) Raising voice & issue at highest level
reservation via article 330 & 332

(b) Women empowerment → 105th Amendment
243D • President D. Murmu

(c) Protection of rights - Niyangari protest
by Dangaria Khond against vedanta.

(d) Political unification of tribes - Jharkhand
Mukti Morcha, Bhil Pradesh

(e) Statutory & Constitutional bodies for
development - NCST, NITFD

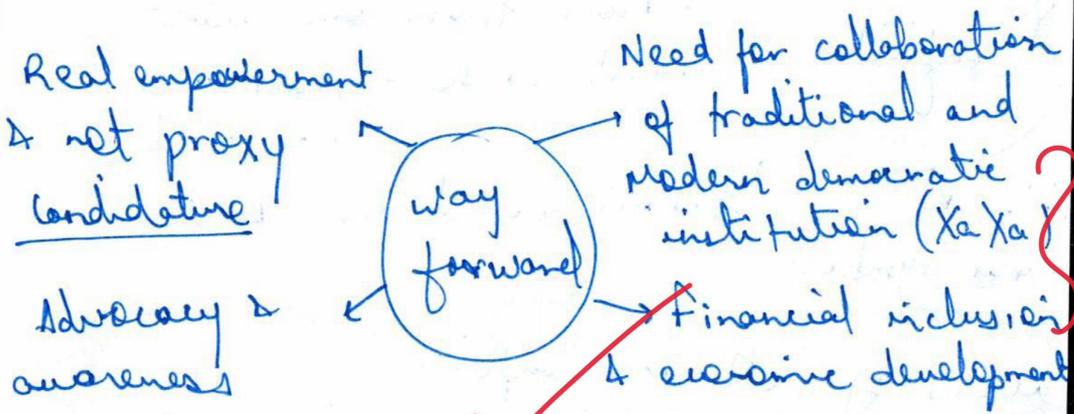
Legal
rights
FRAT 2006

Access
scheme
MANR GA

Challenges of impact of these institutions

- (a) emergence of new Neta Culture & declining authenticity of traditional leaders - N. Prasad: Study 1992 in Chattisgarh.
- (b) Exploitation due to culture contact - indentured bonded labour.
- (c) Lack of representation - 6% Vs 8.6% population.
- (d) Competition with Panchayat - Orasans and Raja of Parhat declined State Honourium.
- (e) Ethnic clashes - Nagalin movement

Exclusion of autonomy?
Fragmentation of tribal identity



Good points

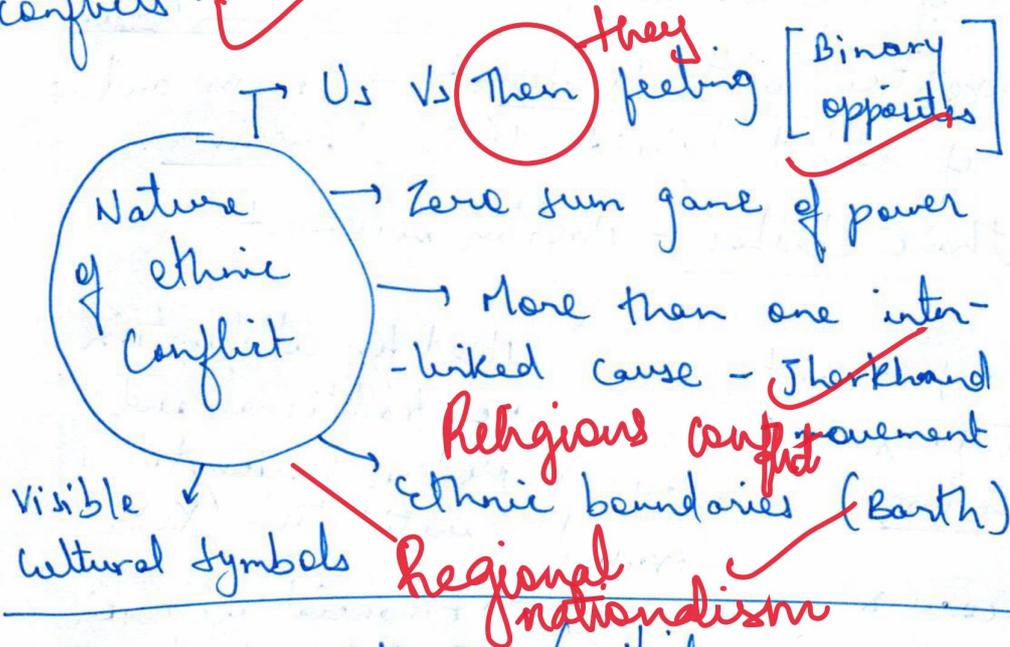
Relevant conclusion

Democracy needs to be percolated for truly ensuring welfare, justice & empowerment of tribes.

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

2. Examine the nature and causes of ethnic conflicts in India and evaluate the institutional and policy-level interventions adopted to mitigate such tensions.

Good notes
Ethnic conflicts are defined as those conflicts where at least one party has goals expressed in ethnic terms. They may start as social, economic & political conflicts.



Causes of Ethnic Conflict

- ① Political causes (a) suppression of aspiration - of one group - Assamese by Bengali
- (b) lack of representation - Meiti-Kuki conflict
- (c) Political motivation - language tussles eg- Attack on non Marathi in Maharashtra

Economic marginalization

① Developmental imbalance

(a) Regional aspiration - Telangana movement

(b) Protection of cultural rights & autonomy
eg - demand of Bihar Pradesh.

