

TEST CODE 8 3 1 2 1 0

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	14/08/2025

*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			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			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			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
4			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			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।	
6				
7				
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:20 PM	7:20 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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.

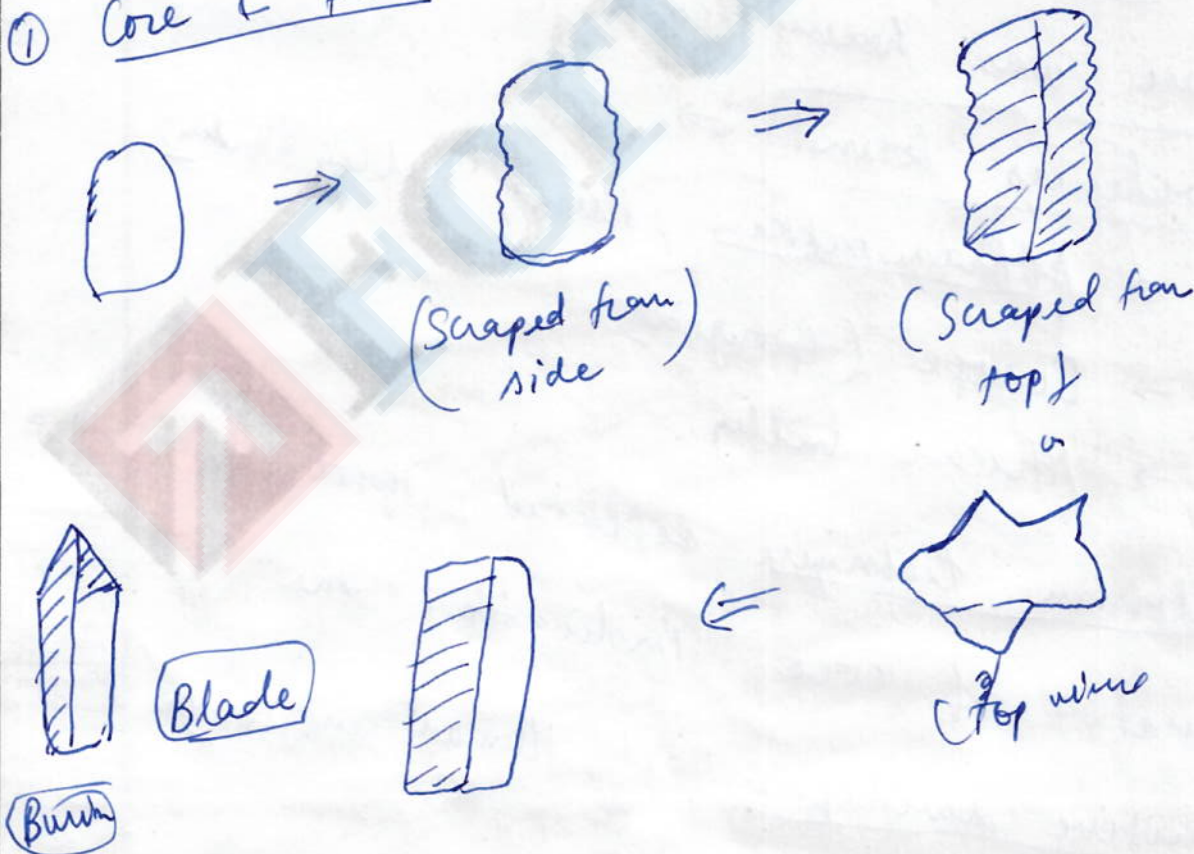
a) Levalloisian Technique

(10 Marks)

Levalloisian was more developed technique after Acheulean technology prevalent during Middle Paleolithic Period of 0.25 Million years ago to 40k year ago. (varies with locations).

Key feature of Levalloisian Technique

① Core to flake making → More complex



② Key tools prepared :->

↳ Pointed, scaper, Borer

↳ Blade & burin (With use of

advanced Levalloisian (Disc core technique)

③ Related with Neanderthal :-

↳ Used for skinning of animal and plant resources to form body cover as well as food as there was heavy cold.

④ Evidences found :->

→ Abiram pakkam, Harangi valley (India)

→ Europe (Georgia)

→ African valley.

Levalloisian technique reflected systematic preparation of core indicating the cognitive development of Human ancestry

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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			

b) Digitization of rural economy

(10 Marks)

With the rise of internet access, rural economy is transforming rapidly due to reformed banking system.

Key Reason of digitization :->

① Increased internet access =>
 ↳ 40% have access to internet in rural areas [TRAI Report]
 => Use of UPI for general usage in village areas.

② Access to Banking facilities increased use of digital Method.

(eg) Akoda fully digital village :->
 ↳ ICICI Bank adopted & Branch opened
 ↳ quick resolution of complaint
 ↳ Increased trust
 => Almost all transaction are digital.

③ Increased Market reach and social Media :

↳ Increased demand of product with digitization

(e.g → Warli Tribe painting : Demand through e-channel : Digitized economy)

Impact of Digitization

① Increased economic activity & growth

(Case) Amazon's Saheli for Rural women

↳ ② Reduced caste division to some extent ~~Andhra~~ as (social reform)

↳ ③ Women participation through skilling, online education

Digitization of rural economy can create

the opportunity of economy & social growth accelerating the social change.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Phylogenetic position & morphological features of Ramapithecus

(10 Marks)

Ramapithecus fossil was discovered in 1932 by Lewis in Shimulik ranges of India.

Fossil + feature

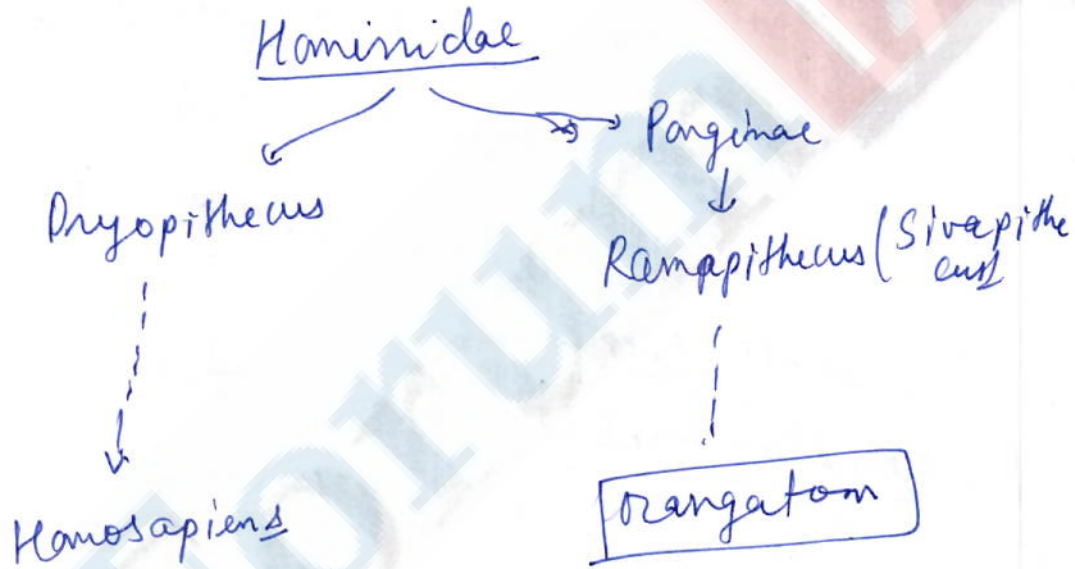
- ① only upper jaw found
- ② Key feature:
 - small canine
 - ↳ equal cheek & side teeth
 - ↳ Small jaw (V shaped)
 - ↳ Thick enamel on teeth
 - ↳ Small face
 - ↳ Receding forehead (extrapolated)

⇒ Above feature led to placement of Ramapithecus as direct ancestor of Homo - sapiens. due to matching of above with Homo - sapien evolution.

→ Age of fossil : 12 - 7 Million year ago

True phylogenetic position of Ramapithecus

→ Simpson and Pillbeam carried the research over Ramapithecus but Sivapithecus discovery chased the phylogenetic position as :



⇒ Major reason of changed position was due to misinterpretation of "small female dimorphic" ape yet it signified ~~from~~ Primates evolution in India as well.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

d) Various factors influencing population growth in India

(10 Marks)

Indian population has significantly increased from 1947 with 1.2 Billion as per Census 2011 due to biological to socio cultural reasons.

Factors influencing population growth :->

① Education accessibility and awareness
Campaign : ->

[Roger : study of Kerala and UP :
=> Despite same religion, significant fertility rate difference due to awareness

② Public policy and campaign :

↳ Southern Indian state controlled with benefits to restricted family

(eg -> TN : Tamil Nadu : Fertility Rate 1.3
Bihar : 2.3

③ Availability of agricultural resources
 ↳ Malthusian theory of demography
 (egs Plains (fertile) has more population than other desert geography)

④ Cultural aspect due to consideration as Human resource mainly in tribal areas

(egs) Santhal, Gond tribes: High fertility due to agricultural

⑤ Lack of use of preventive (contraception)

↳ Taboo to use
 ↳ lack of availability (high cost)

Reflected across India, various factor led to different rate of population growth due to above factors, need political will for family planning.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

e) Contributions of V.N Misra to Archaeology

(10 Marks)

VN Misra has been a renowned personality in archaeological anthropological unveiling ancient civilization and evolution in India.

① Major excavation carried across

India :

① Mesolithic culture excavation in Bagor (Rajasthan) leading key evidence of settlement

② Chalcolithic excavation in Ahar culture in Rajasthan

③ Bhimbetka excavation with Wakankar leading to whole lineage of evolution in Redite with

art inclusion.

② Archaeological Interpretation and

understanding :

(eg) Bagore : → Microolith Industry tools

even studied with present tool

use [Ethno archaeology]

→ Huts and pavement ⇒ Settlement

③ Contribution to evidence of Indigeni

zed Indian evolution

↳ reflecting Indian variant of

global evolution.

VN Misra along with HD Sankalia

and Wakankar led the foundation

of archaeological evidences reflecting

Indian evolution.

