

Paper 1 Anthropology Topic Wise PYQs (2011-2021)

1.1 Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology.

1.2 Relationships with other disciplines : Social Sciences, behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.

1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:

(a) Social-cultural Anthropology.

(b) Biological Anthropology.

(c) Archaeological Anthropology.

(d) Linguistic Anthropology

1. Critically examine the role of Anthropology in contemporary India. (15M) (Done)
2. Relevance of Anthropology. (10M) (Done)
3. How do you situate anthropology in social sciences? (10M) (Done)
4. Differences between social anthropology and sociology. (10M) (Done)
5. Elaborate the scope of Anthropology and elucidate its uniqueness in the field of other social sciences. (20M)
6. Define Anthropology. Describe the major branches of Anthropology elaborating on any one branch. (20M)
7. Major subdivisions of Anthropology. (10M)
8. "The biocultural approach is the hallmark of Biological Anthropology." (10M)
9. Archaeological Anthropology. (10M)
10. Linguistic Anthropology. (10M)
11. Relationship between Linguistics and Socio-cultural Anthropology. (10M)
12. Mention major branches of linguistic anthropology and discuss language use in social and cultural settings. (15M) (Done)
13. How can synergising the core branches of anthropology reinvigorate the holistic spirit of discipline? (20M) (Done)

1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:

(a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.

(b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).

(c) Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).

1. Elucidate the biological and cultural factors in human evolution. (15M)*2 (Done)
2. Explain the biological changes that made humans capable of making culture. (20M) (Done)
3. Explain the genetic mechanism of micro and macro evolution. (15M) (Done)

- ✓ 4. Critically examine Darwin's theory of evolution in understanding evolution. (15M)
- ✓ 5. Synthetic theory (10M)
- ✓ 6. Discuss how Neo-Darwinism integrated the field of genetics and evolution. (20M)
- ✓ 7. Elucidate how Darwin and post Darwin theories of evolution resulted in development of synthetic theory of evolution. (15M)
- ✓ 8. Adaptive radiation in context of evolution (10M)

1.5 Characteristics of Primates; Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour; Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; Living Major Primates; Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.

- ✓ 1. Man is a primate. (20M)
- ✓ 2. Compare and contrast skull of gorilla and man. (15M)
- ✓ 3. Elucidate the skeletal differences between humans and chimpanzees. (15M)
- ✓ 4. Bring out the comparative anatomical features of man and apes. Discuss their evolutionary significance. (15M)
- ✓ 5. Explain the skeletal changes due to erect posture and their implications. (15M)
- ✓ 6. Discuss the evolutionary significance of bipedalism and erect posture. (20M)
- ✓ 7. The losses and gains of erect posture. (10M)
- ✓ 8. Jane Goodall's contribution in studying primate behaviour. (10M)
- ✓ 9. Illustrate with examples the various types of locomotion patterns among non-human primates. (15M)
- ✓ 10. Adaptive primate radiation. (10M)
- ✓ 11. Role of primatology in Anthropological studies. (10M)

1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following :

- ✓ (a) Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa—Australopithecines.
- ✓ (b) *Homo erectus* : Africa (*Paranthropus*), Europe (*Homo erectus heidelbergensis*), Asia (*Homo erectus javanicus*, *Homo erectus pekinensis*).
- ✓ (c) Neanderthal man—La-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
- ✓ (d) Rhodesian man.
- ✓ (e) *Homo sapiens*—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

- ✓ 1. Comment briefly on the phylogenetic position of Australopithecines. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Asian *Homo erectus*. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Describe the salient characteristics and geographical distribution of *Homo erectus*. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Describe the culture related to *Homo erectus*. (15M) (Done)

- ✓ 5. What are the physical and cultural characteristics of Homo erectus? Discuss its phylogenetic status. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Neanderthal man (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. "Europeans are closer to Neanderthals." Critically discuss in view of African origin of mankind. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Rhodesian man. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Describe major skeletal similarities and differences between Homo sapiens and Homo erectus. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Critically evaluate the contesting theories of emergence and dispersal of modern Homo sapiens. (20M) (Done)

1.7 The biological basis of Life : The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.

1.8 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology : Relative and Absolute Dating methods.

(b) Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures :

(i) Paleolithic

(ii) Mesolithic

(iii) Neolithic

(iv) Chalcolithic

(v) Copper-Bronze Age

(vi) Iron Age

- ✓ 1. Relative dating methods. (10M)*2 (Done)
2. Thermoluminescence dating. (10M)
- ✓ 3. C-14 method of dating. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Describe the principles of radiocarbon dating. Mention its limitations. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. What are dating methods? Describe one absolute and one relative dating method in detail. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Describe the absolute dating methods in Archaeology, highlighting the importance of each method. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Palaeolithic culture. (10M) (Done)
8. Olduvai Gorge. (10M) (Done) → Tanzania
- ✓ 9. Give a broad outline of Palaeolithic culture emphasising upon its tool technology. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Differentiate between Lower Palaeolithic culture and Middle Palaeolithic culture with suitable examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. Discuss the typology and distribution of Upper Palaeolithic cultures in India. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 12. Discuss briefly the major traditions in Upper Palaeolithic culture of Europe. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 13. Salient features of Mesolithic culture. (10M) (Done)

14. Discuss the salient features of different traditions of European Mesolithic. (15M)
 15. Elucidate Mesolithic culture and associated rock art with examples from India. (15M)
 16. Natufian culture. (10M)
 17. Describe the Neolithic culture of India. (15M, 10M)
 18. Describe the features of early farming cultures and Neolithic of Near East. (15M)
 19. Give an account of consequences of food production of Neolithic culture. (15M)
 20. Critically examine the demographic and epidemiological consequences with rise in food production and sedentism. (15M)
 21. Discuss with examples the Megalithic culture of India in archaeological context. (20M)
 22. Delineate salient features of Chalcolithic cultures. (15M)
 23. Town planning and Harappan culture. (10M)
 24. Explain the impact of iron discovery on contemporary society. (15M)
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2.1 The Nature of Culture : The concept and Characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.

