



TEST CODE 8 3 1 2 0 6

ATS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Anthropology / एथनोलॉजी (नृविज्ञान)

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PUNIT KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 83588	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901 Karol Bagh	Date/दिनांक	2/2/2025

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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10		
#Total/कुल अंक	250	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.

प्रश्न पत्र में आठ प्रश्न दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रश्न 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं। आप प्रत्येक खंड से कम से कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर, शेष में से किसी भी तीन का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक प्रश्न/भाग के सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

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.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:40
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer.** This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Section - A

Q.1) Write short notes on the following in about 150 words.

a) Globalization & Indian peasantry

(10 Marks)

Globalization is the process of increased trade & exchange between nations across the world.

→ It is a global phenomenon impacted peasantry society as well.

[e.g. → Indian Mango export to US, Japan etc.]

Impact of Globalization on peasantry society :-

① Economic impact →

↳ Increased income due to high export of foods

(e.g. → HR farmers from Rice export)

↳ Loan availability due to digital banking (e.g. RBI - NABARD initiative)

↳ High output per acre (e.g. Green revolution almost doubled the production)

② Political Impact →

↳ Increased awareness due to social media (e.g. Raising farmers issues in Media) (Arjun Appadurai study of Media role)

↳ Challenged caste hierarchies (e.g. Panchayati Raj impact)

③ Socio-cultural Impact →

↳ Cultural Homogenisation (e.g. Western clothes)

↳ Migration (e.g. Kerala ^{villagers} to Gulf countries)

↳ Family structure to Nuclear (> 50% of rural research)

↳ Materialistic approach (Cowell Upadhyay study)

- Challenges
- ① Cultural preservation
 - ② Economic equity
 - ③ Fill digital divide

Thus, globalization have impacted our peasantry society inevitably with some benefit however there are challenges of culture preservation

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

→ ② Visit by peoples to continue in far regions.

② Nimnar complex study:

(key elements) → Forest
 → Priests
 → Yajnas & rituals

→ Shows relevance and importance of Havans & Yajnas ⇒ continuous traditions

→ Centre of faith existence & approval of social norms through literatures.

Modern Relevance → ① Globalization & Internet changing the ways

→ ② Pilgrimage Tourism

BN Saraswati effectively studied the role of cultural complex or in social structures and existences from centuries

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c) Oscar Lewis's Culture of Poverty

(10 Marks)

Oscar Lewis contributed to Indian anthropology by village studies in deccan village of Rampura.

Concept of "culture of poverty" → Inevitable & perpetual cycle of rural India to keep lower caste in poor economic state.

Feature of Village study :-

① Critique of Tojmani system studied by Wiser :-

↳ Forceful means rather than exchange

(egs low caste people can't deny to work for upper caste even if disagreement or exchange.)

↳ Unfair & Unequal :- Depend upon mercy of upper caste people

② Structural Barrier in social Mobility
 ↳ criticised MN Srinivas concept of Social "Sanskritization"
 ↳ Not possible to elevate even after lifestyle change;

↳ Poor access to education & land resources
 limit

③ Innovation & Competition absence
 keep rural economy poor.

Critic's of
 "Culture of
 Poverty"

① Ethnocentric view
 ↳ Considered Capitalism
 as only way of Growth

② Ignored social value of
 exchanged rather economically.

③ Etic approach than Balanced

Oscar Lewis provided the Eurocentric
dimension of village studied by "Culture
 of Poverty" however it was termed
 as overemphasized concept.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

d) Agrarian social structure

Indian rural society are mostly agrarian in nature and have diverse social structure across the country. (10 Marks)

Key Contribution

- ① M N Srinivas, LP Vidyaerthi
- ② Louis Dumont.
- ③ McKim Marriott, Oscar Lewis
- ④ SC Dubey, SC Roy.

Key features of agrarian social structure

① Stratification based on caste

↳ Hierarchical nature (Louis Dumont study of Varna System)

↳ Rigid with limited mobility.

↳ Inherited profession (eg) Vaisya as Traders

② Sense of Unity :->

↳ Horizontal unity as a village caste

while vertical unity as a whole village

(eg) Caste rituals in Marriage while

Whole village contribute Gifts!
(MN Srinivas Solidarity study the Rampur)

- ③ Elders council to enforce social customs & hierarchy
(e.g. Khap panchayats)
- ④ Social Mobility due to modernization, technological advancement & Sanskritization.

(e.g. Kayasth in WB elevated status)

Modern Changes

- ① Family structure changed to nuclear \Rightarrow Reduce social structure rigidity.
- ② Changed Marriage rule perception due to legal changes.
- ③ More economic centered than social

Thus, agrarian social structure are interwoven complex of social & economic feature however modern changes have affected significantly.

Feedback

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e) Critique of the concept of little & great tradition

Concept of little & great tradition (10 Marks)

refers to ~~the~~ dual nature of cultural practices at local level and at wider level.

→ Derived by Robert Redfield ~~theory~~ in Mexico study however Mekin Marriott applied in Indian context.

(e.g.) ~~Diwali~~ Diwali & Kali Puja in WB
 All over India ↓
 WB culture ↓

Criticism of Concept →

① Oversimplify complex cultural practices & disregard diversity (Oscar Lewis highlighted)

(e.g.) Diwali celebrated various different ways across India ⇒ can't fully define Great Tradition

② Enforce Hierarchy of Traditions by considering Great Traditions as better.

→ Ignore local practice relevance.

③ Against Deconstructionism of Post Modern theory by keeping Binary view of culture (Jacques Derrida)

↳ cultural practices are more fluid.
[e.g → Some deity is supreme in one society while some new deity in other]

④ Lack evidence of Parochialization & Universalization.

Significance of concept → ① Explain social mobility & ② Dynamic nature of society & social changes
→ ③ Basic framework to study large diversity in single theory.

Thus, little & great tradition explained the similarity & adaptation in diverse culture of India however oversimplification makes less practical in application.

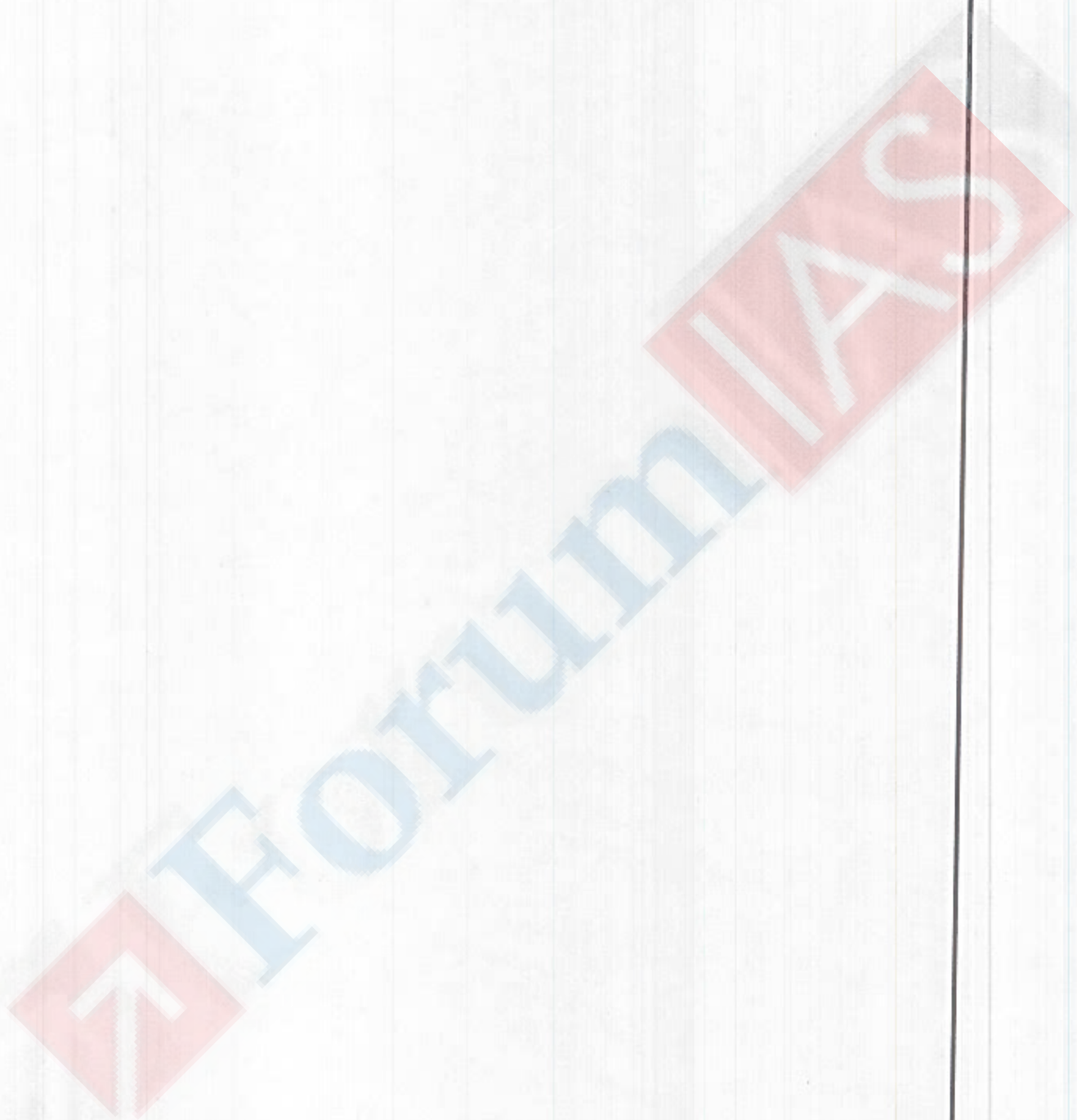
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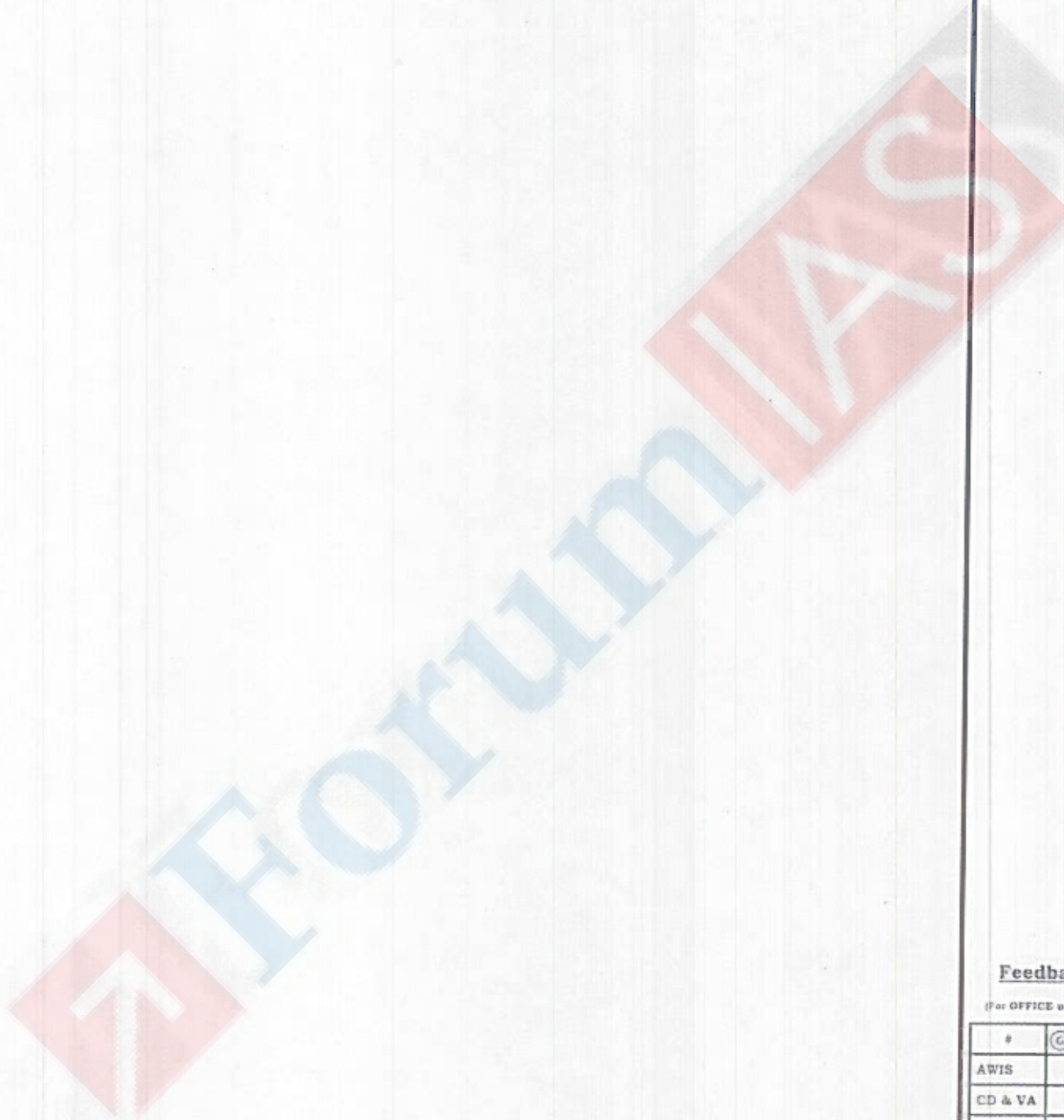
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Q.2) a) Compare & contrast the economic typology of tribes given by different anthropologists.