Feedback

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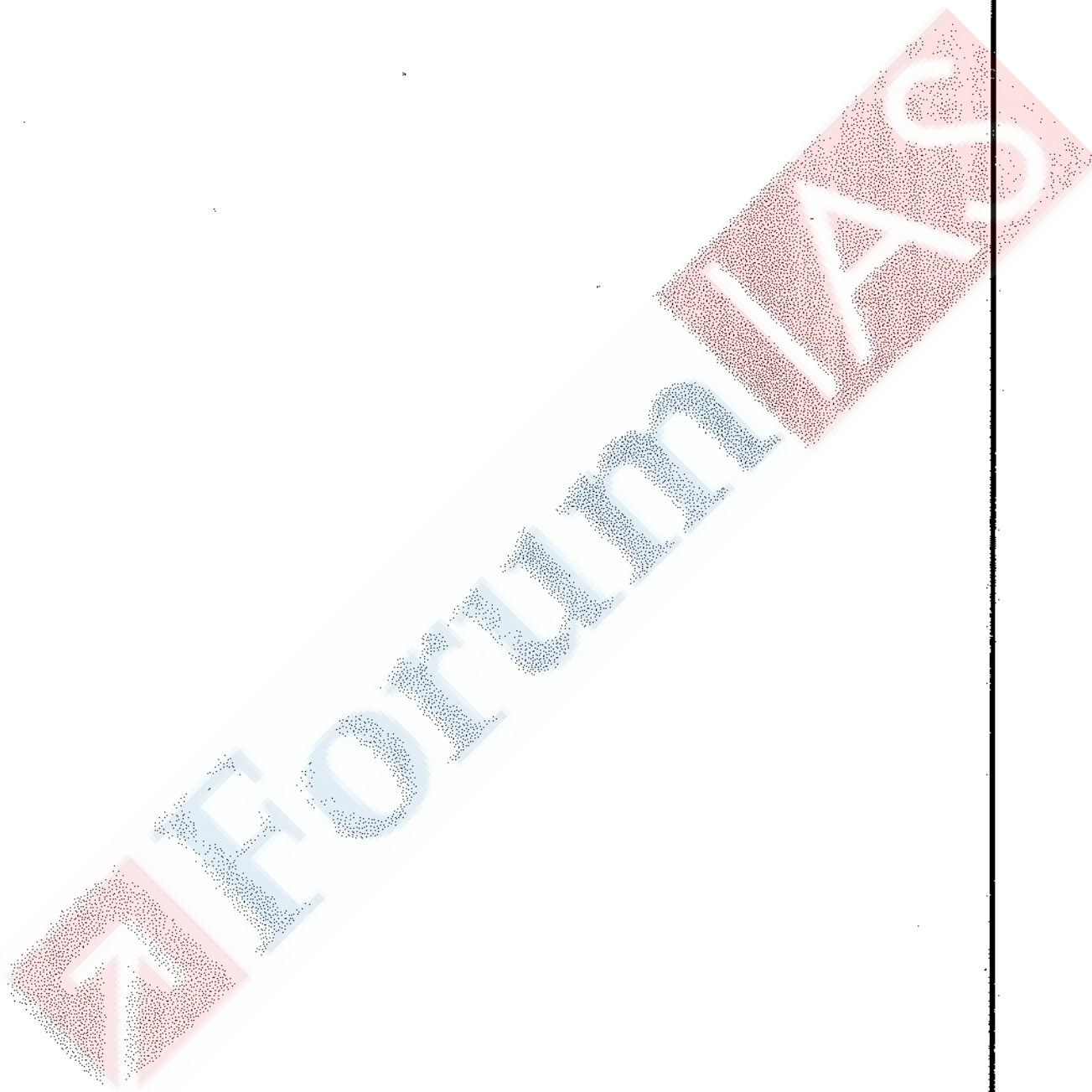
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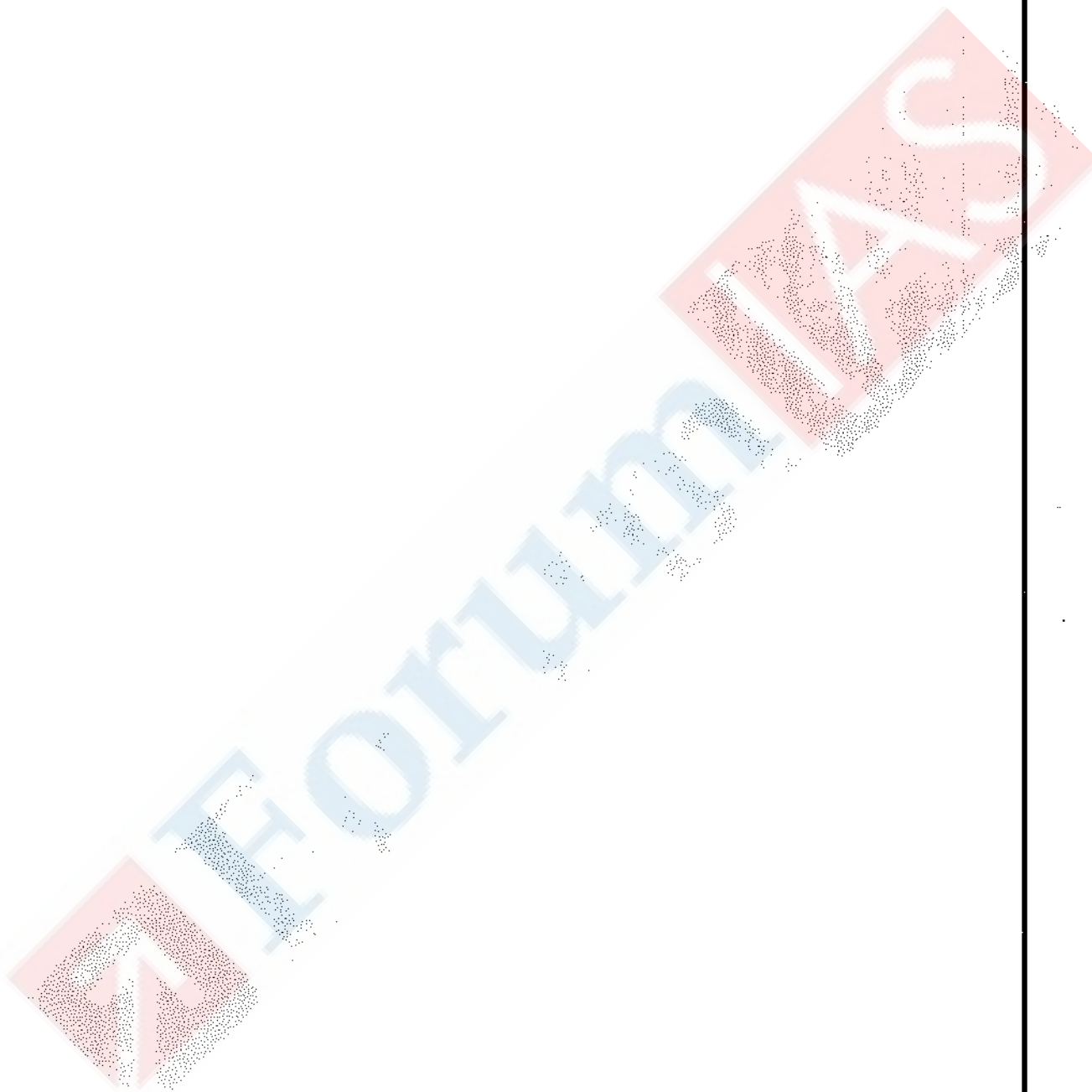
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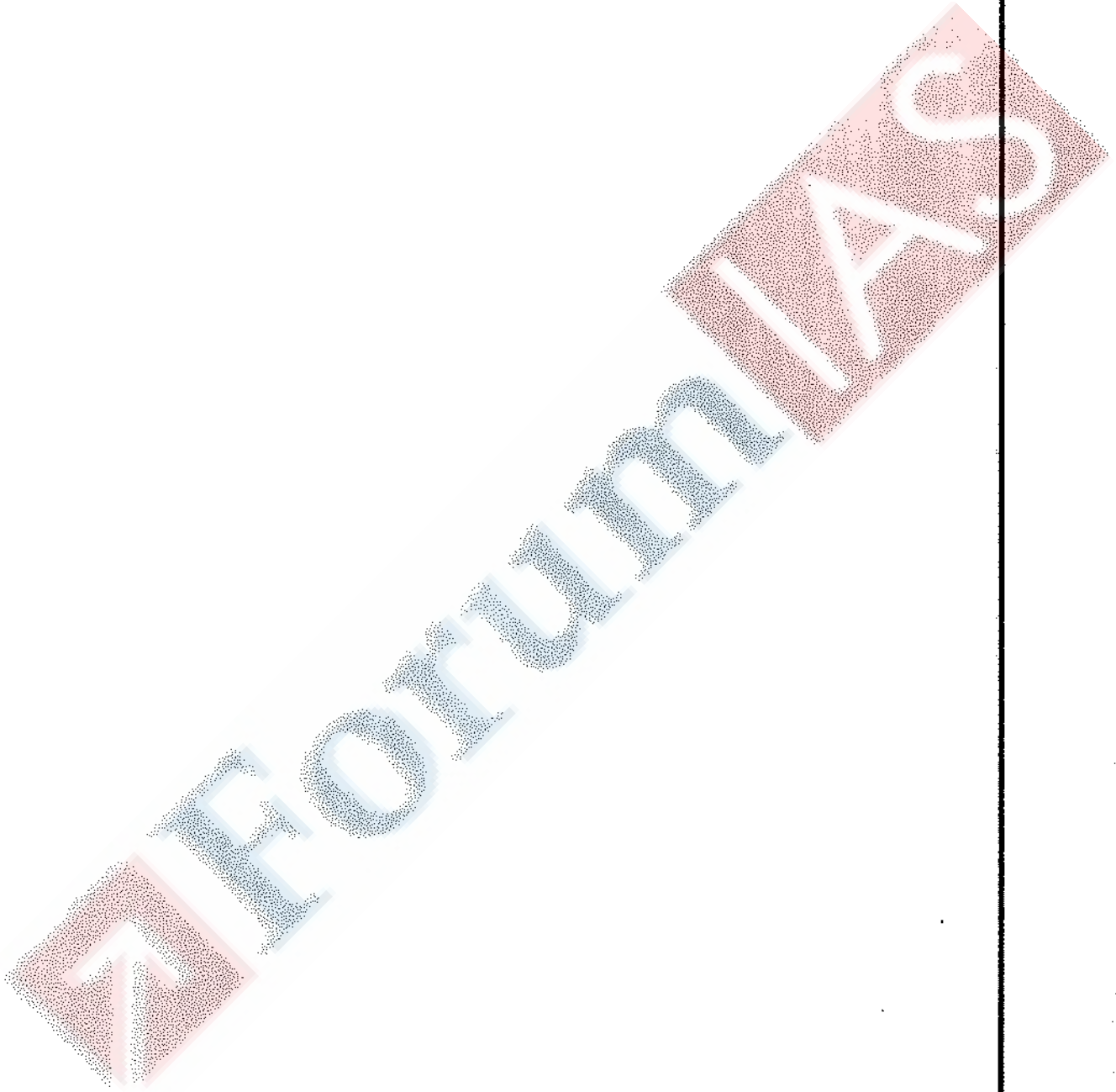
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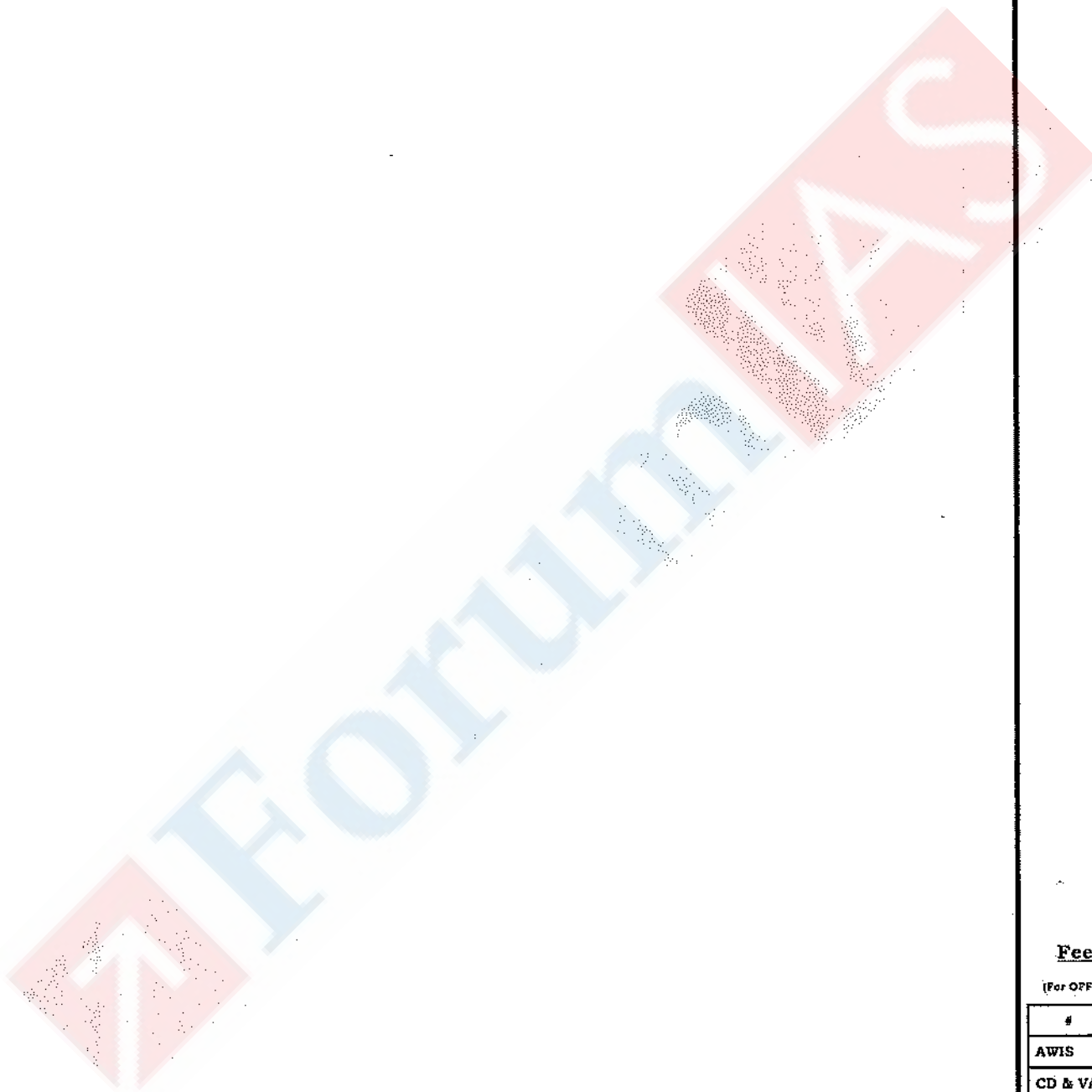
Q.2) a) Critically evaluate Guha's classification of Indian races.

(20 marks)









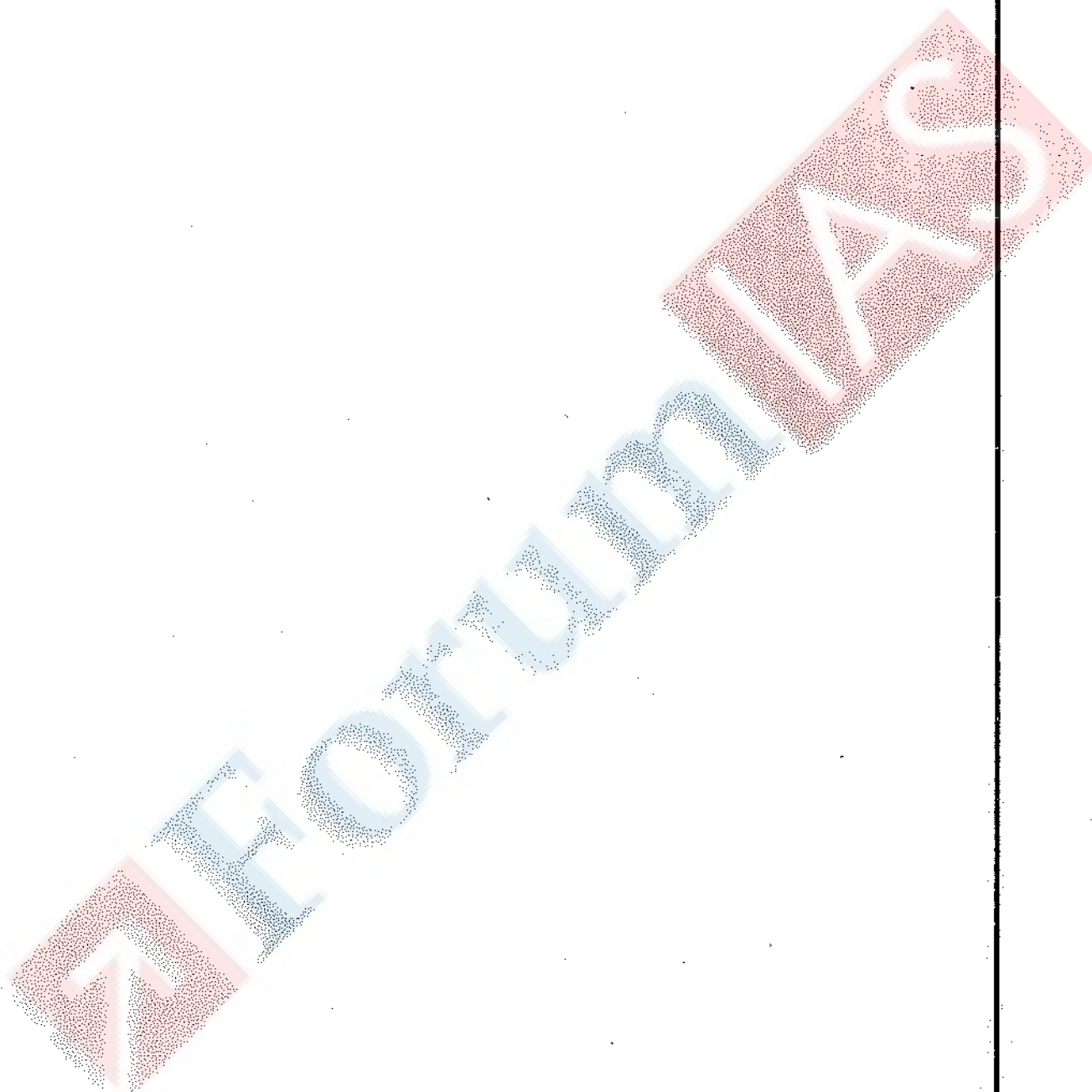
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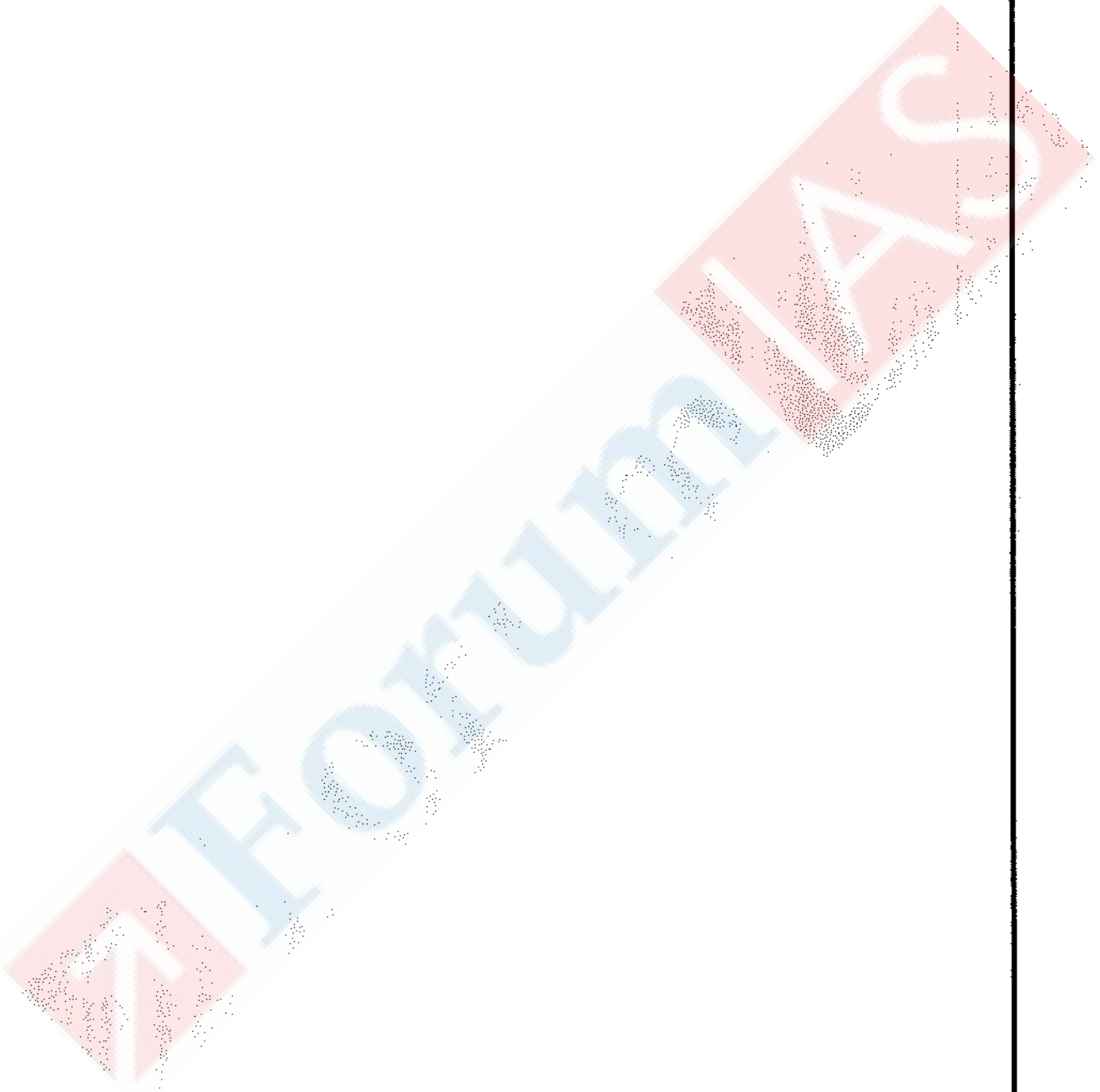
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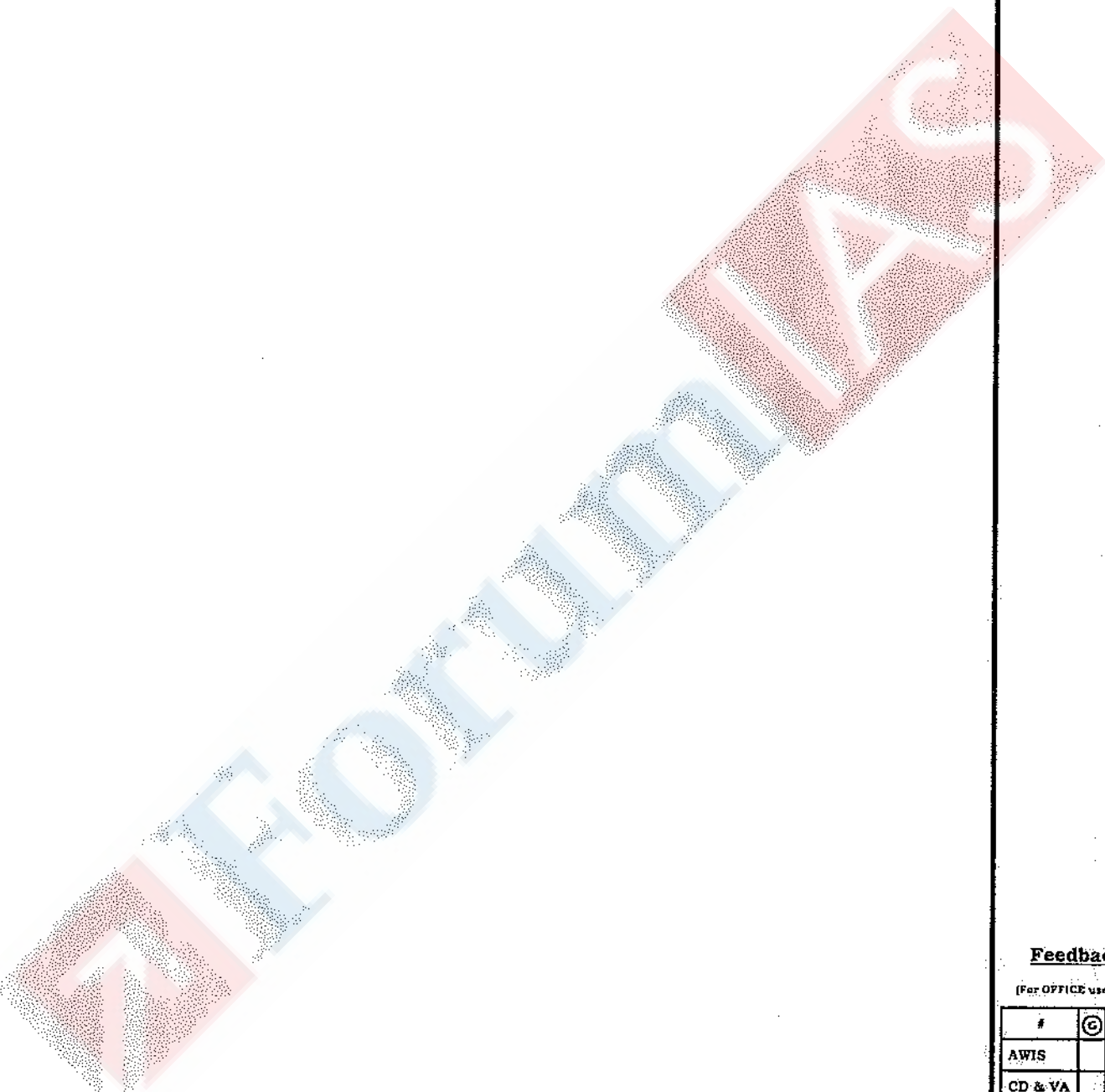
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TOTAL MARKS			