(c) Neglect of natives - Bodoland, Gorkhaland

(d) Forced migration - Bru community in Mizoram

*Cultural suppression
↓
Anti-Hindi
agitations*

② Social factors

(a) forced assimilation
of tribals - Santal revolt 1855

(b) Interference in customs - Bhegal movement

Institutional & Policy interventions

(a) Constitutional rights to protect culture & customs - eg - Minority rights - 29, 30

religious rights A-25, political rights - 15, 16, 17, 19

*Legal and security mechanisms
↓
UPFA, AS, SPA
to combat insurgency*

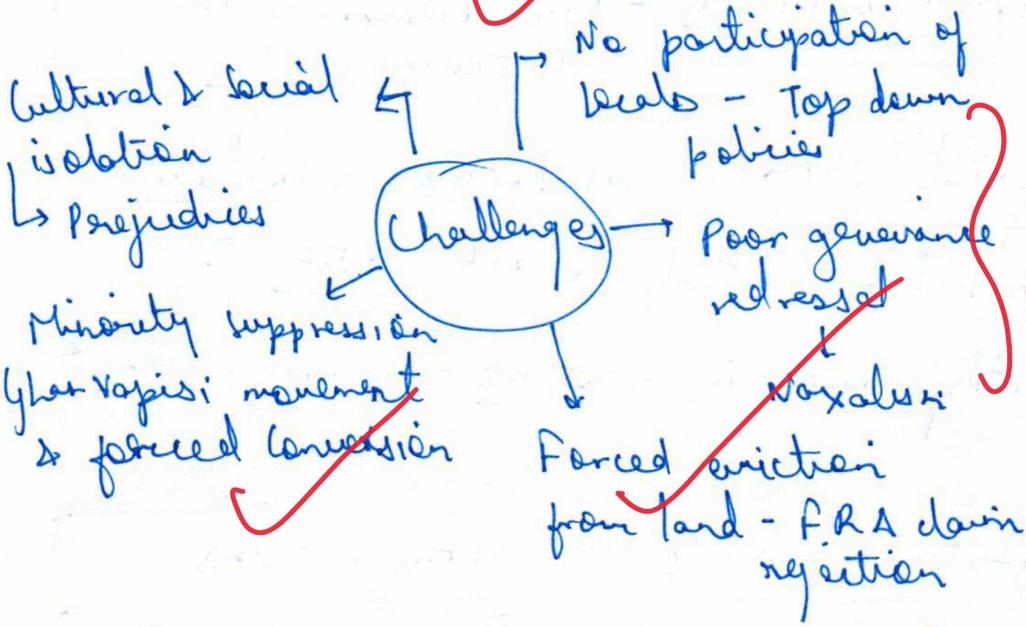
(b) Dialogue with Government - agreements

like Tripartite treaty of GOI, Govt of Assam and AASU, NSCN-peace accord

Role
NGOs
with
examples

of Legislative frameworks - Forest rights
Act 2006, PESA Act 1996, PAI.

(d) Balanced development - PM DevINE for
North East, separate State hood - Telangana
2014, rehabilitation policy 2007



good
presentation

Relevant
conclusion

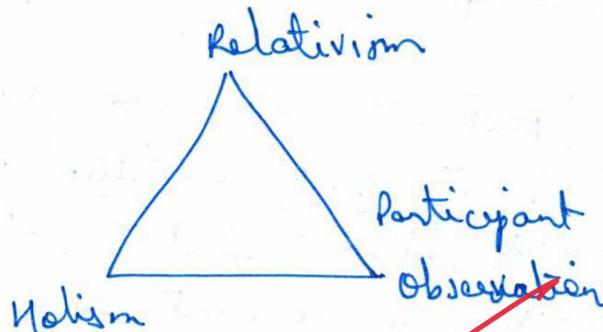
There is a need for better implementation
of 5th & 6th Schedule along with
transparent policy formulation with
Anthropological engagement of participation,
holistic development & relativism.

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

3. Discuss the relevance of anthropological perspectives in shaping inclusive and culturally sensitive policymaking in India.

Anthropology is defined as the study of man & in totality across time & space (Harris, 1998). Tribals are core subjects & it can help in their development & welfare.

Tenets of
Anthropological
perspective



By B.K Roy Burman

Relevance in inclusive & culturally sensitive policy making

① Cultural relativism & understanding the challenges :- Harris studies Adisha trike & were lactose intolerant
↳ Nutritional development → Women empowerment

② Action Anthropology - Haimendorf formed the board education scheme 1954

by considering level of development, subject of interest.

③ Participant Observation → DN Majumdar

Study of NO, S.C. Roy - Munda, Duke-Kantar → For data driven policy making → primary data → inclusion

④ Expert commission for formulation of policy - Expert Committee for Tribal development 1972 - SCDube.

- Tribal development Task Force - Vidhyarthi gave Tribal Sub Plan 1975

⑤ Policy evaluation & monitoring
Xaxa Committee, Bhuriya Commission

⑥ Integration of various aspects of culture & society → Substantivist argument for economics - Canada lifted ban on Potlatch.

⑦ Emic perspective - Nature Man Spirit Supreme Court putting stay on Vedanta project in Niyamgiri

Studies
Gender
Social

and
justice

Food
churners

Means of
Conflict
resolution
and ethnic
identities

③ Participatory Rural Appraisal — where the community uplifts itself. ↳ lodha tribe

④ Decriminalisation of Tribes — PK Shewinck

Challenges in Anthropological perspective

① Biases of the observer → leads to incorrect data (Herskovits's assimilation)

② Ethnographic & long term stay challenges — Malinowski's diary.

③ Western models in process of development
↳ banning of Youth dormitory (V. Elwin)

④ Lack of Anthropologist in policy making.

⑤ Trust issues in locals — Cora du Bois considered Spy

Despite challenges Anthropology is the line que non of Inclusive development as its not part study but comprehensive.
Universal & integrated

