

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

**TOPIC WISE
PREVIOUS YEAR'S
QUESTIONS**

**ANTHROPOLOGY
OPTIONAL**

PAPER - 1 & 2

ANTHROPOLOGY OPTIONAL

PAPER - 1 & 2

SYLLABUS

PAPER - 1

- 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.
- 1.4 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).
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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 saoiens*—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.
- 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
- 2.1 **The Nature of Culture:** The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.
- 2.2 **The Nature of Society:** Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institution; Social groups; and Social stratification.
- 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).
- 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 urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.
- 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 Complimentary Filiation; Decent and Alliance.
3. **Economic Organization:** 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 hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.
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.
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).
6. **Anthropological theories:**
- Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
 - Historical particularism (Boas) Diffusionism (British, German and American)
 - Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural—Functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown)
 - Structuralism (L'evi-Strauss and E. Leach)
 - Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du Bois)
 - Neo—evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)
 - Cultural materialism (Harris)
 - Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)
 - Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)
 - Post-modernism in anthropology.
7. **Culture, Language and Communication:** Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.
8. **Research methods in Anthropology**
- Fieldwork tradition in anthropology
 - Distinction between technique, method and methodology
 - Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.
 - Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.
- 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.
- 9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.

- 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 non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.
- 9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.
- (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 counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.
- 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.
- 9.6 **Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker:** ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics—Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.
- 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.
- 9.8 **Epidemiological Anthropology:** Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases, Nutritional deficiency related diseases.
10. Concept of human growth and Development: Stages of growth—pre-natal, 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.
- 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.
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.

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.
- 1.2 **Palaeo:** Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).
- 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.
2. **Demographic profile of India:** Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population—factors influencing its structure and growth.
 - 3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system—Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.
 - 3.2 **Caste system in India:** Structure and characteristics Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system. Tribe-caste continuum.
 - 3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature-Man-Spirit Complex.
 - 3.4. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity of Indian society.
4. Emergence, growth and development in India—Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.
 - 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 globalization on Indian villages.
 - 5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.
 - 5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati Raj and social change; Media and Social change.
- 6.1 Tribal situation in India—Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution.
- 6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities—Land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, under-employment, health and nutrition.
- 6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanisation and industrialization on tribal populations.
 - 7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
 - 7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies: Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.
 - 7.3 The concept of ethnicity; Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism. Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.
 - 8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.
 - 8.2 Tribe and nation state—a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.
 - 9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.
 - 9.2 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.
 - 9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism and ethnic and political movements.

ANTHROPOLOGY PYQs

PAPER -1

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. Elaborate the scope of anthropology and elucidate its uniqueness in the field of other social sciences. (2021)
2. "The bio cultural approach is the hallmark of Biological Anthropology." Explain. (2021)
3. How can synergising the core branches of anthropology reinvigorate the holistic spirit of the discipline. 20 M (2020)
4. Give an account of the field methods used in the study of Archaeological Anthropology. 15 marks (2018)
5. Define Anthropology. Describe the major branches of Anthropology elaborating on any one branch. (2017)
6. Critically examine the role of anthropology in Contemporary India. (15Marks 2014)
7. The Relevance of Anthropology (2018)
8. Major subdivisions of Anthropology (10Marks 2014)
9. How do you situate Anthropology in Social Sciences? (10Marks 2013)
10. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each. 10 Marks

- (i) Differences between Social Anthropology and Sociology. 10 M (2016)
- (ii) Archaeological Anthropology (10Marks 2015,1992)
- (iii) Linguistic Anthropology (10Marks 2013 ,1990)

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 how Darwin and post-Darwin theories of evolution resulted in the development of Synthetic theory of evolution. 15 M (2020)
2. Explain the biological changes that made human beings capable of making cultures. 20 marks (2018)
3. Critically examine the Darwin's theory of evolution in understanding Evolution. (15Marks 2015)
4. Biological Evolution of early man
5. How Darwinism differs from the synthetic theory of organic evolution?
6. What is Synthetic Theory of Evolution? Discuss how this theory helps us in understanding the evolutionary mechanism.
7. What is organic evolution? Give evidences for human evolution.

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. The losses and gains of erect posture (2021)
2. Jane Goodall's contributions in studying primate behaviour. 10 M (2020)
3. Illustrate with examples the various types of locomotion pattern among non-human primates. 15 M (2020)
4. Adaptive primate radiation (2019) 10 marks
5. Discuss the evolutionary significance of bipedalism and erect posture. 20 marks (2019)
6. Bring out the comparative anatomical features of man and apes. Discuss their evolutionary significance. (2017)
7. Explain the skeletal changes due to erect posture and their implications. (2016)
8. Elucidate the skeletal differences between humans and chimpanzees. (15Marks 2014)
9. Role of Primatology in Anthropological studies. (10Marks 2013)

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

- (a) Plio-pleistocene 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-Chapelleauxsaints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
- (d) Rhodesian man.
- (e) Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

1. What are the physical and cultural characteristics of Homo erectus? Discuss its phylogenetic status. (2021)
2. Critically evaluate the contesting theories of the emergence and dispersal of modern Homo sapiens. 20 M (2020)
3. Europeans are closer to Neanderthals'. Critically discuss in view of the African origin of human kind. (2019)
4. Describe the culture related to homo erectus. 15marks (2018)
5. Write short notes of 150 words on Rhodesian Man (2016)
6. Describe the Salient characteristics & Geographical distribution of Homo erectus. (2015)
7. Asian Homo erectus (10Marks 2014)
8. Comment briefly on the phylogenetic position of Australopithecines (10Marks 2012)
9. Neanderthal Man (15 Marks – 2011)
10. Describe major skeletal similarities & differences between Home Erectus & Homo Sapiens (30 Marks – 2011)
11. Culture of Homo erectus (15 Marks – 2010)

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

1. Write a short note on protein synthesis (2008)

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. Describe the features of early farming cultures and Neolithic of the Near East. (2021)
2. Discuss the salient features of different traditions

- of European Mesolithic. (2021)
- 3. Thermoluminescence (TL) dating (2021)
- 4. Natufian culture. 10 M (2020)
- 5. Differentiate between lower palaeolithic and middle palaeolithic culture with suitable examples. 15 M (2020)
- 6. Discuss with examples the megalithic culture of India in the archaeological context. (2019)
- 7. Olduvai gorge. 10 marks (2019)
- 8. Elucidate Mesolithic culture and associated rock art with examples from India. 15 marks (2019)
- 9. Relative dating methods . (2019) 10 marks
- 10. Discuss briefly the major traditions in the Upper Paleolithic cultures of Europe. 15 marks (2019)
- 11. Town planning of Harappan culture. 10 marks (2018)
- 12. Give an account of the consequences of food production of Neolithic culture. 15 (2018)
- 13. What are dating methods? Discuss one absolute method and one relative methods in detail. (2017)
- 14. Salient features of Mesolithic culture (2017)
- 15. Short notes on Neolithic Cultures of India (2016)
- 16. Delineate the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures. (2016)
- 17. Paleolithic Culture (10Marks 2015)
- 18. Describe the Neolithic culture of India. (15Marks 2014)
- 19. Describe the absolute dating methods in Archaeology, Highlighting the importance of each method. (15Marks 2014)
- 20. Carbon-14 method of dating (10Marks 2013)

