

TEST CODE:



TEST - 06

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:	15/07/25

Time Allowed: 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION			
Q.No.	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained				
1	10	3.5	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.			
2	10	4.5				
3	10	4.5				
4	10	4.5				
1	15	6				
2	15	6.5				
3	15	6.5	<b>“Develop success from failures.            Discouragement and failure are two of            the surest stepping stones to success.”</b>			
4	15	6.5				
5	15	6.5				
6	15	7				
1	20	10				
2	20	9				
3	20	9	<b>H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI &amp; Canara Bank Rd,            beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080</b>			
4	20	9.5				
5	20	9.5				
6	20	11				
					Start Time:	End Time:
					Mode of Examination:	Online: <input type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks:		114	Evaluation Date:			

Evaluation Indicators	
Language:	Very Good
Structure:	Appreciable
Presentation:	Very good
Hand Writing :	Good
Content:	You have good command over the subject
Attempt:	Decent
Remarks:	Good All the Best

## Part 1

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

## 1. Linguistic minorities in India

India is a land of 'Unity in diversity'.

As per census 2011 there are 19500 languages & dialects. The linguistic survey in India also highlight 780 major languages.

relevant notes

Linguistic minorities can be defined as the population which have a distinct language which is different from the major language ~~from~~ of the region.

eg- Bengali in Assam. Marathi in Tamil Nadu.

### Challenges of linguistic minorities in India

① Extinction of Tribal languages - As per UNESCO there are 193 endangered languages in India. eg- Bo of Andaman, Majhi.

② Lack of script of languages - mostly are oral & transmitted without written text.

Mention views

Point on

anthropological significance

then go on

Challenges

Language  
Culture  
Identity and  
Group  
Solidarity

- ③ Language assertion in recent times  
eg - Violence in Maharashtra and Karnataka to other speakers.
- ④ Imposition of Hindi on other languages  
↳ Apprehension against 3 language formula in Tamil Nadu.
- ⑤ Lack of recognition
- ⑥ Educational barriers

Good Points

Constitutional Provisions

- ↳ Article 29, 30 - for protection of minorities both culture, language & religion
- ↳ 350 A → Mother tongue in education
- ↳ 350 B → officer for linguistic minority

Way forward

- ↳ Sensitivity training & educational content in vernacular
- ↳ Promote multiculturalism
- ↳ Kothari Commission
- ↳ digitise dying languages
- ↳ National Manuscript Mission

language is a vessel of culture & is a reserve of traditional knowledge thus needs to be protected.

Good Conclusion

Structure	1	Introduction & Conclusion	1
Content	1.5	Total :	3.5

## 2. Elwin - Ghurye debate on Tribe

Elwin - Ghurye debate corresponds the approach towards the tribals in India.

Relevant  
mls

### 3 Major Approaches towards tribals

① Isolationism - first proposed by Verrier Elwin in his "Loss of a Nerve", he studied north east tribe and Gonds and said contact with main stream is leading towards their cultural degradation.

Tribal  
autonomy

② Gave National Park approach in his "Philosophy of NEFA" - Tribes should be left untouched in their natural habitat.

Shows  
development

Criticised → vehemently by G.S Ghurye and A.V Trakkar. They said that Anthro-  
-pologist want to protect their subjects.

③ Ghurye called Tribals backward Hindu was also supported by N.K Bose and BN Saraswati - "Culture awareness of India"

good  
point

Advocated  
for  
tribal  
education  
movement

① Assimilationism was proposed by Ghurye with sudden mainstreaming of tribe.  
 Their individual identity & cultures were neglected.

Criticised ① By Majumdar and L.P. Vidhyarthi as tribes are independent entities.

② Led to tribal revolts - eg in North East Naga rebellion, by NSCN.

③ Hornberger - Assimilation leads to tribal exploitation.

③ Integration proposed by Majumdar, J.L. Nehru and Elwin based on Tribal Panchsheel → calls for gradual integration of tribal on their own terms.

The debate was concluded in integrationism with merger of Isolation & assimilation for gradual development of tribals.

good  
mention  
of  
Anthropo-  
logists

relevant  
conclusion

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	1
Content		Total :	4.5

### 3. Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006,

The Schedule Tribe and Other traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of forest rights) Act was passed in 2006 for providing them their rights on nature, land and forest.

Basic Premise ① Highlighted the symbiotic nature of tribes & forest.

② Mutual coexistence in spirit of joint forest management (1988 Forest Policy).

③ To undo the colonial injustice.

Provisions of the Act : 4 type of rights

① Title rights : ownership upto 4 acre

② Use rights : of minor forest produce and other traditional necessities.

③ Relief & Rehabilitation - of evicted tribes  
eg- Maldhari in Gir.

④ Community rights - on the forest

Relevant  
intro

Empowerment  
of gram  
sabhas  
is also  
basic  
principle

good

(Other benefits) → (a) Gender justice:-  
joint ownership by both spouse.

(b) Gram Sabha as identifier of beneficiaries.

Resistance to displacement

### Challenges in the Act

(a) Violation of rights - Not followed in spirit  
eg- Sabarwal PVTG evicted from Kwa N.P.

(b) Delayed process of approval of Claims.

(c) High rejection - recently M.P. government  
rejected 47 FRA claims 2024.

(d) Eviction ordered by Supreme Court.

(e) No focus on Community rights.

Lack of awareness

Bureaucratic resistance

Suggestions:- (a) fast track Courts & procedure

(b) social audit of Claims.

(c) Bureaucratic training - sensitivity

(d) Dedicated cadre for approval.

good points

Forest is the natural abode of tribes &  
their rights are essential for development.

