



ANTHROPOLOGY

Previous Papers &
Topic-wise PYQs

(2016–2025)



Foreword

Success in the Anthropology optional is never a matter of rote learning; it is the outcome of clarity of concepts, familiarity with anthropological thinkers and theories, and – most importantly – an in-depth understanding of how UPSC frames its questions. In this context, Previous Year Questions (PYQs) are not merely a record of the past; they are the most reliable guide to the future.

This book, *Anthropology Previous Papers & Topic-wise PYQs (2016–2025)*, has been carefully designed to help aspirants decode the UPSC mindset through systematic PYQ analysis. Instead of treating questions in isolation, the book organizes them topic-wise, enabling students to identify recurring themes, evolving dimensions of questions, and the areas where conceptual depth and analytical skills are repeatedly tested.

The effort behind this compilation reflects the academic philosophy of **Max IAS** – that effective preparation must be evidence-based, exam-oriented, and rooted in continuous evaluation of trends.

I am confident that sincere use of this resource will help aspirants develop clarity, confidence, and precision in their Anthropology preparation.

I commend the Max IAS academic team for their dedicated effort in bringing out this meaningful and student-centric work, and I wish all aspirants the very best in their journey towards success in the Civil Services Examination.

Kranthi Pavel
Director- MAX IAS

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ANTHROPOLOGY SYLLABUS

PAPER-I

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-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-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
- (d)** Rhodesian man.
- (e)** *Homo sapiens* – 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; Descent 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 :

- (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 (Lévi-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) 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 :

- (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.

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, transferring, 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-II

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 on 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.nation

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.

Previous Papers

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2025 ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided into **TWO SECTIONS** and printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
- The number of marks carried by each question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate.
- Word limit, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions are to be counted in sequential order.

SECTION 'A'

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a). Mendelian and non-Mendelian traits. – 10
- (b). Theoretical significance of Purum kinship-system. – 10
- (c). Osteodontokeratik culture and its makers. – 10
- (d). Smell as a signal among non-human primates. – 10
- (e). Culture and embodiment. – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss the Miocene hominoid remains and their significance in evolution. – 20

(b). Compare and contrast the symbolic approaches of Clifford Geertz and Victor Turner to understand culture. – 15

(c). How political economy is integrated with ecological and adaptability perspectives in bio-cultural anthropology? – 15

Q3 (a). How anthropologists assess the nutritional status of a community? Discuss the significance of intersectionality of ecology, culture, and social inequality in the study of nutritional anthropology. – 20

(b). Critically examine the drawbacks in assuming culture as an 'integrated-closed' system in understanding of contemporary society. – 15

(c). Differentiate between pedigree and genealogical analyses. Discuss the history and application of these methods in anthropological studies. – 15

Q4 (a). Anthropology provides a multidimensional understanding of human beings by bridging the gap between science and humanities. Elucidate. – 20

(b). Write a note on Mousterian tool tradition, Mousterian culture and its makers. – 15

(c). Critically examine James Frazer's theory of evolutionism. Elucidate the place of religion in modernity. – 15

SECTION 'B'

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

$10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a). Multispecies, Multi-sited and Critical Ethnography. – 10

- (b). Evolutionary significance of menopause. – 10

- (c). Fission track dating method and its applications. – 10
- (d). Mitochondrial DNA and human evolution. – 10
- (e). Foetal origin of adult diseases and contribution of David Barker. – 10

Q6 (a). What are genetic markers? Discuss their applications in understanding population variation, disease association and forensics. – 20
 (b). "The agenda of biological anthropology became more scientific from the middle of the twentieth century." Justify. – 15
 (c). Describe briefly the theoretical perspectives in linguistic anthropology to explain the relationship of culture, language and thought. – 15

Q7 (a). How the study of variation in forms of marriage led to rethinking on the concepts of social reproduction, kinship and family? – 20
 (b). What are the major theories proposed in support of the origin of food production? How the change in subsistence economy brought revolution during this period? – 15
 (c). Critically discuss the centrality of the African continent in the narrative of human evolution. – 15

Q8 (a). How the theories of postmodernism are relevant in promoting social justice and empowerment of marginalised communities? – 20
 (b). 'Genome-wide Disease Association Studies (GWAS) advanced our understanding of health and disease.' Discuss. – 15
 (c). Examine the utility of human remains in forensic analysis. Discuss the facial reconstruction technique. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
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SECTION 'A'

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a). 'Soanian cultural' tradition – 10
- (b). Caste domination, factionalism and political power – 10
- (c). Regionalism and Autonomy – 10
- (d). Verrier Elwin's philosophy with respect to Arunachal Pradesh – 10
- (e). Characteristics and communication between Little and Great Traditions – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss the palaeoanthropological significance of Siwaliks of India giving its subdivisions, fossil primate fauna and major primate fossil localities. – 20

(b). Delineate the major features of S. S. Sarkar's classification of Indian populations. Was his classification better than Risley's? Explain. – 15
 (c). Evaluate the impact of Christianity on Scheduled Tribe societies of North-East India. – 15

Q3 (a). Describe the distinctive features and distribution of Upper Palaeolithic of India. – 20
 (b). Examine the environmental and biocultural factors influencing the health of tribals of India. – 15
 (c). Highlight the significant contributions of B. S. Guha, Irawati Karve and S. R. K. Chopra to Indian Anthropology. – 15

Q4 (a). What are the different types of caste mobility in India? Highlight the various factors responsible for it. – 20
 (b). Elucidate the role of demographic and social factors for population growth in India. – 15
 (c). Critically examine the concept of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and mention the limitations of administrator's criteria. – 15

SECTION 'B'

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$
 (a). Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal communities of India – 10
 (b). Taxonomic status of *Ramapithecus* in the light of *Ramapithecus-Sivapithecus* controversy – 10
 (c). Tribalism and Pseudotribalism – 10
 (d). Varnashrama and its contemporary relevance – 10
 (e). Lothal dockyard and international trade relations – 10

Q6 (a). "The village was not merely a place where people lived; it had a design in which were reflected the basic values of Indian civilization." Who said this? Elaborate. – 20
 (b). Discuss the role of NGOs in the socioeconomic and political development of weaker sections and the manner in which they facilitate other stakeholders. – 15
 (c). Trace the history and describe the methods of formulating the lists of OBCs, both at the State and National levels. – 15

Q7 (a). Identify the contemporary limitations in the process of tribal development. How can anthropological knowledge contribute in this process? – 20
 (b). Discuss the rising ethnic conflicts in India and propose their possible remedial measures. – 15
 (c). Critically evaluate the concept of Nation-State and describe its impact on indigenous societies. – 15

Q8 (a). Describe the nature of traditional socioeconomic interdependence among the Toda, Kota, Kurumba and Irula tribes of Nilgiri Hills. Highlight the changes occurring in these interrelationships. – 20
 (b). Define minority. Elaborate the patterns of linguistic and religious minorities in India. – 15
 (c). What are the identifying criteria for PVTGs in India? Examine their current status, nomenclature and distribution. – 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2024
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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SECTION 'A'

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a). Attributes of culture – 10
- (b). Harappan maritime trade – 10
- (c). Critical perspective on avoidance and joking relationship – 10
- (d). Lethal and sublethal genes – 10
- (e). Hemoglobin in health and disease – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss historical particularism as a critical development to the classical evolutionism. – 20

(b). Describe the evidences of food production and domestication of animals with special reference to Mehrgarh. Throw light on its significance. – 15

(c). Critically comment on the lifestyle diseases and their impact on human health. – 15

Q3 (a). What is meant by karyotype? How does its analysis help in diagnosis of chromosomal aberrations in man? – 20

(b). Define urbanization and discuss its impact on family in India with examples. – 15

(c). Discuss the contemporary challenges in fieldwork method in anthropological research. – 15

Q4 (a). Critically discuss the characteristics of the psychological types in the cultures of the American South-West as observed by Ruth Benedict. – 20

(b). Discuss the Acheulian and Oldowan traditions of Indian Paleolithic cultures with suitable illustrations. – 15

(c). What is genetic counselling? Briefly discuss various steps involved in it. – 15

SECTION 'B'

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a). Chronometric dating – 10
- (b). Cultural relevance of the Kula – 10
- (c). Heritability and its estimation – 10
- (d). Authority and forms of political organization – 10
- (e). Single-gene mutation disorders in man – 10

Q6 (a). Discuss the geographical distribution of Homo erectus. Taking into account its physical features, where does it fit in human evolutionary line? – 20

(b). Discuss the applications of forensic anthropology with suitable examples. – 15

(c). How does Lévi-Strauss look at the Tsimshian myth of Asdiwal? Critically discuss Lévi-Strauss' theory of structuralism in the light of his study of mythologies. – 15

Q7 (a). Critically explain the notion of 'deconstruction' in the light of the postmodern works of Jacques Derrida. – 20

(b). What is a multifactorial trait? Illustrate your answer with suitable human examples. – 15

(c). Discuss the applicability of various sampling techniques in selecting the study group. – 15

Q8 (a). Examine critically the concept of social stratification as a basis for sustaining social inequality. – 20

(b). Describe the genetics and inheritance patterns of the ABO and Rh blood groups in man. – 15

(c). Critically discuss the synergistic effect of biological and cultural factors in human evolution. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Digitisation of rural economy – 10
- (b) Origin of State Societies – 10
- (c) Syro-Malabar Christians – 10
- (d) Artisan tribes of Jharkhand – 10
- (e) Causes of stunting and wasting among tribal children – 10

Q2 (a). Critically discuss the recent welfare measures initiated by the Government for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Comment why PVTGs were erroneously called Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). – 20

(b). How is PESA Act empowering local self-governance and impacting women's political participation? — 15

(c). Deconstruct the colonial history of Indian Anthropology highlighting the critical role played by the Indian Anthropologists in sustaining its autonomy. — 15

Q3 (a). Critically describe evidences from Rakhi Garhi and its linkages to Harappan civilization. — 20

(b). Compare and contrast the approaches of M. N. Srinivas and L. P. Vidyarthi to social change in village India. — 15

(c). Examine the impact of Forest Policies from 1878 to 2006 on land alienation and deprivation of rights of tribal communities in India. — 15

Q4 (a). What are the ethical concerns in biological and socio-cultural anthropology because of recent advances in AI and genetic research? — 20

(b). Write an essay on life history of tribal activist and freedom fighter Birsa Munda. What was the impact of his sacrifice on tribal society? — 15

(c). What are the demographic challenges of India's changing population dynamics in the next 50 years? — 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) B. K. Roy Burman's concept of 'Buffer Zone' — 10

(b) ILO's Convention No. 169 (1989) on Indigenous and Tribal peoples. Is India a signatory to it? — 10

(c) Agricultural practices of the Apatani — 10

(d) Status of Sixth Schedule Areas — 10

(e) Constitutional Safeguards for Backward Classes — 10

Q6 (a). Custodians of the natural resources are tribals, but they are the most deprived.