1. Discuss the development of the concept of culture in anthropology. (20M)
 2. Bring out the distinguishing features of culture and civilisation. (15M)
 3. Is culture unique to human beings? Critically examine. (15M)
 4. Cultural Relativism. (10M)*2
 5. Why has the concept of Cultural Relativism been so dear to anthropologists? (20M)
 6. Human rights and Cultural relativism. (10M)
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2.2 The Nature of Society : Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; and Social stratification.

1. Society and culture. (10M)
 2. Explain the concept of status and role in Anthropology. (20M)
 3. Define status and role. Distinguish between ascribed and achieved status. (15M)
 4. What are the bases of social stratification? Discuss with examples. (20M)
 5. Critically evaluate different types of social stratifications with suitable examples. (20M)
 6. Discuss social stratification according to any three major approaches. (20M)
 7. Discuss Erving Goffman's concept of total institutions and its relevance in contemporary society. (15M)
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2.3 Marriage : Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Type of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage); Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).

- ✓ 1. Define marriage and describe the various types of marriages in human societies. (15M)
 2. Discuss the different forms of preferential marriage with suitable examples from tribal societies of India. (15M)
 - ✓ 3. Incest taboos. (10M)
 4. Where do you situate live-in relationships within the institution of marriage. (15M)
 - ✓ 5. Ways of acquiring a spouse in simpler societies. (10M)
 - ✓ 6. Ways of acquiring mates in tribal society. (10M)
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2.4 Family : Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanisation, industrialization and feminist movements on family.

- ✓ 1. Define family and critically examine the universality of family. (15M)
 2. Is family a social institution? (10M)
 - ✓ 3. Discuss the impact of urbanisation and feminist movement on family (in India). (20M)*2
 - ✓ 4. Explain the impact of feminist movement on universality of marriage and family structure. (20M)
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2.5 Kinship : Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complementary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.

- ✓ 1. Descent groups. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Lineage and clan. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Describe the different types of kinship groups formed on the basis of different principles. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Elucidate the determinants of kinship terminology. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Kinship terminology. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Various types of descents. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Double descent. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Bilineal and bilateral descents. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Describe the cardinal points of descent and alliance theories. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Marriage regulations and alliance theory. (10M) (Done)

J. Goody
(reciprocity
inheritance
along
complementary
filiation

3. Economic Organisation : Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on

Defⁿ → Real & Hayter
(Ecoⁿ Anthro)

hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalisation and indigenous economic systems.

- ✓ 1. Differentiate between Economics and Economic Anthropology. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Critically examine the debate between formalists and substantivists. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Critically examine the formalists and substantivists view on applicability of economic laws in study of primitive societies. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Discuss the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. With the help of appropriate examples, explain the various forms of the exchange system. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Discuss the different modes of exchange in simple societies with suitable examples. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Modes of subsistence. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Write the characteristics of the hunting and gathering economy. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Pastoralism in India. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Horticulture. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. Discuss the impact of globalisation on tribal economy. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 12. Discuss how indigenous populations encounter globalisation. (20M) (Done)

4. Political Organization and Social Control : Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple Societies.

- ✓ 1. Differentiate between state and stateless societies. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Band and tribal societies. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Mention the characteristic features of bands with suitable examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. How do political organisations of simple societies establish power, authority and legitimacy? (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. How does taboo serve as a means of social control? (15M)
- ✓ 6. Discuss different social control mechanisms in simple societies. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Discuss the nature of law and justice in simple societies citing suitable examples. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. How does customary law function in tribal society? Discuss its different sources. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. How is the construct of power linked to the notion of conspicuous consumption and its impact on distributive justice? (15M)

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- 5. Religion : Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant Societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico-religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).**
- ✓ 1. Explain various anthropological approaches to study religion. (20M) (Done)

- ✓ 2. Critically examine different anthropological approaches to religion. (15M)*2 (Done)
- ✓ 3. What is functionalism? Describe the functional approach to the understanding of religion. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. How do you relate the concepts of sacred and profane in Durkheim's theory of religion with a focus on the role of totem? (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Discuss the different traditional forms of religion in tribal societies. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Animism and deep ecology. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Totemism. (10M)*2 (Done)
- ✓ 8. Distinguish between religion, magic and science. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Difference between religion and magic. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Difference between science and magic. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. What is understood by "rites of passage"? Describe various phases of rites of passage and their significance. (20M) (Done) 'Les rites de passage' — Arnold Van Gennep

6. Anthropological theories :

- ✓ (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
 - ✓ (b) Historical particularism (Boas) Diffusionism (British, German and American)
 - ✓ (c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural— Functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown)
 - ✓ (d) Structuralism (Levi-Strauss and E. Leach)
 - ✓ (e) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du Bois)
 - ✓ (f) Neo—evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)
 - ✓ (g) Cultural materialism (Harris)
 - ✓ (h) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)
 - ✓ (i) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)
 - ✓ (j) Postmodernism in anthropology.
- Cultural
relativism
'On Alternative
sounds' (Boas)
- ✓ 1. How did Morgan explain the evolution of family, marriage and socio-political organisation and how did other evolutionists disagree with his explanation? (20M) (Done)
 - ✓ 2. Critically evaluate Lewis Morgan's classification of family. (15M) (Done)
 - ✓ 3. Historical Particularism. (10M) (Done)
 - ✓ 4. Historical Particularism and Franz Boas. (10M) (Done)
 - ✓ 5. How did diffusionism and evolutionism differ as explanations of cultural change? (15M) (Done)
 - ✓ 6. Functionalism (10M) (Done)
 - ✓ 7. Basic tenets of structural functionalism. (10M) (Done)
 - ✓ 8. In what way is functionalism different from structural functionalism? (20M) (Done)
 - ✓ 10. How did Radcliffe Brown and Levi Strauss study kinship in terms of social structure. (15M) (Done)
 - ✓ 11. How do the concepts of binary opposition and exchange figure in Levi Strauss' structural analysis of kinship? (15M) (Done)

G.M.B. / Integrity / (Mundig) / Structure / antist → dancing & community / Prince — old status — being — common — coronation (Dow)