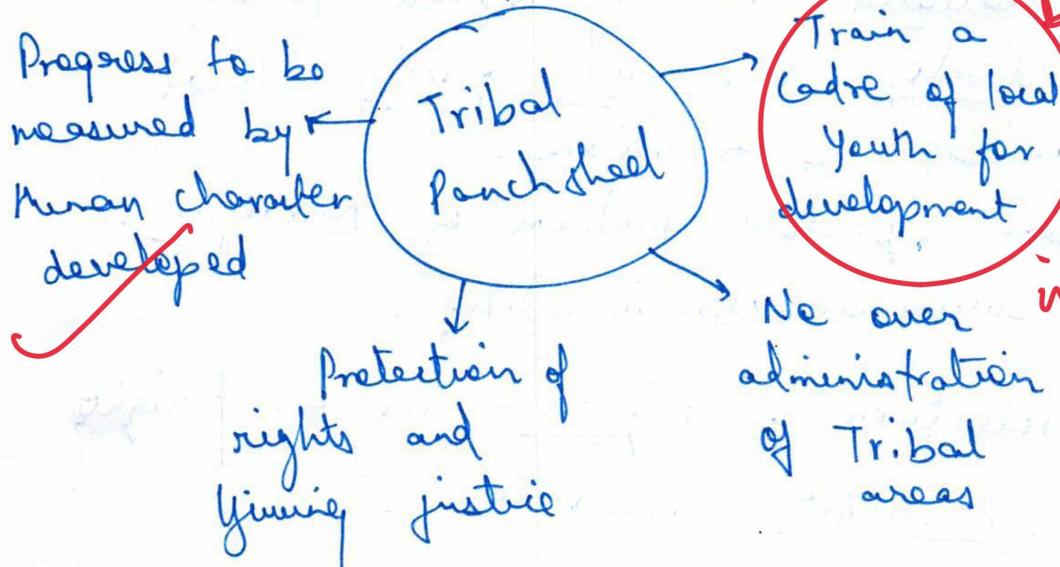
Structure	1	Introduction & Conclusion	1.5
Content	2	Total :	4.5

4. Relevance of tribal Panchsheel today.

Tribal Panchsheel was a principle given by first PM of India, J.L. Nehru based on advice of Elwin and Majumdar for tribals.

good views

Develop them on lines of own genes



Development should be integrate but not impose outsiders values

Relevance of Panchsheel today

① Developing them on their genes

brings cultural relativism (F. Boas)

Their problems can be studied comprehensively & solved swiftly.

eg- Gond Education Scheme by Heimondorff via Action anthropology

Presentation of identity

② No over administration of tribal areas  
to preserve the culture & autonomy.  
eg. 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> schedule areas for minimal  
government and maximum governance.

↳ Demand for 6<sup>th</sup> schedule in Ladakh

③ Dedicated cadre of Trained Youth  
to develop their own capacity - local  
knowledge & traditions.

↳ can help solve problem of Naxalism.  
eg - Sunderbans Achar in Odisha.

④ Protection of rights - via Forest rights  
Act, PESA Act, reservation

⑤ Developing the human character with  
building the capacity to in terms of  
health, education, skill development.

These are essential for schemes like  
JANMAN, JUGA, PVTG mission and will  
help in demographic dividend in Amrit kaal.

Good Point

Resistance to cultural imposition

Relevant

PESA also can be used

Structure	1	Introduction & Conclusion	1.5
Content	2	Total :	4.5

## Part 2

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

1. Critically analyses the transformation of agrarian relations in India under the influence of globalization over the past two decades.

Anthony Giddens define globalisation as the linkage of global economies in social and economic terms. Post 1992 there have been rise of contact between India & rest of the world.

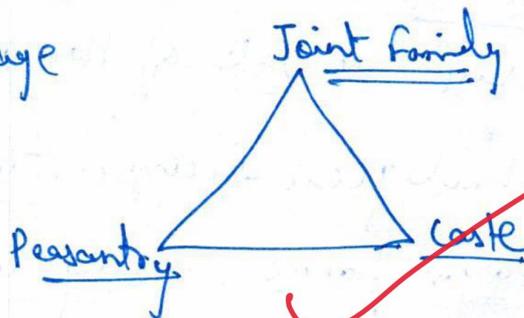
Very good  
intro

This has led to transformation of agrarian relations :-

### Traditional agrarian relations

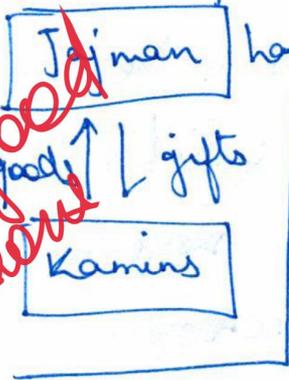
K.L. Sharma says Indian agrarian relation are interlinked in the caste and class within the social system.

M.N. Srinivas says there are 3 dynamics of village social structure.



S. C. Dubé's  
views also  
you can  
mention

① Caste relations :- (a) Jajmani system given by William Wiser with land owning

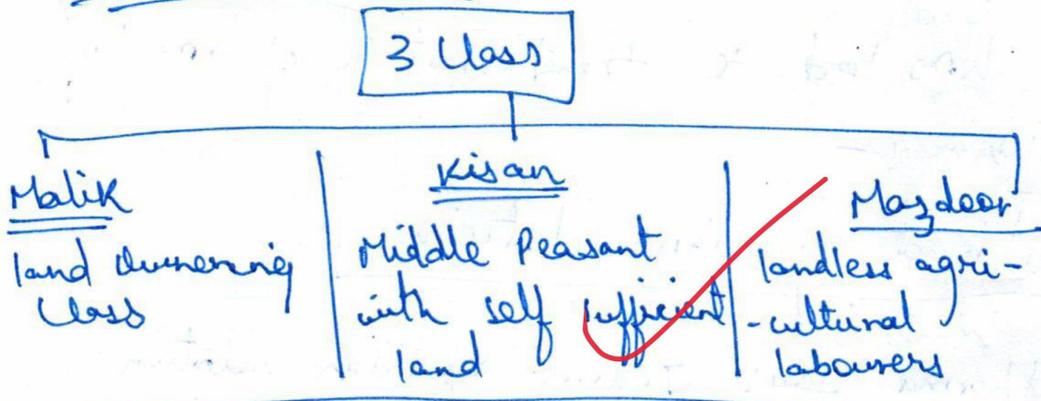


(b) Dominant Caste - This is generally the land & resource owning caste eg- Vokkaliga in Kompura

Very good dimension

Also write traditional aspects related to agriculture like plough tradition

② Class relation given by Daniel Thorner



Transformation due to globalisation

① Horizontal mobility of classes - due to the green revolution - land owners became powerful → Jats of Haryana, Yadavs of UP.