Good write but points are not relevant

Relevant conclusion

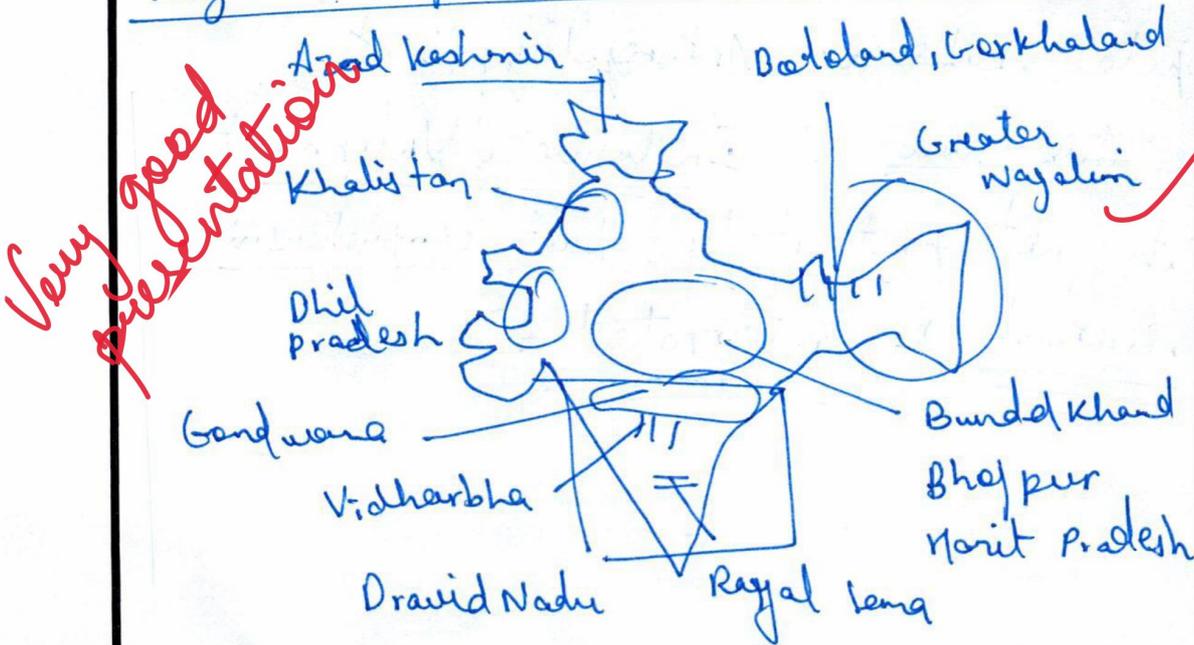
Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	3	Total :	7

4. Analyze how anthropological approaches contribute to understanding and addressing regional aspirations in a diverse society like India.

good intro
Anthropology is a holistic, integrated, universal & comprehensive subject which analysis problems and processes without any inherent bias.

Regional aspirations are associated with a particular region which can be of various type & may create disharmony if left unmet.

Regional aspirations in India



Anthropological approach in understanding & addressing regional aspirations

① Understanding the underlying cause of the demand → which may be development identity assertion. → Nagalim demand
 How identity assertion studied Naga Conflicts

② Problem solving attitude - without bias
Cultural relativism will bring objectivity in research → forced assimilation of Hinduism on tribes.

Ray Burmans → Buffer area

③ forced eviction from Homelands
 ↳ Bru community → refugee in Tripura

④ Structuralism to understand basic underlying concepts → Us vs Me phenomena

Fredrick Barth's ethnic boundary

↳ David Nade demand

⑤ Political Aspirations - Jharkhand movement due to lack of representation to tribes

Ethnographic documentation through history territorial narratives

good dimensions

Studied by Cambridge University

Facilitating dialogue
Peace building
Peace accord
Bodo

⑥ Mediation by Anthropologist → Report with local people.

Interstate conflicts - water sharing

⑦ Data Collection & policy analysis

Xaxa committee reviewed the tribal policies like Land Acquisition Act, forest rights Act, National rehabilitation policy.

Case studies of TG, Gorkhaland?

⑧ Help in balanced development → by democratic decentralisation

Thus Anthropology can tackle these demands by resolving conflicts.

"Anthropology gives us greater freedom to solve the problems threatening our civilisation" - F. Boas

Relevant conclusion

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

5. Evaluate the effectiveness of current welfare schemes and development programmes for tribal communities in promoting inclusive growth and social justice.

After the independence the constitution put an obligation on Government for the development of tribes.

F.G. Bailey's
view
you can
mention

Programmes for the effectiveness & development of tribes : welfare scheme

(a) Constitutional rights :- fundamental rights like A-15, 16, 17, 23, 46 for social economic development.

(b) For inclusive growth - Provision of 5th and 6th schedule, Poverty alleviation methods like SEED scheme, Hand Up India, Start up India.

(c) Social justice - Protection of interest via National Commission of ST - 1989
- Prevention of atrocities Act 1989

You can
write
statistics
on literacy
life,
expectancy
etc

(d) Various commission to check the condition → Dhebar Commission, Xaxa Committee, Bhuria Commission, Kenke Commission.

(e) Various Acts for undoing historical wrongs → Forest rights act, PESA Act, Banded labour Abolition Act.

Economic opportunities
↓
shifted
from
subsistence
to market
economy

Challenges of the Scheme

(a) Lack of proper implementation of the Schemes → rejection of FRA Claims

(b) Diversion of TSP funds for non tribal areas development (CAG)

(c) NCST doesn't enquire into ouines as often doesn't take any note action

(d) Lack of baseline data & delayed census → exclusion & inclusion errors.

Land alienation
also you
can
mention

e) Governor report in 5th schedule is not regular (Xaka)

Suggestive measures

a) sensitivity & training of masses, with bureaucratic appathy.

b) Proper environment impact assessment with social impact assessment of projects.

c) Generation of Awareness - via Civil Society, NGOs.

d) Technology → drone survey - land
bridge the divide → AI model for policy evaluation

Empower
Gram
Sabha

Fast track
PEA rules
in all states

The policy are good in content but lack the intent, there is need for better monitoring - B. D Sharma

Good
conclusion

Structure	2	introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	3	Total :	7

6. Examine the nature and extent of Hinduism's influence on tribal communities in Central India, with reference to religious practices, socio-cultural change, and identity dynamics.

Hinduism is the majority religion in India & more than 90% of tribes are impacted by it. Anthropologist like Chinye have called "tribals as backward Hindus".

Good
interest

Nature of Hinduism influence

(a) Leads to assimilation of various practices via Universatisation & parasitisation
eg- Laxmi Pooja by tribes, Gotra exogamy in Caste.

(b) Tribe caste continuum is established
eg- Subject Janta studied Bhujij of Barabun
↳ Rajputisation.

(c) Sanskritisation of tribes - & adoption of Hindu features. Gonds became Raj Gonds.

(d) Peasantisation & depeasantisation
↳ cow worship, plough cultivation
- Bhils

Mythological
integration
eg: Gonds
sawer
Ravana
as an
ancestor
king.