b) Highlight the significance of studying religious centres towards a better understanding of the Indian Civilization. (15 marks)







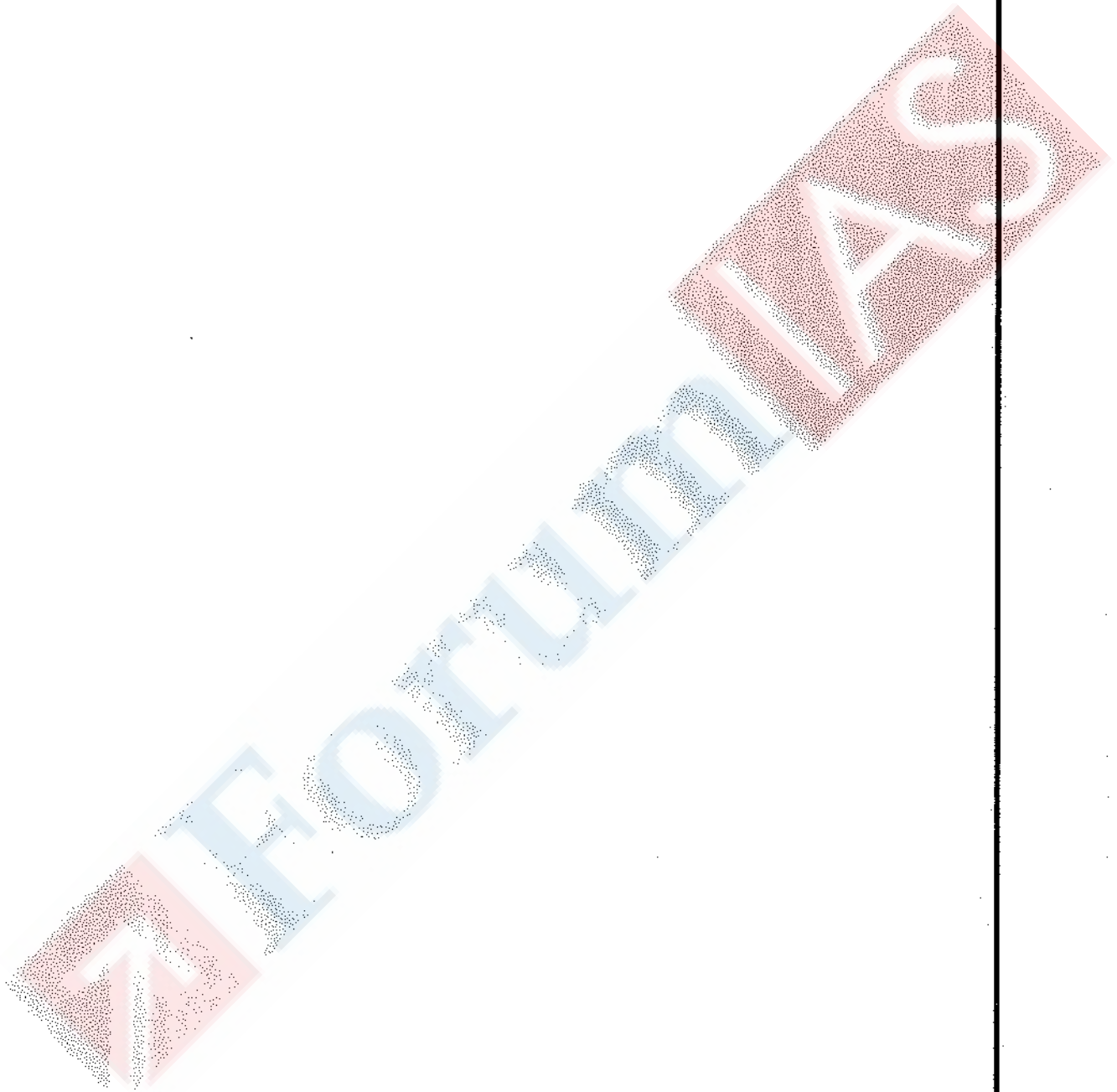
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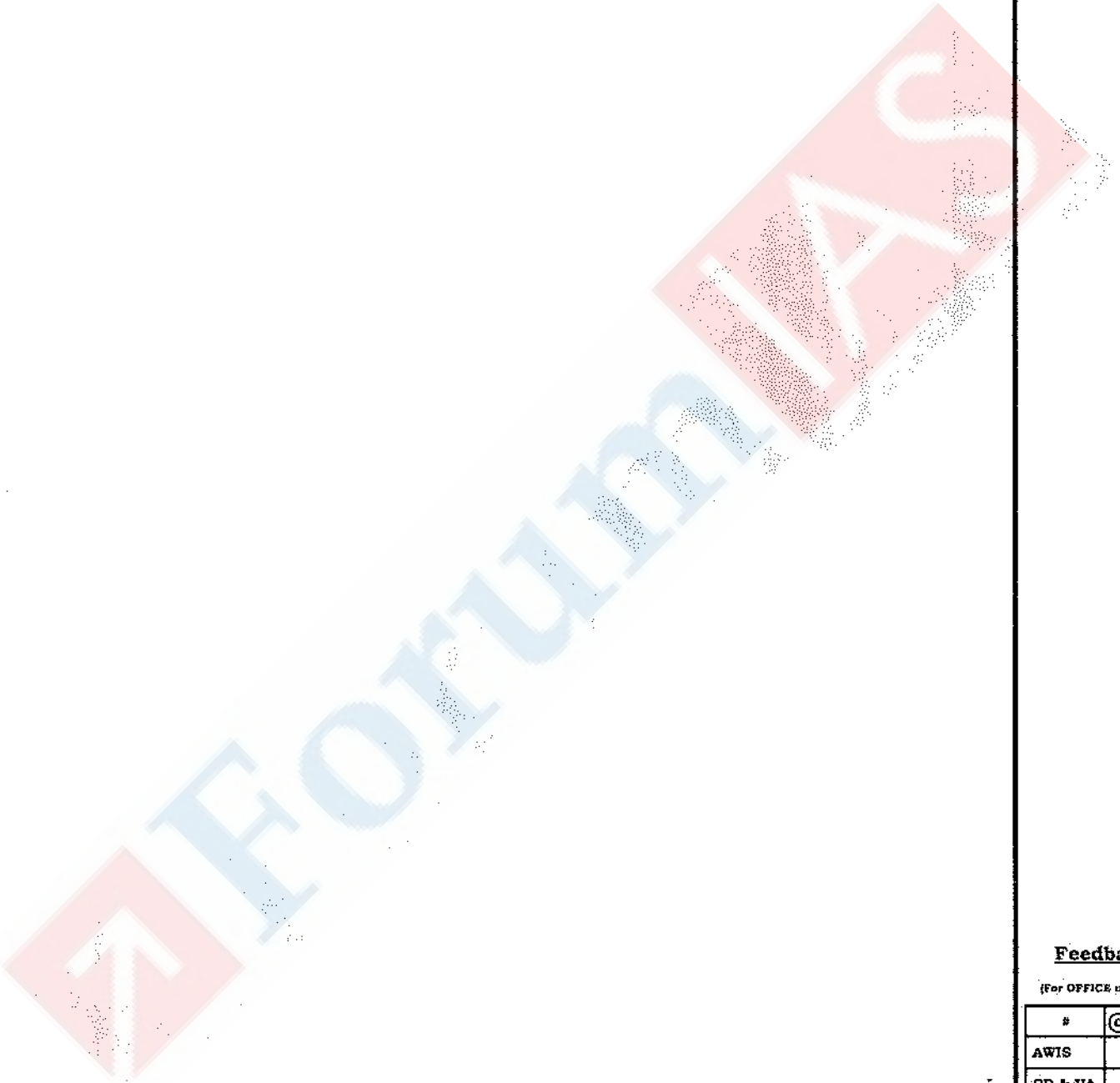
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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Examine the prevalence, characteristics and changes in the joint families of India.

(15 marks)