2.1 The Nature of Culture: The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism.

2.2 The Nature of Society: Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; and Social stratification.

- 1. Critically evaluate different types of social stratifications with suitable examples. (2021)
- 2. Human rights and cultural relativism. 10 M (2020)
- 3. Discuss Erving Goffman’s concept of total institutions and it’s relevance in contemporary society. 15 M (2020)
- 4. Discuss Social stratification according to any three major approaches. 20 marks (2019)
- 5. Short notes on Cultural Relativism (2016,1995, 1987, 2019)
- 6. Is culture unique to human beings? Critically examine. (15Marks 2014)
- 7. Why the concept of Culture Relativism been so dear to Anthropologists? (20Marks 2013)
- 8. Bring out the distinguishing features of culture and civilization. (15Marks 2013)
- 9. Cultural relativism and subsequent violation of Human rights? (15 Marks — 2010)
- 10. Components of culture vast and varied”. Explain this statement. (2002)
- 11. Define ethnography and present a brief history of ethnographic studies. 20 marks (2018)
- 12. Society and culture (10 Marks 2015)
- 13. Define Status & Role. Distinguish between Ascribed and Achieved Status. (15Marks 2014)
- 14. What is the basis of social stratification? Discuss with examples (20Marks 2012)
- 15. Explain the concept of status and role in anthropology (20Marks 2012)

2.3 Marriage: Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).

- 1. Marriage Regulations and Alliance Theory (2021)

2. Ways of acquiring mate in Tribal society. 10 M (2018)
3. Discuss the Different forms of preferential marriage with suitable examples from tribal societies in India. 15 M (2017)
4. Define marriage & describe the various types of marriages in human societies. (15Marks 2014)
5. Where do you situate 'live-in relationship' within the institution of marriage? (15Marks 2013)
6. Ways of acquiring a spouse in simpler societies (12Marks 2012)
7. How does taboo serve as a means of social control? (15Marks 2013)
8. Incest Taboo (2006)
9. What are incest regulations? Bring out their socio-cultural functions in the context of stability in the institutions of marriage, family and kinship.

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 urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.

1. Critically evaluate Lewis Morgan's classification of family. (2021)
2. Explain the impact of feminist movement on universality of marriage and family structure. 15 M (2020)
3. Discuss the impact of urbanization and feminist movements on family in India. (2016)
4. Define family and critically examine Universality of Family. (15Marks 2015)
5. Discuss the impact of urbanization and feminist movement on family. (20Marks 2013)
6. Is family a social institution? (12Marks 2012)

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 Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.

1. Descent Groups (2021)
2. Explain the structural analysis of kinship as proposed by Levi-Strauss. (2021)
3. How did Radcliffe-Brown and Lewis-Strauss study kinship in terms of social structure. (2019) 15marks
4. Kinship Terminology 10 M (2018)
5. Elucidate the determinants of kinship terminology. 15 M (2017)
6. Bilineal and bilateral descents. 10 M (2017)
7. Short notes on Lineage and Clan. 10M (2016)
8. Describes the cardinal points of descent and alliance theories. 20 M (2016)
9. Double Descent (10Marks 2014)
10. Various types of descent (10Marks 2013) (2008)
11. Describe types of kinship groups formed on the basis of different principles. (20Marks 2012)
12. What factors are responsible for bringing about variation in residence of different societies? Explain how kinship influences man's social life. (30 Marks — 2010)
13. Segmentary lineage and territoriality (15 Marks – 2010)

3. Economic organization: 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 hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.

1. Modes of Subsistence (2021)
2. Pastoralism in India 10 marks (2019)
3. Write the characteristics of hunting and gathering economy. 15 marks (2018)
4. With the help of appropriate example, explain the various forms of exchange system. 15 M (2017)
5. Discuss the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies. 20 M (2016)
6. Horticulture (10Marks 2015)
7. Critically examine the Formalists & Substantivists views on the applicability of Economic laws in the study of Primitive societies. (20Marks 2015)
8. Discuss the impact of globalization on tribal economy (20Marks 2013)
9. Differentiate between Economics and Economic Anthropology (10Marks 2013)
10. Discuss different modes of Exchanges in simple societies with examples (30Marks 2011)
11. Critically examine the debate between Formalists & Substantivists (30Marks 2011)
12. What stage is known as incipient stage of food production? Point out major features of this cultural stage. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from a specific area in the old world. (30 Marks 2010)

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. How do political organizations of simple societies establish power, authority and legitimacy? (2021)
2. How is the construction of power linked to the notion of conspicuous consumption and its impact on distributive justice. 15 M (2020)
3. How does customary law function in the tribal society? Discuss its different sources. 15 marks (2018)

4. Mention the characteristics features of band with suitable examples. 15 M (2017)
5. Discuss different social control mechanisms in simple societies. 15 M (2016)
6. Differentiate between State and Stateless Societies. (10Marks 2014)
7. Discuss the nature of Law and Justice in simple societies citing suitable examples. (20Marks 2014)
8. Band and tribal societies (12Marks 2012)

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; magicoreligious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).

1. Animism and Deep Ecology (2021)
2. Critically explain the anthropological approaches to religion 15 marks (2019)
3. Discuss the different traditional forms of religion in tribal societies. 20 M (2017)
4. Difference between science and magic. 10 M (2018)
5. Short notes on Totemism 10 M (2016)
6. Critically examine different Anthropological approaches to Religion. 15 M (2016)
7. How do you relate the concepts of 'Sacred' and 'Profane' in Durkheim's theory of Religion with a focus on the role of Totem? (15Marks 2015)
8. Totemism (10Marks 2013)
9. Distinguish between religion, magic and science (20Marks 2013)
10. Explain various Anthropological approaches to study Religion (30Marks 2011)

6. Anthropological theories:

Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)

1. How did Morgan explain the Evolution of Marriage, Family and Socio-Political organization & how did other Evolutionists disagree with his explanation? (20Marks 2015)
2. How do Diffusionism & Evolutionism differ as explanations of Culture change? (15Marks 2015)
3. Point out the differences in the concepts of Classical Evolutionism and neo-evolutionism in socio-cultural anthropology. Which stage of Prehistoric culture is known as cultural evolution and why? (30 Marks — 2010)

Universal Culture Evolution (2002)

1. Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American)
2. Historical Particularism (10Marks 2015, 2021)
3. How do Diffusionism & Evolutionism differ as explanations of Culture change? (15Marks 2015)
4. Culture area & Age area (Diffusionism) (2000)
5. Define 'culture area'. How did it help American diffusionists to understand diffusion of culture?
6. Critically examine the Historical Particularistic approach of Franz Boas to the study of culture.
7. Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural-functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown)
8. Basic tenets of structural-functionalism. (2017)
9. Short notes on Functionalism (2016)
10. What is functionalism? Discuss the functional approach to the understanding of Religion. (20Marks 2014)
11. In what ways is Functionalism different from Structural Functionalism? (20Marks 2013)
12. Structuralism (L'evi - Strauss and E.Leach)
13. How do the concepts of binary opposites and exchange figure in Levi-Strauss' structural analysis of kinship? 15 M (2016)

14. What are the major criticisms of the theory of "Structuralism" as propounded by Claude Levi-Strauss? (30 Marks-2009)
15. Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora –du Bois).
16. Discuss various anthropological approaches to the study of personality and culture. 20 M (2020)
17. What do you understand by the National character Study? Illustrate. 15 M (2018)
18. Explain Ruth Benedict's patterns of culture. 20 M (2017)

Neo - evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)

1. Explain the theory of 'Neo-Evolutionism' (2009)
2. What do you understand by Neo-evolutionism? Evaluate how Leslie A White's approach is helpful in understanding cultural revolution. (2000)
3. What do you mean by cultural ecology? Evaluate how Julian Steward's particularistic Approach is helpful in understanding multilineal evolution.