③ Technological incorporation - Mechanisation of larger farms, rising inequalities.

Homogenisation of culture

Corporate  
entry

③ Yogendra Singh also studied national aspirations which gave rise to land reforms and redistribution of land.

Digitalisation  
eNAM  
WTO

④ Newer seeds, fertilizers, and government support led to embourgeoisement of smaller farmers → Commercialisation of agriculture

Challenges of Globalisation in Agrarian relations

a) PC Joshi studied the failure of land reforms

- 1) Depeasantisation of small farmers.
- 2) Rapid transition of rural economy & in corporatization of money.
- 3) Exploitation of smaller farmers by corporates & larger farmers.

Land  
acquisition  
for SEZs

b) A. Vasavi - Farm suicide due to indebtedness & Climate Variations.

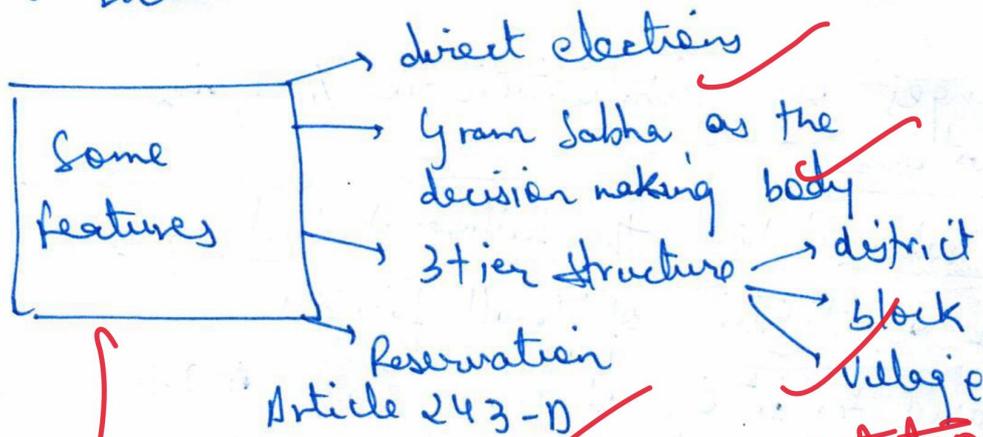
Globalisation may acted as a double edged sword with both positive & negative consequences.

Relevant  
conclusion

Structure	1.5	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6

2. Evaluate the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in enhancing the socio-political participation and empowerment of rural women in India. How have structural provisions and ground-level realities shaped this transformation?

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment led to democratic decentralisation and the emergence of Panchayati Raj institutions in India.



Women representation

leading to socio-political participation & empowerment of rural women

a) Women in decision making role -

33% reservation compulsory & most States gave 50% reservation.

b) leadership role of women - eg- Chauvi

Ranjana became sarpanch at age 21 in Rajasthan.

c) Empowerment of marginalised women  
 eg - SC women Sarpanch - Mamta Devi made  
Meenagarhi Carbon Neutral.

d) Rising Awareness about rights & responsi-  
 -bilities → eg Government schemes eg -  
Nyaya Panchayat at village level with  
Nyaya Sakhis.

(e) Challenging the Stereotypes & Patriarchal  
notion → women in Gram Sabha raising  
 their concerns.

(f) Empowerment via SHGs, Civil Society  
 eg) Yulab Gang in UP, Drone didi scheme.

Structural provisions and ground level  
reality shaping this transformation

(a) Patriarchal mindset - women made a  
 proxy candidate with institution of  
Pradhan Pati (Husband Chief).

MP - 2021 Husbands took oath in scheme.

Bhakti  
Sharma  
 of MP  
 ↓  
 Transformed  
 her village  
 to sustainable  
 village.

Qualitative  
impact?

Good  
points

(b) Large scale gap in Capacity of Panchayat  
↳ Challenges of funds, function & functioning  
detering real capacity of women to work.

*Social empowerment*

*Mention few points on challenges and level*

(c) Competition of tribal & political panchayat  
eg. drains rejecting the state honorium.

(d) Lack of infrastructure → no functional toilets detering female participation.

(e) Prejudice & Stereotypes - Khappanchayat & caste councils rejecting women authority

There is need for real empowerment with training and delineation of real function to panchayat.

Recently a high power committee under ministry of Panchayate Raj called for high penal provisions for non compliance of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act.

*Relevant conclusion*

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

3. Evaluate the contributions of S.C. Dube in shaping the sociological understanding of Indian villages. How did his methodological innovations and theoretical insights influence village studies discourse in post-independence India?

S.C. Dube is an eminent sociologist belonging to Nagpur University he studied Indian village holistically and contributed for sociological understanding.

Relevant  
notes

### Contribution of SC Dube in Village Studies

(a) Studied the field interaction - in his Shamirpet studies and correlated caste with power dynamics in his work "Indian Village".

(b) Gender dynamics in rural India - women were largely absent from public life & there is gender disparities in agrarian structure.