Nkanga Process

- ✓ 12. Explain the structural analysis of kinship as proposed by Levi Strauss? (15M) (Dow)
- ✓ 13. Explain Ruth Benedict patterns of culture. (20M) (Dow)
- ✓ 14. What do you understand by national character study? Illustrate the concept. (15M) (Dow)
- ✓ 15. Discuss various anthropological approaches to study of personality and culture. (20M) (Dow)
- ✓ 16. Critically examine the stewardian view of neo-evolutionism. (15M) (Dow)
- ✓ 18. Gordon Childe's theory of cultural evolution. (10M) (Dow)
- ✓ 19. Cultural Materialism (10M)*2 (Dow)
- ✓ 20. Critically examine the contribution of Anthropologists in the interpretation of symbols. (20M) (Dow)
- ✓ 21. Bring out the contribution of Turner and Geertz in symbolic and interpretive theories in Anthropology. (15M) (Dow)
- ✓ 22. What made Geertz Interpretive Anthropology distinct from Turner Symbolic Anthropology? What does each one of them mean by the terms symbol and symbolic? (20M) (Dow)
- ✓ 23. According to Geertz, how does cock fight reveal aspects of balinese culture? (15M) (Dow)
- ✓ 24. Elucidate the concept of thick description of Clifford Geertz with a suitable example. (15M) (Dow)
- ✓ 25. Examine critically the contribution of Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz in anthropology. (20M) (Dow)
- ✓ 26. Victor Turner and Liminality. (10M) (Dow)
- ✓ 27. Postmodernism in Anthropology. (10M) (Dow)
- ✓ 28. Explain the basic features of Postmodernism in Anthropology. (20M) (Dow)

- A)**
- ✓ 1. **Culture, Language and Communication : Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.**
 - ✓ 1. Explain the difference between emic and etic, and how does the difference derive from the study of language? (10M) (Dow)
 - ✓ 2. Non-verbal communication. (10M) (Dow)
 - ✓ 3. Explain how variations in language usage are related to social inequality. (20M) (Dow)
 - ✓ 4. Critically examine that the structure and content of language are influenced by culture. (15M) (Brent Berlin, Paul Kay, Harry Hoijer) (Dow)
 - ✓ 5. Sapir Whorf hypothesis. (10M) (Dow)

8. Research methods in Anthropology

(a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology

(b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology

(c) **Tools of data collection :** observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.

(d) Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.

Auto ethnography { personal experiences } study in socio-cultural content field diaries, research notes, autobiography etc.

- ✓ 1. Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology (10M)*2 (Done)
- ✓ 2. Describe the evolution of fieldwork tradition in Anthropology. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Elucidate the basic characteristics of anthropological fieldwork methods. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. What are the tools of data collection? Discuss the advantages and limitations of participant observation as a technique of data collection. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Discuss various tools of data collection in conducting anthropological research. (20) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Questionnaire. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Discuss the relevance of case study method of data collection. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. How is case study method helpful in understanding a social phenomenon? Explain with suitable examples. (20M)
- ✓ 9. Genealogical method. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Evaluate participant observation in producing anthropological knowledge. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. Discuss phenomenology as a research method in anthropological studies. (15M) (Edmund Husserl)
- ✓ 12. Give an account of the field methods used in study of Archaeological Anthropology. (15M)
- ✓ 13. How have interpretation and presentation of data changed from classical to contemporary writings in anthropological texts? (15M)
- ✓ 14. Experiential Ethnography. (10M) (Participant observation)
- ✓ 15. Define ethnography and present a brief history of ethnographic studies. (20M)

✓ 9.1 Human Genetics : Methods and Application : Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.

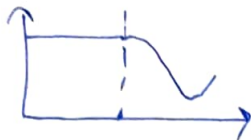
1. Twin method in human genetics. (10M) (Done)
2. Briefly describe the various methods used in genetic study of man. (20M) (Done)

✓ 9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.

1. Critically discuss the Mendelian principles and their application to human populations. (15M) (Done)
2. What are lethal and sublethal genes? Explain. (15M) (Done)
3. Categorise genes that influence human survival. (10M) (Done)
4. Discuss monogenic and polygenic inheritance in man with suitable examples. (20M) (Done)

✓ 9.3 Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, Hardy-Weinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency-mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and

A



Bottleneck effect

non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.

- ✓ 1. Genetic polymorphism (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Define genetic polymorphism. Give details of its types with suitable examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Differentiate between transient and balanced genetic polymorphism. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from human populations. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Hardy Weinberg law. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Conditions necessary for operation of Hardy Weinberg law. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Discuss the factors affecting gene frequencies among human populations. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Explain the mechanism of human variations in gene frequencies. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Implications of mutation in evolution. (10M). How natural selection acts on variations. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Genetic drift. (10M) (Done) *(act - random change in allele frequency - SPMAS 1 gene)*
- ✓ 10. What do you understand by genetic load in a population? How is it measured and what are the important factors that can influence it? (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. What are the genetic effects of consanguinity? Give examples. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 12. How do marriage rules impact the gene pool of populations? (15M) (Done)

✓ 9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man.

(a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).

✓ (b) Sex chromosomal aberration- Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.

✓ (c) Autosomal aberrations- Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.

(d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counselling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.

- ✓ 1. Discuss chromosomal aberrations in man illustrating with examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Describe the mechanisms for structural anomalies of autosomes with diagrams. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. How many numerical aberrations in sex chromosomes lead to genetic disorders? (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Chromosomal aberrations can play havoc with the human body and mind. Explain with suitable examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Discuss the chromosomal aberrations and manifestations of Klinefelter and Turner syndromes. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Describe Turner and Klinefelter syndromes in humans. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Down syndrome. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Genetic counselling. (10M)*2 (Done)
- ✓ 9. Explain the significance of genetic screening and counselling for genetic disorders. (15M) (Done)

✓ 9.5 Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.

- ✓ 1. Concept of race. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Race is a myth. Justify its present day relevance. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Is race a valid and biologically meaningful concept? (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Racism and Eugenics. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Differentiate between race and racism. What are the three major races of the world? Give important biological criterion used frequently for such a classification. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. With reference to somatoscopic and morphometric characteristics commonly used for racial classification, make critical comments as to whether race is a valid concept. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Explain the role of heredity and environment in the formation of races. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Discuss race crossing in humans with suitable examples. (15M) (Done)

9.6 Age, sex and population variation as genetic markers : ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.

1. What are genetic markers and what is their usefulness? Why are blood groups considered good genetic markers? Illustrate with examples. (15M)
2. Rh blood group. (10M)
3. Respiratory functions. (10M)

9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology : Bio-cultural Adaptations—Genetic and Non-genetic factors. Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses: hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.