(20 marks)







Feedback

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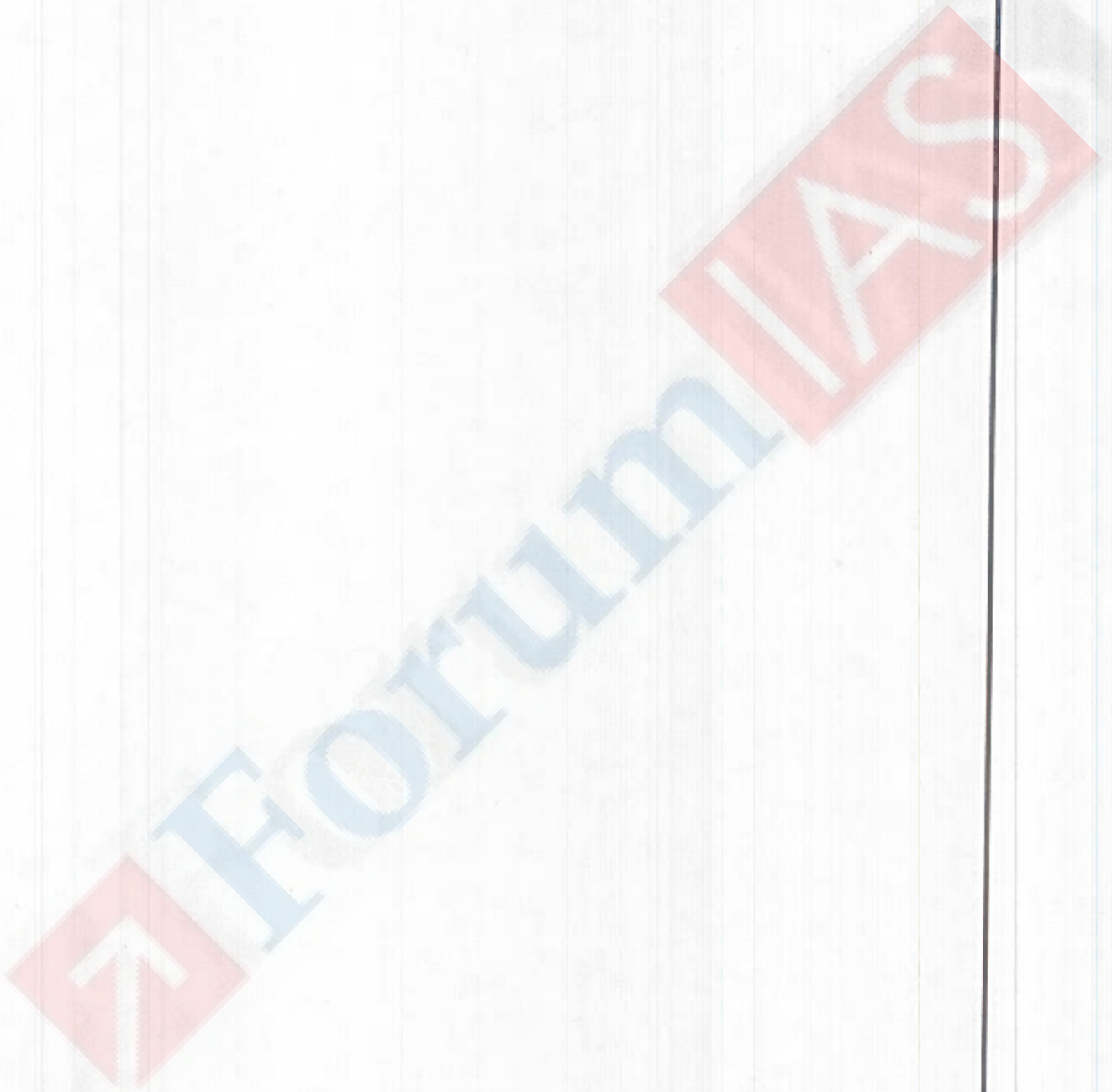
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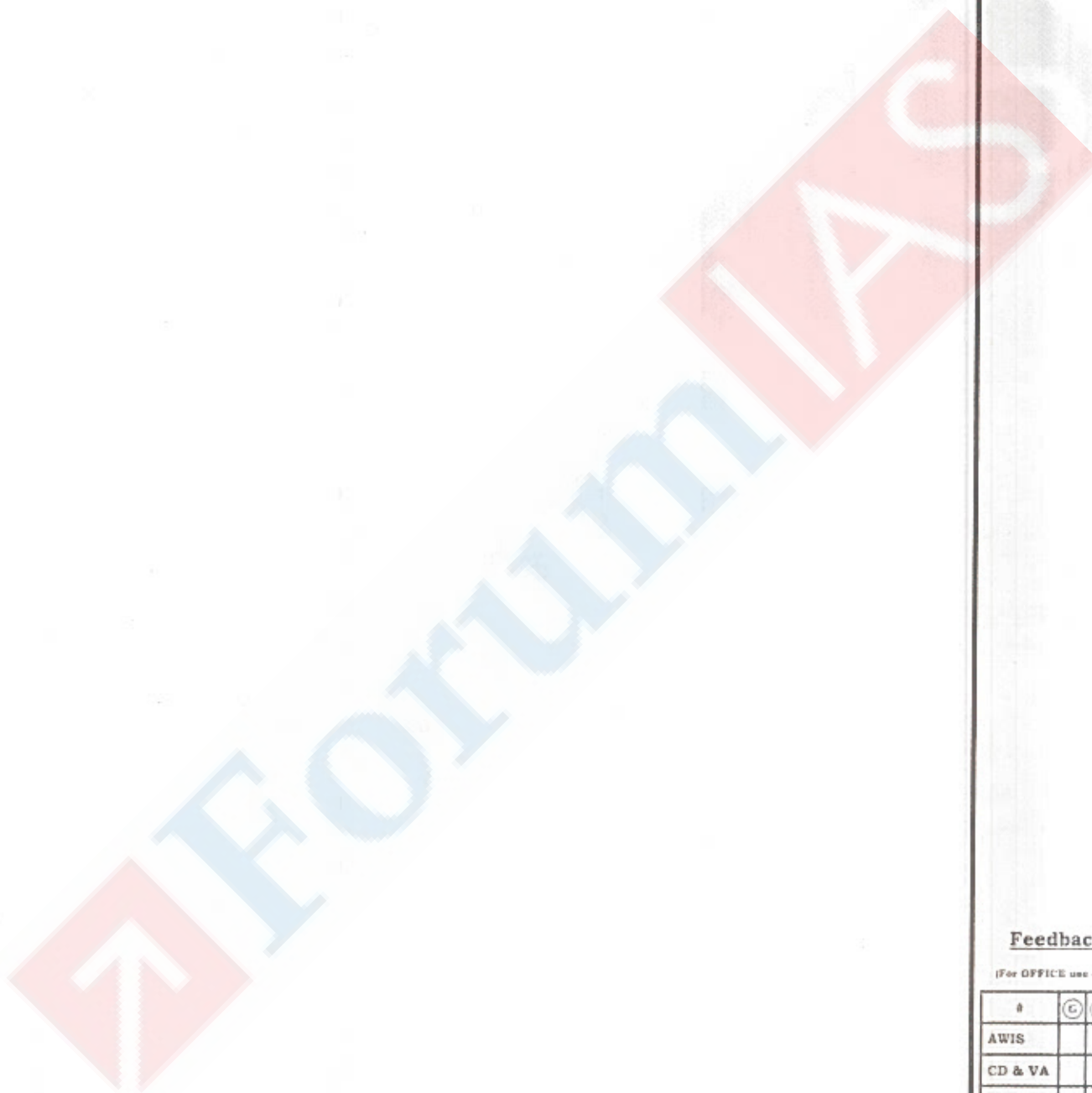
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b) Give a critical evaluation of any one anthropological village studies in India.

(15 marks)





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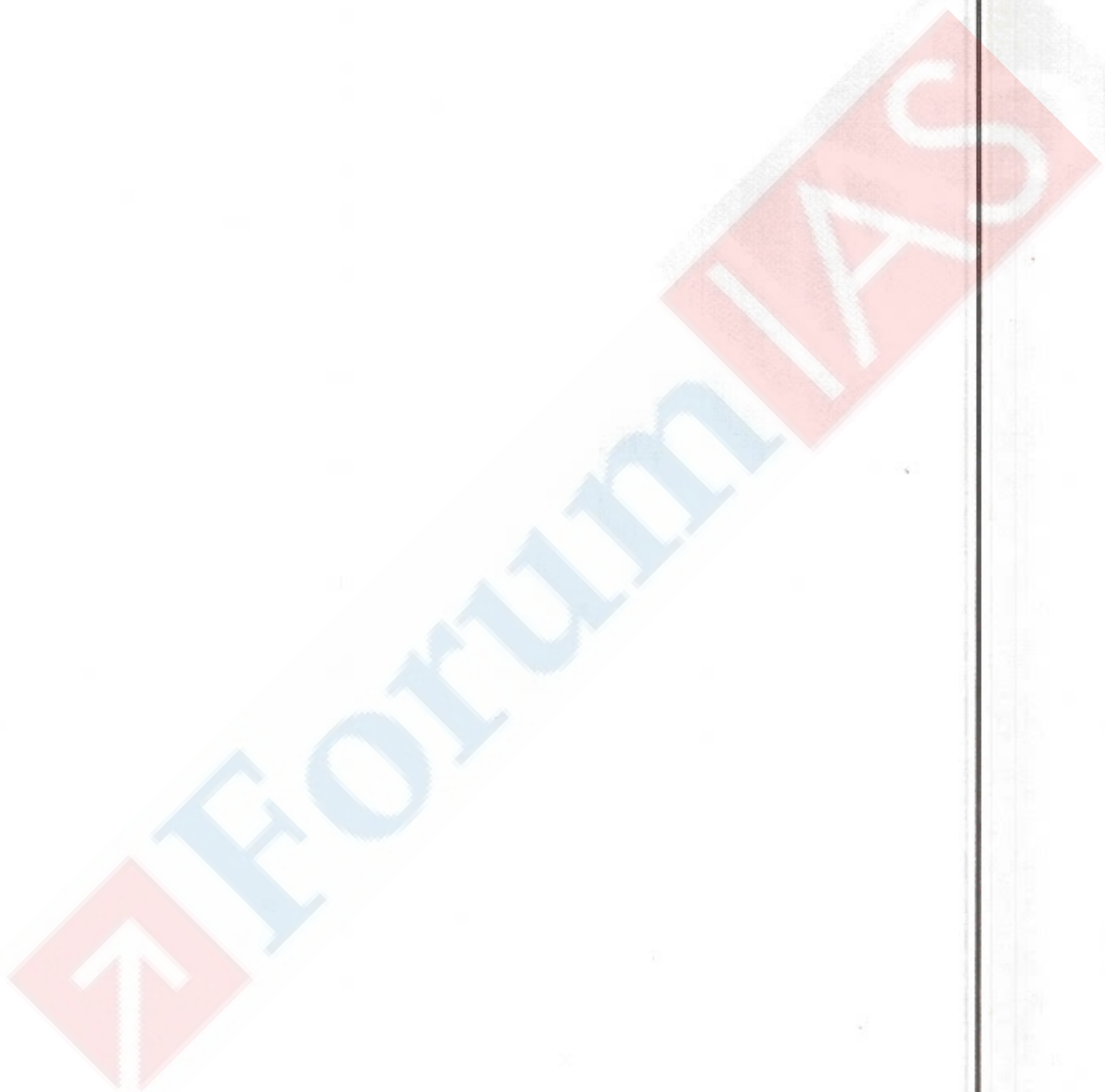
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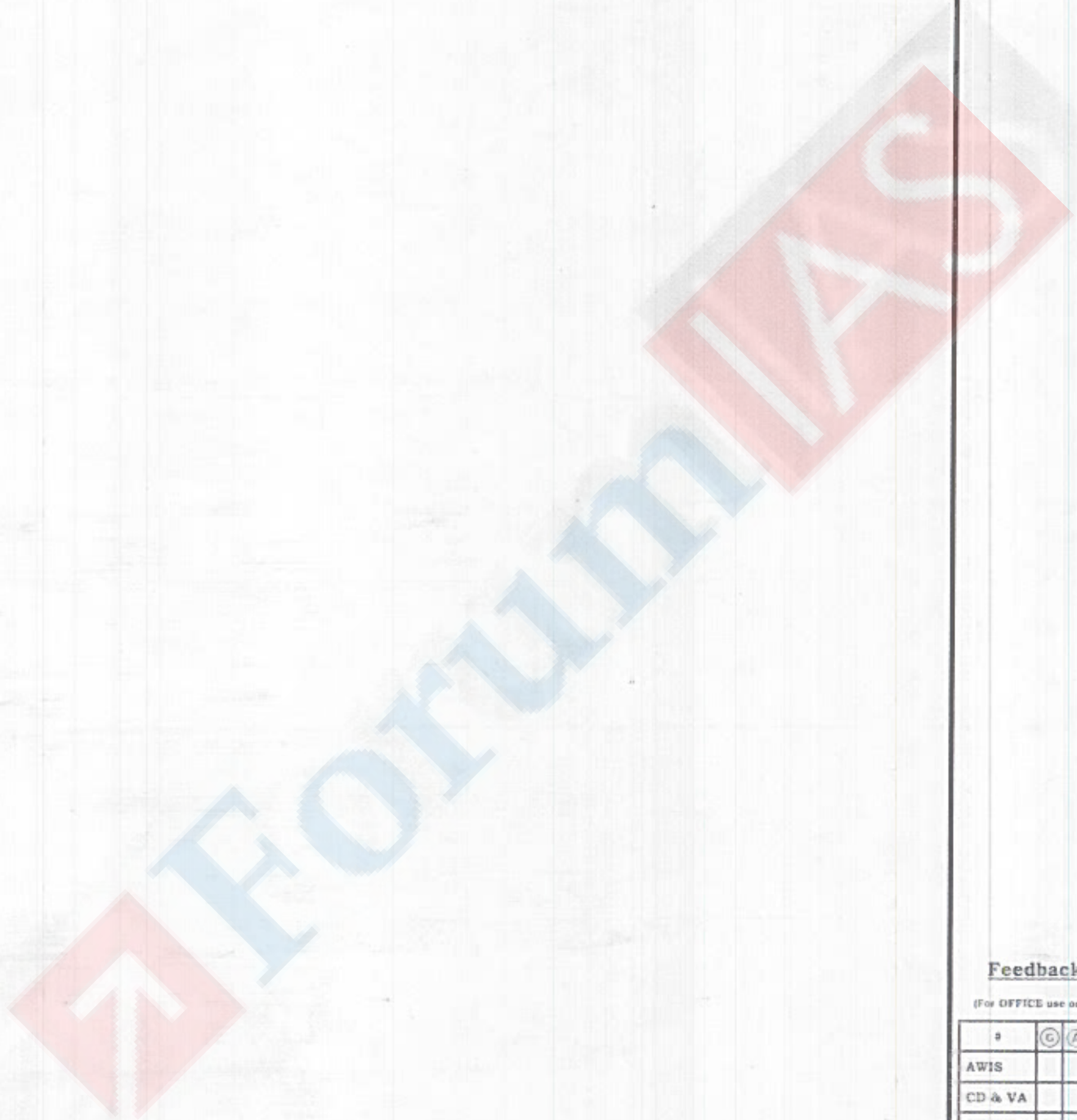