(c) Gave the Structural functionalist approach & criticised M N Srinivas's Dominant Caste Study -

Interdisciplinary  
approach  
↓  
Development  
studies

- (d) gave concept of dominant individuals which have real power.
- (e) studied the change aspect in his "India's Changing Villages" - talked about ~~dist~~ disintegration of Jajmani system.
- (f) Also presented newer model in opposition to Marris's GT and LT with a 6 fold cultural classification.
- (g) 3 major types of festivals - family eg Puja of Grandevta, village - Harvest festivals and Caste festivals - diwali.

Methodological innovation - included the interactional approach, study of political aspect of village dynamics.

Theoretical insights included the functional aspect of village studies & interlinkage of structure of village.

Typological framework  
↓  
social complexity,  
exposure  
to external forces and  
degree of change  
to classify villages

Influence of post independent studies

- ① Broke the myth of village as "little republic" by colonial thinkers like Motilal, Haddon & Powell.  
eg- Oscar Lewis's Rural Cosmopolitan.
- ② Challenged the static notion of rural communities → Swijit Saha - Rejuvenation
- ③ Interaction approach was used by later researchers like Bailey, Marrist to analyse field view.
- ④ Rural politics also studied by L.P Vidya - Yarhi in "Student unrest in Coimbatore"

Book Work  
→ Indian Village"

Influenced Planning Commission

Due to his immense contribution he was appointed the chairman of special Task force on tribal development

Relevant conclusion

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

4. Critically analyses the patterns of bio-genetic variability among Indian tribal populations.

*You can write on this*  
 Indian tribes are not a mendithic entity and have diversity in them it can be highlighted by various bio-gene-tic varieties.

Tribes are defined as a group of ethnic people which occupy a common area, are territorial in nature & cooperate at time of war (Majumdar & Madan)

### ① Racial Variability in tribes

↳ DN Majumdar - There are 3 major races of tribes present in India.

a) Proto Australoid - Concentrated in central India in parts of Chota Nagpur and Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra.  
 eg - Santhals, Oraons, Gonds.

(b) Mongoloid - Tribes of North East & Himalayan region like Naga, Apatani,

Lepcha and Nicobarese of Nicobar.

(c) Negrito - (As per BS Guha) in tribes of Southern India like Irula, Kadar, Ongel.

Features	Australoid	Mongoloid	Negrito
Hair form	<u>wavy</u>	<u>straight</u>	Wavy
Colour	Dark brown	Pale yellow	Black
Nose	Medium	Small	Broad
Head form	Medium head	Short-broad	Dolicephaly
eye form	No fold	epicanthic fold	no fold

High  
genetic  
heterogeneity

② Haplogroups - Tribes are to be shown as haplotypes with many genetic similarities in genetic composition.

eg- Genome Indian project report.

③ Haemoglobinopathy -

HbS - HbA is common in central Asian

tribes which is mostly found in African region.

*Mention  
about  
endogamy  
and  
isolation*

① PTC taster and non taster - 90%.

of Indian population is PTC taster  
which is common to tribes also.

② Immunoglobulinopathies - Mostly tribes  
live in isolation thus lack the  
required antibodies against harmful  
diseases.

eg - Andaman tribes - Once vulnerable  
to syphilis.

③ Blood groups - Central Indian tribes have  
high B blood groups but Northern  
tribes show more A blood group  
while southern tribes have O group.

This highlights that tribes cannot be  
categorized in a single umbrella and  
must be studied specifically.

*Challenges  
and  
ethical  
concerns  
↓  
misuse of  
data,  
biopiracy*

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

5. Analyze the causes and consequences of land alienation among tribal communities in India. How can policy interventions address this challenge?

Land Alienation is one of the most pressing challenge of Indian tribes. As per Xaxa committee 43% of tribes face extreme threat of land alienation.

good  
notes

### Causes of land Alienation

① Contact with the outsider is the main process with various process like :-

- a) Fake documents of land ownership
- b) Fictitious marriage & ownership to acquire tribal land eg- Bengali & Khasi
- c) legal loopholes in laws.

historical  
and  
colonial  
legacy.

② Indebtedness of tribe leads to selling of land eg- Tharu & Baksha tribe sell land to Punjabi Money lenders.

③ Development induced displacement of land studied by Das & Vidhyarthi in Ranchi.

eg - HEC plant in Ranchi.

④ Lack of education & ignorance of tribals → outside capture land.

↳ eg - dysfunction gram Sabha in Dhondani led to eviction of lands.

⑤ Climate induced disasters & reduced capacity of land -

### Consequences of land alienation

① Social - leads to poverty & indebt-ness. Land is the major source of sustenance. [Urban Poverty]

② Banded labour for repayment of loans  
eg - Kali system Baharia, Joti-Juery.

③ Poor health - due to psychological stress  
breakage of NMS complex - eg Dhangaria  
Khond in Niyangiri hills -

④ Poverty & Child labour in neighbouring areas

Highlight  
examples

Forest  
laws  
and state  
control

Loss of  
livelihood

Migration  
and  
Urban  
marginalisation

5) May lead to preference towards Naxalism  
eg - Bastar strikes in protest to Barghat dam

good points

Policy intervention to solve the challenge

1) XAXA committee report :-

a) Implementation of laws needs to be proper like PESA Act, FRA, National rehabilitation policy.

Effective implementation of LARR Act.

Constitutional provisions

b) Checking upon forced eviction with help of civil society.

2) BD Sharma → a) Provide land for land.

b) Replace large projects by smaller ones as far as possible.

c) Train local youth for policy advocacy.

3) Technology - Drone, Satellite, documents

Regulation and updating of land records

Tribal life revolves around Jal, Jamean & Jungal & their rights needs to be safeguarded.

Relevant

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2.5	Total :	6.5

6. How are poverty and indebtedness interrelated and how govt will address the issues among the tribes with challenges?

As per the Census 2011 - 47% of tribes are below poverty line this is far below 20% of National average.