Critically examine how climate change will impact their survival in future. — 20

(b). Elucidate the difference between secularity, religiosity, religious fundamentalism, and spiritualism from an anthropological perspective. — 15

(c). Discuss the contribution of P. K. Bhowmick in decriminalising the status of the Lodha tribe. — 15

Q7 (a). Critically examine existing paradigms of holistic health for the marginalised sections of society drawing inferences from the COVID-19 pandemic. — 20

7(b). Discuss the theories on origin of caste system and caste dynamics in India.

Differentiate between caste, class and race. — 15

7(c). Elucidate the resurgence of ethno-nationalism from an anthropological lens. — 15

Q8 (a). Describe the important Paleolithic sites from South India with suitable examples. What is the significance of South Indian Paleolithic cultures? — 20

(b). Distinguish a 'Theocratic State' from a secular, liberal, democratic state. Illustrate your answer with examples from tribal and contemporary societies. — 15

(c). Discuss the economic, social and developmental impacts on tribal communities with special reference to mining. — 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2023
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided into **TWO SECTIONS** and printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
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SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Scope and relevance of Social and Cultural Anthropology – 10
- (b) Cultural impact of Iron Age – 10
- (c) Race and Ethnicity – 10
- (d) Customary laws and Environmental conservation – 10
- (e) Gene expression – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss major species of Australopithecus discovered from South and East Africa. Describe the discovery, physical features and significance of Taung Baby. – 20

(b). Discuss the Palaeolithic environment in light of available evidences with reference to India. – 15

(c). Elucidate the different forms of malnutrition. Describe protein-calorie malnutrition with suitable examples. – 15

Q3 (a). What is hominization process? Discuss the major trends in human evolution with the help of suitable examples and illustrations. – 20

(b). How did Clifford Geertz look at religion? Differentiate between anthropological and psychological approaches to the study of religion. – 15

(c). What is mixed-longitudinal method of studying human growth? Discuss its merits and demerits. – 15

Q4 (a). Discuss the role of marriage regulations in traditional societies in India for strengthening social solidarity. – 20

(b). Discuss various methods of personal identification based on skeletal features. – 15

(c). Identify the major Mesolithic sites and describe the typo-technological features with special reference to India. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Polygenic inheritance – 10
- (b) Prehistoric significance of Rakhigarhi – 10
- (c) Glottochronology – 10

(d) Menopausal symptoms – 10
 (e) William Ogburn and Cultural lag – 10

Q6 (a). Critically discuss the controversies related to fieldwork of Bronislaw Malinowski and Margaret Mead. – 20

(b). Discuss the impact of globalization on the economic systems of indigenous communities. – 15

(c). Describe the practical applications of DNA technology in the current scenario. – 15

Q7 (a). Describe various methods of qualitative data analysis. Highlight some popular computer software used in qualitative analysis. – 20

(b). What assumptions must be met for a population to be in genetic equilibrium? Explain the importance of genetic equilibrium. – 15

(c). Discuss political and methodological aspects of national character studies. Elucidate the contemporary relevance of such studies. – 15

Q8 (a). Critically examine Arjun Appadurai's conceptualization of global cultural economy. – 20

(b). Describe the causes of structural abnormalities of chromosomes with suitable examples. – 15

(c). Critically discuss A.L. Kroeber's contribution to kinship studies. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- There are EIGHT questions divided into TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
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- Word limit, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions are to be counted in sequential order.

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Material culture and archaeology – 10
 (b) Interface between Purushartha and Ashrama – 10
 (c) Jajmani system: continuity and change – 10
 (d) Prehistoric rock arts from Uttarakhand – 10
 (e) Religious pluralism and social solidarity – 10

Q2 (a). "Tribes are backward Hindus." Critically comment with reference to the contributions of G. S. Ghurye. – 20

(b). "Indus Valley was the first settlement of the big civilization." Comment critically. – 15

(c). Discuss the basic tenets of Jainism and its impact on Indian society. – 15

Q3 (a). "Sanskritization is a culture-bound concept." Critically comment to assess its strength and limitation in developing a theoretical framework to study social change. – 20

(b). Was Mesolithic culture the first step towards sedentary way of life? Illustrate your answer by citing suitable examples. – 15

(c). Critically examine the impact of modern democratic institutions on contemporary tribal societies. Illustrate with suitable ethnographic examples. – 15

Q4 (a). Elucidate the problems faced by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and the major challenges in the formulation of special programmes for their development. – 20

(b). Critically compare Risley's and Sarkar's approaches to the classification of peoples of India. – 15

(c). Is caste mobility a recent phenomenon? Discuss in the light of Indological and empirical context. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Scheduled areas – 10

(b) Ramapithecus-Sivapithecus debate – 10

(c) Village as little republic – 10

(d) Dravidian languages and their subgroups – 10

(e) Karma and Rebirth – 10

Q6 (a). Is annihilation of caste possible? Discuss the future of caste system in the light of proactive measures taken by the Indian State. – 20

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

(c). "Siwalik deposits show a variety of Neogene fossil primates." Critically examine. – 15

Q7 (a). Elucidate the shifting terrains of India's tribal policies in colonial and post-colonial periods. – 20

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

(c). Elucidate the role of anthropology in nation building. Illustrate with suitable examples. – 15

Q8 (a). Discuss the distribution of tribes in different geographical regions of India.

Identify the distinct institutional features of tribal societies of these regions. – 20

(b). Critically evaluate the contributions of S. C. Roy to Indian anthropology. – 15

(c). How are Other Backward Classes identified? Enumerating the important features, elucidate the recent changes in their social and economic life. – 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2022
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided into **TWO SECTIONS** and printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
- The number of marks carried by each question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate.
- Word limit, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions are to be counted in sequential order.

SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Debate between formalist and substantivist approaches – 10
- (b) Mesolithic rock art in Indian subcontinent – 10
- (c) Radcliffe-Brown's ideas on status, role and institution – 10
- (d) Pedigree analysis in genetic counselling – 10
- (e) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) – 10

Q2 (a). "Anthropology is the systematic, objective and holistic study of human kind in all times and places." Elaborate the argument. – 20

- (b). Discuss different forms of primate social organisation. – 15
- (c). Discuss with suitable examples the typological problems in Indian Palaeolithic industry with reference to environmental hypotheses. – 15

Q3 (a). Discuss how the rules of descent contradict the principles of residence in matrilineal society, with suitable examples. – 20

- (b). Enumerate the evidence of animal domestication in Indian microlithic industry. – 15
- (c). Should we still distinguish between 'classic' and 'progressive' Neanderthals? Discuss the controversy surrounding Neanderthal's position in human evolution. – 15

Q4 (a). Why Heath and Carter used anthropometric measurements instead of photographs to assess somatotype? Elaborate their method. – 20

- (b). Discuss the historical and cultural contexts that led to superseding ethnocentrism with cultural relativism in anthropology. – 15
- (c). Critically examine various anthropological interpretations about the Kula Ring. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Balanced and transient genetic polymorphism – 10
- (b) Genetic imprinting in human diseases – 10
- (c) Stages of human pre-natal development – 10
- (d) Shaman, sorcerer and medicine man – 10
- (e) Household and domestic group – 10

Q6 (a). Discuss the mechanism of social control in different kinds of political systems. — 20

(b). What is meant by health? Is the burden of lifestyle diseases on the rise? Justify your answer with suitable examples. — 15

(c). Critically evaluate the reasons of reduction in age at menarche in human females over successive generations. — 15

Q7 (a). Discuss the role of evolutionary forces in creating human diversity. — 20

(b). Write the historical development of fieldwork tradition in anthropology till recent times. — 15

(c). Discuss the approaches of Leslie White, Julian Steward and Marshall Sahlins in light of cultural evolution. — 15

Q8 (a). Discuss the contemporary population problems in the light of various socio-cultural demographic theories. — 20

(b). What do you understand by blood group systems? How is HLA system different from those based on red cell antigens? — 15

(c). Discuss how anthropological knowledge of the human body may be used in designing equipment and articles of human use. — 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same as Paper-I)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Pit-dwellers of Kashmir — 10

(b) Varna and Buddhism — 10

(c) Dharma versus Religion — 10

(d) Safeguards for linguistic minorities in India — 10

(e) Westernisation and Modernisation — 10

Q2 (a). Illustrate the contribution of Irawati Karve to Indian Anthropology. Make special mention of her literary contribution. — 20

(b). What are the arguments for excluding Narmada Man from Homo erectus category? — 15

(c). Critically describe Dr B.R. Ambedkar's argument on the origin of Indian caste system. — 15

Q3 (a). Make a critical appraisal of Megalithic tradition in India with special reference to North-East India. — 20

(b). Assess the contributions of S.C. Dube in Indian village studies. — 15

(c). Describe the methods adopted by Sir H.H. Risley in classifying Indian populations. What are the criticisms of Risley's classification? — 15

