



Tracing Roots of Ancient Indians

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Recently, the **Indian government** has undertaken a **scientific study** using **ancient and modern genomics** to determine the **population history of South Asia**.

- **Project Name:** “Reconstruction of the population history of South Asia using ancient and modern genomics”. It is anticipated to be completed by **December 2025**.
- **Conducting Agency:** The study is conducted by the [Anthropological Survey of India \(AnSI\)](#) under the **Ministry of Culture**, in collaboration with the **Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, Lucknow**.
- **Study Mechanism:** It will analyse **300 ancient skeletal remains**, including teeth, from various **archaeological sites** in India and Pakistan.
 - It will help uncover clues about **ancient diets, living conditions, disease prevalence, environmental adaptation, and migration patterns**.
- **Archaeological Sites Involved:** Remains were collected from excavations sites such as [Harappa and Mohenjodaro](#), Burzahom (J&K), [Nagarjunakonda](#) (Andhra Pradesh), Maski (Karnataka), Ropar (Punjab) and [Lothal](#) (Gujarat).
 - They were excavated between **1922 and 1958** by the [Archaeological Survey of India](#) and later entrusted to the **AnSI**, which now serves as their **custodian**.

Read More: [Genome India Project](#)

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