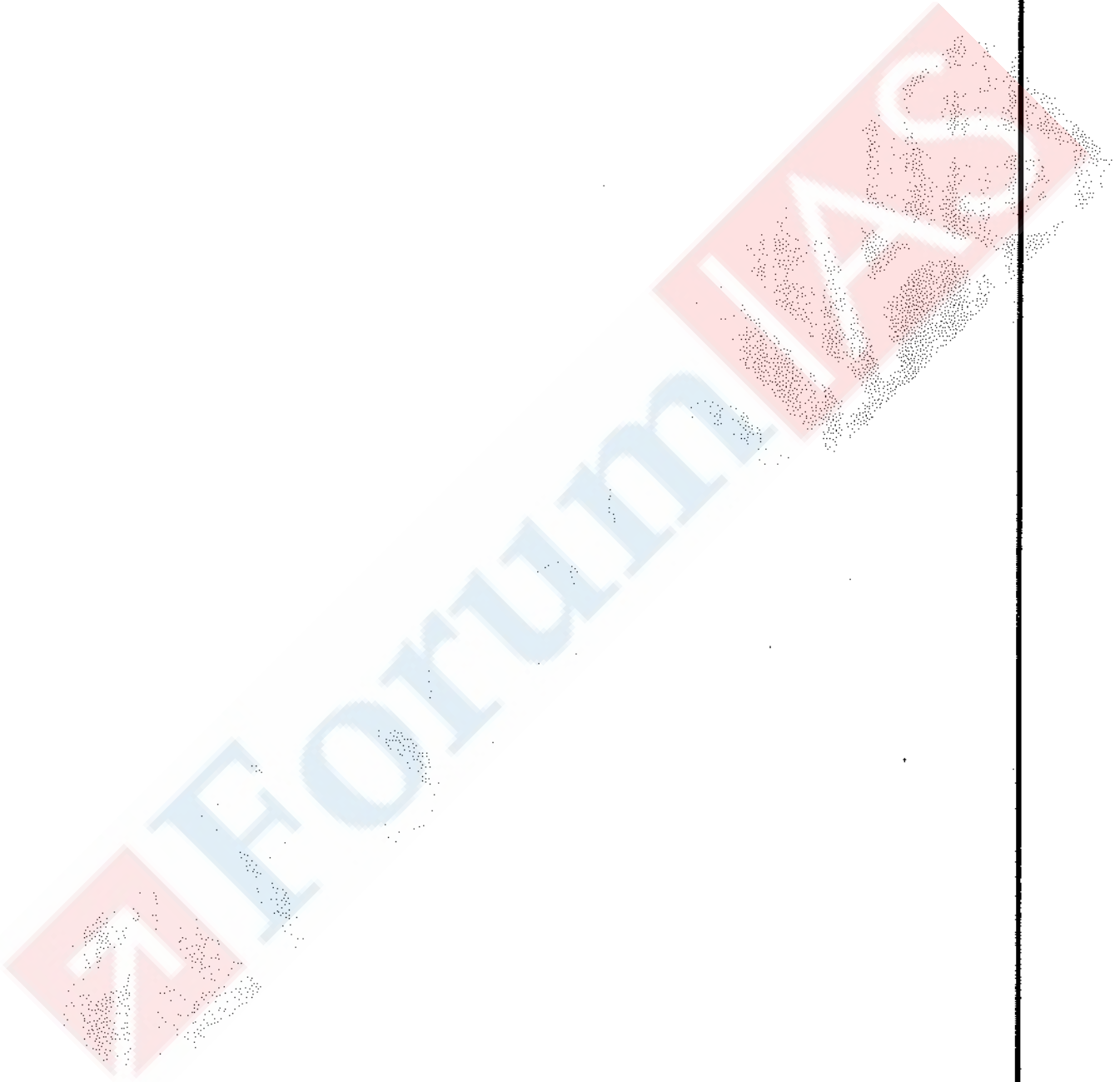


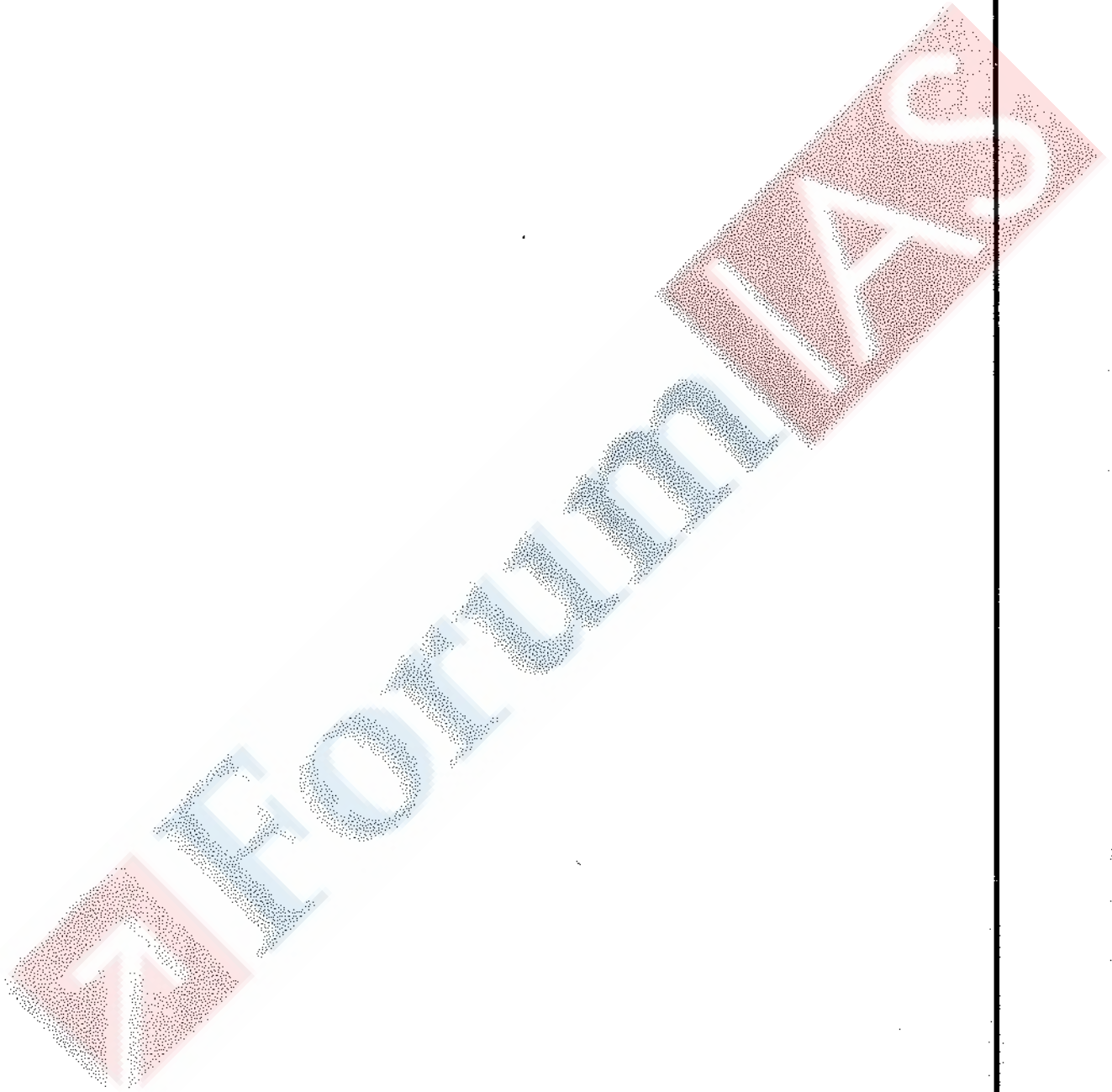
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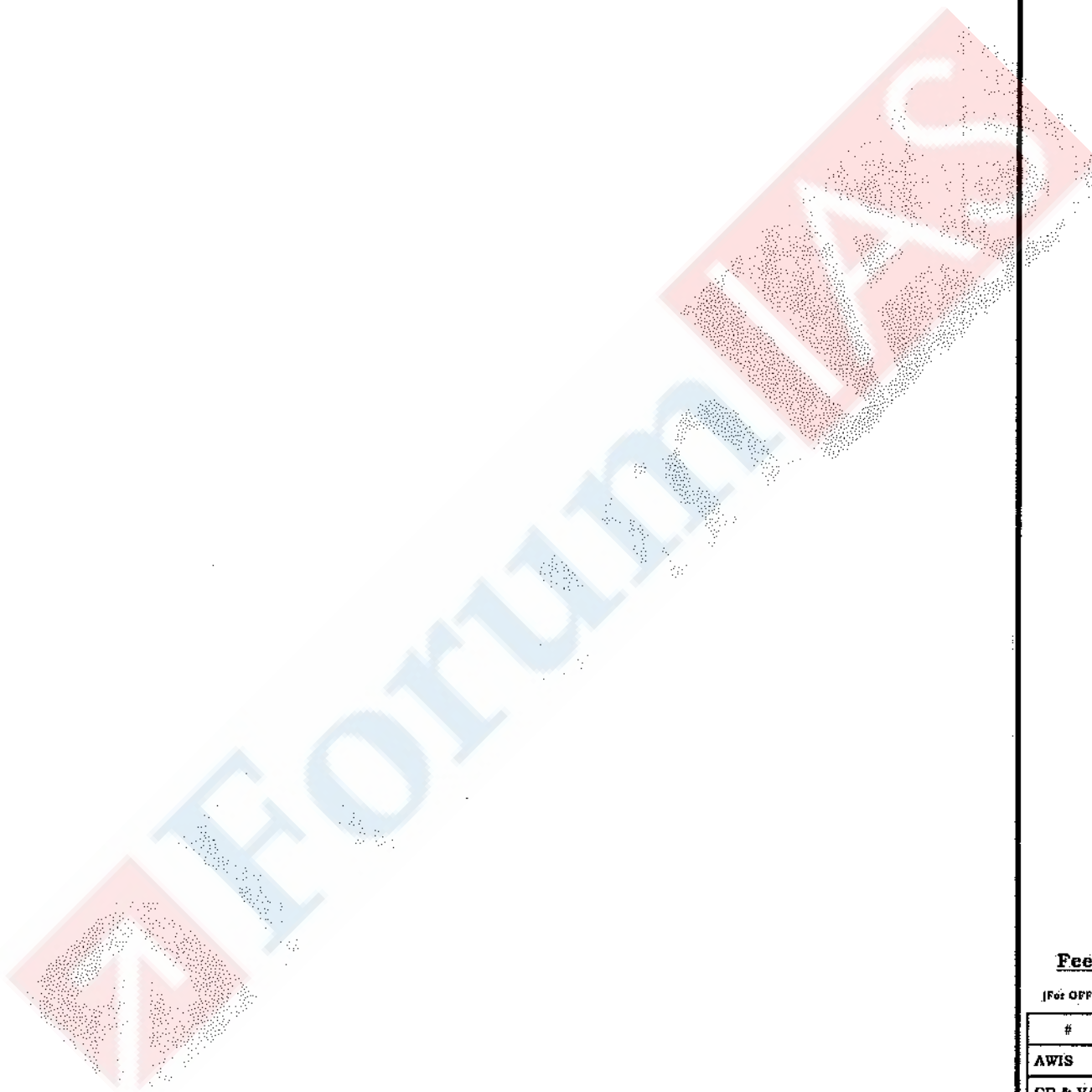
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) a) Discuss various roles & rites of transitions associated with the Ashrama system prevalent in ancient India. (20 marks)







Feedback

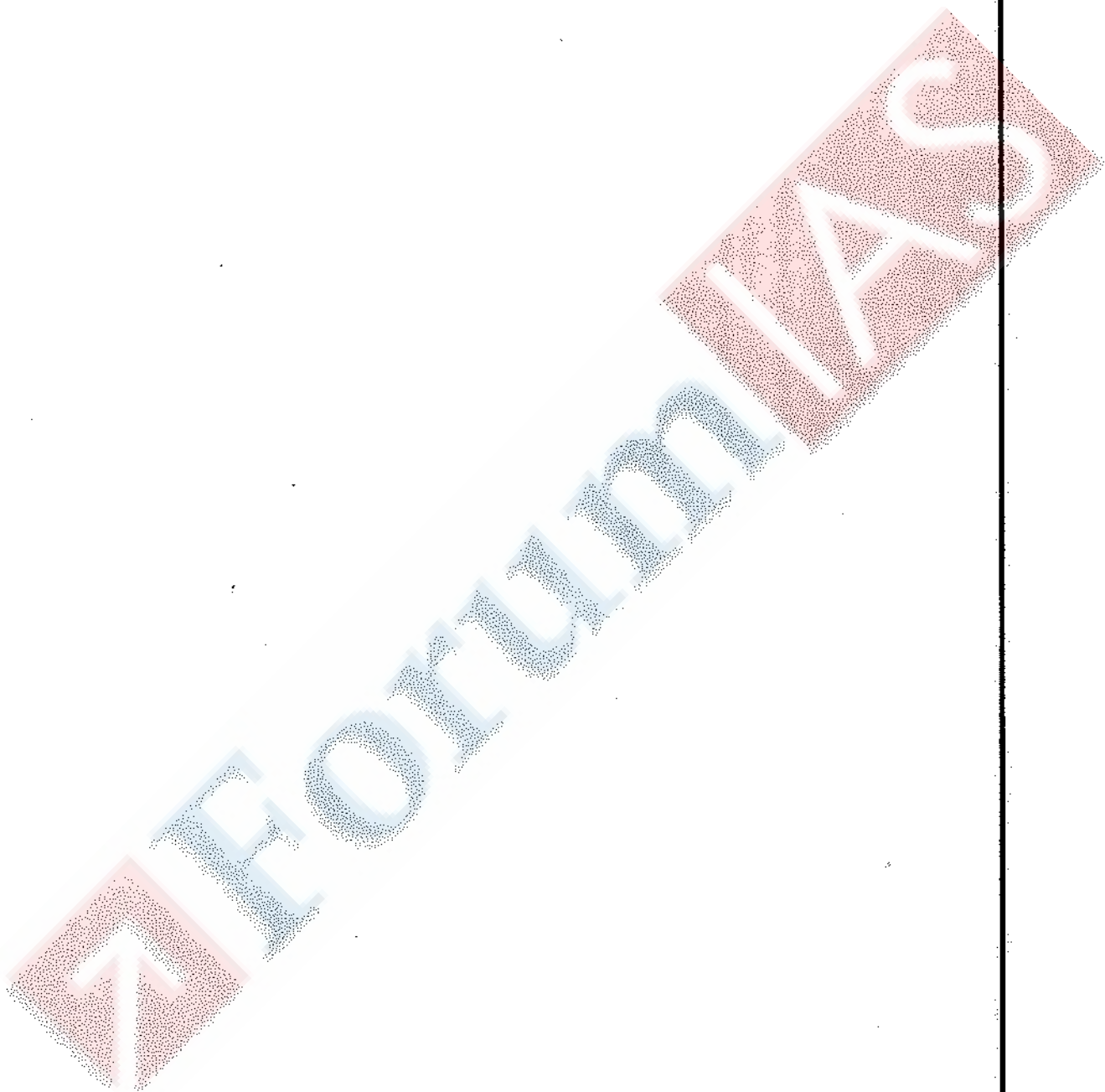
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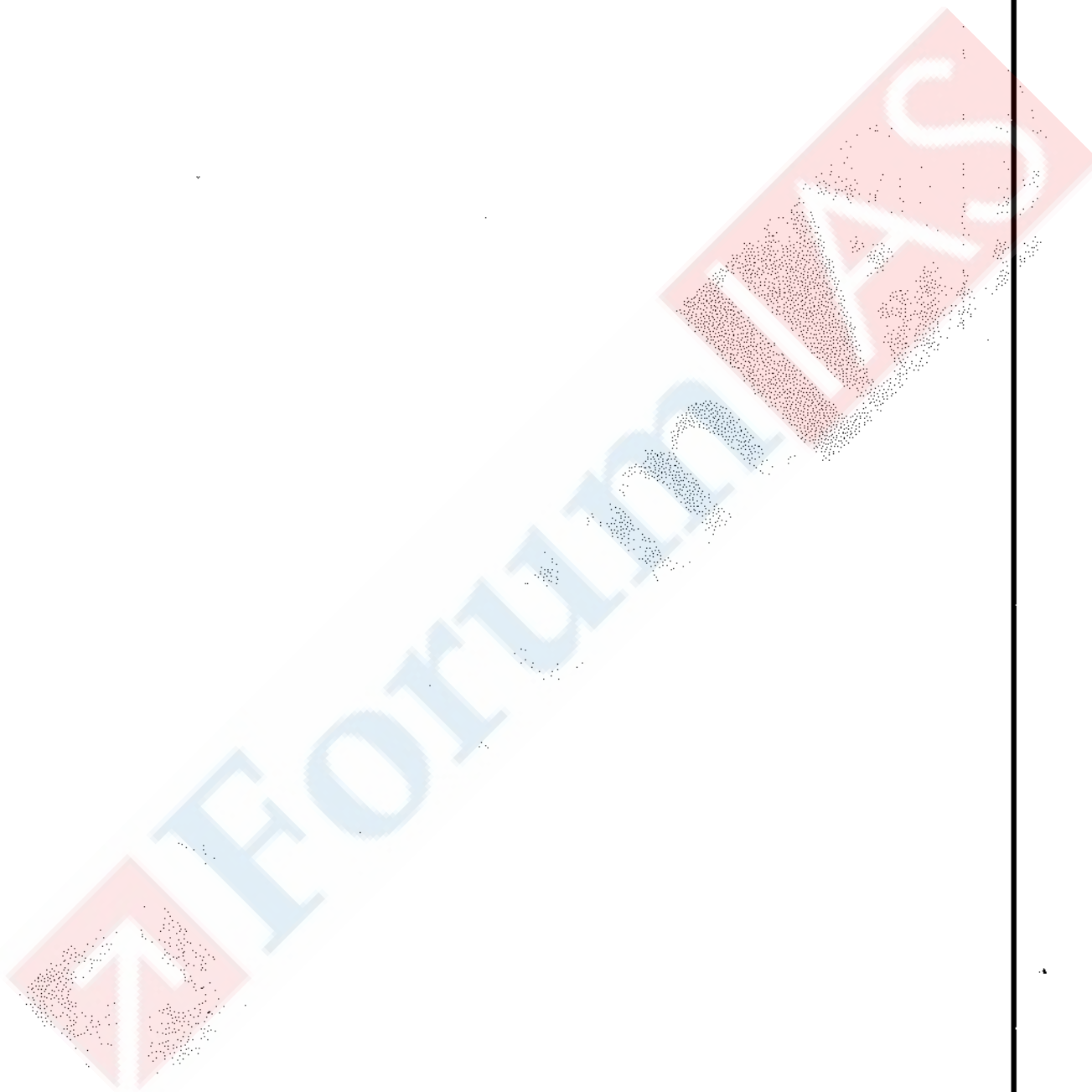
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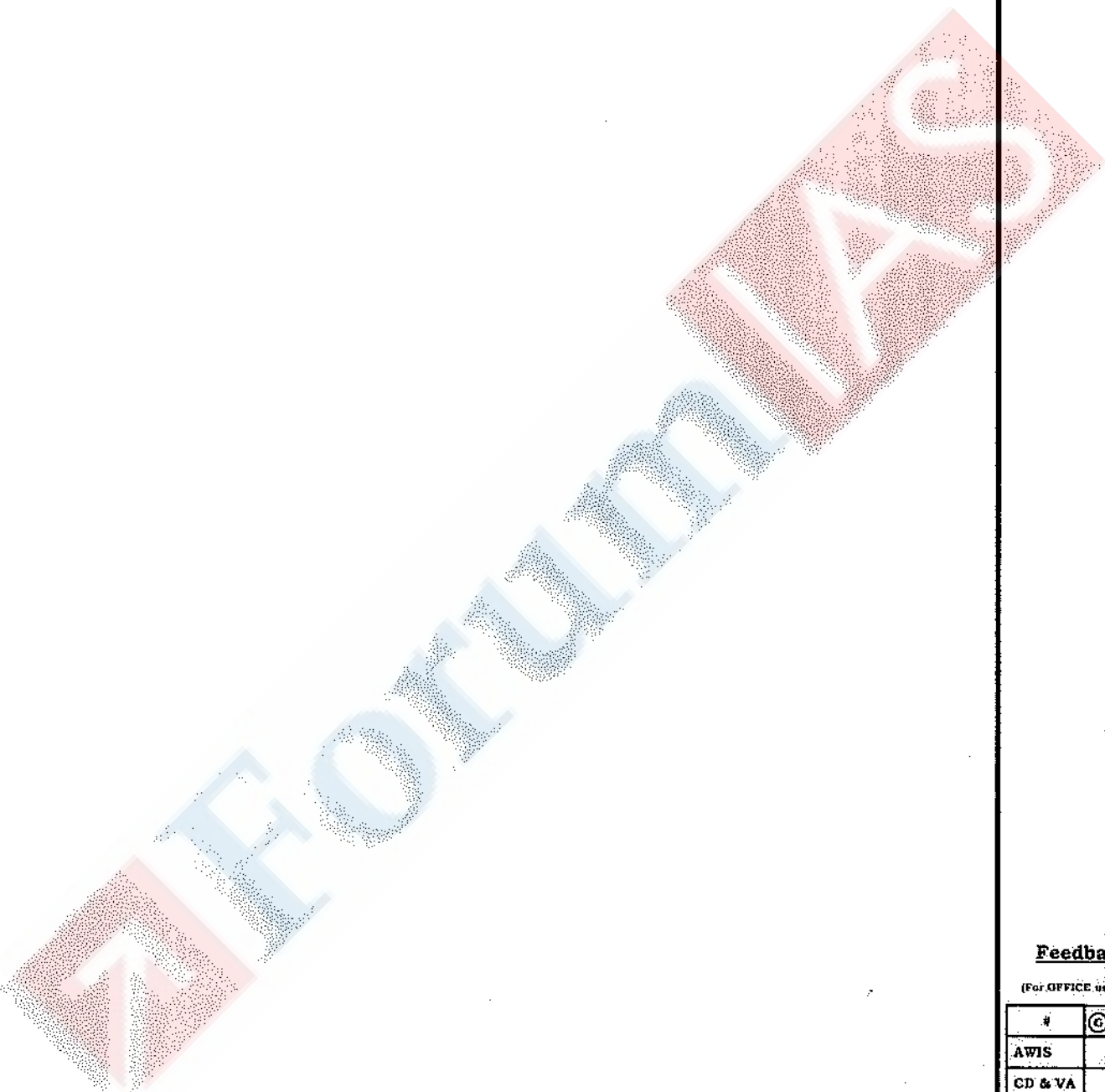


b) Give a critical analysis of the skeletal remains from the chalcolithic cultures of undivided Punjab.