Cultural materialism (Harris)

1. Cultural Materialism (15 Marks 2011), 2003,2019)

Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)

1. Elucidate the concept of "thick description" of Clifford Geertz with a suitable example. (2021)
2. Victor Turner and liminality. 10 M (2020)
3. Critically examine the contribution of Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz in anthropology. 20 marks (2019)
4. According to Geertz, how does the cock-fight reveal aspects of Balinese culture? 15 M (2016)
5. What made Geertz's Interpretative Anthropology distinct from Turner's Symbolic Anthropology? What does each of them mean by the terms Symbol & Symbolic? (20Marks 2015)

6. Bring out the contribution of Turner and Geertz in symbolic and interpretive theories in Anthropology (15Marks 2013)
7. Critically examine the contribution of anthropologists in the interpretation of Symbols (30Marks 2011)

Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)

1. Cognitive Anthropology (2002)
2. What is cognitive approach? Critically examine its implications in Socio-cultural Anthropology.

Post- modernism in anthropology

1. Explain the basic features of ‘Postmodernism’ in Anthropology. (20Marks 2015)
2. Post-modernism in anthropology (12Marks 2012)

7. Culture, language and communication: Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and nonverbal communication; social context of language use.

1. Mention the major branches of linguistic anthropology and discuss language use in social and cultural settings. (2021)
2. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. 10 M (2020)
3. Explain how variations in language usage related to social inequality. 20 M (2020)
4. Explain the difference between ‘Emic’ & ‘Etic’ and how does the difference derive from the study of language? (10Marks 2015)
5. The relationship between Linguistics and Social-cultural Anthropology. 10 M (2019)
6. Critically examine that the structure and content of language are influenced by culture. 15 marks (2018)
7. Short notes on Non-verbal communication. 10 M (2017)
8. State the theories regarding the origin of spoken languages in human societies both from Biological and cultural points of view. (30 Marks —2010)

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, lifehistory, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.**
- (d) **Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.**

1. Discuss various tools of data collection in conducting anthropological research. (2021)
2. Experimental ethnography. 10 M (2020)
3. How have interpretation and presentation of data changed from classical to contemporary writing in anthropological texts? 15 M (2020)
4. Discuss phenomenology as a research method in anthropological studies. 15 marks (2019)
5. Evaluate participant observation in producing anthropological knowledge. 15 marks (2019)
6. Define ethnography and present a brief history of ethnography studies. 20 marks (2018)
7. How is case study method helpful in understanding a social-phenomena? Explain with suitable example. 20 marks (2018)
8. Elucidate the basic characteristics of anthropological fieldwork methods. 15 M (2017)
9. Describe the evolution of Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology. 15 M (2016)
10. Field work tradition in Anthropology (10Marks 2014)
11. Field work tradition in Anthropology (15Marks 2011)
12. Genealogical Method (10Marks 2014),
13. Discuss the advantages and limitations of participant – observations as a technique of data collection (20Marks 2012)

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. How are the cases of disputed paternity solved? Discuss the recent techniques. (2021)
2. Explain the genetic mechanisms of micro and macro evolution. (2021)
3. Briefly describe the various methods used in the genetic study of man. 20 M (2017)
4. Twin method in human genetics (10Marks 2013)
5. What do you understand by Immunogenetics? Explain with suitable examples. (15Marks 2015)
6. Anthropological relevance of population genetics (20 Marks — 2009)]

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

1. Categorize Genes that influence Human Survival. 10 M (2018)
2. What are the lethal and sub-lethal genes? Explain (20Marks 2012)
3. Discuss monogenetic & polygenetic inheritance in man with suitable examples (30Marks 2011)

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 nonconsanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.

1. Genetic drift. 10 M (2020)
2. How do marriage rules impact the gene pool of populations? 15 M (2020)

3. Differentiate between transient and balanced genetic polymorphisms. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from human populations. 15 marks (2019)
4. Implications of mutation in evolution 10 M (2019)
5. Hardy-Weinberg Law. 10 M (2017)
6. Critically discuss the Mendelian principles and their application to human populations. 15 M (2016)
7. Define Genetic polymorphism. Give details of its types with suitable examples. (15Marks 2015)
8. Discuss the factors affecting gene frequencies among human populations. (20Marks 2014)
9. What do you understand by 'Genetic Load' in a population? How is it measured and what are the important factors that can influence it? (15Marks 2013)
10. What are the genetic effects of Consanguinity? Give examples? (20Marks 2012)
11. Genetic Polymorphism (15Marks 2011) (2006)
12. Conditions necessary for the operation of hardy – Weinberg law (15Marks 2011)
13. What is Balanced Genetic Polymorphism? How is it maintained in a population? (2010)

9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.

- (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).
- (b) Sex chromosomal aberrations – 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 counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.

1. "Chromosomal aberrations can play havoc with the human body and mind." Explain with suitable examples. (2021)

2. How many numerical aberrations in sex chromosomes lead to genetic disorders? 15 M (2020)
3. Describe the mechanism for structural anomalies of autosomes with diagrams. 20 marks (2018)
4. Explain the significance of screening and counselling for genetic disorders.(2016)
5. Down's syndrome (10Marks 2015)
6. Discuss chromosomal aberrations in man illustrating with examples. (15Marks 2015)
7. Describe Turner and Kline filter Syndromes (15Marks 2014)
8. Genetic Counselling (10Marks 2014)
9. Discuss the chromosomal aberrations and manifestations of Klinefelter and Turner syndromes (20 Marks 2013)
10. Chromosomal deletions and numerical fluctuations may lead to gross abnormalities in man. Discuss with the help of suitable example. (30 Marks — 2010)

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

1. Is race a valid and biologically meaningful concept? (2021)
2. Racism and Eugenics. 10 M (2020)
3. with reference to the somatoscopic and morphometric characteristics commonly used for racial classification, make critical comments as to whether 'Race' is a valid concept. 20 marks (2019)
4. Race is a Myth. Justify its Present Day Relevance. 10 M (2018)
5. Concept of race. 10 M (2017)
6. Explain the role of heredity and environment in the formation of races. 15 M (2016)