Q4 (a). "Globalisation on one hand has provided opportunities and on the other hand thrown challenges to Indian villages." Elucidate. — 20

(b). Describe briefly the proto-history of Gujarat. Discuss the significance of Gujarat proto-history in international trade. – 15
(c). Critically examine 'Indigenisation of Christianity' in India. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Regionalism as an opportunity and threat to national integration – 10
- (b) Issues of tribal agricultural labourers – 10
- (c) Major problems of nomadic and semi-nomadic groups – 10
- (d) Role of the Governor in Fifth Schedule areas – 10
- (e) Austroasiatic languages – 10

Q6 (a). Discuss the objectives of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). How far have these objectives been achieved? – 20
(b). Compare the functioning of traditional Tribal Council with that of Gram Sabha under PESA. – 15
(c). Explain how British policies impacted the major resources of the tribals. – 15

Q7 (a). Discuss the views of G.S. Ghurye and Verrier Elwin on the approach towards tribal populations. What are the policies of the Government of India towards Indian tribal populations? – 20
(b). Discuss the issues and solutions related to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe populations in India. – 15
(c). Explain the social and religious consequences of contact between tribal and non-tribal populations. – 15

Q8 (a). Compare the nature of tribal movements between North-East and Central India. Briefly mention the current status of existing tribal movements in these areas. – 20
(b). Briefly describe the anthropological perspective on development. How have anthropologists contributed in India's rural development? – 15
(c). How can a balance be struck between livelihood concerns and environmental degradation in the context of shifting cultivation? – 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2021
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
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SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Animism and Deep Ecology – 10
- (b) Marriage Regulations and Alliance Theory – 10
- (c) Historical Particularism and Franz Boas – 10
- (d) “The bio-cultural approach is the hallmark of Biological Anthropology.” Explain. – 10
- (e) Thermoluminescence (TL) dating – 10

Q2 (a). What are the physical and cultural characteristics of *Homo erectus*? Discuss its phylogenetic status. – 20

(b). Elucidate the concept of “thick description” of Clifford Geertz with a suitable example. – 15

(c). Describe the features of early farming cultures and Neolithic of the Near East. – 15

Q3 (a). How do political organisations of simple societies establish power, authority and legitimacy? – 20

(b). Explain the genetic mechanisms of micro and macro evolution. – 15

(c). Discuss the salient features of different traditions of European Mesolithic. – 15

Q4 (a). Elaborate the scope of anthropology and elucidate its uniqueness in the field of other social sciences. – 20

(b). Mention the major branches of linguistic anthropology and discuss language use in social and cultural settings. – 15

(c). “Chromosomal aberrations can play havoc with the human body and mind.” Explain with suitable examples. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Human adolescent growth spurt – 10
- (b) The losses and gains of erect posture – 10
- (c) Is race a valid and biologically meaningful concept? – 10
- (d) Descent groups – 10
- (e) Modes of subsistence – 10

Q6 (a). What is acclimatization? Discuss adaptive responses to high altitude and cold climate. – 20

(b). How are the cases of disputed paternity solved? Discuss recent techniques. – 15

(c). Critically evaluate Lewis Morgan's classification of family. – 15

Q7 (a). Critically evaluate different types of social stratifications with suitable examples. – 20

(b). Discuss the bio-social determinants of fertility and fecundity. – 15

(c). What is Anthropometry? Discuss its role in assessing nutritional status and sports capability of a person. – 15

Q8(a). Discuss various tools of data collection in conducting anthropological research. – 20

(b). Discuss physiological and evolutionary theories of aging. – 15

(c). Explain the structural analysis of kinship as proposed by Lévi-Strauss. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same as Paper-I.)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Purushartha and righteous living today – 10

(b) Relevance of tribe-caste continuum – 10

(c) Harappan seals – 10

(d) Caste and social capital – 10

(e) Factionalism and politics in rural India – 10

Q2 (a). Critically discuss the origin of Indus Valley Civilization. Mention the evidences of its endogenous origin from the pre-Harappan sites. – 20

(b). Give the distribution and characteristic features of Upper Palaeolithic culture in India. – 15

(c). Discuss the morphological features and phylogenetic position of Ramapithecus. – 15

Q3 (a). Explain the impact of the concept of nature-man-spirit complex on sustainable use of natural resources with suitable examples. – 20

(b). Examine the contributions of S.C. Roy in highlighting the role of customary laws in tribal life. – 15

(c). Critically assess the impact of Christianity on tribal culture and identity. – 15

Q4 (a). Discuss the contributions of N.K. Bose in understanding tribal communities and their place in Indian civilization. – 20

(b). Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in transforming traditional power hierarchy in rural India. – 15

(c). Elucidate the problems and challenges in educational attainment of the Scheduled Tribes. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Urbanization and tribal institutions – 10
- (b) Ethnic media and social awareness – 10
- (c) Cultural diversity and multiculturalism – 10
- (d) Concept of tribe and Indian census – 10
- (e) Politics of recognition and deprivation – 10

Q6 (a). Discuss the impact of the Forest Rights Act (2006) on the livelihood and culture of tribal people in India. – 20

(b). Examine the factors responsible for malnutrition in tribal India and suggest interventions required to overcome the problem. – 15

(c). Delineate the factors influencing fertility in Indian population. – 15

Q7 (a). Explain the impact of successive Land Acquisition Acts on tribal social organization. – 20

(b). Discuss the problems involved in rehabilitation and resettlement of tribals displaced due to development projects in India. – 15

(c). Discuss the interventions made by NGOs for empowering tribal women. – 15

Q8 (a). Examine how structural transformation in economy is affecting traditional social relationships in agrarian society. – 20

(b). Delineate the constitutional safeguards for religious minorities in India. – 15

(c). Identify the causes of tribal unrest with special reference to North-East India. – 15

**Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2020
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)**

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Natufian culture – 10
- (b) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis – 10
- (c) Human Rights and Cultural Relativism – 10
- (d) Victor Turner and Liminality – 10
- (e) Jane Goodall's contributions in studying primate behaviour – 10

Q2 (a). Critically evaluate the contesting theories of the emergence and dispersal of modern *Homo sapiens*. – 20

(b). Discuss Erving Goffman's concept of total institutions and its relevance in contemporary society. – 15

(c). Differentiate between Lower Palaeolithic culture and Middle Palaeolithic culture with suitable examples. – 15

Q3 (a). Explain the impact of the feminist movement on universality of marriage and family structure. – 20

(b). Critically examine the demographic and epidemiological consequences with rise in food production and sedentism. – 15

(c). Elucidate how Darwin and Post-Darwin theories of evolution resulted in the development of Synthetic Theory of Evolution. – 15

Q4 (a). Discuss various anthropological approaches to the study of personality and culture. – 20

(b). Illustrate with examples the various types of locomotion patterns among non-human primates. – 15

(c). How is the construct of power linked to the notion of conspicuous consumption and its impact on distributive justice ? – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Racism and Eugenics – 10
- (b) Genetic drift – 10
- (c) Experimental Ethnography – 10

(d) Ethics and Genetic Engineering – 10
 (e) Senescence – 10

Q6 (a). Secular trend in human growth can be positive, negative or neutral. Illustrate with examples. – 20

6(b). Describe the impact of infectious diseases on indigenous populations. – 15
 6(c). How may numerical aberrations in sex chromosomes lead to genetic disorders ? – 15

Q7 (a). Explain how variations in language usage is related to social inequality. – 20

(b). Describe the biocultural responses to extreme climatic events. – 15
 (c). How do marriage rules impact the gene pool of populations? – 15

Q8 (a). How can synergising the core branches of anthropology reinvigorate the holistic spirit of the discipline? – 20
 (b). What are the applications of human genomic research in human welfare? – 15
 (c). How have interpretation and presentation of data changed from classical to contemporary writings in anthropological texts? – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same instructions as Paper-I)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Contribution of Robert Bruce Foote to Indian Archaeology – 10
 (b) Debates on 'Aryan' invasion – 10
 (c) Contribution of K. S. Singh to Indian Anthropology – 10
 (d) Dravidian languages – 10
 (e) 'Khap' Panchayat – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss the impact of Islam on Indian society. – 20

(b). Discuss the contribution of V. N. Misra to Archaeological Anthropology in India. – 15
 (c). Elucidate the linguistic classification of Indian tribes. – 15

Q3 (a). Discuss the characteristics of caste system in India. – 20

(b). Discuss the importance of Ethnoarchaeology in reconstructing the past, citing Indian examples. – 15
 (c). Explain the impact of Hinduism on tribal people of India. – 15

Q4 (a). Explain the reasons of caste violence in India with suitable examples. – 20

(b). Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian villages. – 15
 (c). Describe the provisions under the 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Concept of Sanskritisation – 10
 (b) 'Narmada' Man – 10

- (c) Concept of 'Dominant' caste – 10
- (d) Linguistic minorities in India – 10
- (e) Concept of Ethnicity – 10

Q6 (a). What are the social and political problems of religious minorities in India? – 20
(b). Describe the functions of Tribal Research Institutes in India. – 15
(c). Discuss the effect of job reservation in alleviating unemployment among the tribal people of India. – 15

Q7 (a). Explain the impact of development-induced displacement among the tribal people in India with suitable examples. – 20
(b). Discuss the characteristic features of 'Neolithic culture' in India. – 15
(c). Critically evaluate the state of implementation of the constitutional safeguards for the scheduled castes. – 15

Q8 (a). Discuss the regionalism and demand for autonomy in India from Anthropological perspective with respect to Kashmir/Nagaland/Bodoland/Gorkhaland agitation. – 20
(b). Elucidate the problems of land alienation among the tribals of India. – 15
(c). Describe the different settlement patterns in rural India. – 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2019
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Relationship between Linguistics and Social-Cultural Anthropology – 10
- (b) Cultural Relativism – 10
- (c) Pastoralism in India – 10
- (d) Cultural Materialism – 10
- (e) Relative Dating Methods – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss the evolutionary significance of bipedalism and erect posture. – 20