- ✓ 1. Ecological Anthropology. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Discuss the genetic and non-genetic factors in bio-cultural adaptations of human beings to different environments. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Distinguish between adaptation, adaptability and acclimatisation with examples. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. How does improved aerobic fitness increase exercise tolerance in warm humid climates? Give suitable examples in support of your answer. (20M)
- ✓ 5. Elaborate upon major human adaptations to heat and cold. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Critically examine the physiological responses and acclimatisation to cold climate in man. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Do Allen and Bergmann rule hold for human populations? Explain with examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. What is acclimatisation? Discuss adaptive responses to high altitude and cold climate. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Discuss the responses and acclimatisation to high altitude stresses. (15M) (Done)

- ✓ 10. Native highlanders are well adapted to high altitude environment. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. What are the stresses at high altitude? How do better cardio-respiratory functions help the native highlanders in combating low environment pressure? (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 12. Human adaptations are always bio-cultural in nature. Discuss with reference to human adaptations to high altitude climate. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 13. Describe the bio-cultural responses to extreme climatic events. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 14. Give a comparative account of variations in haemoglobin level and respiratory functions among the populations living under different environmental stresses. (20M)

✓ 9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology : Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases, Nutritional deficiency related diseases.

- 1. Epidemiological Anthropology. (10M)*2 (Done)
- 2. Discuss the role of anthropology in understanding of health and disease. What specific understanding is applicable wrt infectious and non-infectious diseases? (20M) (Done)
- 3. Narrate evolution of disease and major causes of ill health in human populations. (15M) (Done)
- 4. Describe the scope of Epidemiological Anthropology in the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases. (20M) (Done)
- 5. Describe the impact of infectious disease on indigenous populations. (15M) (Done)
- 6. Briefly explain the important causes for variations in occurrence and intensity of parasitic disease among different populations. (20M) (Done)
- 7. What do you mean by epidemiological transition? Elaborate upon its causes and consequences highlighting major health problems of our adult population today. (15M) (Done)

✓ 10. Concept of human growth and Development : Stages of growth—prenatal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.

—Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.

—Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations

—Biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.

- ✓ 1. Differentiate between child growth and development. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. What are the different stages of growth? Describe any of them in detail. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Human adolescent growth spurt. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Secular trend in human growth can be positive, negative or neutral. Illustrate with examples. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Genetico-environmental factors affecting human growth. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Justify "Though human growth is under a tight genetic control but it is influenced by various environmental factors." (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Discuss different factors affecting growth and development in human beings. (20M) (Done)

- A
8. Ageing and senescence. (10M) (Done)
 9. Senescence. (10M) (Done)
 10. Issues of elderly and senescence in developed and developing countries. (10M) (Done)
 11. Discuss the physiological and evolutionary theories of ageing. (15M) (Done)
 12. Discuss ageing and senescence. Describe either the biological or social theories of ageing. (20M) (Done)
 13. Explain any two biological theories of ageing based on purposeful events. (20M) (Done)
 14. Define somatotype. Describe salient features of different components of somatotype. (20M) (Done)
 15. What is an anthropometric somatotype? Describe Heath and Carter method of somatotyping. (15M) (Done)
 16. Discuss Sheldon's method of somatotyping. (15M) (Done)
 17. Describe different methods of studying human growth. (20M) (Done)
 18. Describe various methods of studying growth highlighting their merits and demerits. (15M)*2 (Done)
 19. Cross-sectional methods of studying human growth. (10M) (Done)
 20. Longitudinal method of studying growth. (10M) (Done)

11.1 Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.

11.2 Demographic theories-biological, social and cultural.

11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.

- ✓ 1. Discuss the relevance of menarche, menopause and other bio-events to fertility. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Menopause and its impact. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Age at menarche. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Demographic transition. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Fertility and Fecundity. (10M)*2 (Done)
- ✓ 6. Describe briefly the biological and socio-ecological factors affecting fertility and mortality. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Describe fecundity and explain major factors affecting fecundity in Indian populations. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Discuss the bio-social determinants of fertility and fecundity. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Discuss the bio-cultural factors influencing fertility in light of the relationship between fertility and fecundity. (15M) (Done)

12. Applications of Anthropology : Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human

genetics—Paternity diagnosis, genetic counselling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.]

- ✓ 1. What is anthropometry? Discuss its role in assessing the nutritional status and sports capability of a person. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 2. Explain the application of anthropological knowledge in genetic counselling, forensic science, sports and nutrition. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 3. Elucidate the role of anthropology in selection and monitoring of sports persons. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 4. Discuss the application of anthropological knowledge in designing equipment. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 5. Applications of Anthropometry in designing. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 6. Describe the role of Anthropology in designing defence and other equipment. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 7. Anthropology and designing of equipment. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 8. Forensic Anthropology. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 9. Briefly discuss the application of human osteology in forensic investigations. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 10. Forensic science can help in criminal investigations. Discuss. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 11. Personal Identification (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 12. What are the methods of personal identification? Critically examine how personal identification helps in criminal investigations. (20M) (Done)
- ✓ 13. Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 14. How are the cases of disputed paternity resolved? Discuss the recent techniques. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 15. Discuss role of ABO blood group system in resolving paternity disputes. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 16. DNA technology in medicine. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 17. What do you mean by immunogenetics? Explain with suitable examples. (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 18. Ethics and Genetic Engineering. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 19. What are the applications of human genome research in human welfare? (15M) (Done)
- ✓ 20. Advanced Molecular Anthropology techniques. (10M) (Done)
- ✓ 21. "Applied Human Genetics has come to touch every sphere of human life." Discuss in light of recent advances in molecular anthropology. (15M) (Done)

Done - 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 10, 11, 12, 9.2, 9.1, 9.7, 1.4, 6, 5, 4

Paper 2

1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization - Prehistoric(Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic-Chalcolithic), Protohistoric(Indus Civilization). Pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures. Contributions of the tribal cultures to Indian civilization.