7. Differentiate between Race and Racism. What are three major races of the world? Give important biological criteria used frequently for such a classification.(15Marks 2013)
8. Discuss race Crossing in humans with suitable examples (20Marks 2012)
9. Is Race a valid concept? Critically assess the relevance of racial classification in the Indian Context. (30 Marks — 2010)

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

1. RH-blood group (2016)
2. What are genetic markers and what is their usefulness?
3. Why are blood groups considered as good genetic markers? Illustrate with examples. (15Marks 2013)
4. Discuss the role of ABO blood group system in resolving cases of disputed paternity (20Marks 2012)
5. Give a comparative account of the variations in haemoglobin levels and respiratory functions among the populations Living under different environmental stresses (30Marks 2012)
6. Genetics of HLA and organ transplantation
7. Respiratory Functions (15Marks 2011)

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. What is acclimatization? Discuss adaptive responses to h.itude and cold climate. (2021)
2. Describe the biocultural responses to extreme climatic events. 15 M (2020)

3. 'Human adaptations are always bio-cultural in nature'. Discuss with reference to human adaptation to high-altitude climate. 20 marks 2019
4. Distinguish between adaptation, adaptability and acclimatization with examples. 20 marks 20 M (2018)
5. Discuss the responses and acclimatization to high altitude stresses. 15 M (2017)
6. Discuss the genetic and non-genetic factors in the bio-cultural adaptations of human beings to different environments. 20 M (2016)
7. Critically examine the physiological responses and Acclimatization to cold climate in man. (15Marks 2015)
8. What are the stresses at high altitudes? How do better cardiorespiratory functions help the native highlanders in combating low environmental pressure? (15Marks 2014)
9. Ecological Anthropology (10Marks 2014)
10. Elaborate upon major human adaptations to heat and cold. (15Marks 2013)
11. Give a comparative account of the variations in haemoglobin levels and respiratory functions among the populations living under different environmental stresses (30Marks 2012)
12. How does improved aerobic fitness increase exercise tolerance in warm humid climates? Give suitable examples in support of your answer. (20Marks 2012)
13. Native Highlanders are well adapted to the High-altitude environment. Discuss (30Marks 2011)
4. Describe the scope of Epidemiological Anthropology in the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases. (2016)
5. Epidemiological Anthropology (10Marks 2014)
6. Discuss the role of anthropology in the understanding of health and disease. What specific understanding is available with respect to infectious and non-infectious diseases? (20Marks 2014)
7. What is meant by epidemiological transition? Elaborate upon its causes and consequences highlighting major health problems of our adult population today. (15Marks 2013)
8. Epidemiological anthropology (12Marks 2012)
9. Briefly discuss the important causes for the variations in occurrence and Intensity of parasitic disease among different populations (20Marks 2012)

10. Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth - pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. - Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socioeconomic. - Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations - biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.

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

1. Describe the impact of infectious diseases on indigenous populations. 15 M (2020)
2. Critically examine the demographic and epidemiological consequences with rise in food production and sedentism. 15 M (2020)
3. Narrate evolution of disease and major causes of ill health in human populations. 15 marks (2018)
1. Human adolescent growth spurt (2021)
2. Discuss the physiological and evolutionary theories of aging. (2021)
3. Secular trend in human growth can be positive negative or neutral. Illustrate with examples. 20 M (2020)
4. Senescence. 10 M (2020)
5. Genetico-environmental factors affecting human growth (2019)
6. Discuss the methods of studying human growth with their merits and demerits. 15 marks (2019)
7. Issues of Elderly and Senescence in Developing and Developed Countries (2018)
8. Discuss Sheldon's method of somatotyping. (2017)

9. Describe the various methods of studying growth highlighting their merits and demerits. (2017)
10. Discuss different factors affecting growth and development in human beings. (2016)
11. What is an Anthropometric Somatotype? Describe Heath & Carter's method of Somatotyping. (20Marks 2015)
12. What are the different stages of Growth? Describe any one of them in detail. (20Marks 2014)
13. Longitudinal method of studying growth (10Marks 2015)
14. Justify "Though human growth is under tight genetic control but it is influenced by various environmental factors." (15Marks 2013)
15. Differentiation between Child Growth and Development. (10Marks 2013)
16. Differentiate between 'growth' and 'development'. List the factors affecting human growth and development. (2009)
17. Discuss Ageing and Senescence. Describe either the biological or social theories of Ageing. (20Marks 2014)
18. Cross-sectional methods of studying human growth (10Marks 2014)
19. Ageing and Senescence (10Marks 2013)
20. Explain any two biological theories of ageing based on purposeful events. (2012)
21. Describe different methods of studying human growth (2011)
22. Define Somatotype. Describe the salient features of Somatotype (2011)
23. Senescence and socio-economics in contemporary times (15 Marks — 2010)

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 bio social determinants of fertility and fecundity. (2021)
2. Discuss the biological factors influencing fertility in light of the relationship between fecundity and fertility. 15 marks (2019)
3. Describe the biological and socio-ecological factors affecting fertility and mortality. 15 M (2017)
4. Age at menarche. 10 M (2017)
5. Define fecundity and explain major factors affecting fecundity in Indian populations. (15 marks, 2018)
6. Menopause and its impact (10Marks 2015)
7. Discuss the relevance of menarche, menopause & other bio events to fertility. (15Marks 2014)
8. Demographic transition (10Marks 2013)
9. Fertility and Fecundity (10Marks 2014)
10. Distinguish between the terms 'fecundity' and 'fertility'. Are the factors influencing them distinguishable? Discuss. (30 Marks — 2010)

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 counseling 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. (2021)
2. What are the applications of human genomic research in human welfare? 15 M (2020)
3. Ethics and Genetic Engineering. 10 M (2020)
4. Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction (2019)
5. 'Applied human genetics has come to touch every sphere of human life'. Discuss in light of recent advances in molecular anthropology. (2019)

6. Describe the role of Anthropology in designing defence and other equipment. (2016)
7. What are the methods of personal identifications? Critically examine how personal identification helps in criminal investigations. (2017)
8. Write short notes on Forensic Anthropology (2016 ,2007 ,2003,1997)
9. DNA Technology in Medicine (10Marks 2015)
10. Elucidate the role of Anthropology in selecting and monitoring of Sports persons. (15Marks 2015)
11. Forensic Science can help in Criminal Investigations. Discuss. (20Marks 2015)
12. Application of anthropometry in designing (12 Marks 2012)
13. Briefly discuss the applications of the knowledge of Human Osteology in forensic investigations. (20Marks 2012)
14. Personal Identification (15Marks 2011)
15. Discuss the application of anthropological knowledge in designing equipment. (30Marks 2011)
16. Explain the Anthropological knowledge in genetic counseling, forensic science, sports, nutrition. (30Marks 2011)
17. Role of forensic anthropology in the field of personal identification. (15 Marks —2010)