Extent of Hindu influence on tribes :-

Religious Practices

(a) Letting go of superstitions like head hunting - eg - ~~etc~~ witch hunting in Maler

(b) New gods & Old gods - dual worship pattern → Savitri Puja in tribal Hindus

(c) Taking services of Priest - Bhils of M.P

(d) More focus on ritualistic nature
↳ Animism replaced by Hinduism

Transformation of Priesthood

Economic changes

(a) Practice of child marriage among tribes
eg - Saharia due to bonded labour

(b) ↳ selling of girls → Prostitution

(c) Dowry replacing bride price → Patriarchal Nature → Bastar region

(d) Mainstream led to better health & education for tribes → NFHS data
reduction of CMR, MMR, VS mentality

Gender roles and Patriarchy

Very good points

(e) Economic opportunities |

(a) Decline of traditional activities like shifting agriculture, handicraft & artisan
eg- Assam left metal work (Baba & Gadgil)

(b) Caste based occupation → Oran become Telis → NK Bose

Identity Dynamics |

(a) Earlier forced assimilation led to demand for Autonomy & counter acculturation.
eg- Sarna Dharma movement Jharkhand

(b) Identity assertion → Bihar Pradesh demand

(c) Rejection of Caste symbols - tribalisation
(D.N Majumdar)

Though there are some positive impacts but there is a need for protection of cultural & religious identity of tribes.

Impact on debate

Relevant conclusion

Write Ghurye's and Jinnah's views

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

Part 3

(Attempt all questions 6*20=120 Marks, 250 Words each)

1. Evaluate the impact of reservation policies on social justice and equitable representation of SCs, STs, and OBCs in India.

Reservation is a form of affirmative action provided in the constitution for the social-economic upliftment of weaker sections namely SCs, STs and OBCs in India.

Relevant intro

Provision of reservation in Constitution

1) Article 15(3), 15(4), 15(5) → for reservation in educational institutes for SC, ST and OBC according to their population.

2) 16(3), (4), (5) → for reservation in public employment, M. Nagaraj Judgement 2006, this reservation extends to promotion.

3) Political reservation for SCs & STs
Article 330 for Lok Sabha & 332 for SLA

Write data on literacy and employment, political representation stats.

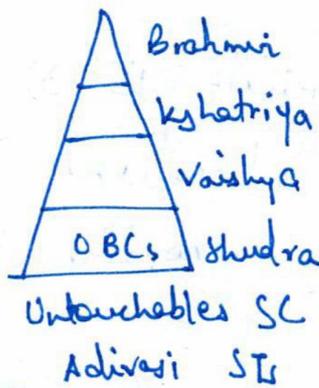
Article 243-D & 243-T for local governan
- i.e. OBCs can be given reservation
in Panchayats as per state provision.

Impact of reservation policies

① Social Justice :-

a) Distribution of welfare measures - eg
educational opportunities in IITs, IIMs.

b) Undoing historical wrongs → Marginalised
for educational attainment
limited for 3 upper Varas.



Very good dimension!

(c) Inclusion in process of growth :- Mandal Commission
highlighted reservation to
OBCs will lead to upliftment.

Social mobility has been improving

(d) Alleviation of poverty & economic development

(e) Abolition of social evils like Untouchability
Occupational division of labour, restriction
from public offices. eg - Shudra- Manual Scaveng
ers.

② Equitable representation

- a) Youth given opportunities for learning & attaining premium education.
- b) Raising concerns in the parliament & other state legislature → part of development process
- c) Leading governments of state → Narant Jaren chief minister of Jharkhand, Mayawati Devi.
- d) Better grievance redressal mechanism
↳ Gram Sabha empowerment in PESA Act.
Niyamgiri hills C's stopped mining plant.
- e) Role modelling effect on other weaker sections → eg - Ambedkar as new god of SC

Good points

Challenges in reservation policy

- ① Exclusion & inclusion errors - lack of base data & surveys eg - DNTS like Kanjur, Madari no reservation.
- ② Covering of benefits eg - out of 8 Santhal subgroups only 3 are better off eg - Murmu, and Turu.

shrinking opportunities

- ③ Reservation not a panacea - still the manual scavenging, untouchability & bonded labour is present eg - Caste system, Jirga.
- ④ No social representation & only political
↳ stigma against Criminal tribes, lower caste.
- ⑤ Compromise meritocracy & efficiency.
- ⑥ Proxy candidature of SC, OBC leaders.

Quality
Vs
Quantity
debate

Reformative Measures

- ① Social impact assessment of Policies.
- ② Sub categorisation of SCs & STs as said in Punjab Vs Davinder Singh Case.
- ③ Sensitisation & Awareness generation in masses.
- ④ Better implementation of scheme with merit-orig eg - SMILE, SEED, Stand Up India.
- ⑤ Access to credit & training.

Very good points

Relevant
conclusion

Reservation is a necessary step but not sufficient & must be supplemented by other measures.

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2.5
Content	4	Total :	9.5

2. Compare the approaches towards tribal communities during the colonial period and post-independence India, with reference to policy orientation, legal frameworks, and socio-economic integration.

Relevant notes
Tribals were relative isolated before the arrival of colonial masters but after the advent of Europeans & in post independence era there is significant contact of tribes with mainstream with various approaches.

Comparison of the 2 approaches

(a) Policy Orientation towards tribal

Colonial period

a) Contact due to exploitation of timber from tribal region

b) rampant exploitation till 1855 but due to revolts like Kol Mutiny 1833, Santal rebellion 1855 policy of exclusion followed.

Post independence

Earlier goal was same but later development of tribals required.

b) 3 major approaches like Isolationism by V. Elwin, Integrationism by Nehru & Elwin and Assimilationism by Ghurye.

*Administrative
convenient
approach*

*Protective
integrative
approach*

Forest
acts
1865,
1878

c) Provision like Schedule tracts and Inner line tracts in 1873 for protection of tribes

d) Suppression of rights of tribals & secession tendencies.

e) Tribal economy was coupled with stalled development.

c) Tribal panchshil & development of tribes on their own level.

d) Affirmative action in the constitution & policies for socio-economic welfare.

e) Tribals as part of development
eg - TSP in 5th Plan

Tribal
sub plan

II] Legal Frameworks

a) Aim was to suppress the tribes & gradual control of Brits over them

b) Criminal tribes Act 1871 and 1891 for harassment & confinement of violent tribes.
eg - Chercher, Ladha.

a) Aim was to gradually develop tribes and maintain national integration.

b) Repeal of CTA & replacement by Habitual offenders Act to undo the stigma with communities.