- ✓ Q- Give the distribution and characteristic features of Upper Palaeolithic culture in India.
- ✓ Q- Describe the Palaeolithic culture with special reference to Soanian tradition. Indicate the problems of describing the Indian Palaeolithic
- ✓ Q- Compare the salient features and distribution of Middle Palaeolithics and Upper Palaeolithic cultures in India. Add a note on the tool traditions of the Upper Palaeolithic period.
- ✓ Q- Indian Palaeolithic can neither be conceived chronologically homogenous nor as a uniform cultural phase.-Discuss
- ✓ Q- Discuss the significance of Sohan in Indian prehistory
- ✓ Q- Soan Culture
- ✓ Q- South-Indian Palaeoliths
- ✓ Q- Describe the characteristic features of Mesolithic cultures in India
- ✓ Q- Regional variation of Mesolithic cultures of India
- ✓ Q- Significance of Mesolithic findings from Belan Valley
- ✓ Q- Discuss the characteristic features of 'Neolithic Culture' in India.
- ✓ Q- Neolithic cultures of N-E India
- ✓ Q- Neolithic cultures of South India
- ✓ Q- Distribution of Neolithic sites in India
- ✓ Q- Discuss salient features of Mesolithic culture in India with special reference to western India.
- Q- Critically discuss the origin of Indus Valley Civilization. Mention the evidences of its endogenous origin from the pre-Harappan sites.
- Q- Describe what is known of Harappan religion. Have some of its elements continued into Later Hinduism.
- Q- Significance of Harappan Civilization sites from India
- Q- What kind of society may be reconstructed from the archaeological evidences of Harappan culture
- Q- Harappan Seals
- ~~Q- Trade and religion of Harappan civilization~~
- Q- Iron Age in Gangetic Region
- ~~Q- Palaeolithic Art~~
- ~~Q- Prehistoric rock art of central India~~
- Q- Explain the contribution of tribal cultures to Indian civilization

Africa
Mesolithic sites
11/10/16

Q- Discuss the relevance of art and craft traditions in understanding India archaeology*2

Q- Discuss how cultural diversity of Indian tribes has enriched its plural traditions.

Q- detailed appraisal of skeletal remains from Chalcolithic cultures of undivided Punjab

Q- Features of Chalcolithic cultures of the Deccan

1.2 Palaeo-Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada Basin(Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).

Q- Discuss the morphological features and phylogenetic position of Ramapithecus. (Done)

Q- narmada Man*2 (Done)

Q- Examine the debates related to Ramapithecus (Done)

Q- Phylogenetic position and morphological features of Ramapithecus*2 (Done)

Q- Salient features of Sivapithecus (Done)

Q- Evolutionary significance of the fossil finds of Narmada basin (Done)

Q- Describe the palaeoanthropological fossil finds from Shiwalik hills. Examine the contribution of Shiwalik fossils to palaeoanthropological knowledge. (Done)

1.3 Ethno-archaeology in India - The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.

Q- Discuss the importance of Ethnoarchaeology in reconstructing the Past citing Indian examples.

Q- Ethno-archaeological analysis of hunting activities of contemporary tribal communities*2

Q- Discuss the importance of ethno-archaeological approach to the study of indigenous crafts of India

Q- Ethnoarchaeology as a research study

Q- Ethnoarchaeology

2 Demographic profile of India - Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population, factors influencing its structure and growth.

Q- Delineate the factors influencing fertility in Indian population.

Q- Cultural Diversity and Multiculturalism

Q- Dravidian Languages

Q- Debates on Aryan invasion

Q- Contribution of HH Risley to Aryan debate

leela Dube - gender play important role in maintaining caste boundaries - pratiloma, anuloma
 in low caste → mobility allowed less restrictions on women
 purity and pollution → menstruation = food preparation =

- ✓ Q- Critical Assessment of Negrito problem in India
- ✓ Q- Describe the linguistic elements in Indian population
- ✓ Q- Major linguistic divisions of India
- ✓ Q- Outline the distribution of dravidian languages in India and describe their cultural significance.
- ✓ Q- Distribution of tibeto-burman group of languages in India
- ✓ Q- Austro-Asiatic linguistic groups in India
- ✓ Q- Classical models of ethnic and linguistic classifications of Indian population. Discuss its relevance today
- ✓ Q- Factors influencing population growth in India
- ✓ Q- Give your assessment of the reasons for imbalance in sex-ratio in India

3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system- Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth

- ✓ Q- Purushartha and righteous living today (Done)
- ✓ Q- Philosophy behind Purushartha (Done)
- ✓ Q- Use of doctrine of Karma and rebirth in justifying Varna System (Done)
- ✓ Q- Varnashram and the concept of Rina (Done)

Karma (1-1)
 - rebirth
 - four karmas
 - social regulator

3.2 Caste System in India- Structure and Characteristics, Varna and Caste, Theories of Origin, Dominant caste, Caste Mobility, Future of Caste system, Jajmani System, Tribe-Caste continuum

- ✓ Q- Caste and social capital (Done)
- ✓ Q- Khap Panchayat (Done)
- ✓ Q- Relevance of Caste in contemporary Indian politics (Done)
- ✓ Q- Critically examine the concept and its Relevance in contemporary India - tribe-caste continuum*2 (Done)
- ✓ Q- How is process of tribe-caste continuum different from Sanskritisation? (Done)
- ✓ Q- Examine the structural and cultural theories of caste system (Done)
- ✓ Q- Concept of Dominant Caste (Done)
- (Done) Q- Gender and Caste (leela Dube, Caste and Women)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the characteristics of caste system in India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Do you think caste persists in contemporary india? Critically discuss (Done)
- ✓ Q- Based on historical and contemporary evidence discuss the future of caste system in India (Done)
- Q- Explain the reasons of caste violence in India with suitable examples.
- ✓ Q- What has been the impact of non-Hindu religions on the emancipation of SC in India (Done)

caste becoming globalized → In US, some states adopted caste as criterion of discrimination.