(b). How did Radcliffe-Brown and Lévi-Strauss study kinship in terms of social structure? – 15

(c). Elucidate Mesolithic culture and associated rock art with examples from India. – 15

Q3 (a). Discuss social stratification according to any three major approaches. – 20

(b). "Europeans are closer to Neanderthals." Critically discuss in view of the African origin of humankind. – 15

(c). Discuss briefly the major traditions in the Upper Palaeolithic culture of Europe. – 15

Q4 (a). With reference to somatoscopic and morphometric characteristics commonly used for racial classification, make critical comments as to whether 'Race' is a valid concept. – 20

(b). Critically explain the anthropological approaches to religion. – 15

(c). Differentiate between transient and balanced genetic polymorphism. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from human populations. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Adaptive primate radiation – 10
- (b) Implications of mutation in evolution – 10
- (c) Olduvai Gorge – 10
- (d) Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction – 10
- (e) Genetic-environmental factors affecting human growth – 10

Q6 (a). Examine critically the contributions of Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz in anthropology. – 20

(b). "Human adaptations are always bio-cultural in nature." Discuss with reference to human adaptation to high-altitude climate. – 15
(c). Discuss the methods of studying human growth with their merits and demerits. – 15

Q7 (a). Discuss how indigenous people encounter globalization. – 20
(b). "Applied human genetics has come to touch every sphere of human life." Discuss in light of recent advances in molecular anthropology. – 15
(c) Evaluate participant observation in producing anthropological knowledge. – 15

Q8 (a). Discuss with examples the Megalithic culture of India in the archaeological context. – 20
(b). Discuss the bio-cultural factors influencing fertility in light of the relationship between fecundity and fertility. – 15
(c). Discuss phenomenology as a research method in anthropological studies. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same as Paper-I)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Phylogenetic position and morphological features of Ramapithecus – 10
(b) Ethno-archaeological analysis of hunting activities of contemporary tribal communities – 10
(c) Distribution of Tibeto-Burman group of languages in India. – 10
(d) Use of doctrine of Karma and rebirth in justifying Varna system – 10
(e) The Jajmani system and contemporary market economy – 10

Q2 (a). Describe the Palaeolithic culture with special reference to Soanian tradition. Indicate the problems of describing the Indian Palaeolithic. – 20

(b). What has been the contribution of tribal people to the Indian Independence movement ? – 15

(c). Describe the impact of Buddhism on the tribal populations of India. – 15

Q3 (a). What kind of society may be reconstructed from the archaeological evidence of Harappan culture? – 20

(b). Discuss the impact of media on the social life of Indian villages. – 15

(c). Critically assess existing plans and programmes meant for tribal welfare. – 15

Q4 (a). Give an account of the contributions of Iravati Karve and B.S. Guha to the analysis of race and caste in India. – 20

(b). What has been the impact of development projects on the environment and livelihood of forest-dwelling tribes ? – 15

(c). Identify some special programmes for particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (erstwhile PTGs). – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Ethnicity and regionalism – 10
- (b) Panchayati Raj as a facilitator of social inclusion in rural society. – 10
- (c) Anthropological understanding of communalism – 10
- (d) Issues relating to tribal education – 10
- (e) Distribution of Neolithic sites in India – 10

Q6 (a). Identify the theoretical concepts that have emerged out of village studies in India. – 20

6(b). Critically discuss the role of NGOs in tribal development. – 15

Q7 (a). 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. – 20

(b). Write about the role of colonial administration in the development of Anthropology in India. – 15

(c). What are the salient issues faced by pastoral communities in India ? Discuss with suitable examples. – 15

Q8 (a). Discuss with appropriate examples how tribal unrest may be understood as emerging out of an incompatibility between tribes and the nation-state. – 20

(b). What has been the impact of non-Hindu religions on the emancipation of Schedule Castes in India ? – 15

(c). What are the constitutional safeguards to protect the interests of Indian tribes? – 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2018
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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- Attempts of questions are to be counted in sequential order.

SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) The Relevance of Anthropology – 10
- (b) Difference between Science and Magic – 10
- (c) Town planning of Harappan Culture – 10
- (d) Kinship Terminology – 10
- (e) Ways of acquiring mate in tribal society – 10

Q2 (a). Explain the biological changes that made human beings capable of making culture. – 20

(b). How does customary law function in tribal society? Discuss its different sources. – 15
(c). What do you understand by the National Character Study? Illustrate the concept. – 15

Q3 (a). Define ethnography and present a brief history of ethnographic studies. – 20

(b). Give an account of the consequences of food production of Neolithic culture. – 15
(c). Critically examine that the structure and content of language are influenced by culture. – 15

Q4 (a). How is case study method helpful in understanding a social phenomenon? Explain with a suitable example. – 20

(b). Describe the culture related to *Homo erectus*. – 15
(c). Write the characteristics of hunting and gathering economy. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Gordon Childe's theory of cultural evolution – 10
- (b) Advanced Molecular Anthropology Techniques – 10
- (c) Categorize genes that influence human survival – 10
- (d) Race is a myth. Justify its present-day relevance. – 10
- (e) Issues of elderly and senescence in Developing and Developed countries – 10

Q6 (a). Explain the mechanisms of human variation in gene frequencies. – 20

(b). Do Allen's rule and Bergmann's rule hold for human populations? Explain with examples. – 15

(c). Explain the impact of discovery of iron technology on contemporary society. – 15

Q7 (a). Describe the mechanisms for structural anomalies of autosomes with diagrams. – 20

(b). Describe the principles of radiocarbon dating. Mention its limitations. – 15

(c). Narrate the evolution of disease and major causes of ill health in human populations. – 15

Q8 (a). Distinguish between adaptation, adaptability and acclimatization with examples. – 20

(b). Define fecundity and explain major factors affecting fecundity in Indian populations. – 15

(c). Give an account of the field methods used in the study of Archaeological anthropology. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same as Paper-I; English only.)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Distinctive cultural features of tribes of Andaman Islands – 10

(b) Philosophy behind *Purusharthas* – 10

(c) Endangered languages – 10

(d) OBCs among non-Hindu communities – 10

(e) Ethnoarchaeology as a research strategy – 10

Q2(a). Explain the contribution of tribal cultures to Indian civilization. – 20

2(b). Describe the salient features of *Sivapithecus*. – 15

2(c). Discuss the impact of market economy on rural villages. – 15

Q3(a). Examine the regional variations of Mesolithic cultures of India. – 20

(b). Based on historical and contemporary evidences discuss the future of caste system in India. – 15

(c). Examine the colonial administrators' view that Indian villages can be considered as 'little republics'. – 15

Q4(a). Explain the impact of Buddhism and Jainism on Indian society. – 20

(b). What are the various factors influencing population growth in India? Discuss. – 15

(c). Discuss the view that caste is not social stratification, but a system of hierarchy. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Youth dormitory as an institution – 10

(b) Tribe and Scheduled Tribe – 10

(c) Agrarian social structure – 10

(d) Impact of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural areas – 10
(e) Modernization – 10

Q6 (a). Compare and contrast the economic typology of tribes given by different anthropologists. – 20
(b). Discuss the contribution of S.C. Roy in the study of tribal cultures in India. – 15
(c). Examine the advancement made in the land acquisition and rehabilitation Act of 2013 over the land acquisition Act of 1894. – 15

Q7 (a). Critically examine the contributions of Makhan Jha and B.N. Saraswati to the study of sacred complexes in India. – 20
(b). Discuss the various factors resulting in tribal unrest in different parts of India. – 15
(c). Discuss the salient features of PESA Act of 1996 and attempt a comparison with the features of the V1 Schedule. – 15

Q8(a). Examine the strengths and weaknesses of anthropology in the context of its role in tribal and rural development. – 20
(b). Explain the significance of tribe-caste continuum in the present context. – 15
(c). Discuss the significance and implementation of 'Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006'. – 15

**Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2017
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)**

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided into **TWO SECTIONS** and printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
- The number of marks carried by each question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate.
- Word limit, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions are to be counted in sequential order.

SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Bilineal and bilateral descents – 10
- (b) Difference between religion and magic – 10
- (c) Basic tenets of structural-functionalism – 10
- (d) Non-verbal communication – 10
- (e) Questionnaire – 10

Q2 (a). Discuss the development of the concept of culture in Anthropology. – 20

2(b). Elucidate the determinants of kinship terminology. – 15

2(c). Discuss the different forms of preferential marriage with suitable examples from tribal societies in India. – 15

Q3 (a). Discuss the different traditional forms of religion in tribal societies. – 20

(b). Mention the characteristic features of band with suitable examples. – 15

(c). With the help of appropriate examples, explain the various forms of exchange system. – 15

Q4 (a). Explain Ruth Benedict's patterns of culture. – 20

(b). Elucidate the basic characteristics of anthropological fieldwork methods. – 15

(c). Critically examine the Stewardian view of neo-evolutionism. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Hardy-Weinberg law – 10
- (b) Salient features of Mesolithic culture – 10
- (c) Concept of race – 10
- (d) Age at menarche – 10
- (e) Anthropology and designing of equipments – 10

Q6 (a). Define Anthropology. Describe the major branches of Anthropology, elaborating on any one branch. – 20

6(b). Bring out the comparative anatomical features of man and apes. Discuss their evolutionary significance. – 15

6(c). What are dating methods? Discuss one absolute method and one relative method in detail. — 15

Q7 (a). Briefly describe the various methods used in the genetic study of man. — 20

(b). Discuss responses and acclimatization to high altitude stresses. — 15

(c). Describe biological and socio-ecological factors affecting fertility and mortality. — 15

Q8 (a). What are the methods of personal identification? Critically examine how personal identification helps in criminal investigations. — 20

(b). Describe the various methods of studying growth, highlighting their merits and demerits. — 15