c) Discuss the impact of market economy on rural villages of India.

(15 marks)

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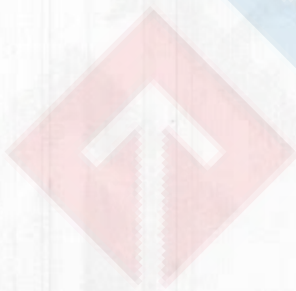
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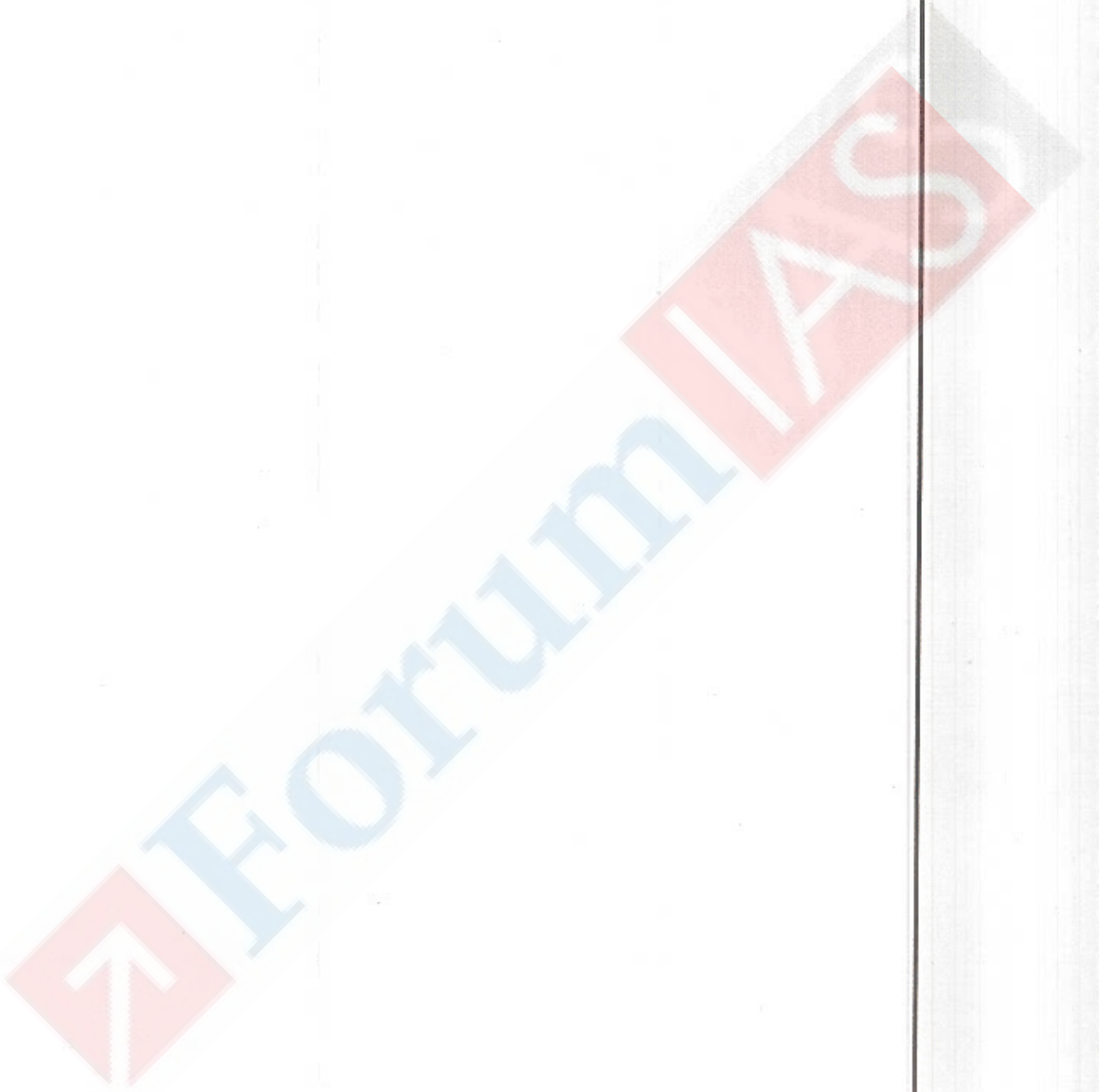
Q.3) a) Examine the impact of non-tribal contact on socio-cultural institutions of tribal people with examples.

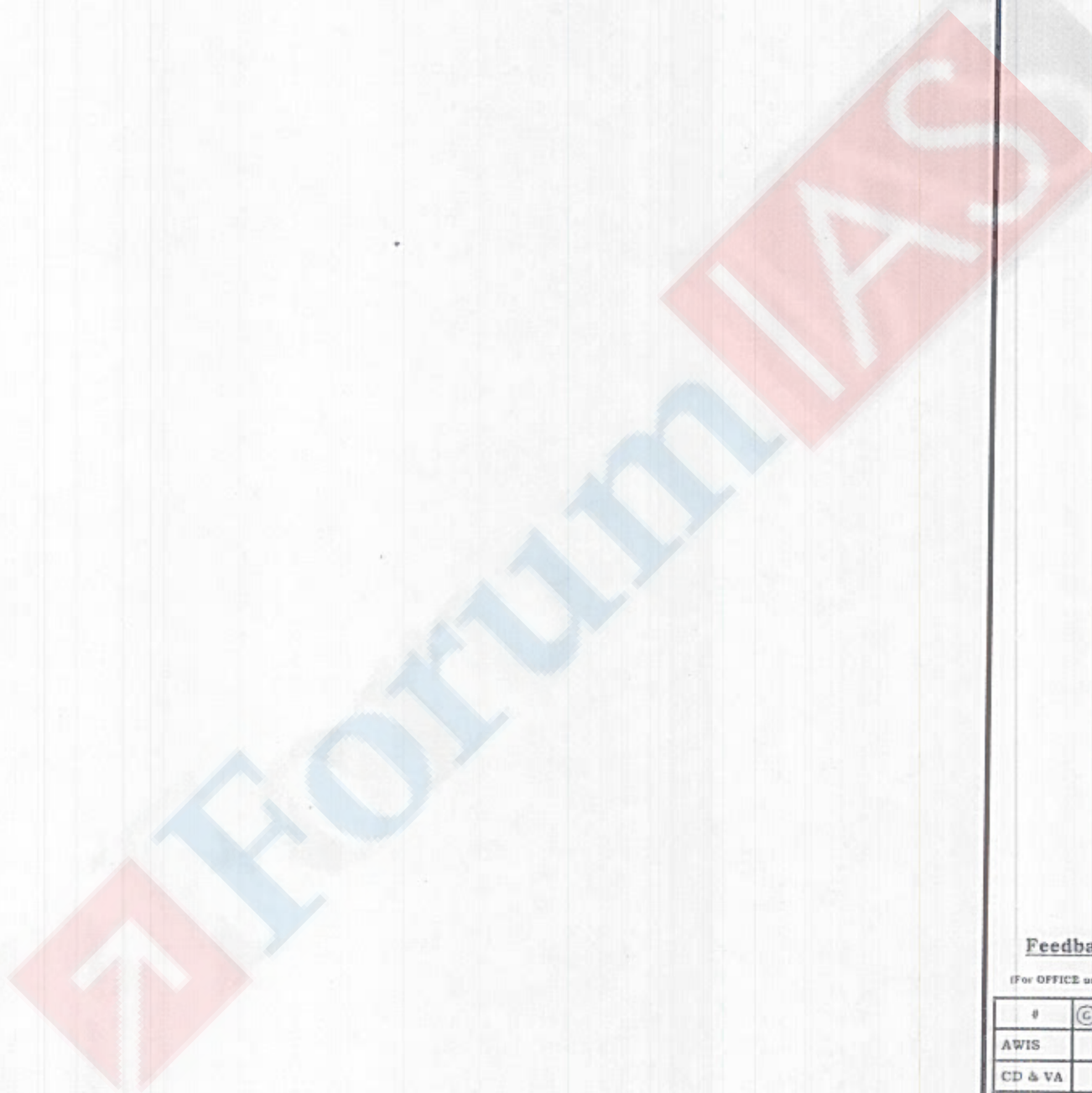
(20 marks)