Dumont → Caste → no of hereditary groups

distinguished
↳ marriage rules
↳ food

interconnected
↳ jajmani
↳ division of labour
hierarchy - purity and pollution

✓ Q- Discuss the relevance of concept of dominant caste in context of Contemporary Indian society (Done)

✓ Q- Concept of Dominant Caste and its relevance in contemporary Indian village with examples (Done)

✓ Q- Examine the criticisms on the concept of dominant caste. (Done)

✓ Q- Critically examine the theories of origin of Castes (Done)

✓ Q- Critically examine the prevalence of caste ideology among religious minorities in the Indian context. (Done)

(Done) Q- Discuss the view that caste is not social stratification, but a system of hierarchy. (Louis Dumont)

✓ Q- Critically examine the 'book view' and 'field view' of social reality. (Done)

✓ Q- Discuss how Louis Dumont explain Caste system. (Done)

✓ Q- What is Jajmani system? Examine the views on Jajmani system as an egalitarian as well as exploitative system. Give reasons for its decline. (Done)

✓ Q- The Jajmani system and contemporary market economy*2 (Done)

✓ Q- What do you understand by dynamics of caste mobility? How did the concept of Sanskritization contribute to its functionality. (Done)

3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex

✓ Q- Explain the impact of the concept of Nature-Man-Spirit Complex on sustainable use of natural resources with suitable examples. (Done)

✓ Q- Sacred Geography (Done)

✓ Q- Examine Nature-Man-Spirit complex as an ecological concept. (Done)

✓ Q- Describe Sacred Complex with ethnographic example (Done)

✓ Q- Discuss the significance of study of religious-centres to the understanding of Indian civilization. (Done)

✓ Q- Sacred Complex as a dimension of Indian Civilization (Done)

3.4 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian Society.

(Done) Q- Discuss the impact of Islam on Indian Society.

(Done) Q- Sufi tradition of Islam

(Done) Q- Islam and Matriliney - 'Matriliney and Islam'

✓ Q- Contribution of Islam to the composite culture of India

✓ Q- Impact of Buddhism and Jainism on Indian society*2 (Done)

✓ Q- how Buddhism influenced the economic and cultural transformation of Indian society (Done)

Peripheral Islam

Leela Dube



Core - Matriliney
↓ (economic resources controlled by women)

No Polygamy
Purdah X

Dumont - 'Stratification' - western concept based on politico-economic factors
↳ 'hierarchy' - exploitative

↳ 'hierarchy' - cooperative system based on ritual tradition

L. Bruce Foote - Geological survey of India

↳ 1863 - Ahiwanta Lekam

↳ total 459 prehistoric sites over continent

bb Lal

4 Emergence, growth and development in India- Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contribution of Indian Anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.

Q- Discuss the contributions of N.K. Bose in understanding tribal communities and their place in Indian civilization. (Done)

Q- Examine the contributions S.C. Roy in highlighting the role of customary law in tribal life. (Done)

Q- Contribution of SC Roy in study of tribal cultures in India (Done)

Q- Discuss the contribution of V.N. Mishra to Archaeological Anthropology in India.

Q- Contribution of K.S. Singh to Indian Anthropology.

Q- Contribution of Robert Bruce Foote to Indian Archaeology.

Q- Contribution of NK Bose to understanding of Indian Society

Q- Evaluate the contributions of American Anthropologists to Indian Anthropology. (Done)

Q- Assess the contribution of Verrier Elwin to Indian anthropology. (Done)

Q- Give an account of the contributions of Iravati Karve and B.S. Guha to the analysis of race and caste in India (Done)

Q- Compare the contribution of L.P. Vidyarthi and D.N. Majumdar to study of Indian tribes (Done)

Q- Trace the trajectory of encyclopaedic works on tribes and castes of South India with special reference to Ananthakrishna Iyer's contribution. (Done)

Q- Compare the contributions of S.C. Roy and Verrier Elwin to tribal ethnographies in India. (Done)

Q- Colonial Ethnography (Done)

Q- Examine the anthropological contributions dealing with tribes and Indian civilization. (Done)

Q- Discuss the contributions of H.D. Sankalia to prehistoric anthropology in India. (Done)

Q- Assess the contributions of early 20th century ethnographic traditions to Indian Anthropology. (Done)

Q- role of colonial administration in the development of Anthropology in India. (Done)

Q- Contribution of Makhan Jha and B.N. Saraswati to study of sacred complexes

Q- Contribution of Christopher von Furer Haimendorf in tribal anthro (Done)

Q- Discuss the contribution of MN Srinivas to the study of Indian society. Examine the influence of British social anthropologists on his ideas. (Done)

5.1 Indian Village - Significance of village study in India; Indian village as a social system; Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; Agrarian relations in Indian villages; Impact of globalisation on Indian villages.

Q- Explain how structural transformation in economy is affecting traditional social relations in agrarian society. (Done)

Director AST → Mortimer Wheeler

IVE made by Indigenous Aryans (Vedic Aryans)

Harappa Saraswati's same as

Girgaffan Makina

Mahabharata + Ramyana

P G W. Mahabharata (1000 BCE)

- K S Singh

- O K Bhattacharya

- V K Srinivas

The Saraswati Flows on

Director AST BB Lal

Realist Jain sculpture 4 BCE

Kheda Project → 3 areas
(TV Revolution)
1) Bondage and oppression by feudal landlords
2) superstitions used to reinforce class structure
3) Failure of post. machinery

Denis McQuail - Media as agent of social change.

- ✓ Q- Factionalism and politics in rural India (Done)
- ✓ Q- Describe the different settlement patterns in rural India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the impact of globalisation on Indian villages/ village economy. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Impact of industrialisation on social and economic aspects of India's villages. (Done)
- ✓ Q- How has globalisation impacted agrarian relations in the last two decades? (Done)
- ✓ Q- Impact of market economy on rural villages (Done)
- ✓ Q- Participatory Rural Appraisal (Done)
- ✓ Q- Indian farmers are not slow to react to economic opportunities. Discuss (Done)
- ✓ Q- Examine the impacts of green revolution on rural poor. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Identify the theoretical concepts that have emerged out of village studies in India*2 (Done)
- ✓ Q- Examine the contribution of village studies towards the understanding of Indian Social system (Done)
- ✓ Q- Agrarian Social structure (Done)
- ✓ Q- Explain the colonial administrators' view that Indian villages can be considered as 'little republics'. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Indian village as a social system with examples (Done)
- ✓ Q- Give a critical evaluation of any one Anthropological village study in India (Done)

5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.