ANTHROPOLOGY PYQs

PAPER -2

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

1. Harappan seals (2021)
2. Critically discuss the origin of Indus valley Civilization. Mention the evidences of its endogenous origin from the pre-Harappan sites. (2021)
3. Give the distribution and characteristics features of Upper paleolithic culture in India. (2021)
4. Discuss the characteristic features of Neolithic-culture in India. 20 M (2020)
5. Discuss the Contributions of V.N.Misra to archaeological anthropology in India. 15 M (2020)
6. Contributions of Robert Bruce Foote to Indian archaeology. 10 M (2020)
7. Debates on Aryan invasion. 10 M (2020)
8. Distribution of neolithic sites in India. 10 marks (2019)
9. Describe the palaeolithic culture with special reference to Soanian tradition. Indicate the problems of describe the Indian palaeolithic 15+5=20 M (2019)
10. What has been the contributions of tribal people to the Indian independence movement. 15 marks 2019
11. What kind of society may be reconstructed from the archaeological evidences of Harappan culture. 20 Marks 2019
12. Examine the regional variations of Mesolithic cultures of India. 20 marks (2018)
13. Explain the contribution of tribal cultures to Indian civilization. 20 marks(2018)
14. Neolithic cultures of south India. 10m (2017)
15. Describe the salient features of chalcolithic cultures of the deccan. 15m (2017)
16. Describe various aspects of trade and religion of Harappan civilization.15m (2017)
17. Give the detail appraisal of skeletal remains from chalcolithic culture of undivided Punjab. (2016)20M
18. Short notes on Mesolithic findings from Belan valley. 10 M (2016)
19. South Indian paleoliths (10Marks 2015)
20. Prehistoric Rock art of central India. (10Marks 2015)
21. Discuss the significance of Harappan civilization sites from India. (15Marks 2015)
22. Neolithic cultures of NE India (10Marks 2014)
23. Describe what is known of Harappan Religion. Have some of its elements continued into later Hinduism? Discuss. (20Marks 2014)
24. Discuss salient features of Mesolithic culture in India with special reference to western India. (10Marks - 2013)
25. Indian Paleolithic culture can neither be conceived chronologically homogenous nor as a uniform cultural phase. Discuss. (15Marks - 2013)
26. Discuss the significance of study of religious centres to the understanding of Indian civilization. (20Marks - 2013)
27. Soan culture. (12Marks - 2012) (30Marks - 2011)
28. Paleolithic Art. (12Marks - 2012)

29. Compare the salient features and distribution of the Middle Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic cultures in India. Add a note on the tool traditions of the Upper Paleolithic period. (2012)
30. Iron age in Gangetic region (15Marks - 2011)
31. Describe the characteristic feature of Mesolithic cultures in India? (- 2011)
32. Neolithic Culture in India (15 Marks - 2010) (S.N - 2007)
33. Urban Planning in Harappan Culture (15 Marks - 2010)
34. Comment in detail on the socio-cultural life of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization (30 Marks- 2010)
35. Examine Gorden Childe's statement 'Neolithic Culture is a Revolution (15 Marks 2010)

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

1. Discuss the morphological features and phylogenetic position of Ramapithecus. (2021)
2. Narmada man. 10 M (2020)
3. Phylogenetic position and morphological features of Ramapithecus. 10M 2019
4. Describe the salient features of Sivapithecus. 15 marks(2018)
5. Discuss the salient features of Ramapithecus.15m (2017)
6. Delineate the salient characteristics of ' Narmada man' and examine its phylogentic significance. (2016)
7. Describe the Paleoanthropological fossil finds from Siwalik Hills. Examine the contribution of Siwalik fossils to paleoanthropological knowledge. (15Marks 2015)
8. Describe the evolutionary significance of the fossil finds of the Narmada Basin. (15Marks 2014)
9. Examine the debates related to Ramapithecus. (10Marks - 2013)

10. Narmada Man. (12Marks - 2012)
11. Sivapithecus (15 Marks - 2010)

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

1. Discuss the importance of ethnoarchaeology in reconstructing the past citing Indian examples. 15 M (2020)
2. Ethnoarhaeological analysis of hunting activities of contemporary tribal communities. 10M (2019)
3. Ethno-archaeology as a research strategy. 10 M (2018)
4. Write short notes on Ethno-archaeology. 10m (2017)
5. Discuss the relevance of art and craft traditions in the understanding of Indian archaeology. 15m (2017)
6. Ethno archaeological evidencesfor the survival of hunting-gathering traditions. (2016)
7. Discuss the importance of the ethno-archaeological approach to the study of indigenous craft in India. (15Marks 2014)
8. Colonial Ethnography. (12Marks - 2012)

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

1. Dravidian languages. 10 M (2020)
2. Distribution of Tibeto-Burman group of languages in India. 10 M 2019
3. What are the various factors influencing population growth in India? Discuss. 15 marks (2018)
4. Write a shroort notes on Endangered Languages. 10 M (2018)

5. Write short notes on Austro-Asiatic linguistic groups in India. 10m (2017)
6. Give your assessment of the reason for the imbalance in the sex-ratio in India. 20m (2017)
7. Short notes on linguistic elements in Indian population. 10 M (2016)
8. Briefly describe the classical model of ethnic and linguistic classifications of Indian population. Discuss its relevance today. (15Marks 2015)
9. Outline the distribution of Dravidian languages in India and describe their cultural significance. (15Marks 2014) (S.N - 1990)
10. Major linguistic divisions of India (10Marks 2014)
11. Contribution of H. H. Risley to the 'Aryan' debate (10Marks 2014)
12. Negrito Elements in India (S.N - 2000)
13. Controversy over the existence of Negrito racial strain in Indian population. (S.N - 1992)
14. Describe the linguistic elements in Indian population? (15Marks - 2011)
15. Critically examine the factors responsible for the high population growth in India and suggest suitable measures for population Control. (30 + 15 Marks —2010)

3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian Social System: Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina & Rebirth.

1. Purushartha and righteous living today (2021)
2. Use of karma and rebirth in justifying the varna system. 10 M 2019.
3. Philosophy behind Purusharthas. 10 M (2018)
4. Write short notes on varnashram and concept of rina.10m (2018)
5. Youth Dormitory. (12Marks - 2012)
6. Philosophy behind Purushartha (15Marks - 2011)

3.2 Caste system in India- structure and characteristics, Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system, Tribe- caste continuum.