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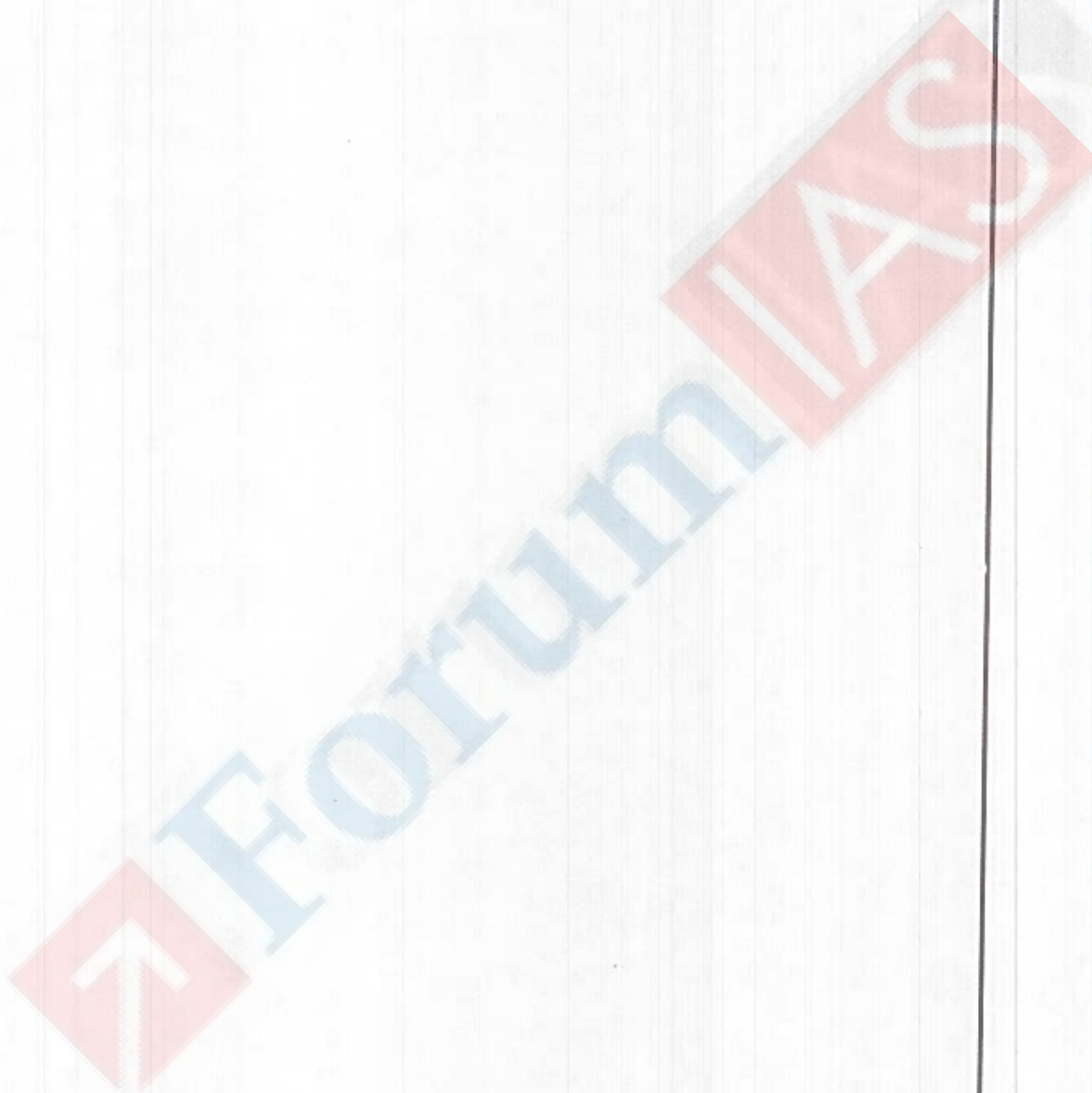
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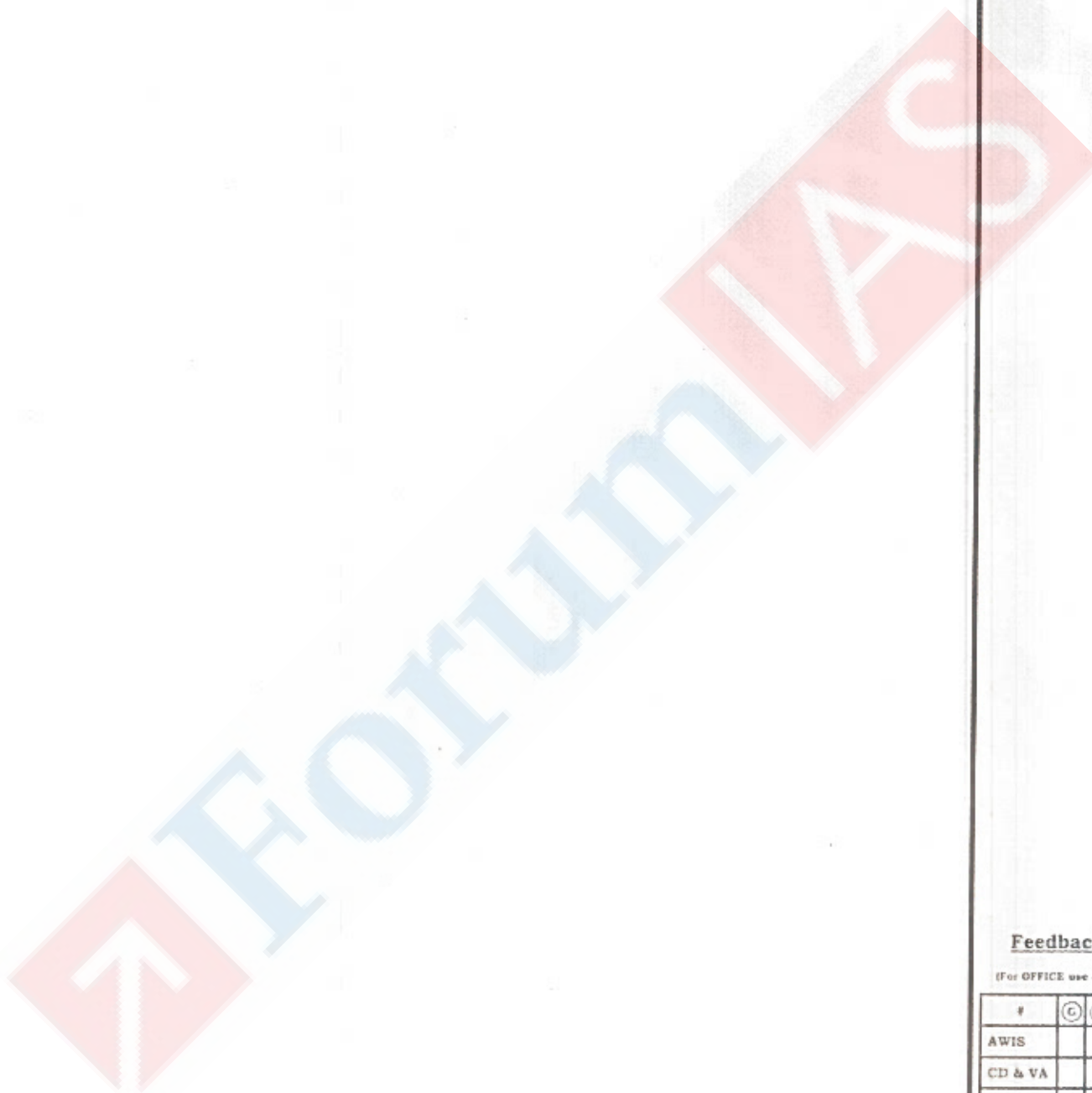
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b) Describe the traditional patterns of settlements in Indian Villages.

(15 marks)





Feedback

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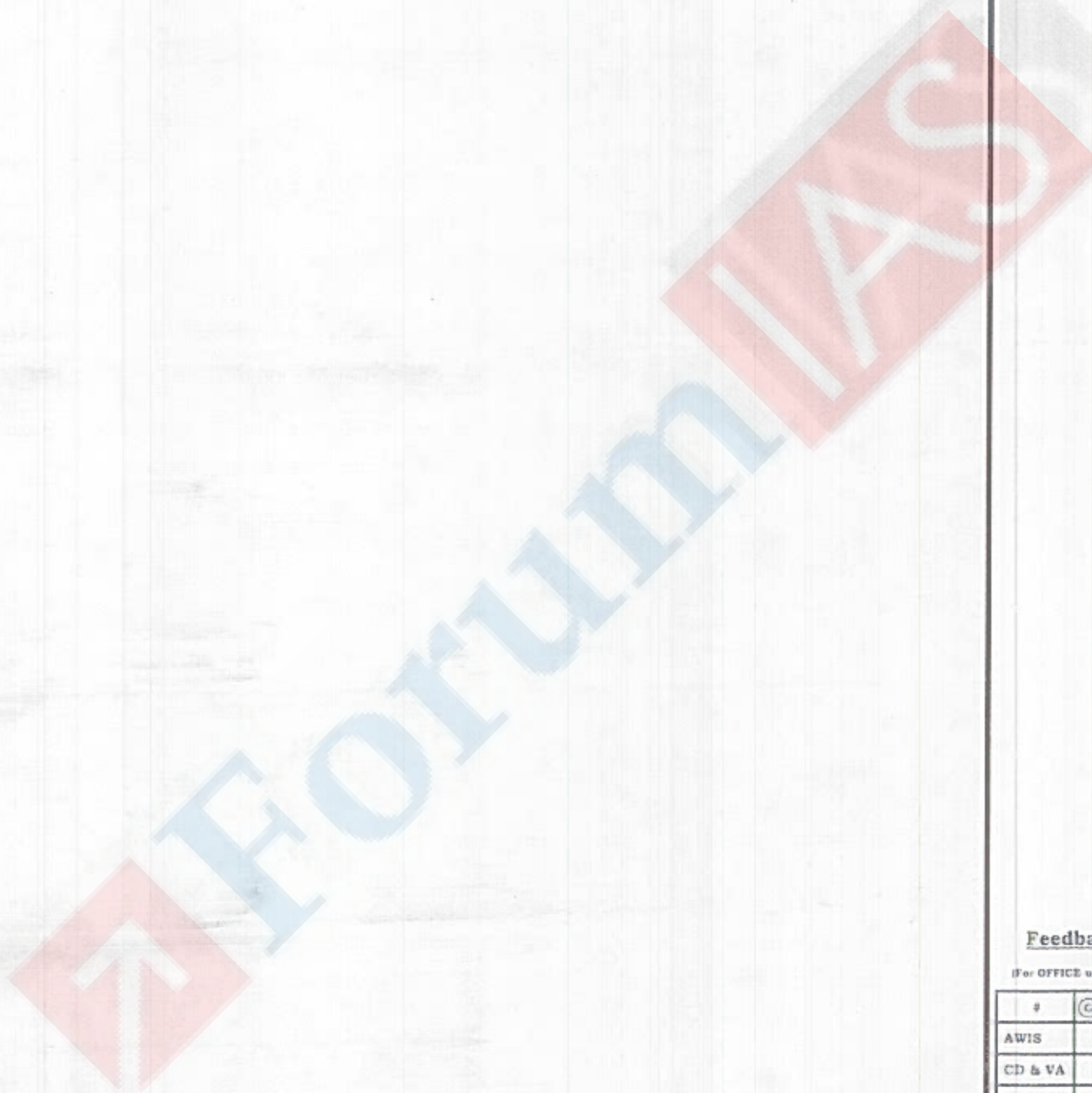
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c) Explain the forms of political organizations found in Indian tribal societies.

(15 marks)

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Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) a) Discuss the socio-cultural, economic & psychological constraints responsible for low literacy in tribal areas.

Literacy rate of tribals is less (20 marks) (59.1%) compared to National average (73.1%) and it is variable across the country as per 2011 census.

(e.g. >75% in Mizoram while <50% in central tribal regions)

Constraints responsible for low literacy

(A) Economic constraints :->

(i) High poverty ->

50% Multidimensional poor
(UNDP- MPI Report)

↳ can't afford to pay stationery and fees

↳ Take along with them to work

(e.g. Santhal women carry children to mines)

(ii) Lack of Jobs in Tribals areas :-
↳ Mostly labor job available

(iii) Poor School Infrastructure →
↳ Govt Budget constraint due to huge diverse area (Min of Tribal Affairs Report)
↳ Poor quality of schools

(B) Socio-cultural constraints :-

(i) Lack of Mother Tongue education :-

↳ Tribal children loose interest
(e.g. Kuv language schools availability issue in DD)

(ii) Geographic constraints → far & deeper areas → Tough to reach schools

(e.g. Toda areas in deep forest with tough roads)

(ii) Quality of Schools → poor Midday Meal

↳ Teacher absence

↳ Non-inclusive pedagogy.

(e.g. Children drop out rate quite higher beyond primary).

③ Psychological constraints ⇒

(i) Fear of outside culture due to

Britishers policy & previous experiences

(e.g. Elders want traditional youth

Dormitory in Baiga, Santhal (Ghotul).

(ii) Lack of inclusive curriculum ⇒

↳ Children consider as boring task

(iii) Language complication ⇒

↳ Consider English as tough language in tribal areas.

(Highlighted by NGO studies)

Steps taken by Governments

- ① Focus on Infrastructure :-> (egs Eklayya, Ashram schools with local language.)
- ② Partnership with NGO :-> (egs Odisha PPP school for Gondi, Kui language)
- ③ Economic development throug TRIFED marketing. (egs Art selling in Market)
- ④ Skill development schemes to enhance
- ⑤ AI interactive classes to make more inclusive. (egs Pratham NGO initiative)

While Northeast tribal areas have high literacy rate, central & South Indian have drastically improved by innovation & infrastructure growth despite challenges as highlighted by PLFS-4.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) In what ways has globalization impacted the agrarian relations in the last two decades? Substantiate with examples. (15 Marks)

Globalization refers to phenomenon of increased trade & exchange across the countries in the world to make a "globalized Village".

Major changes in last two decades

→ ① Increased trade & reduced tariff due to WTO

→ ② Increased Marketing & Demand of Indian product

→ ③ Global Industries ~~interest~~ in India

→ ④ Social Media & cultural exchange development.

Impact on Agrarian Relations

① Economic impact : →

(i) → Increased Cash crops & Horticulture

(Eg. 20% increase in last decade (NSSO Data) & MS Swaminathan study)

① → Largest exporter of Fruits & Greens.