- ✓ Q- Delineate the constitutional safeguard for religious minorities in India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- What are the social and political problems of religious minorities in India.*2 (Done)
- ✓ Q- Linguistic minorities in India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Social, Political and economic status of Muslims in India (Done)

5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society; sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter play of little and great tradition, Panchayati Raj and social change; Media and social change

- ✓ Q- Ethnic media and social awareness
- ✓ Q- Modernization (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in transforming traditional power hierarchy in rural India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Concept of Sanskritisation (Done)
- ✓ Q- Critique of the concept of great and little tradition (Done)
- ✓ Q- Great tradition and Little tradition (Done)
- ✓ Q- Examine the nature of Interplay of great and little traditions in the context of globalization

Songs,
bhajans
seet

Shokra
art
medicines

Cultural
specialists

Robert
Redfield

(schools + temples)
{ priests & teachers
as mediator
blw LT and
GT

visit village to
village and
church legends about
temples
↳ part of little
tradition.

Oscar
Lewis
(Hamlet
village)

Savante
Pääbo

media → agent of socialization
↳ maintain values - eg. Movies

Shakibi-sufi
- (Taka
Bhayat)

Q- "Modernity has entered into Indian character and society, but it has done so through assimilation, not replacement". Discuss (Done)

Q-Panchayati Raj as a facilitator of social inclusion in rural society/rural women*4 (Dove)

Q- Media as instrument of Social change (same)

Q-Social implications of media and communication technology (Now)

Pham's
4 layer
share
to young
daughter

✓ Q- Tribe as a colonial construct (Done)

Q- Bio-genetic variability of Indian tribes (Done)

Q. Linguistic classification of Indian tribes. (Done)

Q Elwin-Ghurye debate on tribes (Done)

✓ Q- Future of Hunting and Gathering tribes (now)

Q- Discuss alternatives for shifting cultivators in the context of ecological costs and humanistic concerns. (Done)

Q- Socioeconomic characteristics of shifting cultivators (Done)

Q- Compare and Contrast the economic typology of tribes given by different Anthropologists (Done)

Q- What are the salient issues faced by pastoral communities in India? Discuss with suitable examples. (Done)

Q- Discuss the distinctive features of tribes in North-East India. (Dove)

Q- Distinctive cultural features of tribes of Andaman Islands (Done)

Q- "Tribes in India are not homogenous group". Discuss (Done)

Q- Youth Dormitory (Done)

Q- Indigenous knowledge (Done)

Q. Discuss the concept of 'indigenous people' as per the relevant UN convention. Are tribals of India indigenous people? Comment. (10 marks)

Q. Using suitable examples, bring out the historical processes of the social exclusion of denotified tribes. (10m)

Q- Discuss the linkages between language, territoriality and kinship among the tribes of North-East India. (Done)

Q- Gender and customary law → Granos - matrilineal but patriarchal

Angami Nagas - women highly educated

(women not
 prostitute
 but remain unmarried
 custom - male educated > female

men
represent
family in
society

(2022) - 216 for Sahariya families - Kuno NP for cheetah.

↳ 100 km padyatra in Orissa against land to

(2021) - Oting Massacre in May district ARSPA
A Q- Threat to Tribal Languages in India.
A Q- Endangered languages (Done) (Done)
Dalmia Cement company without GS consent and SIA

6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities - Land Alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, under-employment, health and nutrition.

- A Q- Examine the factors responsible for malnutrition in tribal India and suggest interventions required to overcome the problem. (Done)
- A Q- Elucidate the problems and challenges in educational attainment of Scheduled Tribes.*2 (Bathui tribes) (Done)
- A Q- Indebtedness among tribal communities (Done)
- A Q- Discuss the sociocultural, economic and psychological constraints responsible for low literacy in tribal areas (Samhati project) (Done)
- A Q- Elucidate the problems of land alienation among the tribals of India (Done)
- A Q- Impact of land Alienation on the tribes of Central India (Done)
- Q- Discuss the effect of job reservation in alleviating unemployment among the tribal people of India. (Done)
- A Q- Social and economic marginalization of tribal people. (Done)
- A Q- Discuss the contribution of anthropology in understanding the loss of livelihood of tribal communities due to economic and ecological factors (Done)
- Great Nicobar project

6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanisation and industrialisation on tribal populations.

- Q- Discuss the problems involved in rehabilitation and resettlement of tribals displaced due to development projects in India. (Done)
- Q- Critically examine the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement substantiating it with experiences from different parts of India. (Done)
- Q- Explain the impact of development-induced displacement among the tribal people in India with suitable examples. (Done)
- Q- Discuss the problem of displaced tribal communities with the help of recent examples. (Done)
- Q- What has been the impact of development projects on the environment and livelihood of forest-dwelling tribes (Done)
- Q- Impact of displacement on the health and nutritional status of tribal communities. (Done)
- Q- Discuss the impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on tribal women. (Done)
- Q- Impact of industrialization on ST population of Jharkhand (Done)
- Q- Impact of globalization on the livelihood of tribal populations (Done)

Tarawa tourism
Santol tourism

Artefacts for religious or ceremonial purpose are now produced for sale.
eg - Hison Horn Mania Grande

- ✓ Q- Commodification of Tribal Art. — tribal museums
- ✓ Q- Explain the impact of successive Land Acquisition Acts on tribal social organization. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Examine the advancement made in the land acquisition and rehabilitation Act of 2013 over 1894. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the impact of Forest Rights Act on the livelihood and culture of tribal people in India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Explain the difficulties faced by STs with regard to implementation of FRA (Done)
- ✓ Q- Urbanization and tribal institutions (Done)
- ✓ Q- Forest Rights Act 2006 (Done)
- ✓ Q- Forest policy and tribes (Done)
- ✓ Q- Impacts of sanctuaries and national parks on tribal populations. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the significance and implementation of Forest Rights Act 2006*2 (Done)

7.1 Problem of exploitation and deprivation of SC, ST and OBC. Constitutional safeguards for ST and SC.

- ✓ Q- Critically evaluate the state of implementation of the constitutional safeguards for the SCs. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Describe the provisions under 6th schedule and 5th schedule (Done)
- ✓ Q- Role of Governor in 5th schedule areas (Done)
- ✓ Q- What are the constitutional safeguards to protect the interests of the Indian tribes. Critically examine. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution are built on the foundations laid by the colonial government.-Discuss (Done)
- ✓ Q- Describe the provisions under 6th schedule of Indian constitution. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss how Constitutional provisions have in-built mechanisms for dealing with the problem of land alienation in tribal areas. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the social disabilities suffered by Scheduled Castes. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Factors responsible for exploitation of SCs*2 (Done)
- ✓ Q- OBCs among non-Hindu communities (Done)
- ✓ Q- Other Backward Class (Done)

7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies: Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections. Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independence India.