good
dimensions

c) Forest laws & policies like 1865, 78, 1927 for commercial extraction of symbols. Tribes made affairs & subdued

c) Acts like forest rights Act 2006, PESA 1996, Land Acquisition Act 2013 for providing rights, Authority over the land

d) Wholly & Partially tribal areas for tribal isolation & neglect in development of British rule

d) Schedule V & VI for preservation of Tribal culture & identity

Write few negative points also
↓
undermine tribal customary law

III] Socio - Economic - integration

Colonial	Post independence
a) Welfare works by <u>Missionaries</u> eg - North East tribes	a) Welfare measures with power from the <u>Constitution</u> . Article 46, 15, 16
b) Main aim was propagation of <u>Christianity</u> & conversion of tribes	b) Freedom & Autonomy to tribes in religion, <u>social customs</u> . eg - exemption from UCC in Uttarakhand

good points

Very diverse points you will get

c) Commercialisation of agriculture, banning of shifting cultivation → Damin-i-Koh in Rajmahal Hills
 d) Deindustrialisation of industry & tribal unemployment
 eg- Asur Artisans of Chota Nagpur.

e) Economic empowerment via participation in development.
 d) Schemes like :-
 1) Stand Up India,
 2) Schedule tribe component in budget.
 3) Task force for development by L.P Vidyaarathi

Relevant conclusion

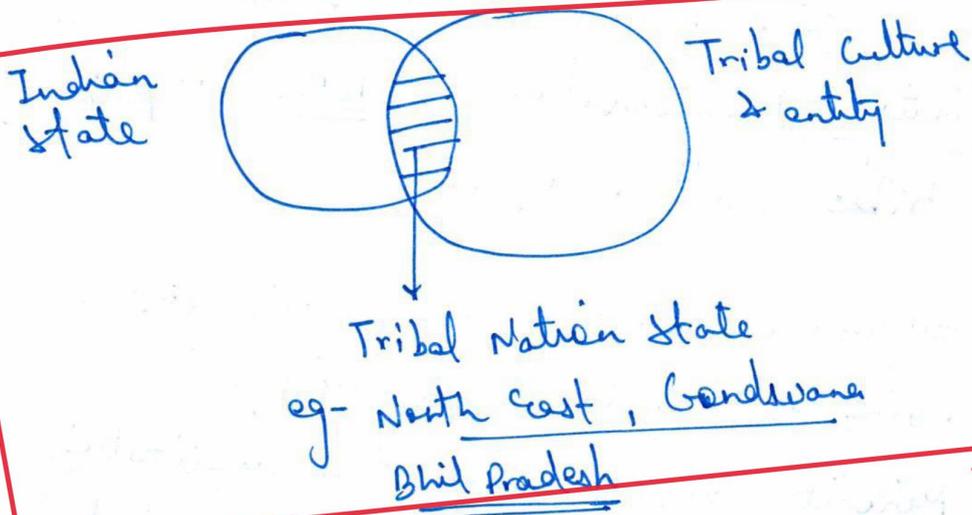
Thus the past independence policies tried to develop & integrate tribes on lines of their own genius. Their contributions were recognised with recent celebration of Tanjatiya Gaurav diwas.

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	3
Content	4	Total :	10

3. Evaluate how Indian governance frameworks have shaped tribal communities engagement with the Nation-State.

Nation state can be defined as the overlapping of Nation which are ethnic boundaries & of State which is political boundaries.

Tribes in India form Nation-State entity.



Governance framework & community engagement of tribes

1) Schedule Area & Other Schedule Areas

under the Article 244 (1) & (2) for the strategic autonomy & preservation of identity of tribes. eg- State laws directly dont apply in these areas.

b) PESA act 1996 & empowerment of Gram Sabha → for deciding over development.

eg. Pullangari Gram Sabha Maharashtra stopped brewing of Country liquor in Cond Area.

(c) Forest rights Act 2006 for providing land & title rights to individual & tribal community → Preservation of NMS complex of tribes (Vidhyarthi).

(d) Quota schemes & policies for preserving the cultural practices.

eg. Minority rights under the constitution Article 29 & 30 to preserve & protect distinct language and culture.

Protection of tribal land & territory
National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy 2007, Land Acquisition Act 2013
 to prevent the forced migration & in-situ development eg- land for land provision

Integrated
tribal development
projects

Special central
assistance
Ministry of
Tribal
Affairs

Challenges in tribal engagement with Nation - State

- ① Underdevelopment of tribal areas - ex like
Mining belt of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
- ② Ethnic conflict & rebellion of tribes
eg- Protest of Gonds & Maswari Sanghatan in
Chhattisgarh against Bardighat Dam.
- ③ Secessionism from the Indian state
via demand for greater Nagaland due to
cultural suppression of tribes, Naxalism
- ④ Forced assimilation of tribes in the
mainstream → Sarna Dharma movement
All women giving up caste symbols
like sindoor & mangal sakra.
- ⑤ Centralized policy making & lack of local
engagement → one sized fit all approach
with no tailor made solution.
eg - 5th schedule no state specific
schemes

displacement
due to
developmental
projects
(dams, mining)

increasing
demand for
autonomy
Gorkhaland
Bodoland

⑥ Lack of Data in Policy making leading to erosion of interest of tribals.
eg - Delayed Census leading to exclusion errors of tribals in schemes like MGNREGA studied by Airbanker & Alita Nandi

Recommendation for democratic engagement

- a) Proper implementation of 5th & 6th schedule (Xaxa Committee) → Annual reports
- b) Protection of minority language & culture via technology like ELLORA project.
- c) Check on encroachment of land.
- d) Engage tribals in development via the civil society like Janatha NGO.
- e) Awareness about rights & responsibility

Tribal culture needs to be protect to
Conserve the Unity & diversity of India.

good point

Relevant conclusion

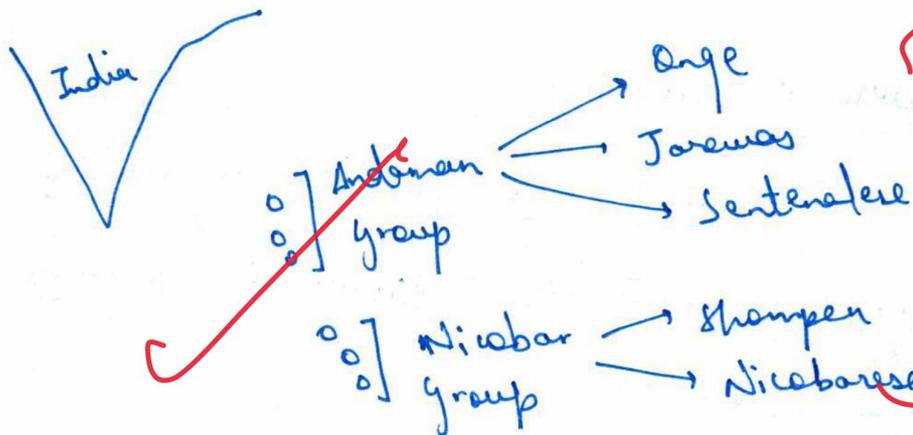
Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	3
Content	4	Total :	10

4. Examine the demographic and cultural profile of tribal communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and assess the welfare initiatives undertaken for their protection and development.

good intro

Andaman and Nicobar is the Island territory of India and is inhabited by the tribes & PVTG majority ~ more than 90% (2011). Their development & mainstreaming is a challenge.