(ii) Mechanization of farm equipments -

(45-1. Mechanization)

(egs) HR, PB Rice cultivation by Harvestors & tractors

(iii) Organic farming and Precision farming

(egs) Sagu Bage Project based on AI in Telangana ⇒ Increased output

② Technological Impact ⇒

(i) Easy access to Media ⇒ Updated

news of markets & weather
(egs) Cotton selection due to high Market price)

(ii) Communication & Support ⇒ Personalized Report

↳ Direct subsidy from Govt.

(egs) PM KISAN installment Account

③ Socio-cultural impact :->

i) More focus on economic aspect than social aspect => Declining caste factors

[e.g. -> People buy when product is cheap.]

(ii) Increased inter-caste Marriage (> 54% as per Marriage Registration data)

(iii) Western clothes & fashion impact (e.g. Wearing Suit Pant in wedding)

Challenges

① Increased inequality (Ginni coefficient of 0.40)

② IT Jobs impacted the value of agri-products (Carol Upadya study in Bengaluru)

③ More profit to Industries than agriculture

Globalization has transformed the agrarian landscape significantly by increasing income & job opportunity however created Challenges of land exploitation & inequality

Feedback

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c) Discuss the social implications of media and communication technology.

(15 marks)

Media & Communication technology has significantly developed from print media, television, radio to internet & social media.

Major Media in ~~social~~ present context

- ① Print Media like Newspaper
- ② TV, Radio (News channel)
- ③ Social Media & Internet (Youtube, Twitter etc)

Social implication of Media & Communication technology:

① Increased Political awareness : →

↳ Effective participation in election & local administration

(e.g. → Sarpanch election turnout increased)

↳ Young Leaders election

(e.g. → Haryana MBA Sarpanch for better development)

② Challenge social hierarchy & caste rigidity :-> (Arjun Appadurai's study of Media Mediation)

↳ Aware of global practice of equality

↳ Legal rights awareness
(egs groom using House side with police protection despite ban in society)

③ Social attitude to rituals & practice

(egs reduced Girl Infanticide in Haryana by awareness campaigns)

④ Economic integration & opportunity

↳ Better Marketing opportunity

↳ Part of online trade system

(egs Flipkart Samerth programme)

↳ Better support & growth options

(egs AI use in dairy & agriculture to increase productivity)

- ⑤ Educational improvement :-
 ↳ Higher resources to improve social employability ⇒ Better citizen
 ↳ Gain skills (eg ⇒ Coursera programmes)

- ⑥ Gender stereotype challenge :- Increased awareness
 ↳ Improved female participation in Labour force (≈ 41.1. FLFPR (PLFS-4))
 ↳ Female in Panchayats (33.1. Reservation)

Case study of "Khabar Lahariya": local, women-led media in Bundelkhand Region

↳ Highlight Caste issue at domestic level
 ↳ Corruption vigil in Panchayat
 ↳ Highlight importance of female education.
 Thus, Media can impact the society in larger and multiple aspects for betterment of social system however unethical & biased use can harm at unprecedented level as well.

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Section- B

Q.5) Write short notes on the following in 150 words.

a) Book view v/s field view

(10 Marks)

Anthropology has two different approaches to study, by available sources & data and other way ~~to~~ by direct study of subject.

Book view refers to theoretical approach from statistics & data interpretation.

Field view refers to onsite study with of subject & practical data collection.

Book View
 Approach: → More focus on data
 (e.g. → Poverty statistic of village)

vs Field View
 → More focus on real happening.
 (e.g. → See the nature of Poverty & Condition)

Purpose → Theoretical framework orientation
 (e.g. → Sanskritization etc)
 → Non-participatory in nature
 → Focus on Quantity than quality

→ More focus on overall study.
 (e.g. → Tribal problems & conditions)
 → Require participation or observation
 (e.g. → PRA studies)
 → focus on quality of study.

Role of Balance of Book view & field view

↳ Gives holistic study with empirical evidence.

(e.g. → Study of Dynamics of society.

(e.g. → MN Srinivas village study led to understand the society as well as Dominant caste concept evolution)

Thus, there is need to balance both view in order to achieve a great ethnographic study for holistic study.

Feedback

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b) Threat to tribal languages in India

India has more than 1100 language and 700 tribes which shows linguistic diversity of tribes. (10 Marks)

Significance of Tribal language

- ① Traditional knowledge
- ② Language-culture connection
- ③ Diversity of India

Threat to tribal language

- ① Decreasing Native speaker ⇒
 (eg) Tulu language in KT reduced
 Natives → Sentinelese language at brink
- ② Influence of English & State language ⇒
 ↳ for Job empt prospective & education
 (eg) → Endangered Gondi, Santhal to Odia, Hindi & English)

③ Unaccepted by States for official purpose
 (egs Tulu not recognized by Karnataka)
 → Judicial purpose need to learn Kannada

④ Globalization impact due to Content
 (egs Netflix content in major language only)

Key initiative for preservation

- ① UNESCO endangered Classification
- ② NEP policy for Mother Tongue education
- ③ TRIs effort to preserve culture
- ④ Govt effort to improve public access in tribal language.

Thus, language diversity is crown of the "unity in diversity" spirit of India which must be preserved to maintain this diversity.

Feedback

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c) Commodification of tribal art

(10 Marks)

Commodification of Tribal art refers to market selling of art for economic purpose.

[e.g. Warli Tribe paintings in Mumbai & export markets]

Reasons of Commodification

- ① Improve economic status of tribe
↳ Reduce poverty & Malnutrition
[e.g. TRIFED significantly improved Artisan tribes income in DD & CG]
- ② Proper value to traditional knowledge & effort → high price due to sophistication & unique.
[e.g. Apatani tribe Hats & Masks]
- ③ Survival against Industrial products
↳ GI tag support marketing without copying by Industry.

- Impact of Commodification
- ① Increased income of tribals
 - ② Better facilities & support for innovation
 - ③ Survival of Art
 - ④ Appreciation of Talent.

[e.g. → Makki pikki tribes medicinal knowledge used to market several product by industrial companies]

- Criticism
- ① Downgrade intangible nature of Arts
 - ② Less Margin to Tribals than agents
 - ③ Capitalism in Tribal society

Thus, Commodification of art provided more revenue for their survival in global world along with recognition of their talent but it should not exploit tribals as mere labours.

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d) De-tribalization

(10 Marks)

De-tribalization is the phenomenon of change in way of life of tribals to like the mainstream lifestyle.

→ Surjit Sinha highlighted the dynamics during Tribe-Caste Continuum study in Bhumiya tribe.

Key feature of de-tribalization

① Economic integration :-

↳ Dependent on market in city or town for revenue

↳ Participation in exchange mechanism

(E.g. → Santal & Baiga shifted to local markets than forest dependency)

② Migration for increased income & better opportunity, education

(E.g. → Mumbai, Delhi Migration)

③ Social structure & Sanskritization.

(e.g) ⇒ Accepting ~~soe~~ caste system & Sanskritization (Surjit Simha study)

④ Language & Culture homogenization

↳ Diet, cloth, Music

(e.g) ⇒ ~~For~~ Mainstream dresses for job prospect & social status)



Detribalization is the process of assimilation with mainstream however comes at the cost of ~~the~~ diversity & culture of tribals. There is need to preserve the culture of tribals along with development.

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e) Role of governor in Schedule 5 Areas

(10 Marks)

Art 244 of Constitution of India provide special regulation of 5th schedule areas with special responsibility of Governor.

→ These belongs to tribal areas in ten states in Central & South India.
(eg- OD, CG, AP, TN etc)

Role of Governor ⇒

① Determination & Alteration of Boundary

↳ Based on Tribal population

(egs) Notified AP tribal areas

② Creation of Tribe Advisory Council & its election.

↳ Max. 20 Members

↳ Advice on tribal issues & concerns

③ Ensure proper working & recommendation of TAC & co-ordination with state

④ Responsibility of Application of Laws

↳ Based on impact on tribal
↳ can modify the laws.

[e.g. → Santhal Tenancy Act after consultation with TACs]

⑤ Prevent Money lending exploitation & land alienation

[e.g. → Odisha Mining land acquisition oversee & directions for rehabilitation]

⑥ Report to president for status of Tribals ⇒ Aware about situation

Key additional ~~legals~~ for development for tribals

- ① PESA act for Gram Sabha
- ② FRA, 2006 for Tribal rights.

Thus, in 5th schedule safeguard, Governor plays the key role as guarantor as well as protector on behalf of Constitution;