You can mention  
Various  
their  
views

Poverty and indebtedness are interrelated and one of the most pressing challenges of tribal upliftment

Poverty leading to indebtedness

a) Taxes loan from informal sources at very high rates :- eg - 150% in MP & practice of Yantr Khetai.

(b) Lack of education due to affordability  
↳ lack of awareness thus violation of rights → leads to land alienation also  
eg - Non tribals capturing tribe land in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Poor health & out of pocket expenditure leads to reduced income & indebtedness

You can draw  
the  
circular  
diagram  
of poverty  
indebtedness  
land  
alienation

eg- Salaria take loan for health checkup  
 & perform bonded labour.

## Indebtedness leading to poverty

(a) leads to intergenerational transfer of poverty. eg- Goti system of Jang.

(b) Women are trapped in prostitution  
 ↳ selling of girls in Khasa tribe  
 of Jansan Bamar (Majindar)

(c) Lack of capacity for alternate employment → Trapped in systemic poverty  
 eg- Dadan system Tripura

(d) Tribals further sold land to come out of poverty but this breaks the  
NMS complex & bring psychological  
disorders further crippling them.

(e) leads to displacement to urban areas → culture of poverty in slums

Limited  
access to  
formal  
credit

that good  
covered your  
differences

Measures to address the issue

(a) Regulation of informal credit in tribal areas with legislation - eg. Andhra Pradesh Money lender regulation act.

(b) Formalisation of credit to tribals via schemes like Stand up India, SHG loans, Jan Dhan accounts.

(c) Increasing repaying capacity - by skill enhancement, education, training.

(d) Check on bonded labour - registration of informal workers on e-shram portal.

(e) Provide land rights under FRA, check on encroachment, check on forced displacement.

An anthropological approach which is participatory & holistic is needed for Tribal welfare & poverty attenuation.

Mention Tribal sub plan fund allocation

Schemes like MGNREGS, Kisan cards

Relevant conclusion

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	3	Total :	7

## Part 3

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

1. Critically examine how village studies in India have contributed to the development of indigenous sociological concepts. In what ways have these studies challenged Western frameworks and enriched our understanding of caste, kinship, and social change?

As per Census 2011 around 70% of population lives in village. As per Andre Beteille village is a reflector of Indian civilisation. Thus its study becomes important.

Very good  
interview

Contribution in development of indigenous sociological concepts

① Study of Dominant Caste by M.N. Srinivas in his "Dominant Caste in Rampura 1952". It is defined as a resource owning group which also have numerical strength, land ownership, political clout, etc.

eg- Thakurs of UP, Yadavs of Bihar.

② Peasant society and Agrarian society  
 Given by Robert Redfield in his "Peasant  
 Society and Culture 1956". It was referred  
 to as part society with part culture  
 between Rural and Urban society.

③ Rural Coevolution given by Oscar Lewis  
 in his study of Raikhera near Delhi.

↳ Explain the process of interlinking of  
 villages with kinship, marriage & other  
 cultural ties.

④ Sanskritisation, Brahminisation, Modernisation  
 and Westernisation given by M.N. Srinivas  
 in study of Coorg Village.

These are process of social mobilities  
 where different groups imitate higher  
 Caste.

⑤ Great tradition and little tradition  
 explained by McKim Marriott and Milton Singer

Very good  
 answer with  
 Derivatives  
 and author's  
 names  
 of objects  
 words

Panochi-  
 zation  
 and  
 universalis-  
 ation.

in their village studies in India.

- ① Tribe Caste Continuum given by F.G Bailey in his Bisipaka Study in Odisha where Tribe like Koya and Caste odia exchange the features.

Studies challenging western frameworks

- ① Challenging colonial myth of village as little republic - presented by Metcalf, Hadden and Pawell.

- ② Highlighted Indian village is integrated and interlinked with other villages via trade, market, marriage, Caste and other linkages.

- ③ Oscar Lewis compared Indian village with Mexican villages in his Tapezalan study where he found Mexican villages as inward looking and practicing marriage endogamy.

Rejection  
of  
tribal  
basis

Dynamism  
Views  
Caste  
linkage

good  
points

Enriching our Understanding

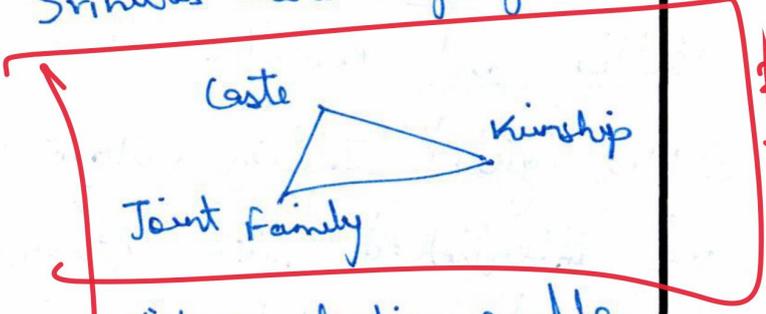
① Caste → village provided field view to challenge the book view proposed by L. Dumont eg- Shanerpur Study by Duke highlight confluence of caste and power.

Mention Agrarian reforms? land redistribution?

② Kinship - D.N Majumdar in Rural Profile highlighted kinship as a social structure of Indian village. Srinivas also highlighted

Regional diversity

3 aspect of Indian village



good presentation

③ Social Change - Village studies enable to understand changing social structure eg- Decline of Jainism studied by Arthur & Simpson 50 yrs after Baileys field work.