Major Communities of the Islands.



Very neat presentation

Demographic & Cultural Profile of tribes

a) Population → very less population most are PVTG with low population growth rate.
 eg- Around 30,000 Ornge, No accurate census of Sentanese.

b) Ethnic linkages → Guha classified them to Negrito stock while Duba & Majunder considered Proto Australoid.

↳ Nicobarese & Shompen are Mongoloid.

(c) Economy → Hunter gatherers and fishing tribes with primitive technology.

Post independence → motorised boats are provided.

(d) Culture of tribes :-

1) Life in band like political organisation

2) Monogamy is practiced - Brown in Andaman Islanders 1922

3) Doesn't engage much in mainstream society
 eg - Orge & Shompen voted for first time in 2024 elections.

4) Shyness of culture contact & geographic isolation.

Welfare initiatives taken for protection & development

- a) Andaman & Nicobar - protection of tribes order for preserving the culture & identity.
- b) Declaring the area as Protected & eco-sensitive zone → Permission of Home ministry required.
- c) Gradual mainstreaming via - Internet.
JAM trinity, educational institution.

Challenges in the process

- a) Degradation of territorial area & ancestral land → Great Nicobar Project in Nicobar Island causing large scale deforestation & decay of land.

↳ Breakage of Nature-Man spirit Complex.

↳ landlessness & Joblessness.

- b) Disease & health effect → lack of immunity against modern disease - typhoid in auge.

Wrote about
tribe
ethnicity &
race

Limited
community
participation

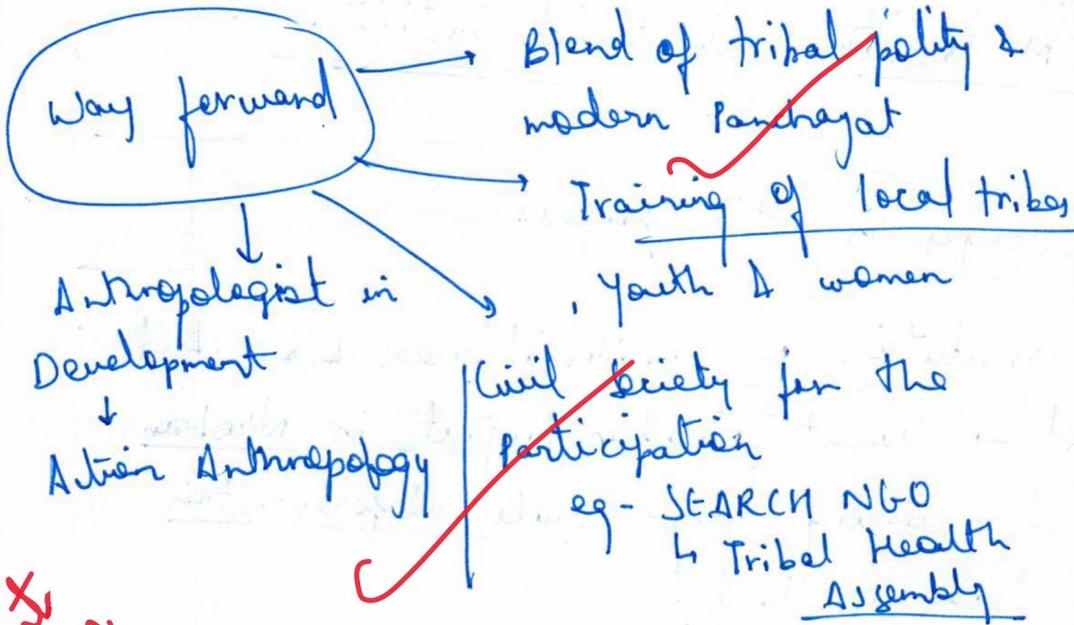
Schemes for
protection
not of PVTGs
properly
implemented

(2) Developmental diseases like hypertension,
Obesity in tribes.

*Andaman and
Nicobar
of aboriginal
regulation
Tribes
1956*

(c) Process of culture preservation & national
integration → Tourism & loss to hunting &

(d) Contact of outsiders for data collection
eg census officials



*Relevant
conclusion*

Tribal Panchsheel should be the way forward
for gradual development with protection
of indigenous culture.

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	4.5	Total :	9.5

5. Discuss the concept of communalism from an anthropological perspective, and assess its implications for cultural pluralism and social harmony in India's multi-religious, multiethnic society.

Relevant intro
India is a diverse land with multi religions and pluralistic society where majority of the religion live in peace & harmony but there are sometimes tensions.

Communalism is an ideology where there are multiple religion & there is hostility among them.

Frans Boas Cultural relativism
Communalism from Anthropological perspective

(a) Signs of ethnocentrism where people believe their religion is superior to others eg. Haimendorf studied the Naga - Kuki conflict in North East.

(b) Thinkers like Yogendra Singh & K. S. Johay → gave colonial divisive politics a root cause for communalism.

Constructive
views of
Paul Brass

(c) Community feeling → Fredrick Barth's
Ethnic Boundaries operate where religion
seen as writing factor.

↳ Forced assimilation & conversion of
tribe → Munda rebellion 1900s.

(d) Zero sum game of Power → Marxist
ideology & capture of resources by one
group. [Bhima Koregaon violence against
Mahars]

(e) Functionalist study of Religion → formation
of ideological communitas (Victor Turner)
where Us Vs them, insider-outsider
feeling are fuelled eg- Kashmir issue.