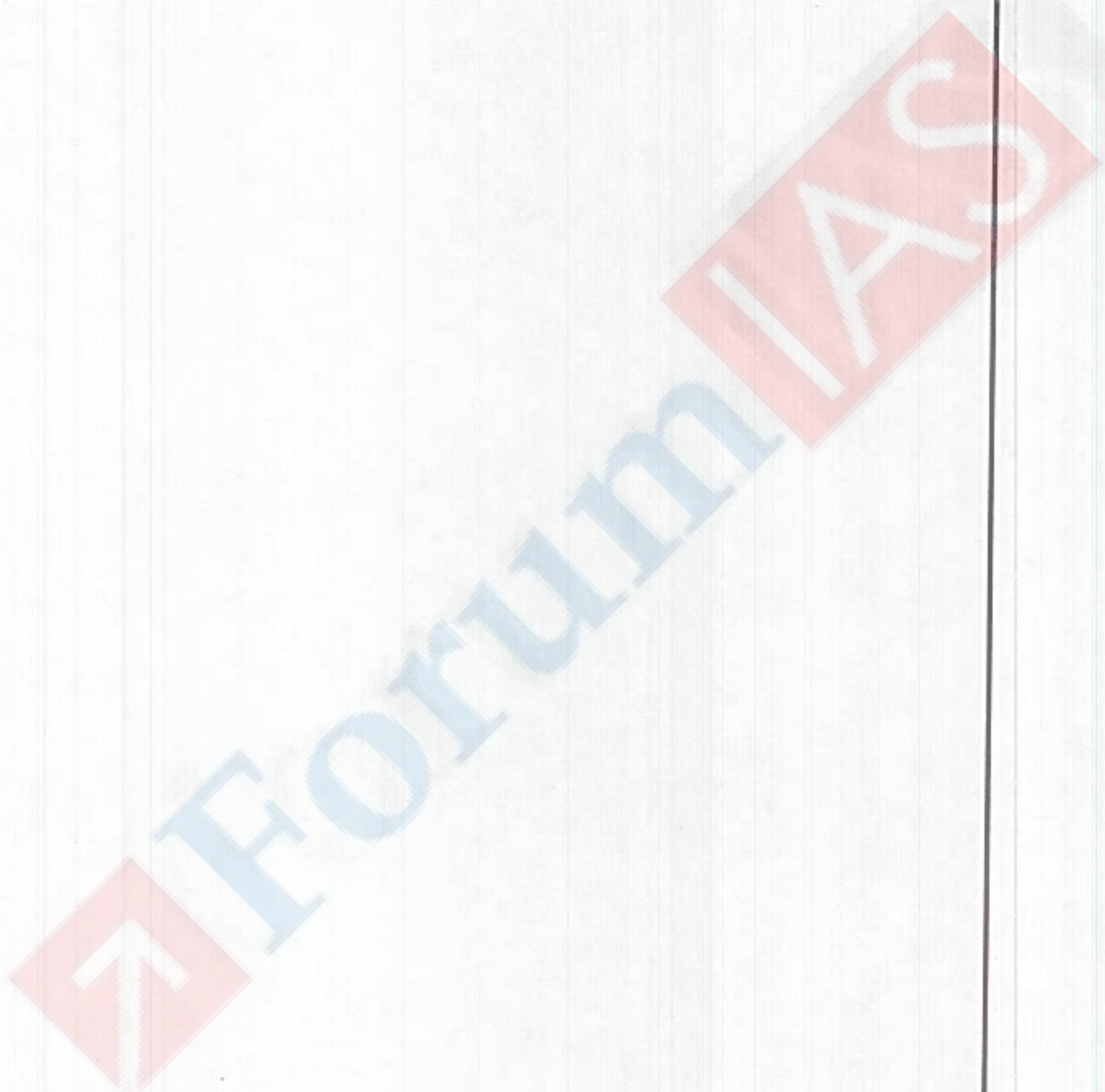
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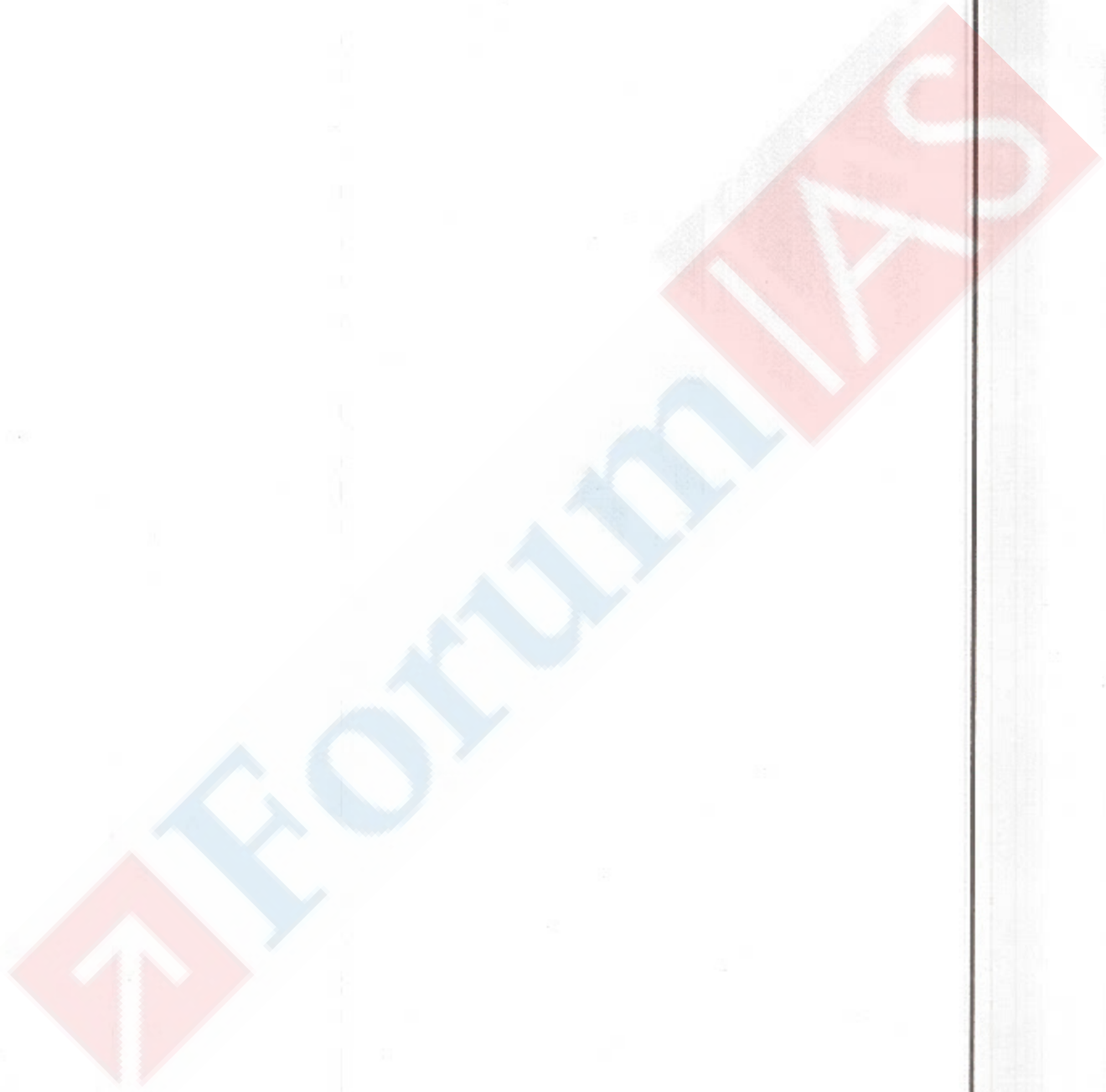
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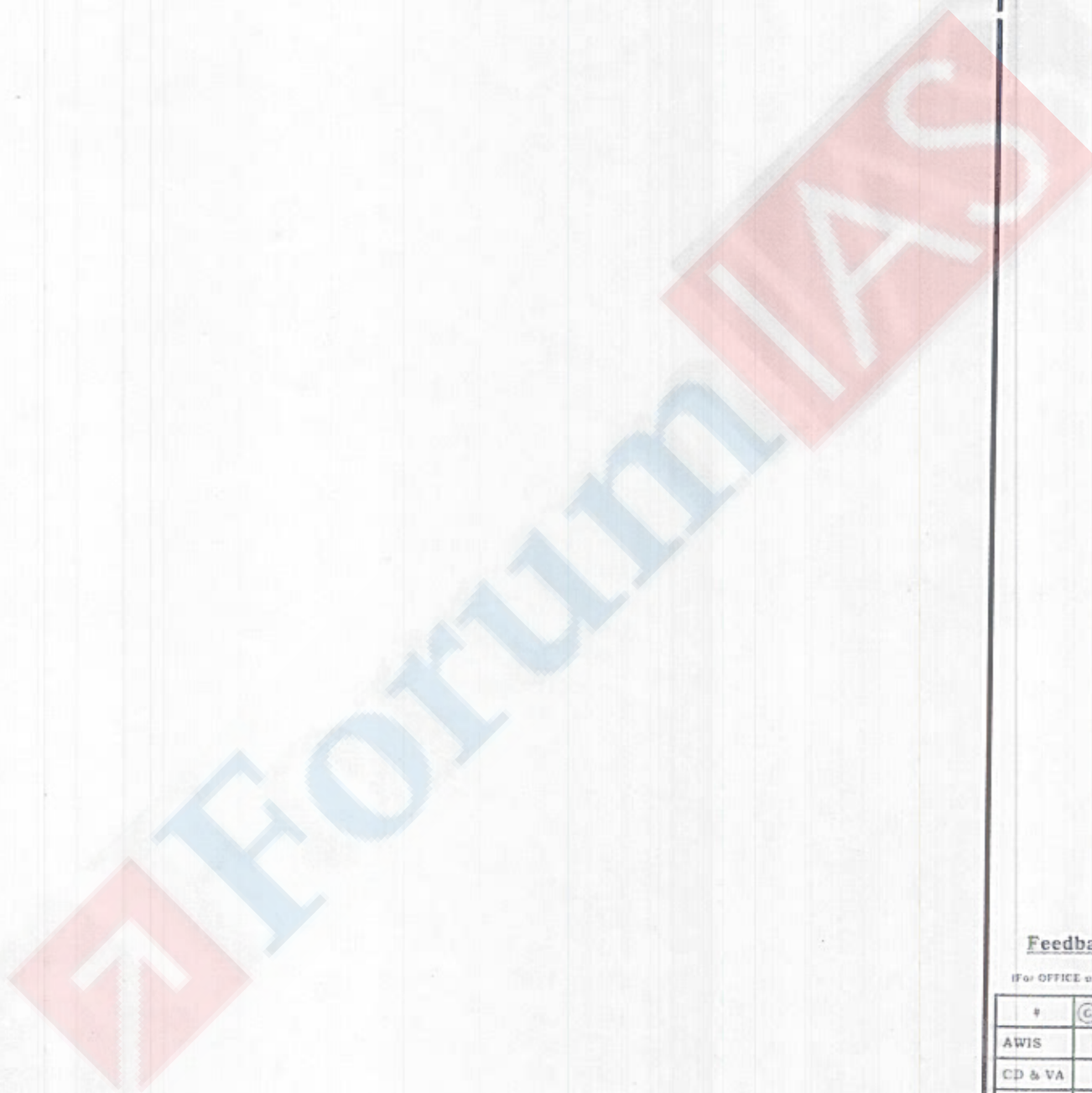
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Q.6) a) Highlight the linkages between language, territoriality & kinship amongst the tribes of North-East India. (20 marks)









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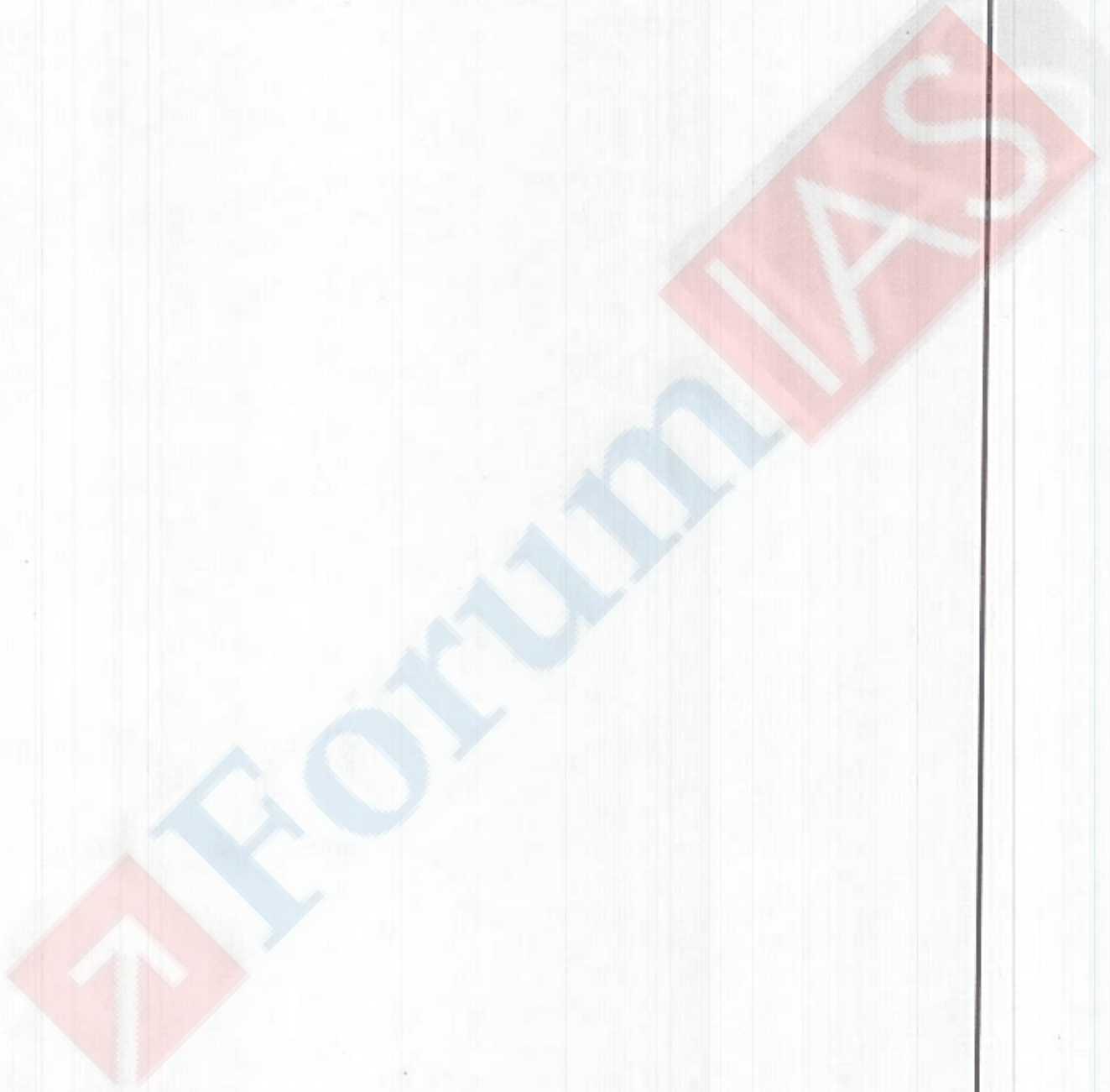
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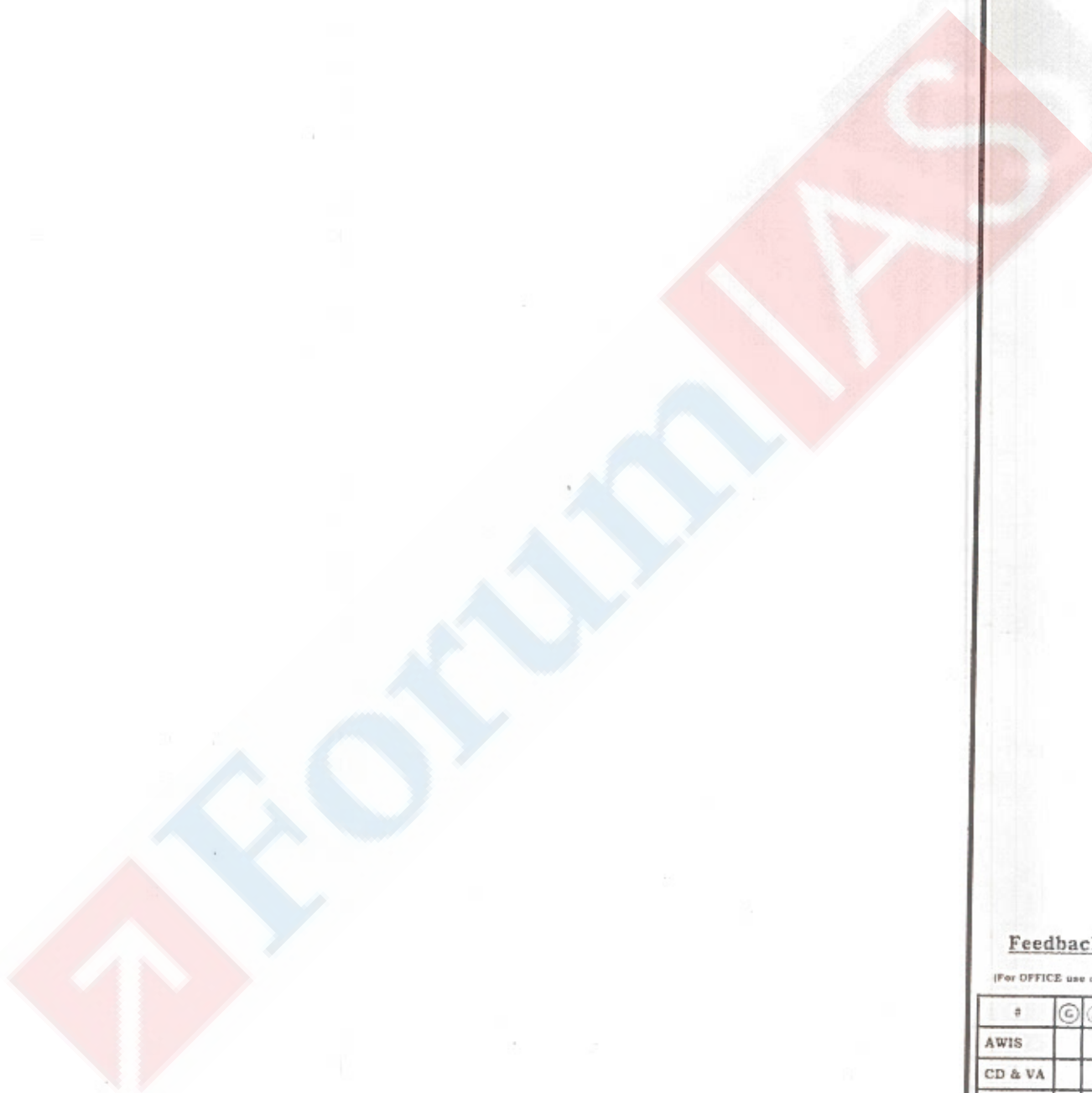
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b) Critically review the causes & effects of the Tana Bhagat Movement.