1. Relevance of tribe caste continuum (2021)
2. Caste and social capital (2021)
3. Concept of dominant caste. 10 M (2020)
4. Explain the reasons of caste violence in India with suitable examples. 20 M (2020)
5. Discuss the characteristics of caste system in india. 20 M (2020)
6. The jajmani system and contemporary market economy. 10M 2019.
7. Explain the significance of tribe-caste continuum in the present context. 15 marks(2018)
8. Discuss the view that caste is not social stratification, but a system of hierarchy. 15 marks(2018)
9. Based on historical and contemporary evidences discuss the future of caste system in India. 15 marks(2018)
10. Discuss the impact of market economy on the Jajmani system. 20m (2017)
11. Examine the structural and cultural theories of caste system in India. (2016)20M
12. Relevance of caste in contemporary Indian politics. 10 m (2016)
13. What do you understand by the dynamics of Caste mobility? How did the concept of Sanskritization contribute to its functionality? (20Marks 2015)
14. Critically examine the concept of Tribe – Caste continuum and its relevance in contemporary India. (15Marks 2015)
15. Define the concept 'Dominant Caste' and examine its relevance in the contemporary Indian village with suitable examples. (20Marks 2014) (15Marks - 2011) (S.N - 1999)
16. Do you think caste persists in contemporary India? Critically discuss. (15Marks 2014) Tribe Caste continuum (10Marks 2014)

17. Discuss how Louis Dumont explained caste system. (10Marks - 2013)
18. What is Jajmani system? Examine the views on Jajmani system as an egalitarian as well as exploitative system. Give reasons for its decline. (25Marks - 2013)
19. Examine the criticisms on the concept of dominant caste. (15Marks - 2013)
20. Critically examine the prevalence of caste ideology among religious minorities in the Indian context. (30Marks - 2012)
21. Gender and Customary Law. (10Marks - 2012)
22. Gender and Caste. (10Marks - 2012)
23. Critically examine the theories of Origin of Castes. (15Marks - 2011)
24. Examine the role of the caste system in the present political context. (15 Marks — 2010)
25. Is the present political System strengthening the caste system? Discuss. (15 Marks — 2010)

3.3 Sacred Complex & Nature- Man- Spirit Complex:

1. Explain the impact of the concept of nature-man-spirit complex on sustainable use of natural resources with suitable examples. (2021)
2. Critically examine the contributions of Makhan Jha and B. N. Saraswati to the study of sacred complexes in India. (2018)
3. Write short notes on Nature- Man- Spirit Complex.10m (2017)
4. Sacred complex as a dimension of Indian civilization (10Marks 2015)
5. Describe the concept of 'Sacred Complex' with an ethnographic example. (15Marks 2014)
6. Examine Nature-man-spirit complex as an ecological concept. (15Marks - 2013)
7. Sacred Geography. (12Marks - 2012)

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

1. Critically assess the impact of Christianity on tribal culture and identity. (2021)
2. Discuss the impact of Islam on Indian society. 20 M (2020)
3. Explain the impact of Buddhism and Jainism on Indian society. 20 marks(2018)
4. Discuss the social, political and economic status of muslims in india.15m (2017)
5. Explain how Buddhism influenced the economic and cultural transformations of Indian society. 20m (2017)
6. Impact of Jainism on Indian society. 10 M (2016)
7. Islam and Matriliny. (10Marks 2015)
8. Discuss the contribution of Islam to the composite culture of India. (15Marks 2014)
9. Describe what is known of Harappan Religion. Have some of its elements continued into later Hinduism? Discuss. (20Marks 2014)
10. Sufi tradition of Islam. (10Marks - 2013)

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

1. Examine the contributions of S C Roy in highlighting the role of customary laws in tribal life. (2021)
2. Discuss the contribution of N K Bose in understanding tribal communities and their place in Indian civilization. (2021)
3. Contributions of K.S.Singh to Indian anthropology. 10 M (2020)
4. Write about the role of colonial administration in the development of anthropology in India. 15M 2019.
5. Give an account of the contributions of Iravati Karve and B.S.Guha to the analysis of caste and race in India. 10+10=20. 2019

6. Discuss the contribution of S. C Roy in the study of tribal cultures in India. 15 marks (2018)
7. Compare and contrast the economic typology of tribes given by different anthropologists. 20 marks (2018)
8. Discuss the contribution of Nirmal Kumar Bose to the understanding of Indian society. 20m (2017)
9. Discuss the contribution of L.P Vidyarthi and D.N.Majumdar to the study of Indian tribes.
10. Discuss the contribution of MN Srinivas to the study of Indian society. Examine the influence of British social anthropologists on his ideas. (15Marks 2015)
11. Discuss the contributions of S. C. Roy to understanding the tribes of India. (20Marks 2014)
12. Examine the anthropological contributions dealing with tribes and Indian civilization. (20 Marks - 2013)
13. Discuss the contributions of H. D. Sankalia to prehistoric anthropology in India. (20Marks - 2013)
14. Assess the contributions of early 20th century ethnographic tradition to Indian anthropology. (15Marks - 2013)
15. Trace the trajectory of encyclopedic works on tribes and castes of South India with special Reference to Ananthakrishna Iyer's contribution. (20Marks - 2012)
16. Compare the contributions of S.C. Roy and Verrier Elwin to tribal ethnographies in India. (20Marks - 2012)
17. Evaluate the contribution of American anthropologists to Indian anthropology. (30Marks - 2011)
18. Assess the contribution of Varrier Elwin to Indian anthropology. (15Marks - 2011)
19. Assess the contributions of M.N. Srinivas towards Indian Anthropology in general. Add a note on his understanding in the context of studying social mobility in India, (20+10 Marks — 2010)

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 globalization on Indian villages.

1. Examine how structural transformation in economy is affecting traditional social relationships in agrarian society. (2021)
2. Describe the different settlement patterns in rural India. 20 M (2020)
3. Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian villages. 15 M (2020)
4. Identify the theoretical concepts that have emerged out of village studies in India. 20 M 2019.
5. Panchayati raj as a facilitator of social change in rural society. 15 M 2019.
6. Discuss the impact of media on the social life of Indian villages. 15M 2019
7. Describe the impact of industrialization on the economic and social aspects of India's villages. 15M 2019
8. Discuss the impact of market economy on rural villages. 15 marks (2018)
9. Give a critical evaluation of any one anthropological village study in India. 15m (2017)
10. Examine nature of interplay of little and great traditions in the context of globalization. (2016)15m
11. Explain Indian village as a social system with example. (2016)20m
12. Describe the traditional patterns of settlement of Indian villages. (2016)20M
13. Examine the contribution of village studies towards the understanding of Indian social system. (20Marks 2015)
14. Discuss the impact of Globalization on Village economy in India. (15Marks 2015)
15. Examine the impacts of green revolution on rural poor. (15Marks - 2013)

16. How has globalization impacted agrarian relations in the last two decades? (20Marks - 2012)
17. Indigenous knowledge. (12Marks - 2012)
18. Discuss contributions of S.C. Dube towards understanding of the Indian village. (15 Marks — 2010)
19. Participatory Rural Appraisal. (12Marks - 2012)
6. Describe the media as an instrument for social change.15m (2017)
7. Discuss the impact of panchayati raj institution on the empowerment of rural women in india. 15m (2017)
8. How is process of tribe caste continuum different from sanskritization.(2016)15M
9. What do you understand by the dynamics of Caste mobility? How did the concept of Sanskritization contribute to its functionality? (20Marks 2015)

5.2 Linguistic and Religious minorities and their Social, Political & Economic status:

1. Delineate the constitutional safeguard for religious minorities in India. (2021)
2. What are the social and political problems of religious minorities in India. 20 M (2020)
3. Linguistic minorities in India. 10 M (2020)
4. Discuss the problems faced by religious minorities in India. (15Marks 2015)
5. Critically examine the 'book view' and the 'field view' of social reality. (20Marks - 2012)
6. What are the issues and socio-economic problems arising out of being a religious minority? Discuss.
10. Panchayatiraj institutions and social change (10Marks 2015)
11. Examine the Social implications of media & communication technology (20Marks 2015)
12. Great tradition and little tradition (10Marks 2014) (S.N - 1996) (S.N - 1987)
13. Indian farmers are not slow to react to economic opportunities. Discuss this statement. (15Marks - 2013)
14. Critique of the concept of Great and Little Tradition. (15Marks – 2011)
15. Modernity has entered Indian character and society, but it has done so through assimilation, not replacement." Discuss. (30Marks - 2011)
16. Universalization and Parochialization (15 Marks — 2010) (S.N - 1997) (S.N - 1985)

5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.