(f) Demand for secession for protection of
minority rights eg- Khalistan demand.
↳ Breakage of social structure (Brown)

good
dimensions

Implication on Cultural pluralism & social Harmony

a) Mutual Hostility in the society - clashes & breaking of social bonds - (Nuh Violence) 2024.

b) Violation of human rights - minorities are suppressed eg Anti Sikh riots 1984.

c) Stalled process of development - attack on projects, public authority → Indian Mission in Canada & UK by Khalistanis

(d) Proximity to Naxal ideology = due to lack of justice to minorities → Kangaroo Court of Naxals, Jarna Dharma movement.

(e) Loss of common identity → M.N. Jinnah in National integration in Independent India 1975 → Mutual repulsion of groups

(f) Challenges to demographic dividend → Marginalisation of minority → Sachin Committee 2006

Anthropologists argue that social practices of minority communities

Very good points

(g) Against the constitutional ideals of equality, fraternity & respect of human dignity.

Addressing the Communalistic tendencies

(a) Developmental Parity of all religion

↳ Res reservation to converted SCs.
Bhargava Khandan Mishra Committee

(b) Value education & mutual respect to all
 on lines of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava".

(c) Schemes for minorities like Pratibha
Kiran, Nai Koshani - better implementation

(d) Innovative diffusion framework → dialogue
between religious leaders.

(e) Check on Hate speech, mis information

Development on the lines of "Ek Bharat
Shrestha Bharat".

Structure

3

Introduction & Conclusion

3

Content

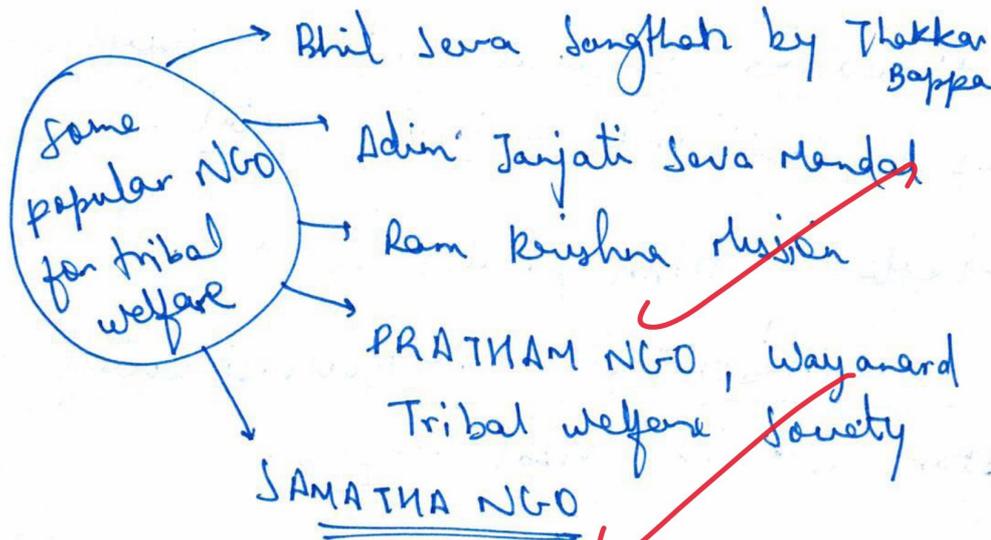
3.5

Total :

9.5

6. Critically assess the role of NGOs in tribal regions of India, with reference to their impact on culturally sensitive development and grassroots governance.

Good intro
NGO defined by World Bank are not for profit entities which engage in civil society initiatives. ~~Volat~~ Voluntary actions have been essential for tribal development.



Role in tribal regions of India

- Extendend area of government.
- Participant observation & field studies
- Rapport building with the locals
- dedicated voluntary workers.
- Expert & technical knowledge

*Write examples
Baba Ambe*

Impact on Cultural Sensitivity

- a) Cultural relativism & unbiased work by NGOs - missionary work in North East.
- b) Understanding of tribal practices & rituals eg - Jamtha Judgement - protection of tribal land.
- c) Preservation of local culture - used NGOs in Chattisgarh reviving ghatal.
- d) Ideals of tribal panchsheel → No over administration eg - Moolasi society Bastar restoring tribal temples.

Heathcare
↓
Swasthya
Sahyog

Very good
examples

Impact on Grassroot Governance

- a) Bridge between tribals & administration
eg - SEARCH NGO in Gadchiroli - Tribal Health Assemblies.
- b) field work - Jharkhad → NGOs doing Social Audit of NREGA.

*Democratizing
Governance*

(1) Extend government policies - Vagdhara NGO
forming women groups under NGOs in
DAY-NRLM eg - Saksham Shala for forming

(d) Data collection for policy formulation
NGOs like PRATHAM assess education policy
collected data.

*Transparency
and accountability*

(8) Tribal research - Ramakrishna Mission
collaboration with Tribal Research
Institute Ranchi.

Challenges in NGO working

① Apprehension of religious conversion of
Tribal by missionaries - eg - North East
↳ Ghar Vapisin campaign by VHP.

*Good
examples*

② Undemocratic & opaque working of the
NGOs → some exist only on paper.

③ Stalling the development project -

eg - Greenpeace protest against Kudankulam
Nuclear power plant

State NGOs

④ Money laundering & terror financing
↳ B. report only 10% NGO show audit receipts.

Fragmentation of solidarity

⑤ Over concentration on some sectors like education & health.

⑥ Safety of volunteers in Naxal prone areas

Way Ahead

Good Points

① National Accreditation Council for regulation on NGOs. (Xero Committee)

② Technological surveillance over financial activities eg- via block chain.

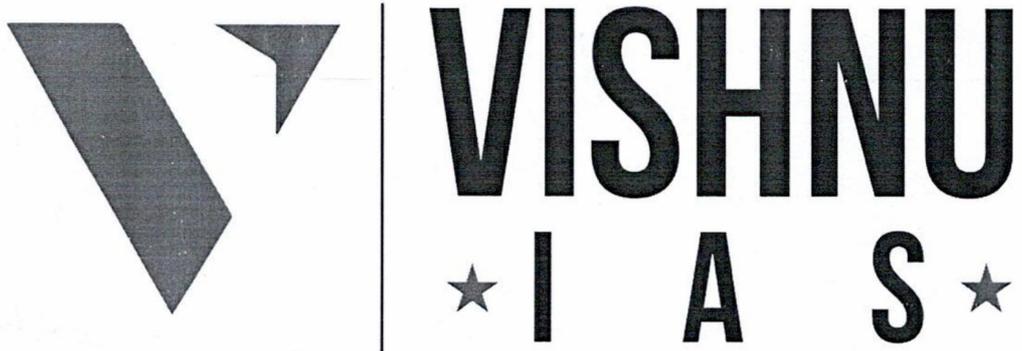
③ Government observers in NGO.