(15 marks)





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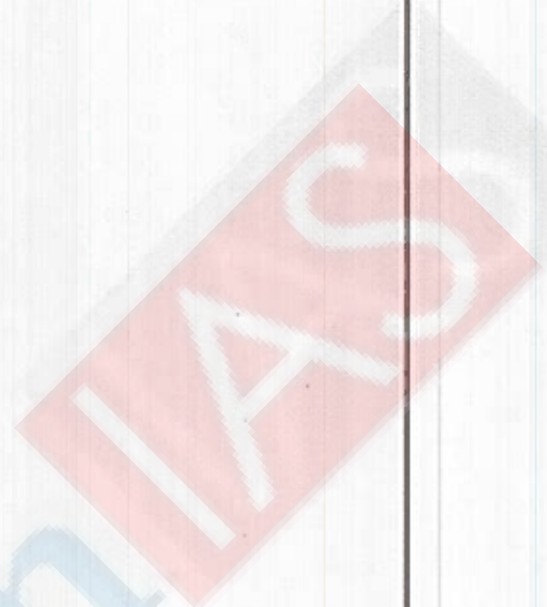


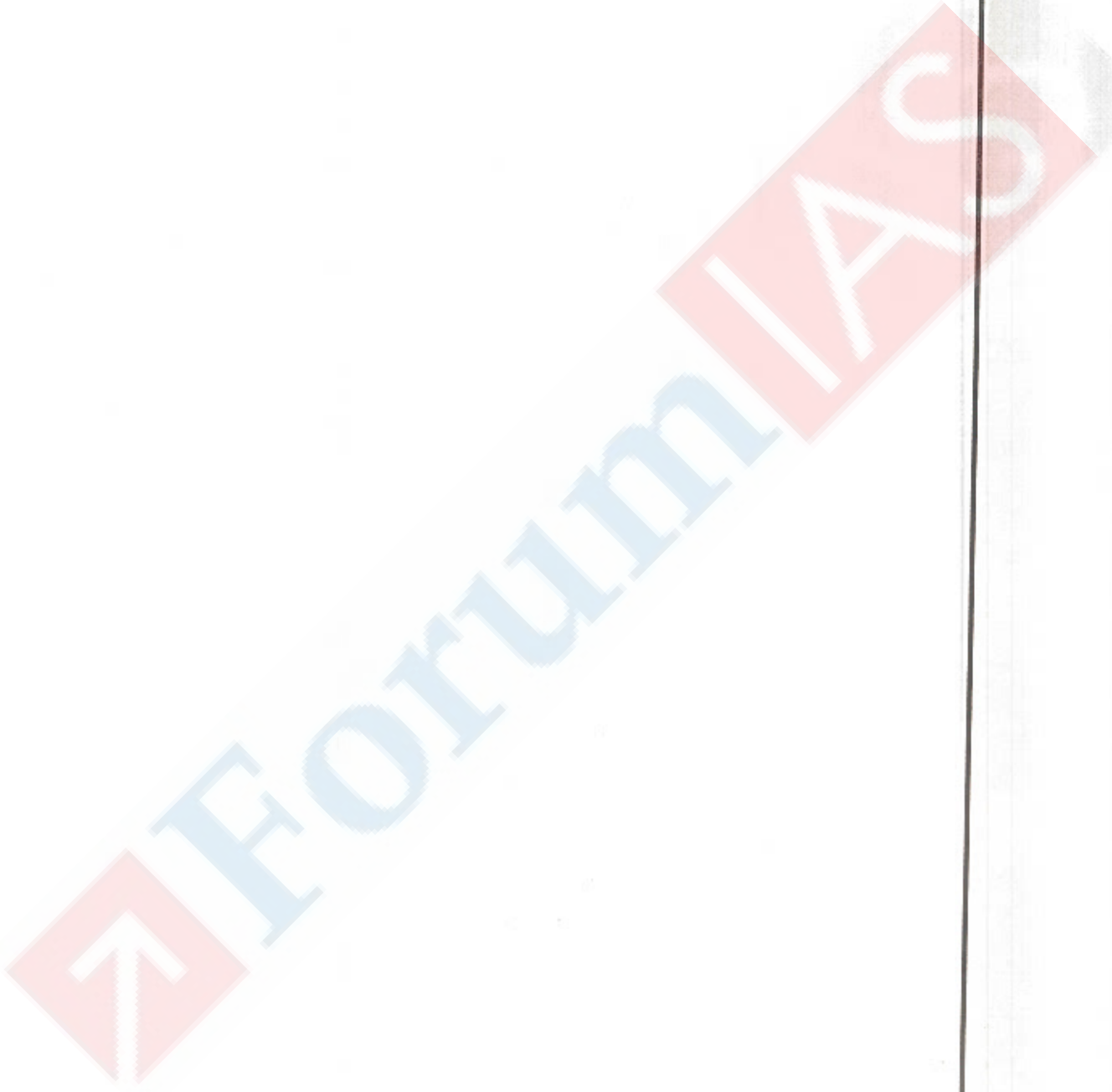
c) Discuss the linguistic classification of the tribes of India.

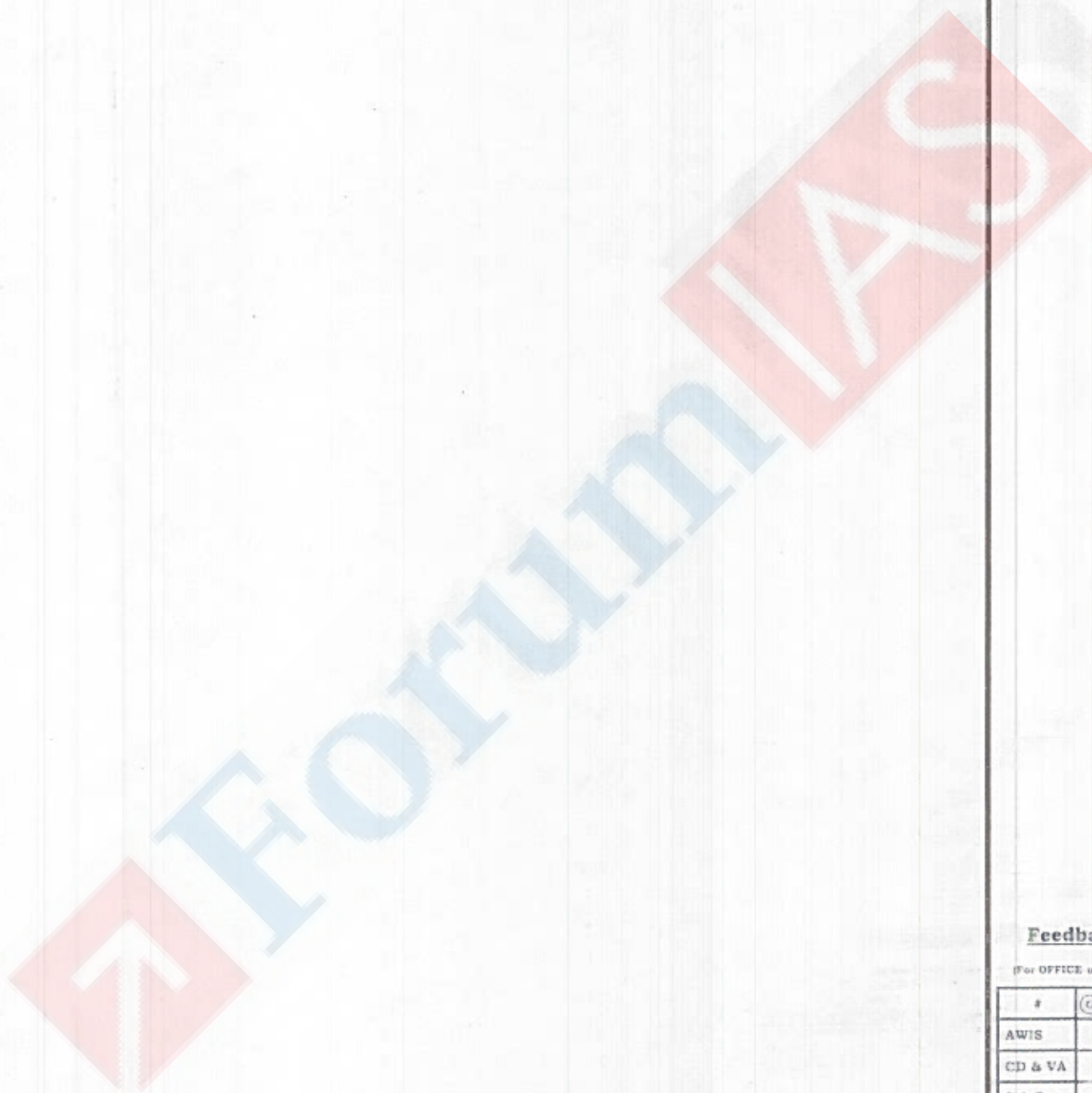
(15 marks)



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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) a) Critically examine the provisions of FRA, 2006 and its implementation in the tribal context. (20 marks)

Forest Right Act, 2006 is the landmark legislation of tribal rights on forest resources as envisaged in UN convention of ILO 169 of tribal rights:

Need of Forest Rights Act, 2006 → ① Increased land alienation incidents (e.g. > 8 lakh Ha land taken by Non-tribals as per Tribal Ministry)

→ ② High development projects frequency due to LPG Reforms. (e.g. Mining & Dams construction)

→ ③ Formalization of Tribals rights over resources

→ ④ Conflicts over tribals & non-tribals. (e.g. Jharkhand movement for separatism)

Provisions of FRA, 2006 ⇒

① Recognition of Rights ⇒

→ Individual Rights : > 4 Ha land

→ Community Rights : for grazing & other Minor Forest Produce.

(e.g. → Niyamgiri Hill (OD) tribals of Dangaria kodh got community rights over hill as well as individual rights)

Issues ⇒ Land claim rejected of 40% due to unavailability of data

② Gram Sabha role in Resources & development Project.

→ Must for land acquisition for developmental projects and other non-forest activity.

(e.g. → Dangria kodh rejected Mining proposal of Bauxite by Vedanta)

③ Protection from eviction:

- ↳ Eviction as last resort only
- ↳ Proper rehabilitation and economic settlement

[e.g. → Polavaran dam rehabilitation to nearby village]

Issue → No proper rehabilitation to all while lesser compensation.
(Highlighted by NCST)

④ Implementation of provisions & Challenges

① Land claims rejection : (>40%)

- ↳ No Bank loan for Tribals
- ↳ No availability of proof.
- NEST recommended high land claims approval.

② Mafia-official Nexus for fake land registration under FRA, 2006

(e.g. → Koya tribe allegation of Non-tribals encroachment)

③ State Governments intentions of faster development approved

↳ Sideline fair process to tribals

(e.g. → CG, OD issues of Mining development without consultations)

④ Lack of enforcement agencies:

(e.g. → NCST have only recommendatory power while courts take very much times)

⑤ Lack of awareness among tribals
↳ Do as they are told by officials

Thus, FRA, 2006 provided significant rights and protection to tribals and technological developments has been paving the way for better implementation despite to challenges.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Describe how cultural diversity of Indian tribes has enriched its plural traditions.