Village is important for empirical studies as "India lives in its village - Gandhi"

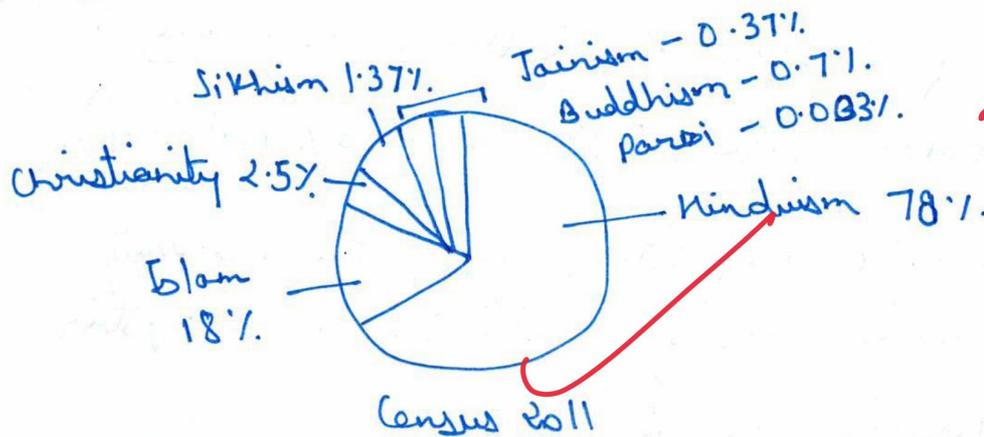
Relevant conclusion

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2.5
Content	4.5	Total :	10

2. Evaluate the [socio-economic concerns] experienced by religious minority communities in India. In what ways do these concerns relate to identity, development opportunities, and institutional participation within a diverse democratic framework?

India is a land of pluralism with many religious communities cohabiting together!

There are 6 ~~may~~ notified religious minority groups in India.



Recognised  
by  
under  
govt  
selecting  
from  
constitution

### Socio economic concerns of minority communities

- ① Identity development - fear of assimilation into larger culture. eg - Buddhism
- ② Reducing population of Minorities  
eg - Parsis, Buddhist, Jains - lower TAR and regional concentration.

② Poor female labour force participation of women especially among Muslims and Jains, due to patriarchal mindset.

④ Socio economic backwardness

As per Sachchar Committee (2006) Muslims are below SC in education and total

43% of Muslims are below Poverty line

↳ literacy rate 59% vs (73% National).

⑤ Economic competition from the majority communities mostly restricted in occupation

eg - Muslims are Artisans.

- Jains are traders, Sikhs are peasants

⑥ Rising Violence against minorities like

Communal clashes eg Nuh violence Haryana,

Bhima Koregaon against Mahars.

⑦ Deal with apprehension - leading to demand

of separation eg - Khelistan Movement,

conversion lockets.

You can mention about inadequate political representation

Very well covered dimensions

Larger impact of these concerns

① Identity development - leads to development of ethnic boundaries (Fredrick Barth) and ~~para~~ primordial identity of Us Vs them.  
eg - Muslims living in Muslim majority areas.

② There are threat of communal violence and ethnic movements eg - Meiti-Kuki violence in Manipur.

① Development Opportunities → Cornered by certain sections like Green revolution in Punjab. No reservation to Converted SC to Islam and Christianity.

② Marginalisation of minorities.

①① Institutional Participation - lack of opportunities in political participation - eg - 18th Lok Sabha has 24 Muslims, 3 Christians, 8 Sikhs, 0 Jains, 4 0 Parsis.

Poor access to welfare schemes

Developmental disparities?

Good Points

There is further marginalisation in Judiciary,  
bureaucracy and ministerial posts.  
eg- Socher Committee report on muslim.

Suggestive measures for welfare of religious  
minorities

① Educational empowerment via schemes like  
Koshoni, USTAAD scheme.

② Reservation to converted SC (Ranganath  
Mishra Committee).

③ Economic empowerment via training and  
skill enhancement eg- PM VISHWAKARMA,  
Stand Up India, soft loans.

④ Jiya Parsi scheme for Buddhist and Jainism.

⑤ Sensitivity training for building social bonds.

There should be empowerment of all the  
sections on line of constitutional spirit  
of equality, liberty, fraternity & justice.

Structure

3

Introduction &amp; Conclusion

2

Content

4

Total :

9

Constitutional  
Safeguards

Strengthening  
inclusive  
institutions

Relevant  
Conclusion

3. Analyze the interplay between little and great traditions in shaping contemporary socio-political and religious movements in India ?

Great traditions and little traditions were given by Robert Redfield and his students Mckin Marriott in their respective works "Peasant Society and Culture" and "Little Communities in Indigenous civilisation".

good notes

Great traditions are the tradition of larger civilisation which operate at a broader level and followed by the majority.

eg - Epics like Mahabharat and Ramayana.

Little traditions are local traditions of smaller groups which cover smaller area of interaction.

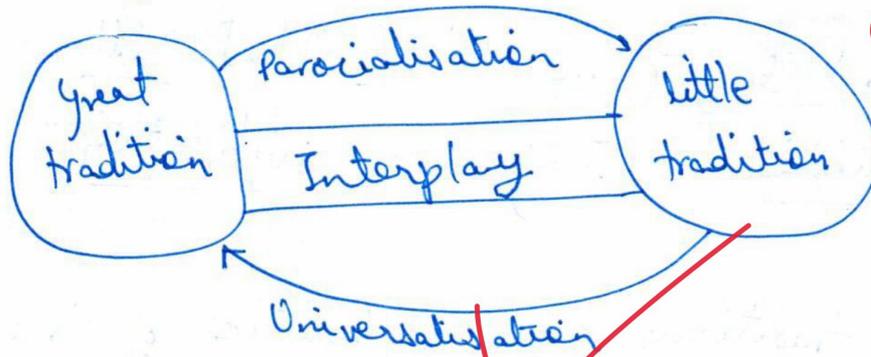
eg - Tribal culture & traditions like Shifting cultivation (Podu by Khond)

In India there have been a continuous interaction of Great and little tradition.

good examples but highlight them

Interplay between the two

McKin Morriat explained the process of Universalisation and Parochialisation in his Kishangarhi Village Study.