(c). Discuss Sheldon's method of somatotyping. — 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same as Paper-I)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Neolithic cultures of South India — 10

(b) Austro-asiatic linguistic groups in India — 10

(c) Varnashram and the concept of Rina — 10

(d) Ethno-archaeology — 10

(e) Nature-man-spirit complex — 10

Q2(a). Discuss the contribution of Nirmal Kumar Bose to the understanding of Indian society. — 20

(b). Describe the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures of the Deccan. — 15

(c). Critically discuss the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes. — 15

Q3(a). Discuss the impact of market economy on the Jajmani system. — 20

(b). Describe the salient features of Ramapithecus. — 15

(c). Discuss the social, political and economic status of Muslims in India. — 15

Q4(a). Explain how Buddhism influenced the economic and cultural transformations of Indian society. — 20

(b). Describe various aspects of trade and religion of the Harappan civilization. — 15

(c). Discuss the impact of media as an instrument of social change. — 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

(a) Indebtedness among tribal communities — 10

(b) Ethnicity and regionalism — 10

(c) Other Backward Class — 10

- (d) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier PTGs) – 10
- (e) Impact of Christianity on Indian tribes – 10

Q6(a). Describe the impact of displacement on the health and nutritional status of tribal communities. – 20

(b). Discuss the emergence, salient features and limitations of Tribal sub-plan. – 15

(c). Give a critical evaluation of any one anthropological village study in India. – 15

Q7(a). Critically evaluate the term 'tribe' (as used in India) as compared to the term 'indigenous' in some other countries. – 20

(b). Discuss the impact of Panchayati Raj institution on the empowerment of rural women in India. – 15

(c). Give a critical appraisal of any one tribal development programme during XIIth Five-Year plan. Give your suggestions for any improvement in the programme. – 15

Q8 (a). Give your assessment of the reasons for imbalance in the sex-ratio in India. – 20

(b). Discuss the relevance of art and craft traditions in the understanding of Indian archaeology. – 15

(c). Discuss the contribution of anthropology in understanding the loss of livelihood of tribal communities due to economic and ecological factors. – 15

Civil Services (Main) Examination - 2016
ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-I)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- **Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.** Out of the remaining, **any three** are to be attempted, selecting **at least one from each section**.
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- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate.
- Word limit, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions are to be counted in sequential order.

SECTION A

Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Differences between Social Anthropology and Sociology – 10
- (b) Cultural Relativism – 10
- (c) Lineage and Clan – 10
- (d) Totemism – 10
- (e) Functionalism – 10

Q2. (a). Delineate the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures. – 15

(b). Discuss the impact of urbanisation and feminist movements on family in India. – 15
(c). According to Geertz, how does the cock-fight reveal aspects of Balinese culture? – 15

Q3 (a). Describe the cardinal points of descent and alliance theories. – 20

(b). Discuss different social control mechanisms in simple societies. – 15
(c). Critically examine different Anthropological approaches to Religion. – 15

Q4 (a). Discuss the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies. – 20

(b). How do the concepts of binary opposites and exchange figure in Lévi-Strauss' structural analysis of kinship? – 15

(c). Describe the evolution of fieldwork tradition in Anthropology. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Rh-blood group – 10
- (b) Rhodesian Man – 10
- (c) Neolithic cultures of India – 10
- (d) Fertility and Fecundity – 10
- (e) Forensic Anthropology – 10

Q6 (a). Elucidate the biological and cultural factors in human evolution. – 20

(b). Explain the role of heredity and environment in the formation of races. – 15
(c). Discuss different factors affecting growth and development in human beings. – 15

Q7 (a). Critically discuss the Mendelian principles and their application to human populations. – 20
(b). Explain the significance of screening and counselling for genetic disorders. – 15
(c). Describe the scope of Epidemiological Anthropology in the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases. – 15

Q8 (a). Describe the role of Anthropology in designing defence and other equipments. – 20
(b). Discuss the genetic and non-genetic factors in the bio-cultural adaptations of human beings to different environments. – 15
(c). Explain the skeletal changes due to erect posture and their implications. – 15

ANTHROPOLOGY (Paper-II)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Same as Paper-I)

SECTION A

Q1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) Significance of Mesolithic findings from Belan Valley – 10
- (b) Linguistic elements in Indian population – 10
- (c) Relevance of caste in contemporary Indian politics – 10
- (d) Impact of Jainism on Indian society – 10
- (e) Ethno-archaeological evidences for survival of hunting-gathering traditions in India – 10

Q2 (a). Write about the contribution made by Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf to tribal anthropology in India. – 20
2(b). Delineate the salient characteristics of 'Narmada Man' and examine its phylogenetic significance. – 15
2(c). Discuss how cultural diversity of Indian tribes has enriched its plural traditions. – 15

Q3 (a). Examine the structural and cultural theories of caste system in India. – 20
(b). Give a critical assessment of the 'Negrito problem' in India. – 15
(c). Describe the traditional patterns of settlement of Indian villages. – 15

Q4 (a). Give a detailed appraisal of skeletal remains from Chalcolithic culture of undivided Punjab. – 20
(b). How is the process of tribe-caste continuum different from Sanskritization? Comment. – 15
(c). Compare the contribution of L.P. Vidyarthi and D.N. Majumdar to the study of Indian tribes. – 15

SECTION B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- (a) The role that regionalism plays in demand for autonomy among Indian tribes – 10
- (b) Bio-genetic variability of Indian tribes – 10
- (c) Impact of industrialization on Scheduled Tribe population of Jharkhand – 10

- (d) Tribe as a colonial construct – 10
- (e) Anthropological interpretation of ethnic and political movements – 10

Q6 (a). Explain Indian village as a social system with suitable examples. – 20
(b). Examine the nature of interplay of little and great traditions in the context of globalization. – 15

6(c). Explain the difficulties experienced by scheduled tribes with regard to implementation of the 'Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006' – 15

Q7 (a). Examine the factors responsible for exploitation of Scheduled Castes in India. – 20

(b). Discuss the impact of Islam on Scheduled Tribes of India. – 15

(c). Describe how various tribal development programmes and plans have impacted the process of social transformation among tribes. – 15

Q8 (a) Write in detail various provisions provided by the Constitution of India for the Scheduled Tribes under the Vth and VIth Schedules. – 20

(b). Critically examine the role of NGOs and missionaries in the transformation of Scheduled Tribes in Central India. – 15

(c). Describe how anthropological knowledge and methods are useful in rural development. – 15

Topic Wise PYQs PAPER-I

1.1 Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology.

1. "Anthropology is the systematic, objective and holistic study of human kind in all times and places." Elaborate the argument. – 20 Marks/2022
2. Elaborate the scope of anthropology and elucidate its uniqueness in the field of other social sciences. – 20 Marks/2021
3. The Relevance of Anthropology – 10 Marks/2018
4. Define ethnography and present a brief history of ethnographic studies. – 20 Marks/2018
5. Define Anthropology. Describe the major branches of Anthropology, elaborating on any one branch. – 20 Marks/2017

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

1. Anthropology provides a multidimensional understanding of human beings by bridging the gap between science and humanities. Elucidate. – 20 Marks/2025
2. Differences between Social Anthropology and Sociology – 10 Marks/2016

1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance :

- (a) Social-cultural Anthropology.
- (b) Biological Anthropology.
- (c) Archaeological Anthropology.
- (d) Linguistic Anthropology.

1. "The agenda of biological anthropology became more scientific from the middle of the twentieth century." Justify. – 15 Marks/2025
2. What are the ethical concerns in biological and socio-cultural anthropology because of recent advances in AI and genetic research? – 20 Marks/2024
3. Scope and relevance of Social and Cultural Anthropology – 10 Marks/2023
4. "The bio-cultural approach is the hallmark of Biological Anthropology." Explain. – 10 Marks/2021
5. Mention the major branches of linguistic anthropology and discuss language use in social and cultural settings. – 15 Marks/2021
6. How can synergising the core branches of anthropology reinvigorate the holistic spirit of the discipline? – 20 Marks/2020
7. Relationship between Linguistics and Social-Cultural Anthropology – 10 Marks/2019

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. Critically discuss the synergistic effect of biological and cultural factors in human evolution. – 15 Marks/2024

2. Explain the genetic mechanisms of micro and macro evolution. – 15 Marks/2021

3. Elucidate how Darwin and Post-Darwin theories of evolution resulted in the development of Synthetic Theory of Evolution. – 15 Marks/2020

4. Adaptive primate radiation – 10 Marks/2019

5. Explain the biological changes that made human beings capable of making culture. – 20 Marks/2018

6. Elucidate the biological and cultural factors in human evolution. – 20 Marks/2016

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. Smell as a signal among non-human primates. – 10 Marks/2025

2. Discuss different forms of primate social organisation. – 15 Marks/2022

3. The losses and gains of erect posture – 10 Marks/2021

4. Jane Goodall's contributions in studying primate behaviour – 10 Marks/2020

5. Illustrate with examples the various types of locomotion patterns among non-human primates. – 15 Marks/2020

6. Discuss the evolutionary significance of bipedalism and erect posture. – 20 Marks/2019

7. Bring out the comparative anatomical features of man and apes. Discuss their evolutionary significance. – 15 Marks/2017

8. Explain the skeletal changes due to erect posture and their implications. – 15 Marks/2016

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-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
- (d) Rhodesian man.
- (e) *Homo sapiens*—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

1. Critically discuss the centrality of the African continent in the narrative of human evolution. — 15 Marks/2025

2. Discuss the Miocene hominoid remains and their significance in evolution. — 20 Marks/2025

3. Osteodontokeratik culture and its makers. — 10 Marks/2025

4. Discuss the geographical distribution of *Homo erectus*. Taking into account its physical features, where does it fit in human evolutionary line? — 20 Marks/2024