(15 marks)







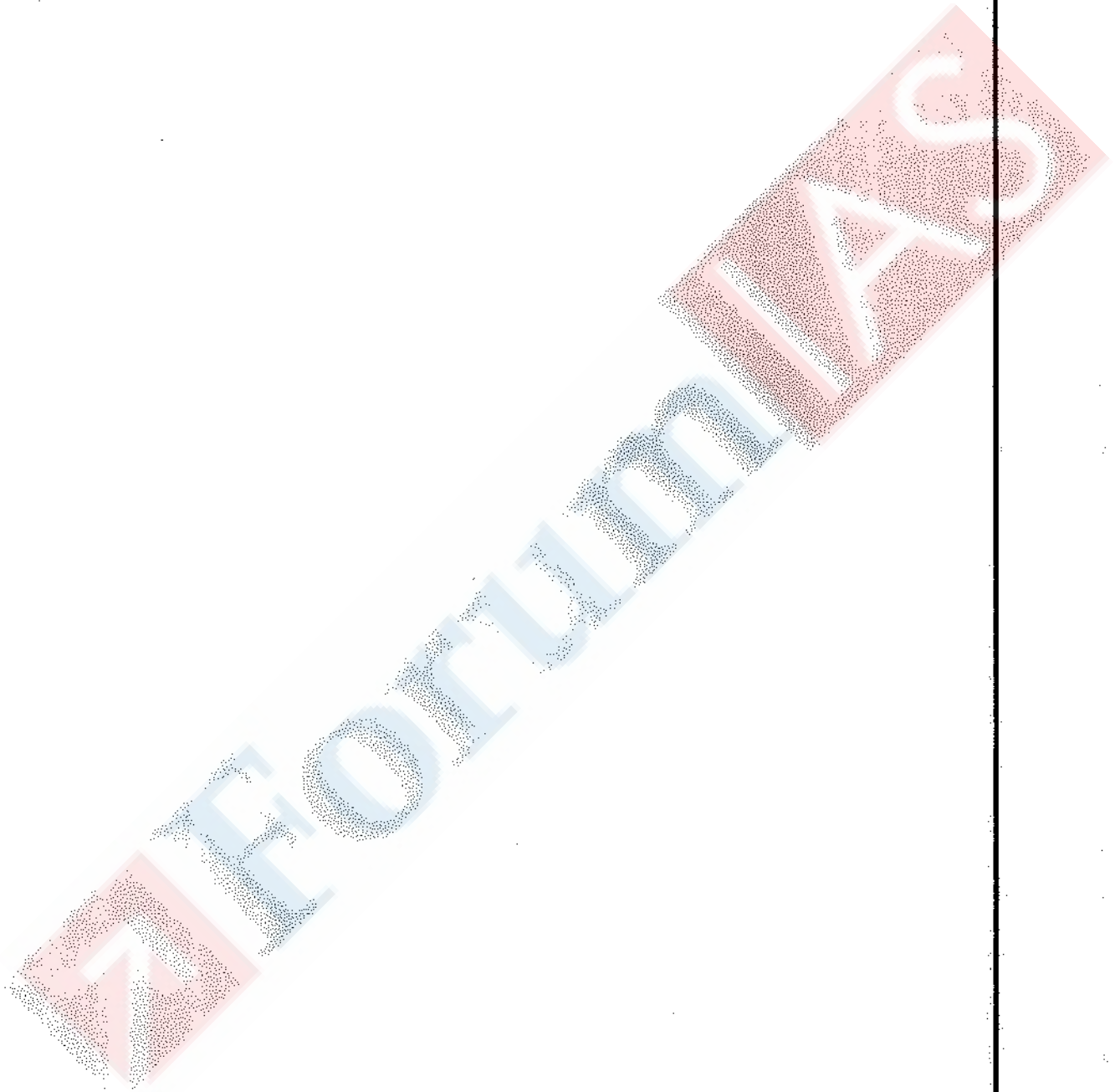
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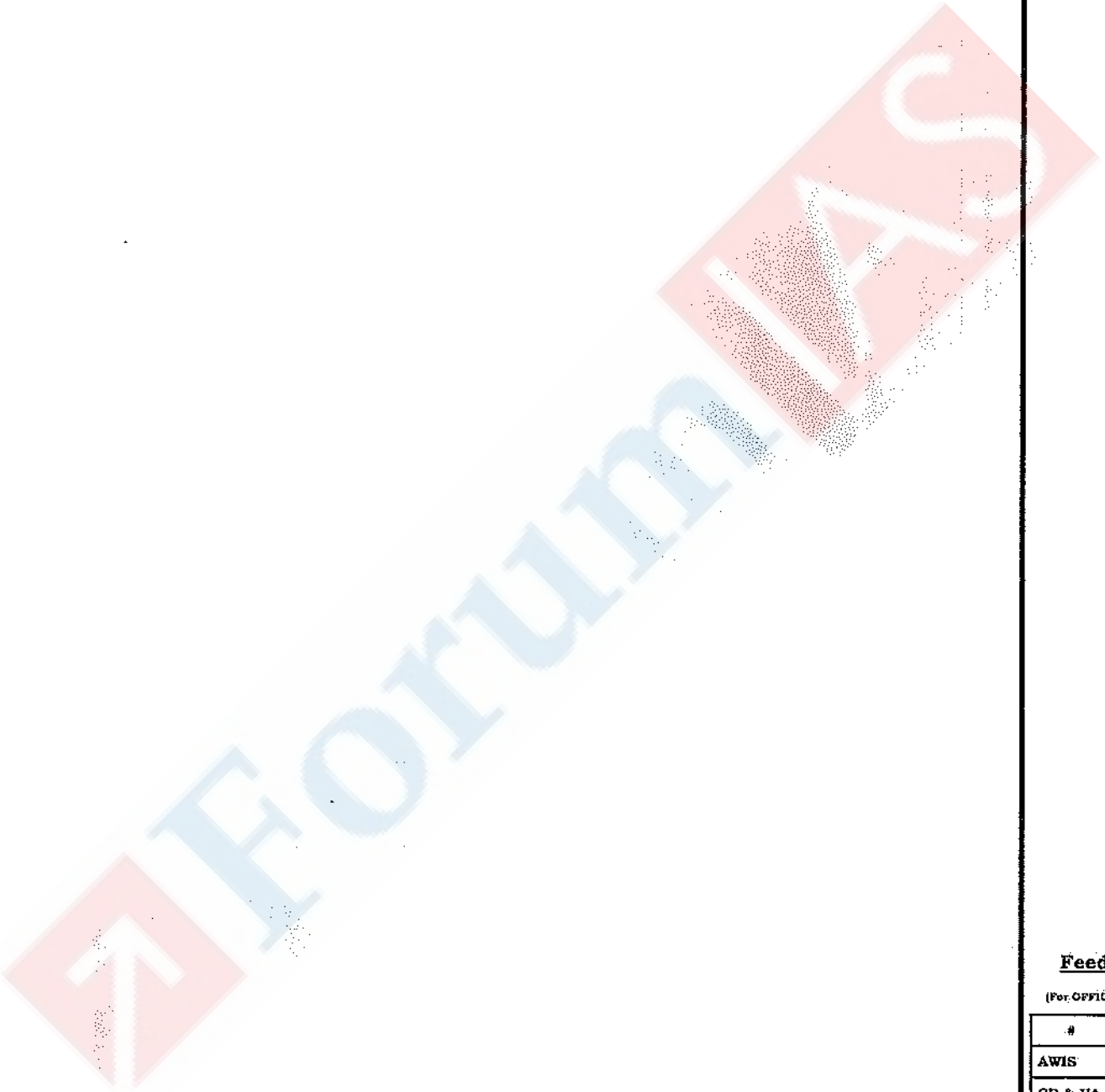
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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Evaluate the changing dimensions of tribal religion in India.

(15 marks)





Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) a) Is caste mobility a recent phenomenon? Discuss in the light of Indological and Empirical context. (20 marks)

Caste Mobility refers to phenomenon of changing social hierarchy in Caste system in India as it is considered quite rigid.

Examples: → Sanskritization (MN Srinivas)
↳ Imitation of higher caste leading to change in status.

→ Urbanization and Modernization leading to diluting caste boundaries (Yogendra Singh)

→ Economic changes leading to focus on wealth than caste
(Andre Betelli study) of Swipnam

Recent changes in caste system

- ① Increased intercaste Marriages:
↳ 10% (NFHS-4 data) breaking social barriers.
- ② Common housing and residence changes.
↳ (e.g. Delhi Societies with cosmopolitan culture)
- ③ Reservation and legal enforcement with stringent actia
↳ SC/ST conviction increased to 35% in few states

However, caste mobility is not a recent phenomenon but a continuous process:

① SC Dubey [Shamshpet Study]:

↳ Development is slowly changing the caste system from British times itself

↳ Caste system major depend upon availability of economic opportunities which increased with time.

② Sanskritization from 18th century itself.

(e.g. → Kayasth in West Bengal adopted Rajput culture to upgrade status)

③ Islamic rulers impact :→

↳ Caste system affected slightly with new cultures

↳ religious conversion [Mughal Ruler's Books]

④ Sufi and Bhakti Movement declining Caste system.

(egs → Saint Ravidas reflecting caste mobility)

Yet Present Fast Speed

① Impact of Media and Internet (Lerner's study of Medwa)

② Awareness and increased literacy [75% overall] [SC: 65%]

③ Human values and Modernization (liberty, equality)

④ NGOs and other organization,

Although slow changes were there in past, recently caste system is changing with external influence as studied

by MN Srinivas.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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b) Give a critical assessment of the negrito problem in India.

(15 Marks)

Negrito element refers to ethnic features of tribals including morphological traits like curly hair, dark skin and long stature found to majorly in Andaman Island of India.

Negrito problem in India :->

① Origin of Negrito element :->

↳ Africa can be considered based ethnic similarity of trait that diffused with time.

↳ While Haplotype study of Biogenetic variations of Negrito reflects similarity with Mainland tribes/population reflecting gene flow with Negrito ethnic elements.

② Isolation of Tribals in Andaman and Nicobar:

→ Jarawa and Sentinel reflect very few contact with ~~main~~ government or outsiders creating rough patches for development policies.

③ Decreasing population due to climate impact:

→ increased infectious disease

⇒ Sentinelese are well below 200 as per latest report while can be <100 as well. [Government Study]

④ Language is endangered as well as extinct:

↳ due to lack of records and proper preservation of language

Above factor reflects need of cultural approach to Negrito problems

① Foreign elements can create infectious disease and endanger survival:

↳ Need of Banned regulation over to tribal areas.

② Need slow and cultural sensitive approach ongoing.

(ex) Onges and Tarawas cultural preservation as well as development.

③ Multi facet approach with Anthropological studies can resolve the issues of Negrito ethnic group in India.

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			

c) What kind of society can be re-constructed from the archaeological evidences of the Harappan Culture? Explain

(15 marks)

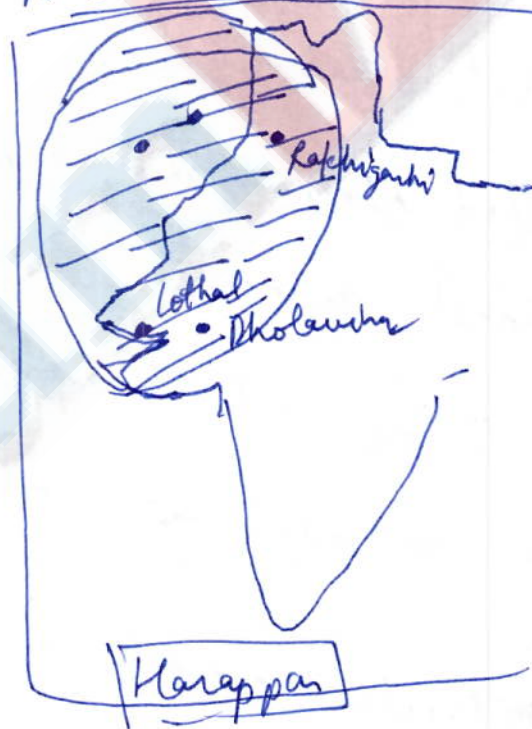
Harappan culture evidence has been collected from town planning to trade reflecting the vibrant town in the period of 2600 - 1900 BCE in Northwest India:

Type of society in Harappa

① Rural-Urban admixture : 60

⇒ Rakhigarhi (Planned town)
 ↳ centre
 ↳ streets, baths

⇒ Kalibangan : (Large site)
 ↳ Not fully urban as not at par town planning.



② Trade and connectivity : →

↳ Lapis-lazuli trade from Afghanistan

↳ Harappan seal found in Mesopotamia

⇒ Reflect Economic Prosperous society

③ Social status and may be hierarchy :

↳ Rakigarhi, Harappa Burials with ornaments, couple Burial

↳ few houses has pottery, ornament

↳ Big houses in Kalibangan + Citadel

⇒ Reflect Social status

④ Belief system and may be religious as well :

→ Rakigarhi Triangular site

altar

→ Prusst king statue

→ "Great Bath of Mohenjodaro"

reflect Belief system

⑤ Sanitation & Hygiene

↳ Lothal, Harappa bathrooms found.

⑥ Privacy as no window on roads in Harappa as well as Mohenjodaro

⑦ Effective grain and water management skills reflect unity and co-operation
↳ peppergarhi grain storage

Huge evidence points the rich Indus civilization with developed social system and excellency

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Section- B

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

a) Impact of industrialization on the tribes of Jharkhand

(10 Marks)

Industrialization refers increased factories for production of goods as well as Industrial scale mining for natural resources.

Impact of Industrialization on Jharkhand tribes

① Occupation change and forced to

Industrial workers:

[⇒ Vernier Elwin: Santhal and Munda moving to steel factories for living]

② Culture erosion and destruction

with Capitalism :

(egs Artisan Tribes (Kumbhar, Dhokra) going Tobless due to Industrial Products)

③ Health issues to Mining problems :

(egs rising health (Respiratory) issues due to mining of coal dust)

④ Increased literacy and education

(egs Tamshednagar : High literacy schools by TATA CSR)

⑤ Increased overall income in factories with skills.

⑥ Reduced Health issues and increased Infrastructure.

Industrialization although provided better opportunities, ~~is~~ affecting tribal economy as well as culture that need to be balanced.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) PVTGs and development

(10 Marks)

PVTGs are tribals marked by Government for special emphasis in development and schemes due to poor nature of them.