1. Ethnic media and social awareness (2021)
2. Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in transforming traditional power hierarchy in rural India. (2021)
3. Concept of Sanskritization. 10 M (2020)
4. Khap panchayat. 10 M (2020)
5. Discuss how the elements of little and great traditions combine in the emergence of social/ political/religious movements giving any one example to illustrate the issue. 20M 2019

6.1 Tribal situation in India: Bio-genetic variability, Linguistic & Socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations & their distribution.

1. Concept of tribe and Indian census (2021)
2. Elucidate the linguistic classification of Indian tribes. 15 M (2020)
3. What are the salient issues faced by pastoral communities in India? Discuss with suitable examples. 15M 2019
4. Bio-genetic variability of Indian tribes(2016)10m
5. Elwin – Ghurye debate on Tribes. (10Marks 2015)
6. Socioeconomic characteristics of Shifting cultivators. (10Marks 2015)

7. Biogenetic variations of Indian tribes (10Marks 2014)
8. Social and economic marginalization of tribal people (10Marks 2014)
9. Threat to tribal languages in India.(10Marks - 2013)
10. Linguistic classification of Indian tribes.(10Marks - 2013)
11. Discuss the concept of 'indigenous people' as per the relevant UN convention. Are tribals of India indigenous people? Comment. (20Marks - 2012)
12. Discuss the linkages between language, territoriality and kinship among the tribes of NorthEast India. (30Marks - 2012)
13. Discuss the distinctive features of tribes in North east India. (30Marks - 2011)
14. "Tribes in India are not homogeneous group." Discuss. (30Marks - 2011)
15. Future of Hunting and Gathering Tribes (15Marks - 2011)
16. Discuss the relevance of traditional wisdom and knowledge of the tribes with reference to health in the present day context. (20 Marks — 2010)

6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities: Land alienation, Poverty, Indebtedness, Low literacy, Poor educational facilities, Unemployment, Underemployment, Health and nutrition.

1. Examine the factors responsible for malnutrition in tribal India and suggest interventions required to overcome the problem. (2021)
2. Delineate the factors influencing fertility in Indian population. (2021)
3. Elucidate the problems of land alienation among tribals of India. 15 M (2020)
4. Issues related to tribal education. 10 M 2019
5. Write a short notes on indebtedness among tribal communities.10m(2017)
6. Describe the impact of displacement on the health and nutritional status of the tribal communities. 20m (2017)

7. Discuss how constitutional provisions in India have built in mechanisms for dealing with the problem of land alienation in tribal areas. (20Marks 2015)
8. Discuss the Sociocultural, Economic and Psychological constraints responsible for low literacy in Tribal areas. (15Marks 2015)
9. Discuss the impact of land alienation on the tribes of Central India. (15Marks 2014)
10. Left-wing extremism and Tribals in India. (15Marks - 2011)
11. Discuss alternatives for shifting cultivators in the context of ecological costs and humanistic concerns. (20Marks - 2013)
12. Education and health among tribal Women. (15 Marks — 2010)
13. The problem of bonded Labour among Indian tribes. (15 Marks — 2010)
14. Land and forest are the twin problems of the tribes. Explain. (40 Marks — 2010)
15. Critically examine the various structural constraints in the education development of Scheduled Tribes. (30 Marks-2010)

6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal Displacement and problems of Rehabilitation: Development of forest policy and Tribals. Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on tribal populations.

1. Urbanization and tribal institutions (2021)
2. Discuss the impact of Forest Rights Act 2006 on the livelihood and culture of tribal people in India. (2021)
3. Explain the impact successive Land Acquisition Acts on tribal social organization. (2021)
4. Discuss the problems involved in rehabilitation and resettlement of tribals displaced due to development projects in India.
5. Explain the impact of development induced displacement among tribal people in India with examples. 20 M (2020)
6. What has been the impact of development projects on the environment and livelihood of forest dwelling tribes? 15M 2019

7. Discuss the significance and implementation of 'Recognition of Forest Right's Act 2006'. 15 marks(2018)
8. Examine the advancement made in the land acquisition and rehabilitation Act of 2013 over the land acquisition Act of 1894. 15 marks(2018)
9. Impact of industrialization on schedule tribe population of Jharkhand.(2016)10m 6) Discuss the impact of Globalization on the livelihood of the tribal populations. (20Marks 2014)
10. Forest policy and tribes (10Marks 2014)
11. Impacts of sanctuaries and national parks on tribal populations.(10Marks - 2013)
12. Commodification of Tribal Art. (12Marks - 2012)
13. Critically examine the National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement substantiating it with experiences from different parts of India. (30Marks - 2012)
14. Forest Rights Act—2006. (15Marks - 2011)
15. Discuss the problem of displaced tribal communities with the help of recent examples. (30Marks - 2011)
16. The impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on tribal women. (15Marks - 2011)
17. Tribal displacement. (15 Marks — 2010)
6. OBCs among non-Hindu communities (2018)
7. Discuss the constitutional safeguards for the schedule caste.15m (2017)
8. Write short notes on other backward class.10 m (2017)
9. Give a critical appraisal of any one tribal development programme during XII th five year plan. Give suggestion for any improvement in the programme.15m(2017)
10. Write in detail various provisions provided by the constitution of india for the schedule tribes under V and VI schedules. (2016)20m
11. Examine the factors responsible for exploitation of schedule caste in india.(2016)20m
12. Explain the difficulties experienced by schedule tribes with regard to implementation of 'recognition of forcat rights act 2006'.(2016)15m
13. Critically compare 'Affirmative Action' of USA and 'Protective discrimination' for scheduled tribes in India. (15Marks 2015)
14. Critically examine the constitutional provisions for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Tribes in India. (20Marks 2014)
15. Role of Governor in Fifth Schedule areas. (10Marks 2015)
16. Discuss the Social disabilities suffered by scheduled castes.(15Marks – 2013)
17. Using suitable examples bring out the historical processes of the social exclusion of denotified tribes. (20Marks - 2012)
18. Panchayati Raj and the tribes (15 Marks — 2010)

7.1 Problems of Exploitation and Deprivation of S.C's, S.T's and O.B.C's: Constitutional safeguards for S.C's and S.T's.

1. Elucidate the problems and challenges in educational attainment of the Scheduled Tribes. (2021)
2. Critically evaluate the state of implementation of constitutional safeguards for the scheduled castes. 15 M (2020)
3. Describe the provisions under VI th schedule of Indian constitution. 15 M (2020)
4. What are the Constitutional safeguards to protect the interests of Indian tribes. 15 M
5. What has been the impact of non-hindu religion on the emancipation of scheduled castes in India. 15M

7.2 Social Change and Contemporary Tribal societies; Impact of modern democratic institutions; Development programmes and welfare measures on Tribals and weaker sections.