- ✓ Q- Compare the approach adopted towards tribal communities during colonial and post-independence periods. (Done)

Matriliny → 3 Features — Descent, residence, inheritance of property

eg - Graves
- Khasi's → clan from 'K'iauw' (grandmothers)
- Lakshadweep — (Taravad matrilineal exogamous group)
- Kerala - Pulayans

polyandry (Mahabharata) Fraternial (Todas, Khasas; Gallaungs (Arunachal Pradesh) Non-Fraternial (Nayars, Khasas)

causes of decline → 1) age diff. b/w eldest + youngest brother
2) venereal diseases to women
3) cultural contact → monogamous life.

- ✓ Q- Using ethnographic examples, point out how gender relations have changed over time among Central Indian tribes. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Role of Gram Sabha under PESA (Done)
- ✓ Q- Salient features of PESA Act of 1996 and attempt a comparison with the features of VI schedule (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the nature of social change in tribal India under the impact of development programmes. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Describe how various tribal development programmes and plans have impacted the process of social transformation among tribes*2 (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss how British policies dispossessed tribals of their communal properties and agricultural lands. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Examine the impact of non-tribal contact on socio-cultural institutions of tribal people with suitable examples. (Done)

7.3 The concept of Ethnicity; Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism.

(Charles Taylor)

- ✓ Q- Politics of recognition and deprivation (Done)
- ✓ Q- Ethnicity and regionalism (Done)
- ✓ Q- The role that regionalism plays in demand for autonomy among Indian tribes (Done)
- ✓ Q- Concept of Ethnicity (Done)
- ✓ Q- Ethnic Movements in India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Significant factors responsible for tribal unrest (Done)
- ✓ Q- Tribal unrest and rights over resources (Done)
- ✓ Q- Rise of ethno-nationalism among Indian tribes with examples (Done)
- ✓ Q- Identify the causes of tribal unrest with special reference to North-East India. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the regionalism and demand for autonomy in India from Anthropological perspective wrt to Kashmir/Nagaland/Bodoland/Gorkhaland agitation. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss with appropriate examples how tribal unrest may be understood as emerging out of an incompatibility between tribes and nation-state. (Done)
- ✓ Q- Left-wing extremism and tribals in India (Done)
- ✓ Q- Government Action towards Left-wing extremism (Done)

8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.

- ✓ Q- Critically assess the impact of Christianity on tribal culture and identity.*2 (Done)
- ✓ Q- Impact of Hinduism on tribal people of India (Done)
- ✓ Q- Discuss the impact of Hindu society on tribal population in India. (Done)

Q- Impact of Hinduism on the status of tribal women of Central India (Done)

Q- Impact of Buddhism on tribal populations of India (Done)

Q- Using ethnographic examples, highlight the processes of religious conversions in Tribal India. (Done)

8.2 Tribe and Nation state-a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.

Q- Critically examine the relationship between tribal communities and the Nation-State on issues of governance. (Done)

Q- Critically compare Affirmative Action of USA and Protective Discrimination for Scheduled Tribes in India (Done)

9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of PTGs, their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of NGOs in tribal development.

Q- History of tribal administration in colonial period. (Done)

Q- Discuss the interventions made by NGOs for empowering tribal women. (Done)

Q- Critically examine the role of NGOs in tribal development (Done)

Q- Critically examine the role of NGOs in promoting health and education in tribal areas. (Done)

Q- Role of NGOs and missionaries in transformation of STs in central India (Done)

Q- Recently NGOs have been critiqued for interfering with developmental process in tribal heartland. Critically examine (Done)

Q- Describe the functions of TRIs in India. (27, by MoTA at state level)

Q- Contribution of tribal people to the Indian Independence movement (Done)

Q- Tribal Panchsheel (Done)

Q- Examine the relevance of Tribal Panchsheel by JL Nehru in the light of emerging development practices.*2 (Done)

Q- Critically evaluate National Tribal Policy

Q- Discuss the emergence, salient features and limitations of Tribal sub-plan (Done)

Q- Critically assess the existing plans and programmes meant for tribal welfare (Done)

Q- Discuss the criticism levelled against 'Isolation, and assimilation debate' on tribal populations. (Done)

Q- The concept of PTGs (Done)

Q- Identify some special programmes for PVTGs*3 (Done)

9.2 Role of Anthropology in tribal and rural development.

- Q- Using examples, comment in Anthropology can be utilised in policy making. (Done)
- Q- Discuss the significance of cultural and administrative factors in tribal development. (Done)
- Q- Critically assess the role of anthropologists in rural development. (Done)
- Q- Examine in detail the role of Anthropology in planning for tribal development. (Done)
- Q- Examine the strengths and weaknesses of anthropology in the context of its role in tribal and rural development*4 (Done)
- Q- How anthropological knowledge and methods are useful in rural development (Done)

9.3 Contributions of Anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements.

- Q- Factors contributing to communalism (Done)
- Q- Anthropological understanding of communalism (Done)
- Q- Critically examine the concept of communalism and its relevance for multireligious and multiethnic polity of India (Done)
- Q- Anthropological interpretation of ethnic and political movements (Done)

Prof V.S. Sahay in S.C. Dube Memorial Lecture 4 promote homocentric values to mitigate conflicts.

Extras

- Q- Ethical issues in genetic research (Done)

Tribal culture to Indian civilization

- ↳ ethical complexities
- ↳ language - Sala, Bana (arrow) (hair)
- ↳ social system - Gotra (Brahman) from Gonds marriage - by exchange
- ↳ economic - Iron from Asura
- ↳ Medicinal system - magico-religious practices Aswagandha
- ↳ political - sabhas, samitts
- ↳ Religion - Maniott
- ↳ Art Traditions