5. Discuss major species of *Australopithecus* discovered from South and East Africa.

6. Describe the discovery, physical features and significance of Taung Baby. — 20 Marks/2023

7. What is hominization process? Discuss the major trends in human evolution with the help of suitable examples and illustrations. — 20 Marks/2023

8. Should we still distinguish between 'classic' and 'progressive' Neanderthals? Discuss the controversy surrounding Neanderthal's position in human evolution. — 15 Marks/2022

9. What are the physical and cultural characteristics of *Homo erectus*? Discuss its phylogenetic status. — 20 Marks/2021

10. Critically evaluate the contesting theories of the emergence and dispersal of modern *Homo sapiens*. — 20 Marks/2020

11. "Europeans are closer to Neanderthals." Critically discuss in view of the African origin of humankind. — 15 Marks/2019

12. Describe the culture related to *Homo erectus*. — 15 Marks/2018

13. Rhodesian Man — 10 Marks/2016

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. What are the major theories proposed in support of the origin of food production? How the change in subsistence economy brought revolution during this period? – 15 Marks/2025
2. Fission track dating method and its applications. – 10 Marks/2025
3. Write a note on Mousterian tool tradition, Mousterian culture and its makers. – 15 Marks/2025
4. Chronometric dating – 10 Marks/2024
5. Cultural impact of Iron Age – 10 Marks/2023
6. Was Mesolithic culture the first step towards sedentary way of life? Illustrate your answer by citing suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2023
7. Thermoluminescence (TL) dating – 10 Marks/2021
8. Describe the features of early farming cultures and Neolithic of the Near East. – 15 Marks/2021
9. Discuss the salient features of different traditions of European Mesolithic. – 15 Marks/2021
10. Natufian culture – 10 Marks/2020
11. Differentiate between Lower Palaeolithic culture and Middle Palaeolithic culture with suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2020
12. Relative Dating Methods – 10 Marks/2019
13. Discuss briefly the major traditions in the Upper Palaeolithic culture of Europe. – 15 Marks/2019
14. Olduvai Gorge – 10 Marks/2019
15. Give an account of the consequences of food production of Neolithic culture. – 15 Marks/2018
16. Explain the impact of discovery of iron technology on contemporary society. – 15 Marks/2018
17. Describe the principles of radiocarbon dating. Mention its limitations. – 15 Marks/2018
18. Give an account of the field methods used in the study of Archaeological anthropology. – 15 Marks/2018
19. Salient features of Mesolithic culture – 10 Marks/2017
20. What are dating methods? Discuss one absolute method and one relative method in detail. – 15 Marks/2017
21. Delineate the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures. – 15 Marks/2016

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

1. Critically examine the drawbacks in assuming culture as an 'integrated-closed' system in understanding of contemporary society. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Culture and embodiment. – 10 Marks/2025
3. Attributes of culture – 10 Marks/2024
4. William Ogburn and Cultural lag – 10 Marks/2023
5. Discuss the historical and cultural contexts that led to superseding ethnocentrism with
6. Cultural relativism in anthropology. – 15 Marks/2022

7. Human Rights and Cultural Relativism – 10 Marks/2020
8. Cultural Relativism – 10 Marks/2019
9. Discuss the development of the concept of culture in Anthropology. – 20 Marks/2017
10. Cultural Relativism – 10 Marks/2016

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

1. Examine critically the concept of social stratification as a basis for sustaining social inequality. – 20 Marks/2024
2. Critically evaluate different types of social stratifications with suitable examples. – 20 Marks/2021
3. Discuss Erving Goffman's concept of total institutions and its relevance in contemporary society. – 15 Marks/2020
4. How is the construct of power linked to the notion of conspicuous consumption and its impact on distributive justice ? – 15 Marks/2020
5. Explain how variations in language usage is related to social inequality. – 20 Marks/2020
6. Discuss social stratification according to any three major approaches. – 20 Marks/2019

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. How the study of variation in forms of marriage led to rethinking on the concepts of social reproduction, kinship and family? – 20 Marks/2025
2. Discuss the role of marriage regulations in traditional societies in India for strengthening social solidarity. – 20 Marks/2023
3. Marriage Regulations and Alliance Theory – 10 Marks/2021
4. Ways of acquiring mate in tribal society – 10 Marks/2019
5. Discuss the different forms of preferential marriage with suitable examples from tribal societies in India. – 15 Marks/2017

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. Define urbanization and discuss its impact on family in India with examples. – 15 Marks/2024
2. Household and domestic group – 10 Marks/2022

3. Explain the impact of the feminist movement on universality of marriage and family structure. – 20 Marks/2022
4. Discuss the impact of urbanisation and feminist movements on family in India. – 15 Marks/2016

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. Theoretical significance of Purum kinship-system. – 10 Marks/2025
2. Critical perspective on avoidance and joking relationship – 10 Marks/2024
3. Discuss how the rules of descent contradict the principles of residence in matrilineal society, with suitable examples. – 20 Marks/2022
4. Descent groups – 10 Marks/2021
5. Kinship Terminology – 10 Marks/2019
6. Bilineal and bilateral descents – 10 Marks/2017
7. Elucidate the determinants of kinship terminology. – 15 Marks/2017
8. Lineage and Clan – 10 Marks/2016
9. Describe the cardinal points of descent and alliance theories. – 20 Marks/2016

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. Cultural relevance of the Kula – 10 Marks/2024
2. Discuss the impact of globalization on the economic systems of indigenous communities. – 15 Marks/2023
3. Debate between formalist and substantivist approaches – 10 Marks/2022
4. Critically examine various anthropological interpretations about the Kula Ring. – 15 Marks/2022
5. Modes of subsistence – 10 Marks/2021
6. Discuss how indigenous people encounter globalization. – 20 Marks/2019
7. What are the salient issues faced by pastoral communities in India ? Discuss with suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2019
8. Pastoralism in India – 10 Marks/2019
9. Write the characteristics of hunting and gathering economy. – 15 Marks/2018
10. With the help of appropriate examples, explain the various forms of exchange system. – 15 Marks/2017
11. Discuss the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies. – 20 Marks/2016

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. Authority and forms of political organization – 10 Marks/2024
2. Origin of State Societies – 10 Marks/2024
3. Customary laws and Environmental conservation – 10 Marks/2023
4. Discuss the mechanism of social control in different kinds of political systems. – 20 Marks/2022
5. How do political organisations of simple societies establish power, authority and legitimacy? – 20 Marks/2021
6. How does customary law function in tribal society? Discuss its different sources. – 15 Marks/2018
7. Mention the characteristic features of band with suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2017
8. Discuss different social control mechanisms in simple societies. – 15 Marks/2016

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. How did Clifford Geertz look at religion? Differentiate between anthropological and psychological approaches to the study of religion. – 15 Marks/2023
2. Shaman, sorcerer and medicine man – 10 Marks/2022
3. Animism and Deep Ecology – 10 Marks/2021
4. Critically explain the anthropological approaches to religion. – 15 Marks/2019
5. Difference between Science and Magic – 10 Marks/2017
6. Discuss the different traditional forms of religion in tribal societies. – 20 Marks/2017
7. Totemism – 10 Marks/2016
8. Critically examine different Anthropological approaches to Religion. – 15 Marks/2016

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 (Lévi-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) Post-modernism in anthropology.

- 1. How the theories of postmodernism are relevant in promoting social justice and empowerment of marginalised communities? – 20 Marks / 2025**
- 2. Multispecies, Multi-sited and Critical Ethnography. – 10 Marks / 2025**
- 3. Critically examine James Frazer's theory of evolutionism. Elucidate the place of religion in modernity. – 15 Marks / 2025**
- 4. Compare and contrast the symbolic approaches of Clifford Geertz and Victor Turner to understand culture. – 15 Marks / 2025**
- 5. Discuss historical particularism as a critical development to the classical evolutionism. – 20 Marks / 2024**
- 6. Critically discuss the characteristics of the psychological types in the cultures of the American South-West as observed by Ruth Benedict. – 20 Marks / 2024**
- 7. How does Lévi-Strauss look at the Tsimshian myth of Asdiwal? Critically discuss Lévi-Strauss' theory of structuralism in the light of his study of mythologies. – 15 Marks / 2024**
- 8. Critically explain the notion of 'deconstruction' in the light of the postmodern works of Jacques Derrida. – 20 Marks / 2024**
- 9. Critically discuss the controversies related to fieldwork of Bronislaw Malinowski and Margaret Mead. – 20 Marks / 2023**
- 10. Discuss political and methodological aspects of national character studies. Elucidate the contemporary relevance of such studies. – 15 Marks / 2023**
- 11. Critically examine Arjun Appadurai's conceptualization of global cultural economy. – 20 Marks / 2023**
- 12. Critically discuss A.L. Kroeber's contribution to kinship studies. – 15 Marks / 2023**
- 13. Radcliffe-Brown's ideas on status, role and institution – 10 Marks / 2022**
- 14. Discuss the approaches of Leslie White, Julian Steward and Marshall Sahlins in light of cultural evolution. – 15 Marks / 2022**
- 15. Historical Particularism and Franz Boas – 10 Marks / 2021**
- 16. Elucidate the concept of "thick description" of Clifford Geertz with a suitable example. – 15 Marks / 2021**
- 17. Explain the structural analysis of kinship as proposed by Lévi-Strauss. – 15 Marks / 2021**
- 18. Victor Turner and Liminality – 10 Marks / 2020**
- 19. Discuss various anthropological approaches to the study of personality and culture. – 20 Marks / 2020**
- 20. Cultural Materialism – 10 Marks / 2019**
- 21. How did Radcliffe-Brown and Lévi-Strauss study kinship in terms of social structure? – 15 Marks / 2019**
- 22. Examine critically the contributions of Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz in anthropology. – 20 Marks / 2019**
- 23. What do you understand by the National Character Study? Illustrate the concept. – 15 Marks / 2018**
- 24. Gordon Childe's theory of cultural evolution – 10 Marks / 2018**
- 25. Basic tenets of structural-functionalism – 10 Marks / 2017**
- 26. Explain Ruth Benedict's patterns of culture. – 20 Marks / 2017**
- 27. Critically examine the Stewardian view of neo-evolutionism. – 15 Marks / 2017**
- 28. Functionalism – 10 Marks / 2016**

29. According to Geertz, how does the cock-fight reveal aspects of Balinese culture? – 15 Marks / 2016

30. How do the concepts of binary opposites and exchange figure in Lévi-Strauss' structural analysis of kinship? – 15 Marks / 2016

7. Culture, Language and Communication : Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.

1. Describe briefly the theoretical perspectives in linguistic anthropology to explain the relationship of culture, language and thought. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Glottochronology – 10 Marks/2023
3. Sapir-Whorf hypothesis – 10 Marks/2020
4. Critically examine that the structure and content of language are influenced by culture. – 15 Marks/2018
5. Non-verbal communication – 10 Marks/2017

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.