→ Dhebar Commission recognized 85 tribals as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)

based on :

- (i) The Industrial technology / Agriculture
- (ii) Reducing or stagnant population
- (iii) Low literacy
- (iv) poor economic condition:

Focussed development of PVTG \Rightarrow

① Specific and Targeted Integrated schemes for PVTG \Rightarrow

[PM JAN MAN] → Infrastructure

↳ Village development

↳ Better Basic facilities (Houses, water)

→ Combined PM Awas Yojna, Masa Ghar Jal

② Education through Eklavya Residential Model School

↳ 5-10 Reservation in Schools

③ Health Infrastructure under NHM

↳ Mobile Van

↳ PHC (with relaxed Norms)

① Accessibility & Geography (Forest areas)

Challenges

② Isolation (Santal areas)

③ Protest and Trust issues (Conflicts)

Highlighted by Yaxa Committee, PVTGs
need cultural approach for development holistically.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Customary laws & environmental protection

(10 Marks)

Customary laws refers to the tradition based laws followed by tribals as convention rather than written legal rules.

(e.g.) Manka Munda Panchayat as rules for social norms in Munda tribe

Role in environment protection ⇒

① Sacred forest due to personal beliefs and social norms.

(e.g.) Dangaria kodh: No one can fell the tree on Niyangiri Hill as it is sacred ⇒ Preservation of forest

② Totemisation of environmental object leading to preservation

(e.g.) Santhal Tribes : Clan based rules to protect totem

③ Traditional knowledge based on customs.

(e.g.) Apatani Tribe (Arunachal Pradesh) :
↳ fish-rice cultivation part of custom law

④ Nature - Man - Spirit complex as a harmony over use of Nature
(LP Vidyarthi)

(e.g.) Maler Tribe : Gossaiyan resides in trees ⇒ Not good to cut trees

⑤ Forest protection as part of culture

(e.g.) Soliga in Karnataka manage even wildlife sanctuaries

As tribal managed forest from long times
Customary laws reflect inherent environment protection

Feedback

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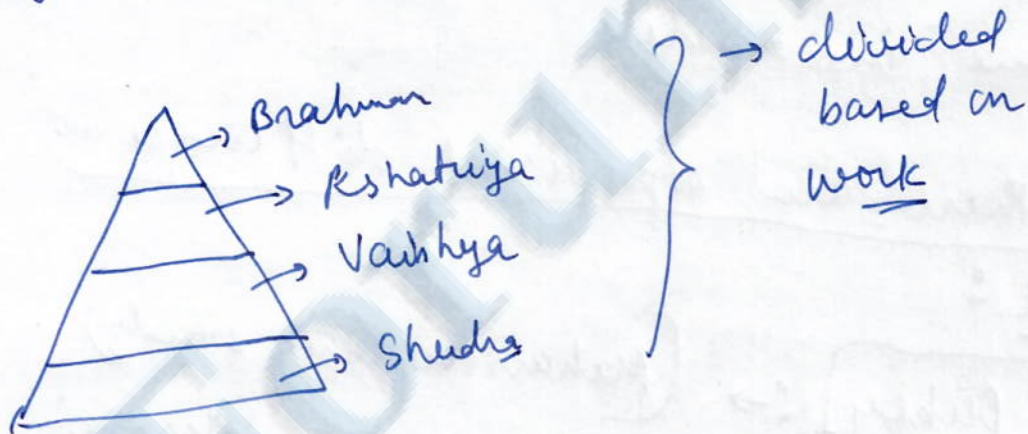
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d) Varna and jati

(10 Marks)

Varna refers to social division discussed in Bhagwed Gita as well as Rigveda based on "Guna" reflecting flexible system.

Jati (caste) refers to rigid, hereditary division across the society.



Varna framework

⇒ However, Jati and varna are interwoven as Jati are attached to Varna based division.

Caste origin from Varna:
(Tati)

① Louis Dumant: Nexus of Kshatriya and Brahmin led to formation of Jati [Political theory]

② Emile Senart: Specialization increased with time leading to Castes that became immobile.

Yet there are significant difference as well:

Lelta Dubey :-> (Maharashtra Caste study)
 ↳ critical of Varna & caste intermixing
 → Varna reflect the division of labor while Caste reflected as local level
 Although interwoven, Caste has made a more social identity than Varna due to local nature of caste.

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e) Approaches to tribal development

(10 Marks)

India consist of more than 700 tribes consisting of 8.6% of population as per census 2011.

Yet : 50% Multidimensional poor } Reflect
68% Anaemic } Poor
40% Stunted } development

Approaches to development ⇒

① Isolationist approach as they are itself better at using resources.
⇒ Verin Elwin proponent

But it does not seem practical in present times of globalization.

② Inclusive development approach ⇒

(i) Local government based development:

→ Gram Sabha deciding the projects of local villages → fulfill local need.

(ii) Cultural approach with better syne with policies:

⇒ Nandini Sunda research on Community development in Naxal areas reflecting significant decrease in Conflict.

(iii) Balancing National - Tribal - Nature Interests
↳ Panchsheel policies

(iv) Inclusion and social audit reflecting the feedback and integration of tribal.
Present development policies need to balance the culture crossin with economic and health benefits of tribals.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) a) What are the ethical concerns in biological & socio-cultural anthropology because of recent advances in AI & genetic research?

(20 marks)

Recent advances in AI like quick data collection and interpretation has fastened the research process, yet created ethical concerns for Anthropology.

Similarly, AI and genetic research has advanced scope with social biological anthropology with new inventions like CRISPR - Cas-9.

Ethical Concern in Biological Anthropology

- ① Consent issues for research purpose
(e.g. Mexico case of DNA experiment with poor migrants without informed consent)

- ② Designer baby concern despite UN level ban:
 (Esp. He Tiankui (Chinese Scientist) created designed baby : Tailed for 3 years yet reflect concerns)
- ③ Affordability of Medical technology
 ↳ Tribals, poor rural areas
 (egs Sickle cell anaemia cost huge money than tribal afford yet they are patient)
- ④ AI accuracy in drug formation
 still in question
 ↳ Reflect long term impact of drug in population.
- ⑤ Data and research privacy of Anthropologist :

(e.g.) Big Pharma companies ~~and~~ sponsored
Anthropological research)

Ethical concerns in Socio-Cultural
anthropology

① Informed consent issue in data
collection and processing:

(e.g.) Tribal data of kinship, economy
without telling them)

② Aggressive focus on data for AI
model

(e.g.) Anthropologist Napolean issues
over tribal studies in Pacific)

③ Biased views of AI:

↳ Against cultural relativism
and can turn to Ethnocentrism

④ Genetic research data misused to create scientific racism;

↳ Black and white genome research issue → inflict division in society.

⑤ Affordability to poor people and small universities

Measures taken

→ ① International laws formed like Designer Baby ban

→ ② Anthropological Association of

America (AAA) code of Ethics to ensure fair use

→ ③ National laws like "Digital Data Protection Act, 2023 in India

There is need of integrated and futuristic regulated approach over AI and genetic for fair development;

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Critically examine the contributions of Makhan Jha and B. N. Saraswati to the study of sacred complexes in India.

(15 marks)

Sacred complex is a theoretical concept envisaged by LP Vidyarthi highlighting the local and great traditions interwoven with specific geographies.

→ Makhan Jha and BN Saraswati advanced the concept with further research.

Key Contributions :->

① BN Saraswati :->

↳ Nimsar Complex :-> people come from various sites to "sacred Pond" in Nimsar connected with Rishi's meeting
 ⇒ Complete rounds with chanting

around the pond.

⇒ "Chants" reflects mix of Great and little tradition from where they came.

② Makkah Jha :

↳ Katapani complex : Similarity highlighted congregation of people at sacred site reflecting the exchange of Great and little tradition.

imitation ⇒ Reflect flow of traditions from one place to another

③ Kashi sacred complex by BN

Saraswati :

↳ Sanskrit literature in Kashi reflect great tradition while

folk tradition reflected in act local language use with mixture during Arts

⇒ Nearby village has mixed tradition while main centre has proper sanskrit chants. [Diffusion of elements]

Limitation → ① Overfocus on diffusion or elements as it happens through many ways (Market, fairs as well)

② Ignored socio-cultural barriers and caste hierarchy. → Kashi, Nimsar : Brahmins as "sacred Performers"

BN Saraswati and Makhan Tha effectively highlighted the diffusion of elements through sacred rites in India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Examine the contributions of S. C. Roy in highlighting the role of customary laws in tribal life.

(15 marks)

SC Roy started as a lawyer reflection of legal careers but significantly changed interest with Anthropology by looking at the condition of Tribals in Munda, Santhal tribes in eastern India.

Role in highlighting customary laws

① Land inheritance patterns in tribals:

↳ Community holding patterns for united production

⇒ fought legal case as "laws" considered

only individual inheritances

-(Kumbhakhatti system in Munda tribe)

② Ethnography of tribals regarding the customary laws:

→ Baiga Tribes: Consider ploughing as bleeding the Mother earth

Reason of "Podu" Agriculture
(Slash & Burn)

→ Conflict with Rules and Forest laws.

③ Social control through village panchayat headed by tribals:

↳ Consider "Custom law" as supreme than legal laws.

(e.g. → Manka Munde Panchayat deciding the amount over fight between two families)

④ Environment preservation through traditional knowledge:

↳ Dormant land to regain fertility

↳ Sacred forest and hills preserving the nature

↳ Crop rotation based on knowledge.

⇒ Tribal laws reflected inherent environment protection.

⑤ Personal effort through legal cases

defending tribals laws.

↳ Changing British laws as well

SC Roy contributed to research as well as action over tribal way of life and Government harmony.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) a) Custodians of natural resources are the tribals, but they are the most deprived. Critically examine how climate change will impact their survival in future.

(20 marks)

Tribals have lived and protected the forest since centuries and yet they are facing climate change due to the action not done by themselves but developed world as whole.

Climate change impact on Tribals

① Agricultural productivity and food security:

(eg) Santhal Agriculture : facing micro climate change with increased disturbed monsoon ⇒ damaging the crop.

KIIT Odisha Study : 92% facing indebtedness due to poor productivity
(Orans)

② Disaster and cyclones & →

↳ 150% increase in ~~the~~ Arabian sea while 55% in Bay of Bengal

(e.g. → Cyclone Amphan destroyed houses including tribals heavily at coast)

→ Lakshadweep tribal faculty issues)

③ Sea level rise and flood :

↳ Bengal as well as Lakshadweep are at a less than 5m sea level reflecting risk

⇒ create Migration issues for tribal or destroy.

④ Increased temperature and wet bulb temperatures

→ [World Bank Report : crossed 35°C several times in India]

→ Impact life of Baiga, Bhil in Central, west and South India due to high temperature death.

⑤ Declining Rivers water levels and states dispute :

↳ Impact tribals water availability and impact lives.

(e.g. Godavari Basin tribals due to low water levels and River Unkity)

⑥ Infrastructure failures due to glaciers melting in Himalayas :

(e.g. Uttarakhand tribals facing GLOF (flooding) issues due to lake outburst)

Yet there are efforts taken to maintain tribal survival:

- ① Early Warning System under Mission Mausam highlighting the agriculture input and sowing times.
- ② Infrastructural support for cyclone, landslide, drought like Odisha resilient infrastructure.
- ③ Economic support through village Panchayat and state government.
- ④ International cooperation like Loss and damage fund (LDF) under COP-28 in Dubai.

Above inclusive approach can create achieve the goal of tribal development as they have preserved from centuries with forests.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Highlight the significance of cultural & administrative factors in tribal development. (15 marks)

With rise in globalization and industrialization, Tribal development with holistic approach has become the priority of every level of government.

Significance of Administrative factor ⇒

① Type of governance and Autonomy reflect need based development : ~~best~~

→ BD Sharma as an administrator of tribal areas highlighted Autonomous tribal development in Chattisgarh.

② Inclusive efforts can decrease the Conflicts as well as increase the development :

KS Singh highlighted Naga peace agreement and Bodo autonomous region with participation \Rightarrow Better development.

③ Culture sensitive administration for effective controlling and development?

(e.g) Sikkim, Mizoram, Kerala development of Tribal areas with cultural approach

Significance of Cultural factors \Rightarrow

① Increase trust and reduce conflict:

Naradini Sundar: Naxal development with Supreme court decision over brutal killing of Naxals and disband of

local armies

\rightarrow reduced conflict.

② Culture continuity lead to betterment:

② Less Nokpante as Youth Dormitosey
 Changed to Modern PHCS with
 Adolescent education)

③ Education and Literacy :-
 ↳ Kerala and Mizoram High Literacy
 In tribals ⇒ Better implementation of
 schemes. (eg ⇒ Digital Literacy campaign
 In Tribals)

④ ~~Less~~ Respect for beliefs can create
 Inductive development
 (eg ⇒ Dongria Kodh : Niyangchi Hill
 project abortion ⇒ Allowed new develop-
 ment in other areas)

For tribal development, there is need of
Culture sensitive administration by creation
 of trust and awareness among tribals.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

c) Critically examine how the displacement of tribal communities due to hydroelectric river dam projects has affected the women in local context. Elucidate with suitable ethnographic examples. (15 marks)

Hydroelectric ~~da~~ river dam projects takes thousands of area while submerging huge area as well.

For example: Polavaram dam in Andhrapradesh displaced 3 lakh people of which majority (70%) are tribes including PVTG.

Impact on women in tribal communities

① Poor health condition significantly of also pregnant ones:

⇒ Polavaram Dam shelter: No health or electricity at place
 → poor supply of water

High MMR of tribals reflect the issues.

② Trafficking of Tribal girls in towns and cities :

→ Koya tribe girls rescued by NGO and Police (51 girls from trafficking)

③ Additional workload to fulfill the house responsibilities :

↳ Do job in elder condition as well to support families as well as work at house

(e.g) factories workers in Andhrapradesh in Beedi Making etc)

④ Education impact as already poor literacy in tribals: [59% of tribals]

↳ Left schools due to

displacement
→ Responsibility of Child than schools..

⑤ Social discrimination in cities after relocation.

(egs Hyderabad incidents of beating Tribals workers)

Positive impacts as well

① NGOs as well as NCST ensured fair compensation to resettle
(egs Started Pickle Business at new location)

② Shelter facilities of education skilling ⇒ New jobs. [PRATHAM NGO]

③ Health facilities with Ayushman Bharat for better facilities

④ Awareness campaign of rights under FRA as well as Regular laws highlighted by NSST, there is need of camp of rehabilitation facilities reducing the impact of displacement on women.