④ 3rd party audit & Public private partner - ships.

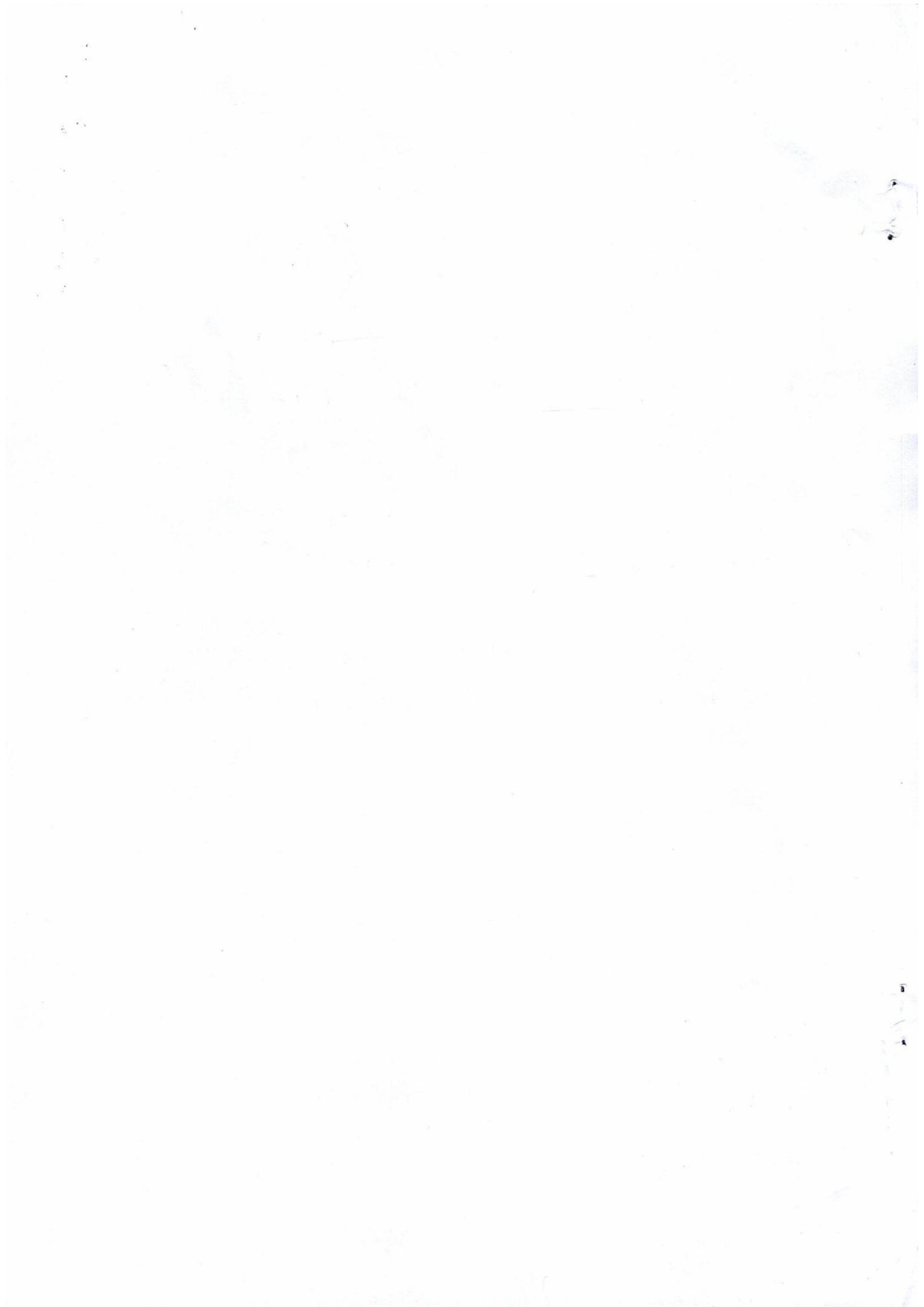
Relevant conclusion

These are essential for tribal & rural welfare & should be promoted & protected but should maintain fairness.

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	4	Total :	9



ALL THE BEST





MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

TSPSC G 1 | UPSC - CSE | APPSC G 1

VISHNU IAS ACADEMY

ANTHROPOLOGY 333 PROGRAMME

ATS JUNE - 2025

QUESTION PAPER

TEST-07

Part 1 (Attempt all questions 4*10=40 marks, 150Words each)

1. Role of Governor in Fifth Schedule areas.
2. Tribes as Indigenous Culture
3. Concept of ethnicity.
4. ST status is dynamic. Explain.

Part 2 (Attempt all questions 6*15=90 Marks, 150 Words each)

1. Discuss the impact of modern democratic institutions in shaping socio-political transformation among tribal communities in India.
2. Examine the nature and causes of ethnic conflicts in India and evaluate the institutional and policy-level interventions adopted to mitigate such tensions.
3. Discuss the relevance of anthropological perspectives in shaping inclusive and culturally sensitive policymaking in India.
4. Analyze how anthropological approaches contribute to understanding and addressing regional aspirations in a diverse society like India.
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of current welfare schemes and development programmes for tribal communities in promoting inclusive growth and social justice.
6. Examine the nature and extent of Hinduism's influence on tribal communities in Central India, with reference to religious practices, socio-cultural change, and identity dynamics.

Part 3 (Attempt all questions 6*20=120 Marks, 250 Words each)

1. Evaluate the impact of reservation policies on social justice and equitable representation of SCs, STs, and OBCs in India.
2. Compare the approaches towards tribal communities during the colonial period and post-independence India, with reference to policy orientation, legal frameworks, and socio-economic integration.
3. Evaluate how Indian governance frameworks have shaped tribal communities engagement with the Nation-State.
4. Examine the demographic and cultural profile of tribal communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and assess the welfare initiatives undertaken for their protection and development.

5. Discuss the concept of communalism from an anthropological perspective, and assess its implications for cultural pluralism and social harmony in India's multi-religious, multiethnic society.
6. Critically assess the role of NGOs in tribal regions of India, with reference to their impact on culturally sensitive development and grassroots governance.