1. Discuss the contemporary challenges in fieldwork method in anthropological research. – 15 Marks/2024
2. Discuss the applicability of various sampling techniques in selecting the study group. – 15 Marks / 2024
3. Describe various methods of qualitative data analysis. Highlight some popular computer software used in qualitative analysis. – 20 Marks / 2023
4. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) – 10 Marks / 2022
5. Write the historical development of fieldwork tradition in anthropology till recent times. – 15 Marks / 2022
6. Discuss various tools of data collection in conducting anthropological research. – 20 Marks / 2021
7. Experimental Ethnography – 10 Marks / 2020
8. How have interpretation and presentation of data changed from classical to contemporary writings in anthropological texts? – 15 Marks / 2020
9. Evaluate participant observation in producing anthropological knowledge. – 15 Marks / 2019
10. Discuss phenomenology as a research method in anthropological studies. – 15 Marks / 2019
11. How is case study method helpful in understanding a social phenomenon? Explain with a suitable example. – 20 Marks / 2018
12. Questionnaire – 10 Marks / 2017

13. Elucidate the basic characteristics of anthropological fieldwork methods. – 15 Marks

/ 2017

14. Describe the evolution of fieldwork tradition in Anthropology. – 15 Marks / 2016

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. Mitochondrial DNA and human evolution. – 10 Marks/2025

2. Differentiate between pedigree and genealogical analyses. Discuss the history and application of these methods in anthropological studies. – 15 Marks/2025

3. What is meant by karyotype? How does its analysis help in diagnosis of chromosomal aberrations in man? – 20 Marks/2024

4. Heritability and its estimation – 10 Marks/2024

5. Pedigree analysis in genetic counselling – 10 Marks/2022

6. Ethics and Genetic Engineering – 10 Marks/2020

7. "Applied human genetics has come to touch every sphere of human life." Discuss in light of recent advances in molecular anthropology. – 15 Marks/2020

8. Advanced Molecular Anthropology Techniques – 10 Marks/2019

9. Briefly describe the various methods used in the genetic study of man. – 20 Marks/2017

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

1. Mendelian and non-Mendelian traits. – 10 Marks/2025

2. Lethal and sublethal genes – 10 Marks/2024

3. Single-gene mutation disorders in man – 10 Marks/2024

4. What is a multifactorial trait? Illustrate your answer with suitable human examples. – 15 Marks / 2024

5. Gene expression – 10 Marks / 2023

6. Polygenic inheritance – 10 Marks / 2023

7. Categorize genes that influence human survival – 10 Marks / 2018

8. Critically discuss the Mendelian principles and their application to human populations. – 20 Marks / 2016

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.

1. What assumptions must be met for a population to be in genetic equilibrium? Explain the importance of genetic equilibrium. – 15 Marks/2023
2. Balanced and transient genetic polymorphism – 10 Marks/2022
3. Discuss the role of evolutionary forces in creating human diversity. – 20 Marks/2022
4. Genetic drift – 10 Marks/2020
5. How do marriage rules impact the gene pool of populations? – 15 Marks/2020
6. Differentiate between transient and balanced genetic polymorphism. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from human populations. – 15 Marks/2019
7. Implications of mutation in evolution – 10 Marks/2019
8. Explain the mechanisms of human variation in gene frequencies. – 20 Marks/2018
9. Hardy-Weinberg law – 10 Marks/2017

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.

1. What are genetic markers? Discuss their applications in understanding population variation, disease association and forensics. – 20 Marks/2025
2. Describe the causes of structural abnormalities of chromosomes with suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2023
3. Genetic imprinting in human diseases – 10 Marks/2023
4. "Chromosomal aberrations can play havoc with the human body and mind." Explain with suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2021
5. How may numerical aberrations in sex chromosomes lead to genetic disorders ? – 15 Marks/2020
6. Describe the mechanisms for structural anomalies of autosomes with diagrams. – 20 Marks/2018
7. Explain the significance of screening and counselling for genetic disorders. – 15 Marks/2016

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. Race and Ethnicity – 10 Marks/2023
2. Is race a valid and biologically meaningful concept ? – 10 Marks/2021
3. Racism and Eugenics – 10 Marks/2020

4. With reference to somatoscopic and morphometric characteristics commonly used for racial classification, make critical comments as to whether 'Race' is a valid concept. — 20 Marks/2019
5. Race is a myth. Justify its present-day relevance. — 10 Marks/2018
6. Concept of race — 10 Marks/2018
7. Explain the role of heredity and environment in the formation of races. — 15 Marks/2016

9.6 Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker : 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. Describe the genetics and inheritance patterns of the ABO and Rh blood groups in man. — 15 Marks/2024
2. What do you understand by blood group systems? How is HLA system different from those based on red cell antigens? — 15 Marks/2022
3. Rh-blood group — 10 Marks/2016

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. How political economy is integrated with ecological and adaptability perspectives in bio-cultural anthropology? — 15 Marks/2025
2. What is acclimatization? Discuss adaptive responses to high altitude and cold climate. — 20 Marks/2021
3. Describe the biocultural responses to extreme climatic events. — 15 Marks/2020
4. "Human adaptations are always bio-cultural in nature." Discuss with reference to human adaptation to high-altitude climate. — 15 Marks/2019
5. Do Allen's rule and Bergmann's rule hold for human populations? Explain with examples. — 15 Marks/2018
6. Distinguish between adaptation, adaptability and acclimatization with examples. — 20 Marks/2018
7. Discuss responses and acclimatization to high altitude stresses. — 15 Marks/2017
8. Discuss the genetic and non-genetic factors in the bio-cultural adaptations of human beings to different environments. — 15 Marks/2016

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

1. 'Genome-wide Disease Association Studies (GWAS) advanced our understanding of health and disease.' Discuss. — 15 Marks/2025
2. Foetal origin of adult diseases and contribution of David Barker. — 10 Marks/2025
3. Hemoglobin in health and disease — 10 Marks/2024
4. Critically comment on the lifestyle diseases and their impact on human health. — 15 Marks/2024
5. Elucidate the different forms of malnutrition. Describe protein-calorie malnutrition with suitable examples. — 15 Marks/2023
6. What is meant by health? Is the burden of lifestyle diseases on the rise? Justify your answer with suitable examples. — 15 Marks/2022
7. Critically examine the demographic and epidemiological consequences with rise in food production and sedentism. — 15 Marks/2020
8. Describe the impact of infectious diseases on indigenous populations. — 15 Marks/2020
9. Narrate the evolution of disease and major causes of ill health in human populations. — 15 Marks/2018
10. Describe the scope of Epidemiological Anthropology in the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases. — 15 Marks/2016

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.

1. What is mixed-longitudinal method of studying human growth? Discuss its merits and demerits. — 15Marks/2022
2. Why Heath and Carter used anthropometric measurements instead of photographs to assess somatotype? Elaborate their method. — 20 Marks/2022
3. Stages of human pre-natal development — 10 Marks/2022
4. Human adolescent growth spurt — 10 Marks/2021
5. Discuss physiological and evolutionary theories of aging. — 15 Marks/2021
6. Senescence — 10 Marks/2020
7. Secular trend in human growth can be positive, negative or neutral. Illustrate with examples. — 20 Marks/2020
8. Genetic-environmental factors affecting human growth — 10 Marks/2019
9. Discuss the methods of studying human growth with their merits and demerits. — 15 Marks/2019
10. Issues of elderly and senescence in Developing and Developed countries — 10 Marks/2018
11. Describe biological and socio-ecological factors affecting fertility and mortality. — 15 Marks/2017
12. Discuss Sheldon's method of somatotyping. — 15 Marks/2017

13. Discuss different factors affecting growth and development in human beings. – 15 Marks/2016

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

1. Evolutionary significance of menopause. – 10 Marks/2025

2. Menopausal symptoms – 10 Marks/2023

3. Critically evaluate the reasons of reduction in age at menarche in human females over successive generations. – 15 Marks/2022

4. Age at menarche – 10 Marks/2017

11.2 Demographic theories – biological, social and cultural.

1. Discuss the contemporary population problems in the light of various socio-cultural demographic theories. – 20 Marks/ 2022

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

1. Discuss the bio-social determinants of fertility and fecundity. – 15 Marks/ 2021

2. Discuss the bio-cultural factors influencing fertility in light of the relationship between fecundity and fertility. – 15 Marks/ 2019

3. Define fecundity and explain major factors affecting fecundity in Indian populations. – 15 Marks/ 2018

4. Fertility and Fecundity – 10 Marks/ 2016

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. Examine the utility of human remains in forensic analysis. Discuss the facial reconstruction technique. – 15 Marks/2025