Feedback

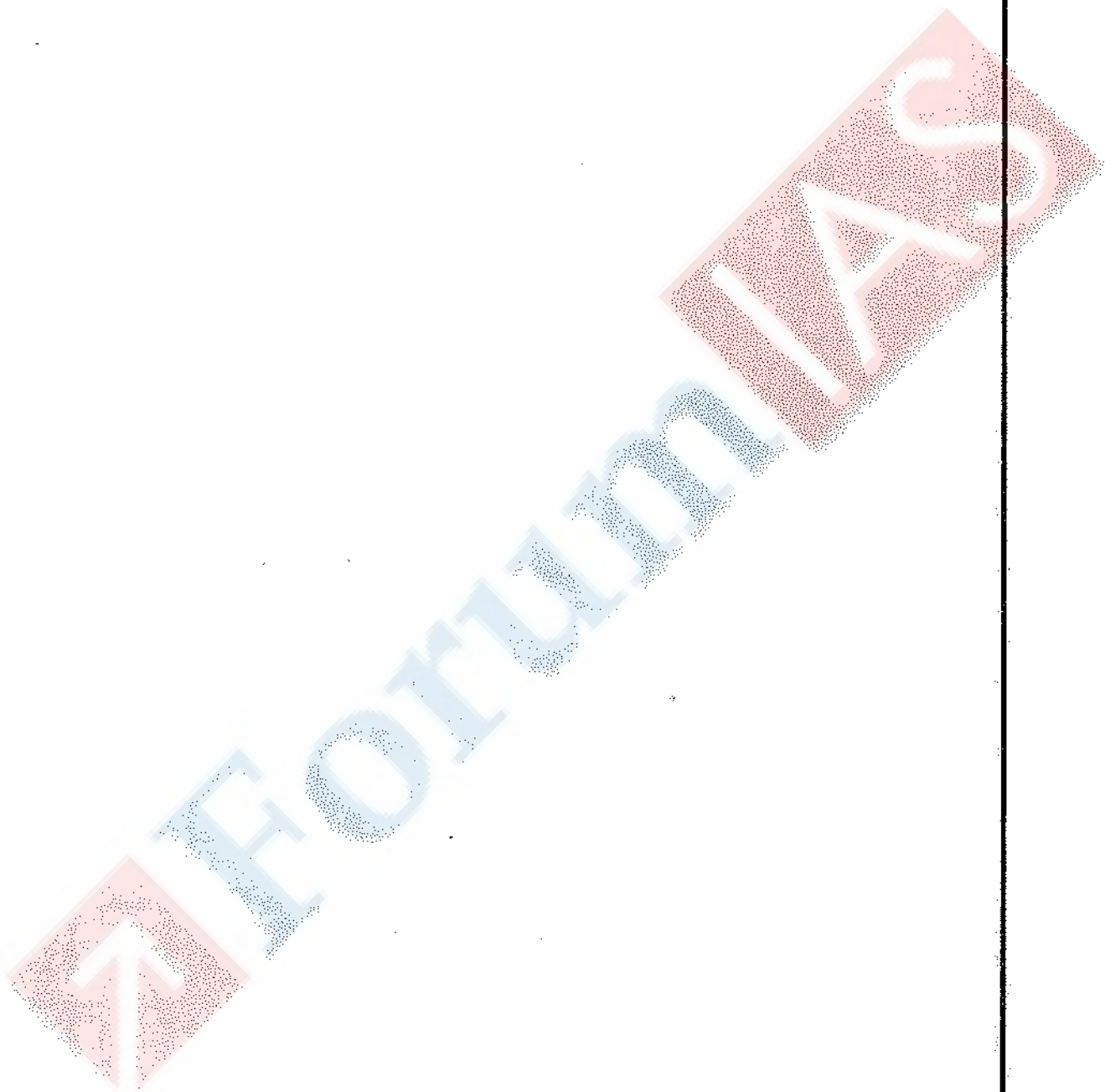
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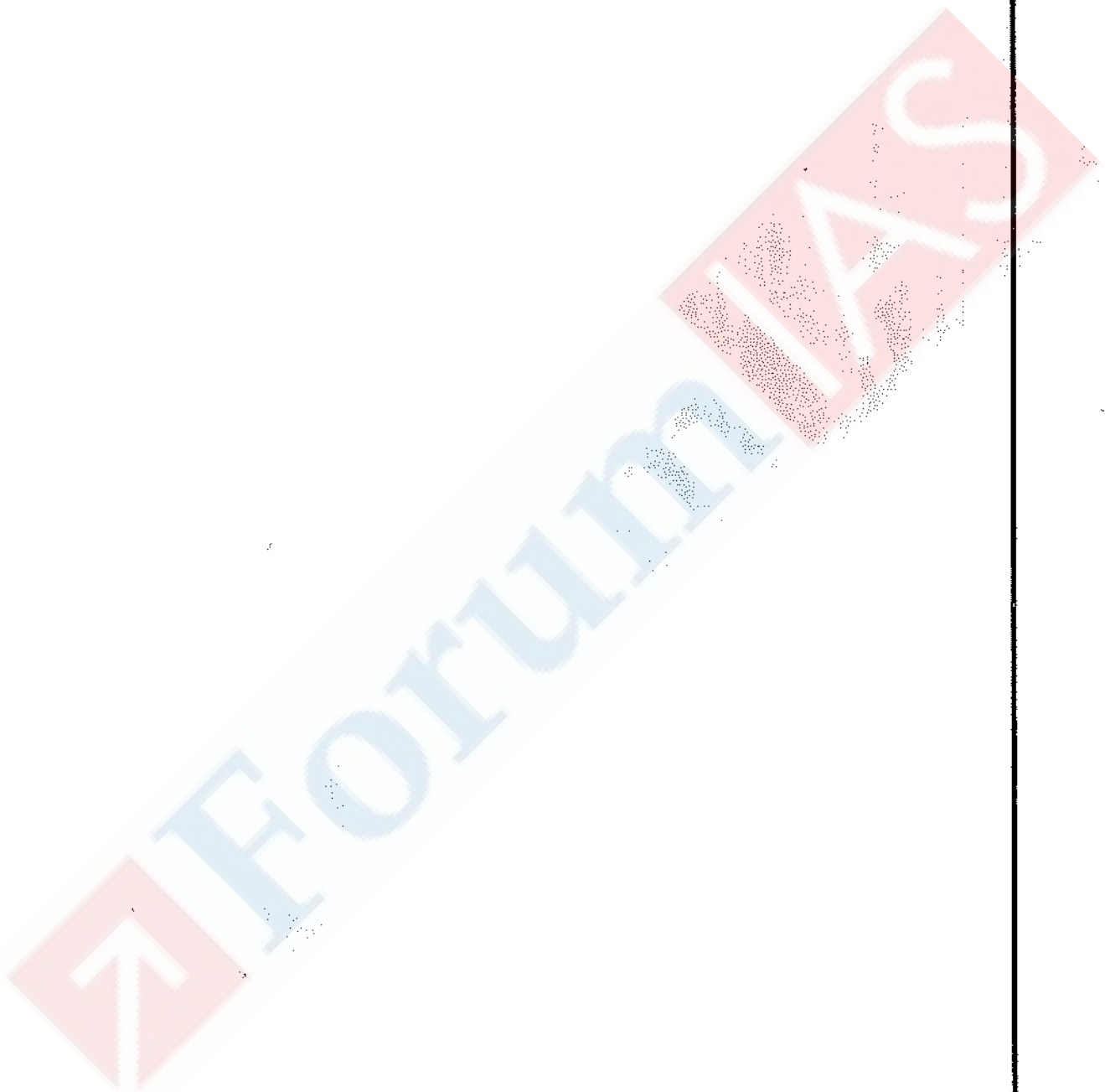
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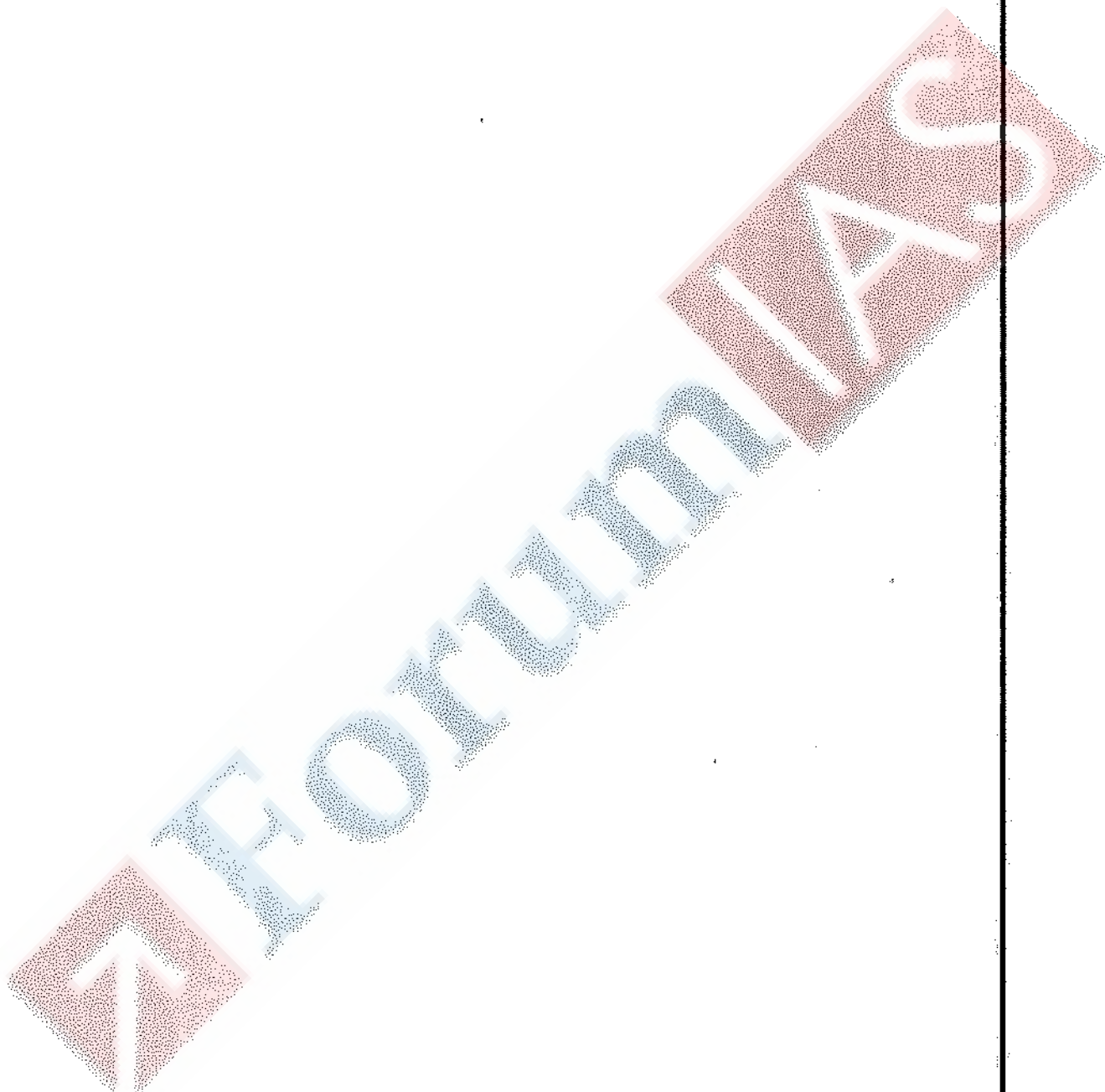


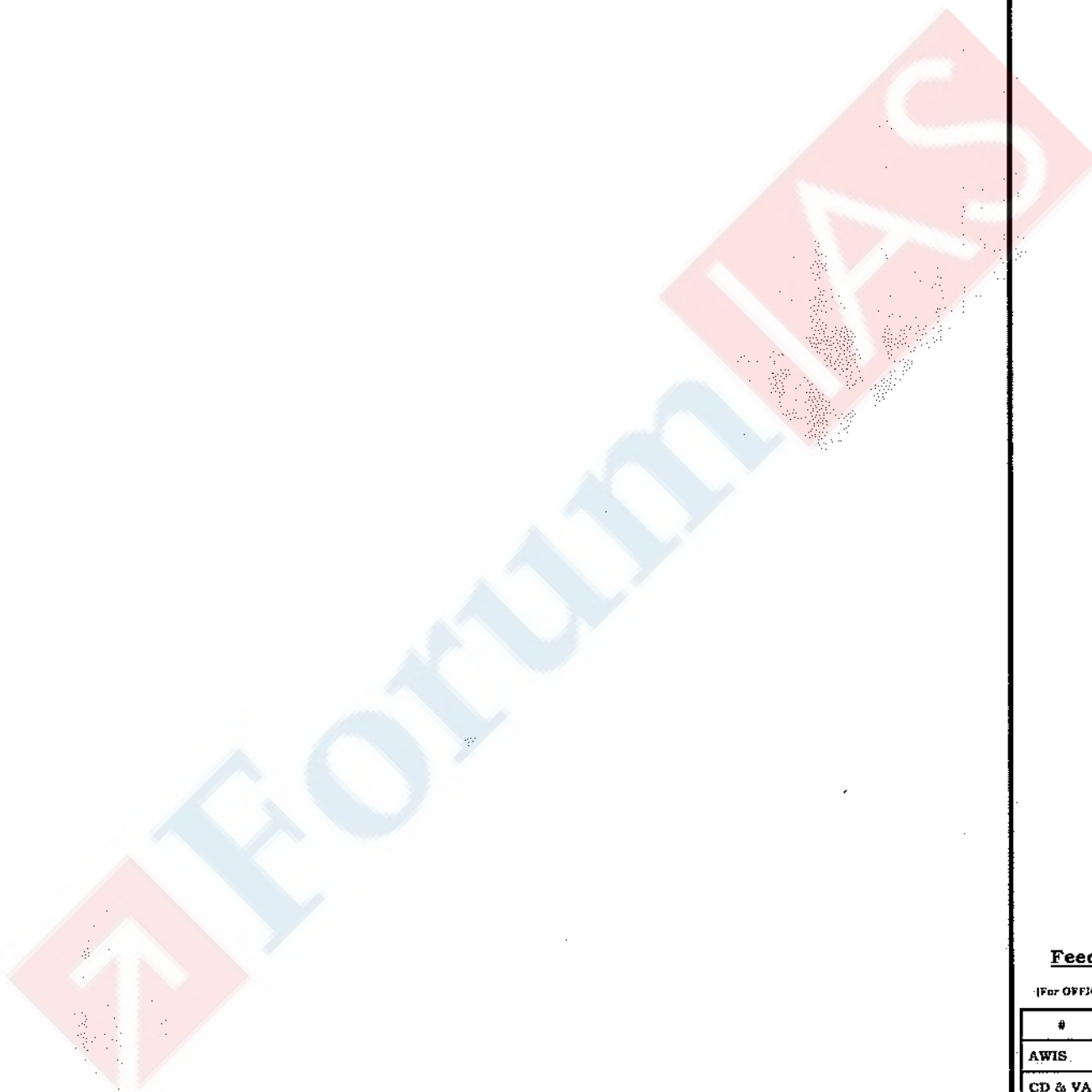
Q.8) a) Critically examine the role of NGOs & Missionaries in transformation of the tribes of central India.

(20 marks)