Good presentation

① Universalisation is the process where the little traditions get organised in the larger universalisation. They are specialised, elaborated and enhanced.  
 eg- Savitri Rija of tribals celebrated as bonni Puja on Diwali

② Parochialisation - is the process where the great traditions are diluted to the local groups. These traditions are generally differentiated, disorganised & disintegrated.  
 eg- Gobardhan Peesha is taken from Gowardhan Peesha of Mathura.

Religious Mobilisation and Identity movements  
 eg- Ram Jantar Mantri

③ Sacred Complex by L.P. Vichyarthi is a sacred region where the great and little traditions are in continuity, compromise & coexistence eg - Hindu Gaya and Varanasi

④ Folk Urband and Tribe Caste continuum are also processes of exchange of culture and tradition.

Shaping Contemporary socio-political and religious movements in India

① Mainstreaming of tribals - and acceptance of larger ideology of modernisation and technology from the great tradition leading to aspiration.  
eg - Naga's demand for reservation

② Assimilation of G-T into the LT - demand for more political power and autonomy eg - Bhil Pradesh.

good points

Political symbolism and Mobilization

Menslon  
Consequences

Cultural  
hybridization

Democratisation  
of Religion

Identity  
consolidation  
and conflicts

③ Counter acculturation movements to protect & prevent self identity.  
eg - Sarna Dharma movement of Santhals.  
- fm Schedule Demand of Jadoh tribes.

④ Social mobility and process of Sanskritisation by imitation of great traditions.  
eg - Bhurij of Barabauam studied by Surjeet Sinha.

⑤ Participation of isolated tribes in democratic process eg - Orge and Shampen PVTGs voted in 2024 election for first time.

⑥ Nature-Man-spirit complex - Dhongaria  
rhond's demand for protection of Niyangiri.

The interaction of GT and LT can help us in gradual integration of tribals and help protect the indigenous culture like Traditions - living to the modernity - Yogendra Singh

Relevant  
conclusion

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	9

4. What social, cultural, economic, and psychological factors hinder literacy among tribal communities in India? Discuss with suitable interventions.

Tribal community have lower literacy rate than the mainstream 57.1 compared to 73% of national average. This acts as a major hinderance in their mainstreaming.

Reasons for lower literacy among tribes

① Social factors

- (a) Negative attitude toward education  
eg - Orans believe youth will leave village.
- (b) Higher drop out rate due to poor health - disease burden highest among tribes as per NFHS-5.
- (c) Lack of avail ability of content in local languages - only 0.3% education in Santhali, Bodo, Dogri which are schedule language.
- (d) Lack of teachers available in tribal villages, no local participation.

Early  
marriage  
gender  
roles  
hampers  
education

② Cultural Factors (a) Educations sometimes against cultural ethos eg- Kanar believe modern education will lead to wrath of god.

(b) Co-terminous with Harvesting season of tribe → leads to dropout.

(c) Cultural ignorance of modern education due to fatalistic attitude.

③ Economic Factors (a) Poverty and indebtedness among tribe - Behra & Jassani - Education is a luxury for tribal household.

(b) Prevalence of child labour, Nomadism and Migration among tribe → neglect of school eg Bakarwal & Gujjar of Himachal.

(c) Policy failure of government to include tribal related topics in education.

④ Psychological factors → (a) Discrimination with tribal students eg- Chasiya school UP.

Inadequate  
infrastructure  
for  
education

All students of different age needed to sit in same class.

(b) Sexual exploitation of tribal children  
Kanker Chattisgarh - 43 tribal girls were sexually exploited.

(3) Other reasons (a) lack of infrastructure  
 poor dilapidated condition of school.  
PRATHAM NGO - no functional toilets.

Steps taken by the Government

(a) Schemes like JANMAN, JUGA for the connectivity and infrastructural development in Tribal villages.

(b) Eklanya Model Residential School, Kesterka  
Yandhi Balika Vidyalaya for tribals.

(c) Changing the curriculum - Birsa Munda in 8th class NCERT.

(d) Scholarships & free material like books, Uniform to ST children.

Good that  
you covered  
many dimensions

Tribal  
subplan

Reservation  
7-5%  
in  
institution

Further steps need to be taken

*Mention  
of  
commitment  
of  
recommendation*

① Train a local cadre of teachers with  
Civil Society engagement eg- SEARCH NGO  
Tribal education Assembly.

② Vernacular language eg- Odisha Model primer  
for 14 tribal languages to be incorporated in  
language.

③ Protection and Safety of children - increase  
surveillance in school - employ vigilance  
officer.

④ Education of Parents and seniors  
to percolate the benefits eg schemes like  
ULLAS scheme for adult literacy.

⑤ Bridge the digital divide - PM G-DISHA.

Education is the bridge from misery to  
hope & can help in liberation and  
Capacity building of tribals.

*Relevant  
conclusion.*

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	9.5

5. Evaluate how processes of modernization have influenced Indian society and cultural identity. To what extent has this influence resulted in assimilation rather than a complete transformation of traditional structures?

Modernisation was a process given by MN Srinivas in his essay on "Modernisation and westernisation in India".

Modernisation is a process of social change with values like democracy, privatisation, and liberalisation along with technology incorporation.

In India post colonialisation the process began & it enhanced post 1992 LPG reforms.

Influence of modernisation on Indian society and culture

① On Kinship → dilution of kinship ties with more focus on non kin relations. Irauti Kowal studied dissociation of joint family in urban areas.

Relevant notes

social mobility and class formation

② On Caste → Increase the pace of social mobility with a 2 fold changes.

a) Increase in inequalities among different caste eg - Green revolution & upliftment of peasants of Punjab and Haryana.

b) Imitation of modern groups with elite emulation studied by Owen M. Lynch.

③ Jajmani system disintegrated due to newer avenues of employment. D. Tilche 2013 studied Patidars of Gujarat who migrated to Urban areas for education & employment.