1. Describe the functions of tribal research institutes in India. 15 M (2020)
2. Discuss the effect of job reservations in alleviating unemployment among tribal people of India. 15 M (2020)

3. Critically assess the existing plans and programmes meant for tribal welfare. 15M
4. Identify some special programmes for PVTGs. 15 M
5. Discuss the nature of Social change in Tribal India under the impact of Developmental programmes. (15Marks 2015)
6. Tribes as Indigenous Culture
7. How have modern democratic institutions influenced the Indian tribal societies? Assess.
8. Illustrate with suitable examples) the impact of Developmental Programmes on tribes and weaker sections.
12. Examine the impact of non-tribal contact on socio-cultural institutions of tribal people with suitable examples. (15Marks - 2013)
13. Compare the approach adopted towards tribal communities during Colonial and postindependence periods. (30Marks - 2011)
14. Discuss and compare the approaches towards the tribes during colonial and post independent India. (30 Marks — 2010)
15. Do you find any significant change in the approaches towards the tribes during colonial and post independent India? Assess. (15 Marks — 2010)
16. Tribal unrest in Central India (20 Marks)

7.3 The Concept of Ethnicity: Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism; Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.

1. Cultural diversity and multiculturalism (2021)
2. Concept of ethnicity. 10 M (2020)
3. Discuss the various factors resulting in tribal unrest in various parts of India. 15 marks(2018)
4. Examine the colonial administrators' view that Indian villages can be considered as 'little republics'. 15 marks(2018)
5. Writeshortnotesonethnicityandregionalism.10m (2017)
6. Tribe as a colonial construct(2016)10m
7. Short notes on The role of regionalism plays in demand for autonomy among Indian tribes. (2016)10m
8. Rights over resources and Tribal unrest (10Marks 2015)
9. Discuss the rise of ethno nationalism among Indian tribes with specific example. (15Marks 2014)
10. What are the significant factors responsible for tribal unrest? (15Marks 2014)
11. Ethnic movements in India. (10Marks - 2013)

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

1. Explain the impact of Hinduism on tribal people of India. 15 M (2020)
2. Describe the impact of Buddhism on tribal population of India. 15 M
3. Impact of Christianity on Indian tribes.10 m (2017)
4. Discuss the impact of islam on schedule tribes of india.(2016)15m
5. Islam and Matriliney. (10Marks 2015)
6. Discuss the impact of Hinduism on the status of Tribal women in Central India (15Marks 2015)
7. Impact of Christianity on tribes (10Marks 2014)
8. Using ethnographic examples highlight the processes of religious conversions in Tribal India. (20Marks - 2012)
9. Discus the impact of Hindu Society on tribal population in India. (30Marks - 2011)

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

1. Discuss with appropriate examples how tribal unrest may be understood as emerging out of an incompatibility between tribes and nation-state. 20M

2. Distinctive cultural features of tribes of Andaman Islands (2018)
3. Critically evaluate the term tribe, as compared to term indigenous in some other countries. 20m (2017)
4. Critically examine the relationship between tribal communities and the Nation-State on issues of governance. (20Marks - 2012)
5. Discuss the Anthropological understanding of rising ethnicity among Indian Tribes in the context of Nation Building.
10. Critically examine the role of NGOs in promoting health & Education in tribal areas.(15Marks 2014)
11. Describe the history administration in the colonial period. (15Marks 2014)
12. Critically evaluate the National Tribal Policy. (15Marks 2014)
13. The concept of PTG (10Marks 2014)
14. Government Action towards Left Wing Extremism. (10Marks - 2013)

9.1 History of administration of tribal areas: Tribal policies, plans, Programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of Primitive Tribal Groups, their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.

1. Discuss the interventions made by the Non-Governmental Organizations for empowering tribal women. (2021)
2. Critically discuss the role of N.G.O.s in tribal development. 15 M 2019
3. Discuss the salient features of PESA Act of 1996 and attempt a comparison with the features of the VI Schedule 15 marks (2018)
4. Write short notes on particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PTG) 10M (2017)
5. Discuss the emergence, salient features and limitations of tribal sub-plan 15m (2017)
6. Critically examine the role of NGOs and missionaries in transformation of schedule tribes in central india.(2016)15m
7. Discuss the various tribal development programs an plans have impacted the process of social transformation among tribes.(2016)15m
8. Relevance of tribal Panchsheel today.(10Marks 2015)
9. Recently NGO's have been critiqued for interfering with developmental process inn Tribal heartland. Critically comment. (20Marks 2015)
15. Role of Gramasabha under PESA. (10Marks - 2013)
16. Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule of the constitution are built on the foundations laid by the colonial Government. Discuss. (20Marks - 2013)
17. Discuss the Significance of cultural and administrative factors in tribal development. (15Marks - 2013)
18. Discuss the criticism leveled against anthropology in the context of 'Isolation, and assimilation debate' on tribal populations. (20Marks - 2013)
19. Discuss how British policies dispossessed tribal's of their communal properties and agricultural lands. (15Marks - 2013)
20. Examine the relevance of Tribal Panchsheel by Jawaharlal Nehru in the light of emerging Development practices. (20Marks - 2012)
21. Tribal Panchsheel. (15Marks - 2011)

9.2 Role of Anthropology in Tribal and Rural Development.

1. Examine the strengths and weaknesses of anthropology in the context of its role in tribal and rural development. 20 marks (2018)
2. Discuss the role of anthropology in understanding the loss of livelihood of tribal communities due to economic and ecological factors. 15m (2017)
3. Describe how anthropological knowledge and methods are useful in rural development. (2016)15m

4. Examine in detail the role of Anthropology in planning for Tribal development. (15Marks 2015)
5. Critically assess the role of anthropologists in rural development. (20Marks 2014) (S.N - 1997)
6. Using examples, comment on how anthropology can be utilized in policy making. (20Marks - 2012)]

9.3 Contributions of Anthropology to the Understanding of Regionalism, Communalism, & Ethnic and Political Movements.

1. Identify the causes of tribal unrest with special reference to North East India. (2021)
2. Factionalism and politics in rural India (2021)
3. Politics of recognition and deprivation (2021)
4. Discuss the regionalism and demand for autonomy in India from anthropological

perspective with respect to Kashmir/Nagaland/Bodoland/Gorkhaland agitation. 20 M (2020)

5. Anthropological understanding of communalism.
6. Ethnicity and regionalism
7. Anthropological interpretation of ethnic and political movements. (2016)10m
8. Critically examine the concept of communalism and its relevance for multi-religious and multiethnic polity of India. (20Marks 2015)
9. Factors contributing to communalism. (15Marks - 2011)
10. Analyze the factors influencing tribal regionalism, citing Indian examples. (30 Marks — 2010)
11. In what ways has anthropology contributed to the understanding of ethnic and political movements in India?