India has more than 700 tribes and their unique and diverse cultures of each create a diverse landscape of cultures in India. (15 marks)

Diversities of Tribals

① Linguistic (> 1100 languages in India)

② Arts & Festivals :
↳ different clothes,
dance, paintings

③ Economic (Pastoral, Hunter Gatherers,
Artisans etc)

④ Traditional knowledge (Medicinal Plants etc)

Enrichment of Plural tradition of India

① Various dance forms across country
add to cultural heritage.
(e.g. Naga dance, Bhil dance)

② Tribal Arts shows India's diverse traditional methods

[e.g. → Mizo tribe basketry, Apatani's Mask & tatto; Ao tribe woven fabrics & Hats]

③ Agriculture practice for sustainable use

[e.g. → Apatani Fish-Rice cultivation, Santhal utera cropping, Bhil's Agroforestry]

↳ shows sustainability & diversity in pattern of agriculture.

④ Language as symbol of unique traits of culture (Geertz's symbolism)

⑤ Dress patterns diversity ⇒ Significance of local cultures

[e.g. → North eastern tribes unique dresses & Masks]

⑥ Medicinal knowledge from Tribal arts →
↳ Unique solution to Health problems

(eg → Medicinal plant mask to avoid
Covid in Tribals)

- Hakkipikki tribe knowledge
→ ① Harmony in society &
tolerances to others.

Benefits of
cultural
diversity

→ ② Respects for belief of
others
→ ③ Knowledge co-operation for
optimum use of resources & Medici-
nal knowledge.

Challenges

→ ① Ethnic movements (eg → Naga
Movement)
→ ② Violence (eg → Manipur violence)
↳ ③ Discrimination

Different cultures of Indian tribes
shows the diverse nature of India and
reinforce the philosophy of "EK
Bharat, Shreshth Bharat" in true sense.

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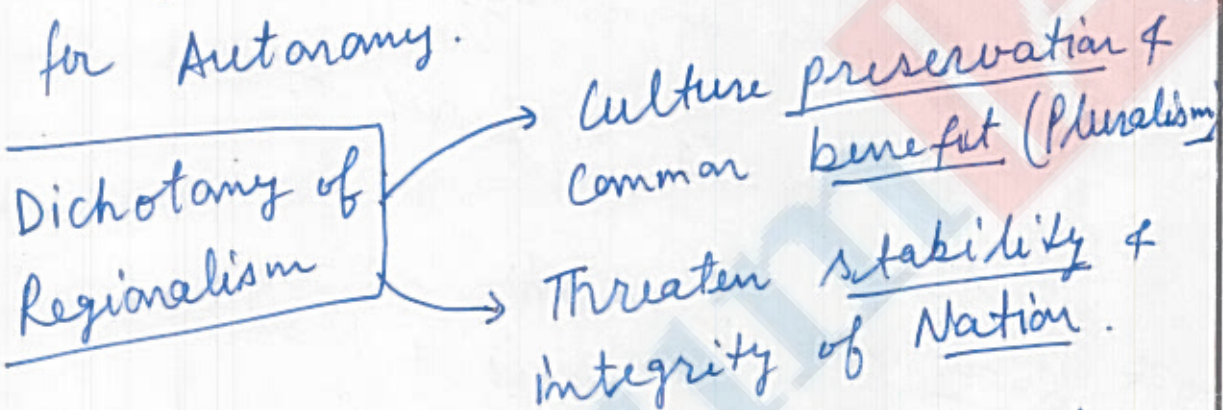
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TOTAL MARKS

c) Highlight the role played by regionalism in demand for autonomy amongst Indian tribes.

(15 marks)

Regionalism refers to sense of oneness based upon geographic region and pursuation of goals for combined benefit which can go until demand for Autonomy.



[e.g → Shaktand movement for separate state while Naxalism as a threat to National security]

Role of Regionalism in demand for Autonomy

① Primordialist approach to preserve culture ⇒ demand of separate autonomous region.

[e.g. Bodo demand due to unrestricted migration to their areas]

② Political aspiration of higher involvement in regional politics
 ↳ May be marginalized due to low number.

[e.g. Kuki demand of autonomy for hill area due to Meitei strength in Manipur.]

③ Control of Resources & Jobs
 ↳ Ladakh demand for 6th schedule for control of resources & Jobs
 → More share in resources.

④ Resistance of changes in society & development :

↳ fear of land alienation
 (e.g. Lakshadweep Tribal concern for tourism development)

Anthropological perspective :->

① KS Singh studied the regionalism & ethnic movement among central Indian tribals.

↳ Ascribed to Socio-economic and Political aspirations as the cause of Tribal regionalism and autonomy.

② Fredrick Barth concept of "Ethnic Boundary" explained the fluid nature of regionalism in tribes to fit the situation.

Impact of Autonomy demand

- ① Impact development
- ② Endanger Internal as well as National security (e.g. Ladakh)

↳ ③ Ripple effect

Regionalism plays a key role in demand of autonomy however India take precautionary approach keeping security of nation in mind.

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) a) Analyse the process of social change that the contemporary Indian Society is witnessing with valid case studies.

Social change is the continuous (20 marks) process of change in social structure due to internal & external factors.
[e.g. ⇒ Changing Caste dynamics in Indian society]

Social change in contemporary society

① Sanskritization to elevate caste status by lower caste people.

[e.g. ⇒ Kayasth in WB changed their pattern of lifestyle to elevate.

→ Rampure case study by MN Srinivas where lower caste people follow

Lingayats tradition.

② Westernization & Modernization impact with changed lifestyle as well as perception.

↳ Preference to Nuclear family.

↳ Women increased share in Jobs

↳ Clothes & diet

(eg → Modern Suit-Pant dress than tradition even among tribal people)

③ Panchayati Raj & Democratic Institute

↳ changed power dynamics in village

↳ More focus on development, than power & authority.

(eg → HR MBA Sarpanch spread awareness about Menstrual Hygiene and better facilities in village)

- "Hinsare Bazar" Panchayat Model

④ Modern Media & Internet

↳ Raised hyperlocal issue

↳ Voice against social discrimination

(eg Khabar Laharia in Bundelkhand region in local dialect)

⑤ Globalization increased focus on ~~socio~~ economic aspect.

↳ Jajmani System declining.

↳ High tech & Cash crop farming.

↳ Increased export & prosperity.

(eg HR Rice exports raised income of farmers)

⑥ Youth choices of Western Music, movies increasing drastically.

↳ Gain new aspect of Individuality & Freedom

Case studies of changes ⇒

① Bengaluru Rural area study by

'Carol Upadya'

- ↳ IT jobs craze in youth ⇒ Increase in Income
- ↳ High price of lands → Peasants become rich
- ↳ Family structure changed to nuclear

② "Kivare Bazar Model Panchayat" :-

- ↳ focus on planned development of village
- ↳ Inclusive & transparent Panchayat
- ↳ Sustainable & environment aware.
- ↳ Reduced caste factors.

Thus, Indian society is changing in all aspects like socio-economic, political & philosophically by the diffusion of other elements to make a hybrid culture.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Critically examine the constitutional provisions for safeguarding the interests of STs in India.

Constitution of India recognizes (15 Marks)
scheduled Tribes (ST) of India for
their preservation and safeguard of
rights under Art 342 & Presidential
order.

Provisions of safeguarding Interest

- ① Equality before law & non-
discrimination ⇒ Art 15/16
(e.g. → Discard discrimination in Jobs
in Govt) + Provide reservation
in Jobs for better representation]
- ② Right to preserve culture under
Art 29
↳ Plural diversity of India,
(e.g.) Tribals Research Institute (TRI)
to preserve culture)

③ Maintain educational institutes for languages ⇒ Art. 30

↳ School in Tribal language =

④ Political Representation under

Art 330 & 332 :->

↳ Opportunity to Speak of their issues in parliament & assemblies

↳ Scrutiny of policies

[e.g. → AP MP raised voices of Aamchhal Pradesh Tribal concern in Parliament]
- Tharkhand issue raised]

⑤ Commission under Art 338A :-
(NCST)

↳ Oversee status of tribals

↳ Awareness & highlight issue

(e.g. → Flogged issues of FRA, 2006 with state Govts)

⑥ 5th & 6th Schedule for autonomy

Legal provision to uphold tribal rights

- ① Prevention of Atrocities Act for SC/ST
- ② ~~For~~ Forest Rights Act
- ③ PESA for Tribals

Key challenges

- ① Implementation Gap →
 - ↳ Lack of resources
 - ↳ Judicial pendency of land cases
- ② Lack of substantial leadership in representation at parliament
- ③ Only Recommendatory power of NCST

Thus, Constitution provide greater autonomy under 5th & 6th schedule and development efforts through better representation & preservation of rights.

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Highlight the distinctive cultural features of the tribes of Central India and their cultural framework.

Central India boasts of more than ^(15 marks) half of the tribal population of India with distinct culture heritage.

Major Tribes of Central India

- ① Agrarian: Santhal, Baiga, Ho, Cham etc
- ② Agroforestry: Bhil, Kodhu, Koya etc
- ③ Artisan: Gond, Lohar etc

Culture feature of Tribes + cultural framework

- ① Distinct languages of tribals:
 - ↳ Dravidian as well as Austro-Asiatic (LP Jidgarthi)

(e.g. Gondi, Kur, Santhal etc)

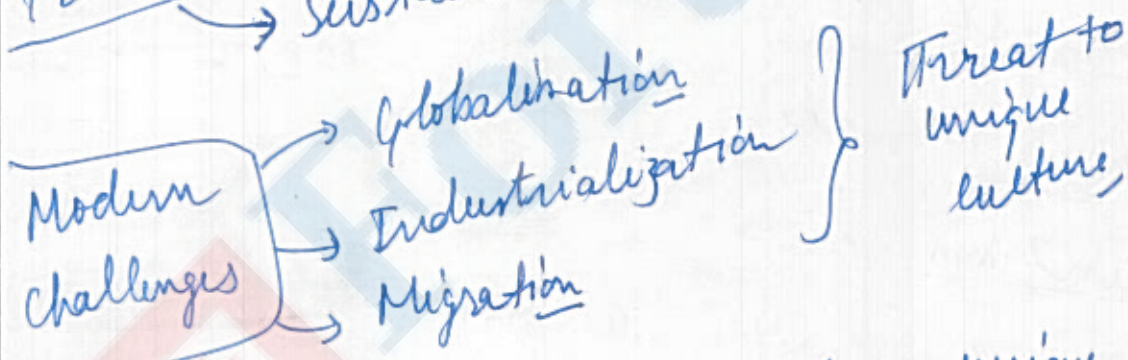
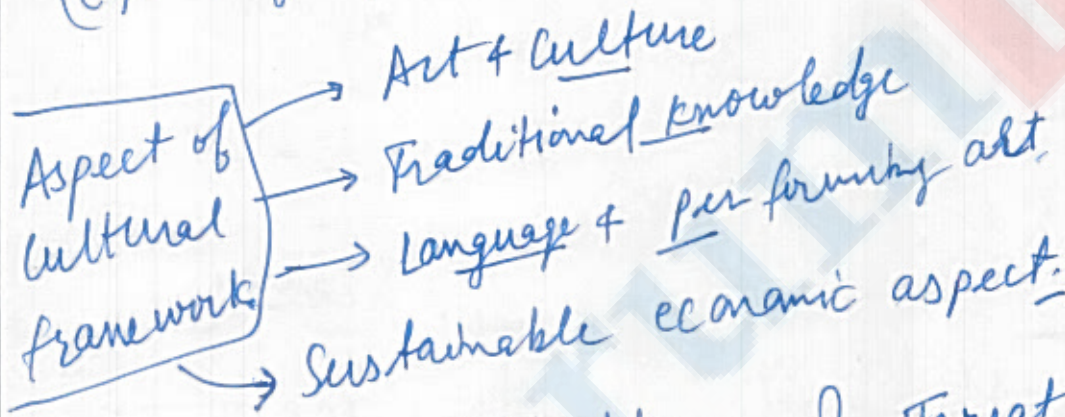
- ② Unique festivals & dance →
↳ Huge diversity with unique elements
(egs) Bastar Dusshera of 75 days)
among CG tribals)
- ③ Assimilation with Non-tribal
↳ create unique hybrid culture
- ④ Youth Dormitory for Tribal culture
(egs) Ghotul in Baiga tribes)
- ⑤ Artisan skills with unique technique
(egs) Basket making with Bamboo,
Paintings etc)
- ⑥ Performing Arts with unique style
(egs) Singing Bards among tribals)

⑦ Traditional Knowledge of Medicine, Agriculture

(e.g. → Vaid in tribals for healing, Utteru, Podu cropping in Santhals)

⑧ Environment Conservation by Sacred Groves

(e.g. Niyangiri Hill of Dongria tribe)



Thus, Central Indian tribe have unique cultural framework which makes them self-sustaining autonomous but modern changes have challenged these framework.

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