④ Gender Roles - value of equality propagated with empowerment of women. They have better autonomy in decision making. Kathlene Allen studied changing gender roles.

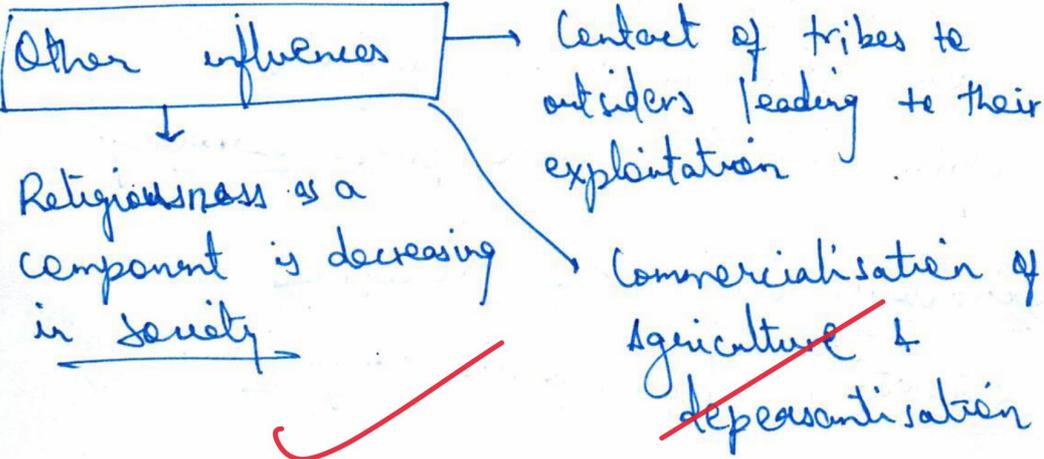
⑤ Marriage - Rise of single households, Cohabitation without marriage, dual income

Impact  
on  
Language  
culture

mention  
about  
Changing  
family  
structure  
and  
culture

good  
points

no kid household, increase in age of marriage (17.5 yrs to 19.5 years - NFHS-5).



A simulation of Modern elements in society

① There is process of Hybridisation of the traditional social structure and modern process. eg- Online caste based matrimonial alliances.

② New emergence of sects and cults in society. Neo-spiritual movements eg- Yoga and Meditation

③ Dominant Caste - social mobility by democratic process like election and Politicisation eg- Rudolf & Rudolf

Partial  
assimilation  
of  
modern  
elements

studied politicisation of peasants.

④ Interplay of great and little traditions

like caste system in other religions

eg- Syrian Christians have priest hierarchy.

⑤ Technology driving the sacredness

eg- e Aarti, e Puja, Online Ganga Jal.

In words of Yogendra Singh Indian society  
have shown resilience to modern forces

with the core social system still intact

this can be said as traditionalising.

the modernity and modernising the tradition

Revival  
and  
resistance  
↓  
Traditional  
medicine  
↑  
spiritual  
movement

Relevant  
conclusion

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	4.5	Total :	9.5

6. Assess the contemporary relevance of the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy in addressing challenges arising from infrastructure expansion, climate-induced displacement, and tribal land acquisition.

The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 was brought in to prevent the forced and unjust eviction and displacement of tribal communities from their homeland.

ARR  
(2013)  
subsumed  
NRRP  
(2007)

Basic features of the policy

- ① Statutory recognition of rehabilitation and resettlement.
- ② land for land compensation as possible.  
↳ cultivable land should be given.
- ③ Social Impact assessment if eviction of more than 200 families in hills and 400 families in plain.
- ④ Share in developmental project with jobs to youth per family and other facilities like skill enhancement and vocational training.

Objective  
Minimize  
displacement

5) Gram Sabha as Nodal agency for deciding upon project implementation.

6) Grievance redressal officer and each project to be separately monitored.

### Contemporary relevance of the Policy

#### ① Infrastructural expansion -

(a) There is requirement of written consent of Gram Sabha for development projects.

eg- Niyamgiri hills Vedanta plant was rejected by Dongoria Khond.

(b) Tribals need to be partered in develop-  
ment project → local employment generation  
in Ken Betwa river linking project.

#### ② Climate Induced displacement

The policy covers all the involuntary displacement. Thus though specifically not written there may be compensation.

→ Other provisions like MGNREGA can be used for building climate resilient

Well covered  
various  
dimensions

infrastructure eg - watershed development as  
recommended by Xaxa committee.

③ Tribal Land Acquisition - The rehabilitation  
policy along with land acquisition Act 2013  
 proposes for minimum displacement for tribals  
 with adequate and just compensation.

### Challenges in the Policy.

① Dilution of the provision - Xaxa committee  
 says the Land Acquisition Act 2013 focuses  
 on procurement of land.

The domain of act & provision of 'eminent'  
is very wide.

②. No compulsory SIA in villages less than  
 400 - eg - S. Seju studied Baiga displacement  
 in Kanha National park - 400 families still  
await compensation.

③ The land provided is often infertile &  
barren - this also breaks the NMS  
complex of tribals.

Memorandum  
 Bureaucratic  
 delays as well.

④ Powers of Gram Sabha have been heavily curbed by states → eg Telangana the state Government via notification can override Gram Sabha.

⑤ Private - Public Partnership needs to be curbed.

Suggestions for better rehabilitation

① Xaxa committee (a) curb the eminent domain.

(b) Need to review the LAA, 2013.

(c) Tribal cooperatives for land acquisition.

② B.D Sharma - replace major projects via microprojects as possible.

③ Others → Specifically involve climate induced displacement in the Act.

→ Use technology eg. Drones, Satellite

Tribals are symbiotically associated with the land & their rights needs to be protected.

Very well written answer

Relevant conclusion

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	3
Content	5	Total :	11



**ALL THE BEST**