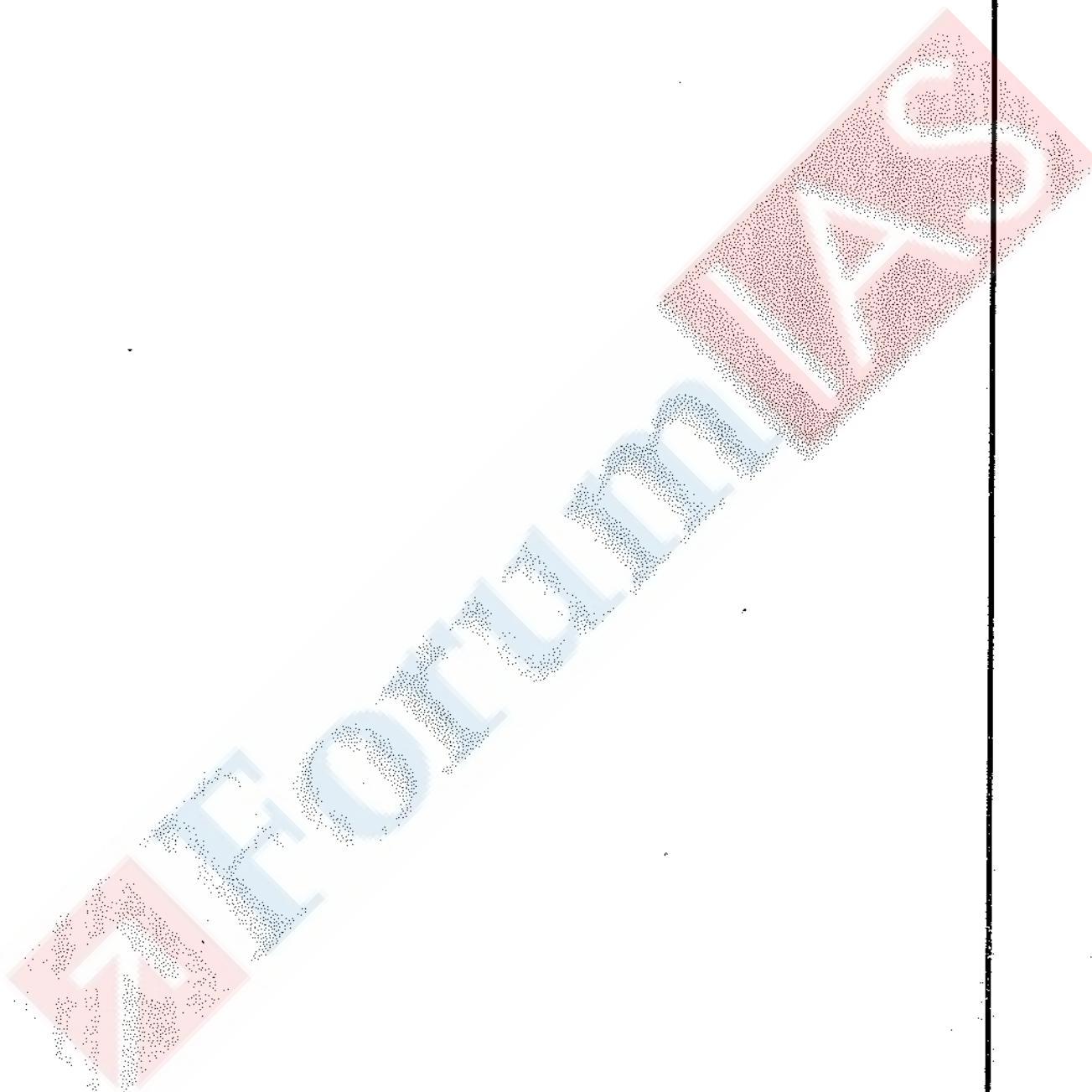


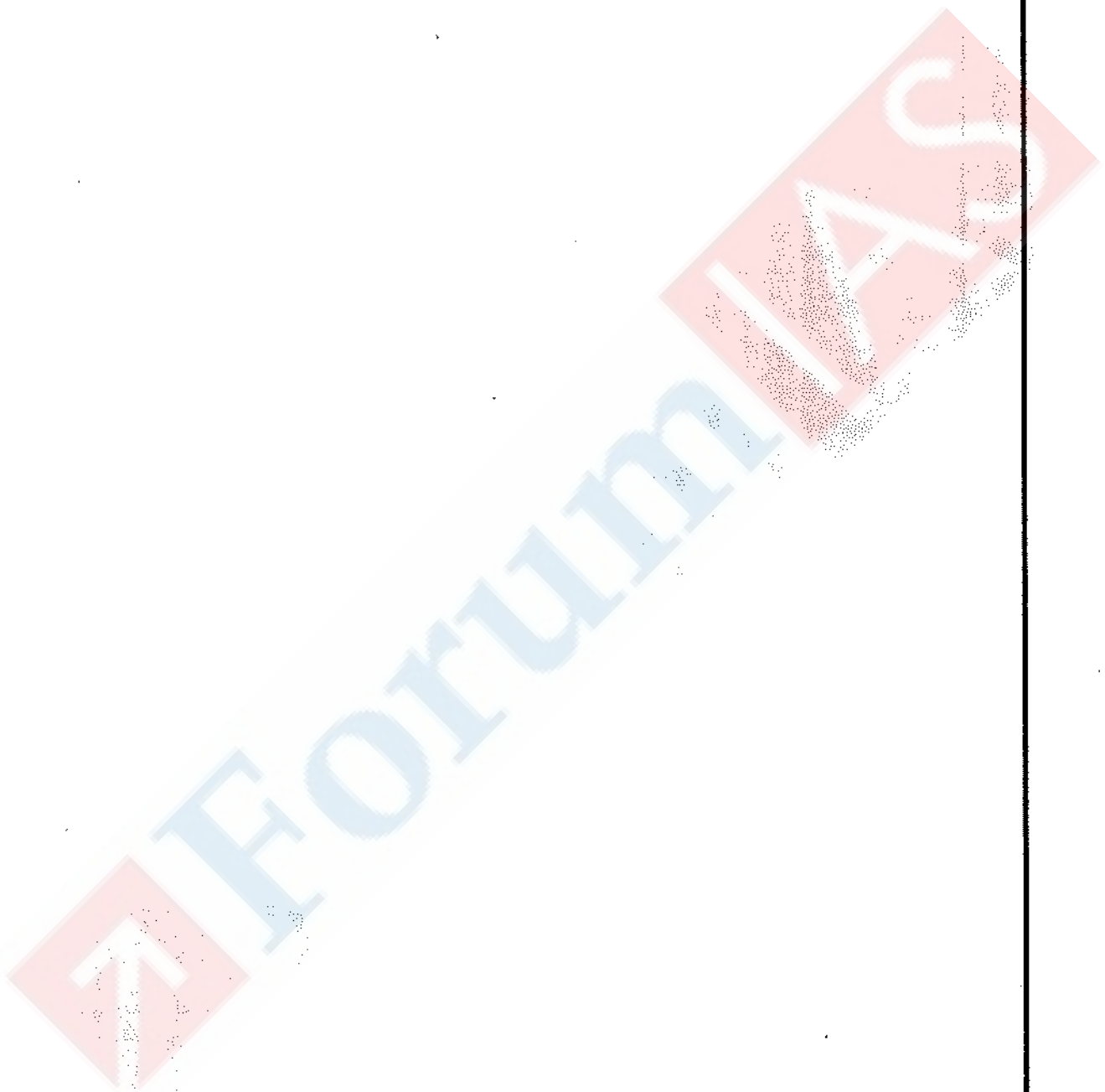
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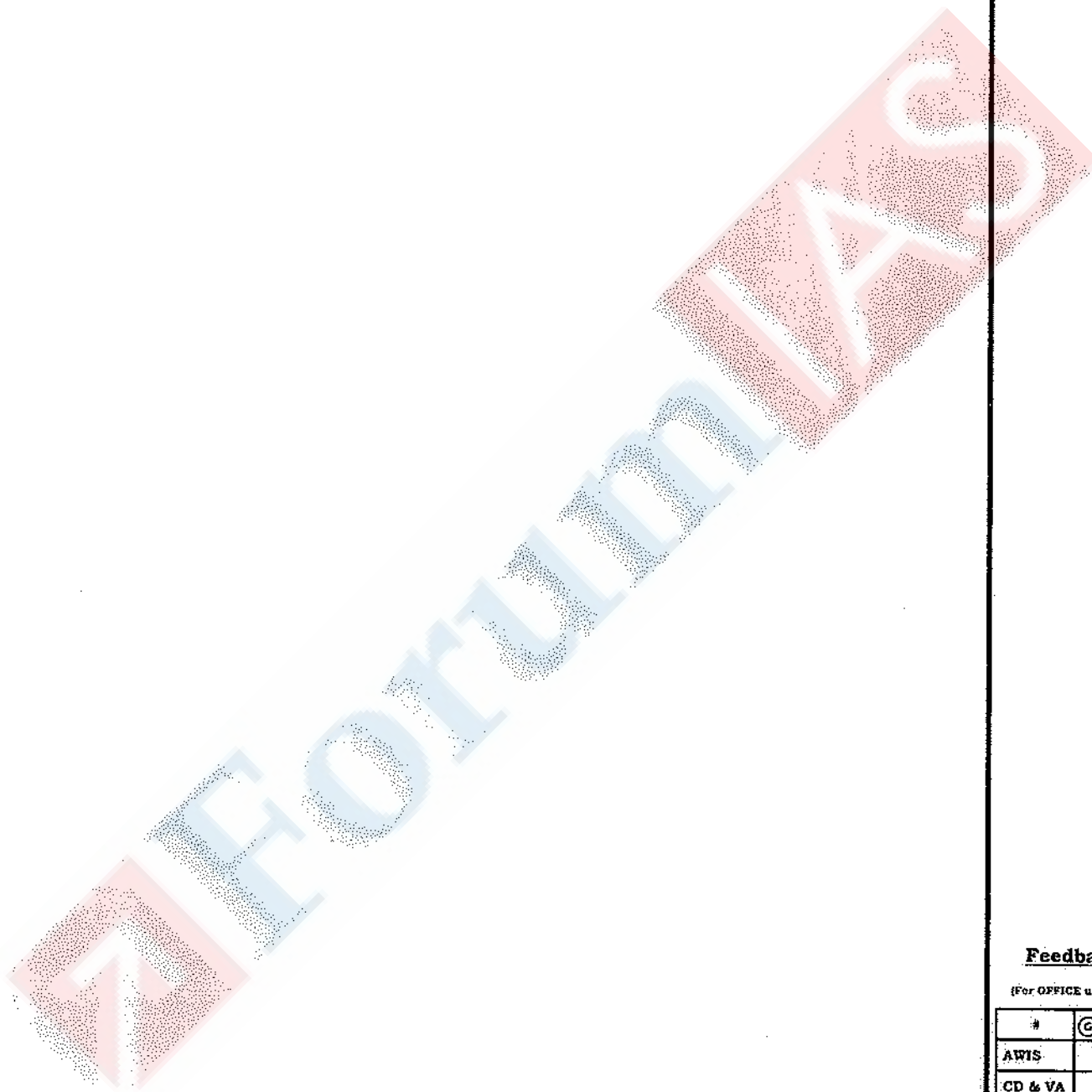
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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Distinguish between ethnic identity and ethnicity, discuss the factors responsible for ethnic conflict in tribal areas. (15 Marks)





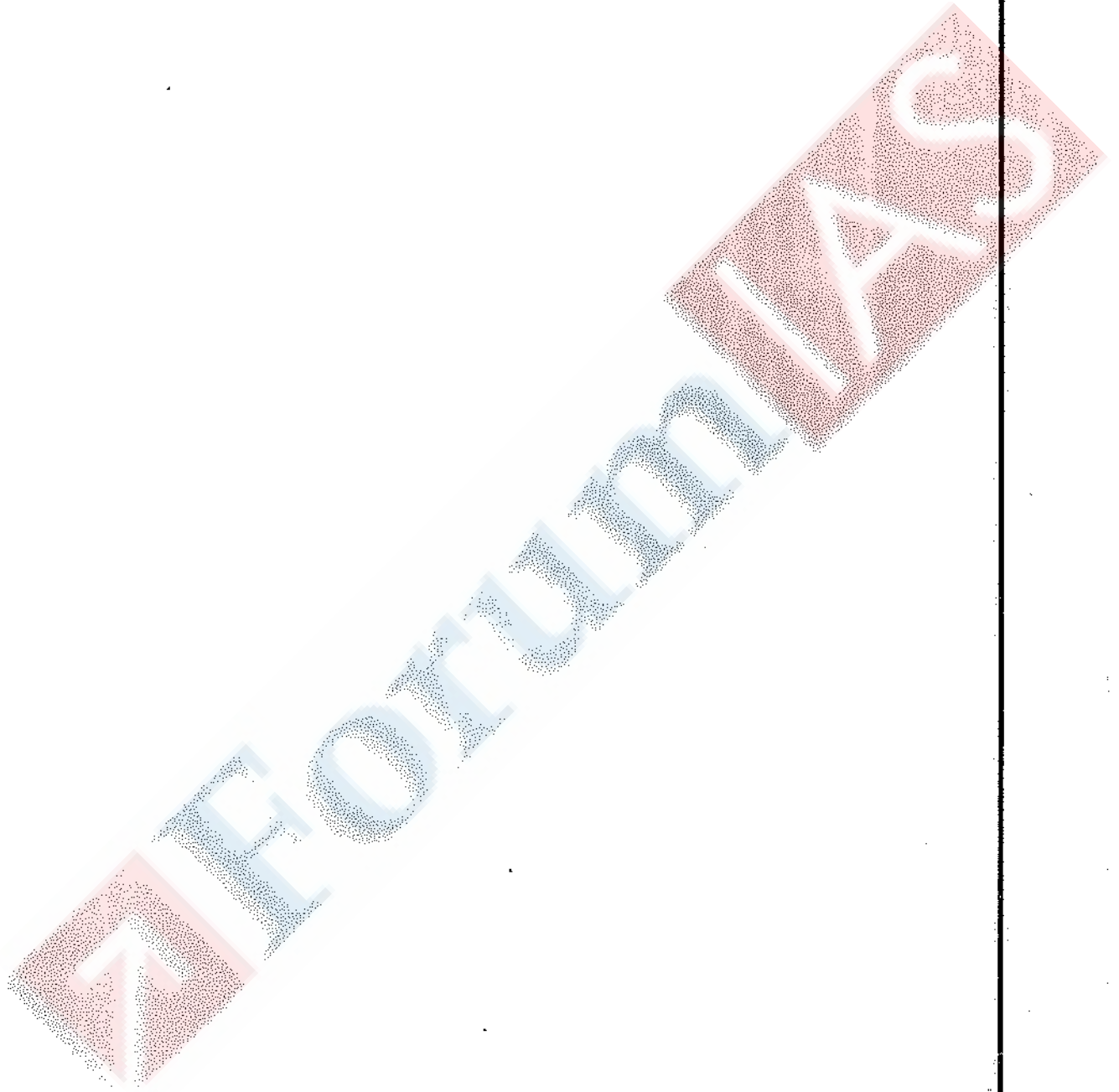


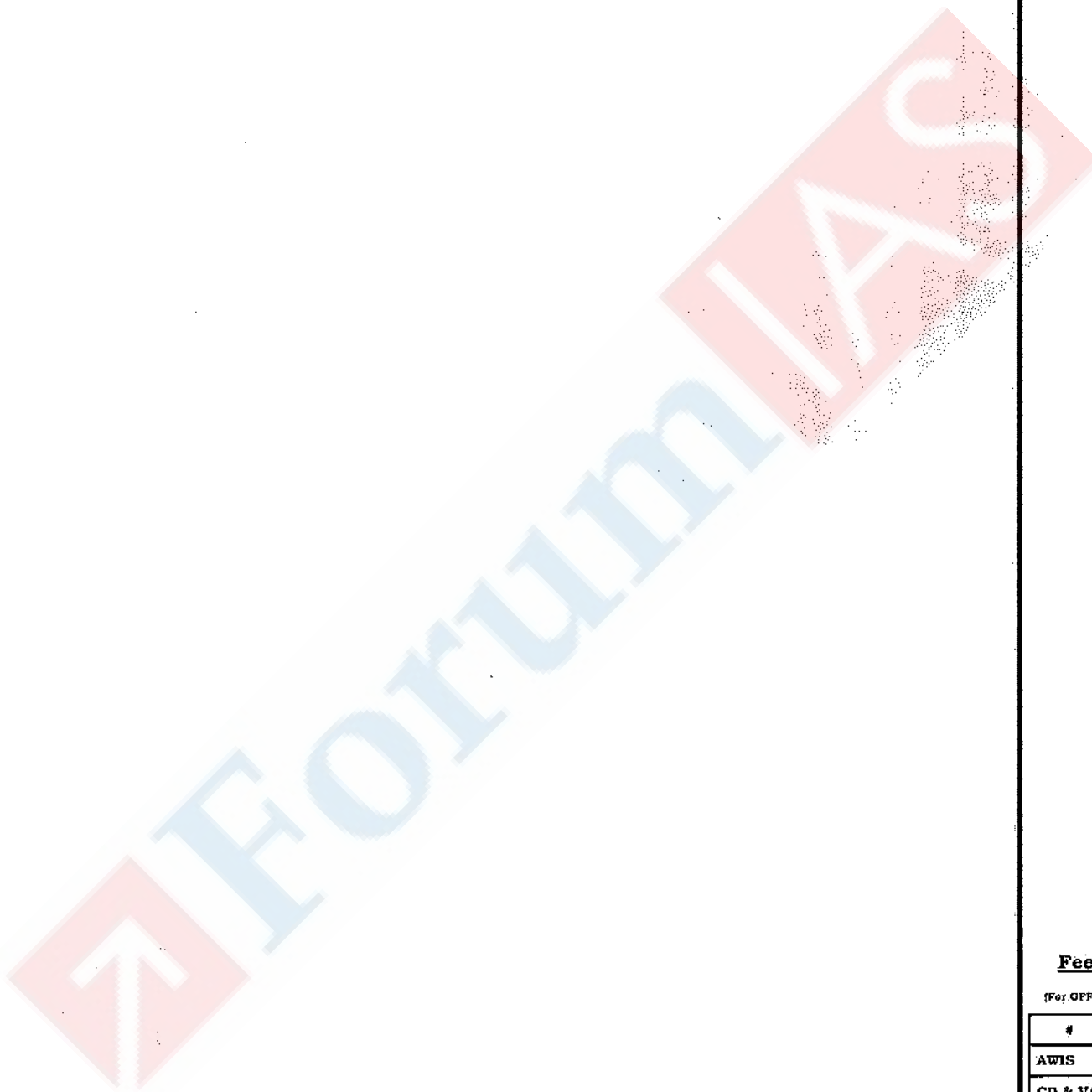
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c) Examine the forest policies from 1878 to 2006 on land alienation & deprivation of rights of tribal communities in India. (15 marks)





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