2. How anthropologists assess the nutritional status of a community? Discuss the significance of intersectionality of ecology, culture, and social inequality in the study of nutritional anthropology. – 20 Marks/2025
3. What is genetic counselling? Briefly discuss various steps involved in it. – 15 Marks/2024
4. Discuss the applications of forensic anthropology with suitable examples. – 15 Marks/2024
5. Discuss various methods of personal identification based on skeletal features. – 15 Marks/2023
6. Describe the practical applications of DNA technology in the current scenario. – 15 Marks/2023
7. Discuss how anthropological knowledge of the human body may be used in designing equipment and articles of human use. – 15 Marks/2022
8. How are the cases of disputed paternity solved? Discuss recent techniques. – 15 Marks/2021
9. What is Anthropometry? Discuss its role in assessing nutritional status and sports capability of a person. – 15 Marks/2021
10. What are the applications of human genomic research in human welfare? – 15 Marks/2020
11. Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction – 10 Marks/2019
12. Anthropology and designing of equipments – 10 Marks/2017
13. What are the methods of personal identification? Critically examine how personal identification helps in criminal investigations. – 20 Marks/2017
14. Describe the various methods of studying growth, highlighting their merits and demerits. – 15 Marks/2017
15. Forensic Anthropology – 10 Marks/2016
16. Describe the role of Anthropology in designing defence and other equipments. – 20 Marks/2016

Topic Wise PYQs PAPER-II

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. Lothal dockyard and international trade relations – 10 Marks/2025
2. Describe the distinctive features and distribution of Upper Palaeolithic of India. – 20 Marks/2025
3. 'Soanian cultural' tradition – 10 Marks/2025
4. Harappan maritime trade – 10 Marks/2024
5. Describe the evidences of food production and domestication of animals with special reference to Mehrgarh. Throw light on its significance. – 15 Marks/2024
6. Discuss the Acheulian and Oldowan traditions of Indian Paleolithic cultures with suitable illustrations. – 15 Marks/2024
7. Critically describe evidences from Rakhi Garhi and its linkages to Harappan civilization. – 20 Marks/2024
8. Describe the important Paleolithic sites from South India with suitable examples. What is the significance of South Indian Paleolithic cultures ? – 20 Marks/2024
9. Discuss the Palaeolithic environment in light of available evidences with reference to India. – 15 Marks/2023
10. Identify the major Mesolithic sites and describe the typo-technological features with special reference to India. – 15 Marks/2023
11. Prehistoric significance of Rakhigarhi – 10 Marks/2023
12. Prehistoric rock arts from Uttarakhand – 10 Marks/2023
13. "Indus Valley was the first settlement of the big civilization." Comment critically. – 15 Marks/2023
14. Mesolithic rock art in Indian subcontinent – 10 Marks/2022
15. Discuss with suitable examples the typo-technological problems in Indian Palaeolithic industry with reference to environmental hypotheses. – 15 Marks/2022
16. Enumerate the evidence of animal domestication in Indian microlithic industry. – 15 Marks/2022
17. Pit-dwellers of Kashmir – 10 Marks/2022
18. Make a critical appraisal of Megalithic tradition in India with special reference to North-East India. – 20 Marks/2022
19. Describe briefly the proto-history of Gujarat. Discuss the significance of Gujarat proto-history in international trade. – 15 Marks/2022
20. Harappan seals – 10 Marks/2021
21. Critically discuss the origin of Indus Valley Civilization. Mention the evidences of its endogenous origin from the pre-Harappan sites. – 20 Marks/2021
22. Give the distribution and characteristic features of Upper Palaeolithic culture in India. – 15 Marks/2021
23. Cultural diversity and multiculturalism – 10 Marks/2021
24. Contribution of Robert Bruce Foote to Indian Archaeology – 10 Marks/2020

25. Discuss the contribution of V. N. Misra to Archaeological Anthropology in India. – 15 Marks/2020

26. Discuss the characteristic features of 'Neolithic culture' in India. – 15 Marks/2020

27. Elucidate Mesolithic culture and associated rock art with examples from India. – 15 Marks/2019

28. Discuss with examples the Megalithic culture of India in the archaeological context. – 20 Marks/2019

29. Describe the Palaeolithic culture with special reference to Soanian tradition. Indicate the problems of describing the Indian Palaeolithic. – 20 Marks/2019

30. What kind of society may be reconstructed from the archaeological evidence of Harappan culture? – 20 Marks/2019

31. Distribution of Neolithic sites in India – 10 Marks/2019

32. Town planning of Harappan Culture – 10 Marks/2018

33. Explain the contribution of tribal cultures to Indian civilization. – 20 Marks/2018

34. Examine the regional variations of Mesolithic cultures of India. – 20 Marks/2018

35. Neolithic cultures of South India – 10 Marks/2017

36. Describe the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures of the Deccan. – 15 Marks/2017

37. Describe various aspects of trade and religion of the Harappan civilization. – 15 Marks/2017

38. Neolithic cultures of India – 10 Marks/2016

39. Significance of Mesolithic findings from Belan Valley – 10 Marks/2016

40. Give a detailed appraisal of skeletal remains from Chalcolithic culture of undivided Punjab. – 20 Marks/2016

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

1. Taxonomic status of *Ramapithecus* in the light of *Ramapithecus-Sivapithecus* controversy – 10 Marks/2025
2. Discuss the palaeoanthropological significance of Siwaliks of India giving its subdivisions, fossil primate fauna and major primate fossil localities. – 20 Marks/2025
3. *Ramapithecus-Sivapithecus* debate – 10 Marks/2023
4. "Siwalik deposits show a variety of Neogene fossil primates." Critically examine. – 15 Marks/2023
5. What are the arguments for excluding Narmada Man from *Homo erectus* category? – 15 Marks/2022
6. Discuss the morphological features and phylogenetic position of *Ramapithecus*. – 15 Marks/2021
7. 'Narmada' Man – 10 Marks/2020
8. Phylogenetic position and morphological features of *Ramapithecus* – 10 Marks/2019
9. Describe the salient features of *Sivapithecus*. – 15 Marks/2018
10. Describe the salient features of *Ramapithecus*. – 15 Marks/2017
11. Delineate the salient characteristics of 'Narmada Man' and examine its phylogenetic significance. – 15 Marks/2017

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.

1. Material culture and archaeology – 10 Marks/2023
2. Discuss the importance of Ethnoarchaeology in reconstructing the past, citing Indian examples. – 15 Marks/2020
3. Ethno-archaeological analysis of hunting activities of contemporary tribal communities – 10 Marks/2019
4. Ethnoarchaeology as a research strategy – 10 Marks/2018
5. Ethno-archaeology – 10 Marks/2017
6. Discuss the relevance of art and craft traditions in the understanding of Indian archaeology. – 15 Marks/2017
7. Ethno-archaeological evidences for survival of hunting-gathering traditions in India – 10 Marks/2016

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

1. Elucidate the role of demographic and social factors for population growth in India. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Delineate the major features of S. S. Sarkar's classification of Indian populations. Was his classification better than Risley's? Explain. – 15 Marks/2025
3. Syro-Malabar Christians – 10 Marks/2024
4. What are the demographic challenges of India's changing population dynamics in the next 50 years? – 15 Marks/2024
5. Critically compare Risley's and Sarkar's approaches to the classification of people of India. – 15 Marks/2023
6. Dravidian languages and their subgroups – 10 Marks/2023
7. Describe the methods adopted by Sir H.H. Risley in classifying Indian populations. What are the criticisms of Risley's classification? – 15 Marks/2022
8. Austroasiatic languages – 10 Marks/2022
9. Delineate the factors influencing fertility in Indian population. – 15 Marks/2021
10. Dravidian languages – 10 Marks/2020
11. Distribution of Tibeto-Burman group of languages in India. – 10 Marks/2019
12. Give an account of the contributions of Iravati Karve and B.S. Guha to the analysis of race and caste in India. – 20 Marks/2019
13. What are the various factors influencing population growth in India? Discuss. – 15 Marks/2018
14. Austro-asiatic linguistic groups in India – 10 Marks/2017
15. Give your assessment of the reasons for imbalance in the sex-ratio in India. – 20 Marks/2017

16. Linguistic elements in Indian population – 10 Marks/2016
 17. Give a critical assessment of the 'Negrito problem' in India. – 15 Marks/2016

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

1. Varnashrama and its contemporary relevance – 10 Marks/2025
2. Interface between Purushartha and Ashrama – 10 Marks/2023
3. Karma and Rebirth – 10 Marks/2023
4. Dharma versus Religion – 10 Marks/2022
5. Purushartha and righteous living today – 10 Marks/2022
6. Use of doctrine of Karma and rebirth in justifying Varna system – 10 Marks/2019
7. Philosophy behind Purusharthas – 10 Marks/2018
8. Varnashram and the concept of Rina – 10 Marks/2017

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. What are the different types of caste mobility in India? Highlight the various factors responsible for it. – 20 Marks/2025
2. Caste domination, factionalism and political power – 10 Marks/2025
3. Discuss the theories on origin of caste system and caste dynamics in India. Differentiate between caste, class and race. – 15 Marks/2024
4. Jajmani system: continuity and change – 10 Marks/2023
5. "Tribes are backward Hindus." Critically comment with reference to the contributions of G. S. Ghurye. – 20 Marks/2023
6. Is caste mobility a recent phenomenon? Discuss in the light of Indological and empirical context. – 15 Marks/2023
7. Is annihilation of caste possible? Discuss the future of caste system in the light of proactive measures taken by the Indian State. – 20 Marks/2023
8. Varna and Buddhism – 10 Marks/2022
9. Critically describe Dr B.R. Ambedkar's argument on the origin of Indian caste system. – 15 Marks/2022
10. Relevance of tribe-caste continuum – 10 Marks/2021
11. Caste and social capital – 10 Marks/2021
12. Debates on 'Aryan' invasion – 10 Marks/2020
13. 'Khap' Panchayat – 10 Marks/2020
14. Discuss the characteristics of caste system in India. – 20 Marks/2020
15. Explain the reasons of caste violence in India with suitable examples. – 20 Marks/2020
16. Concept of 'Dominant' caste – 10 Marks/2020
17. The Jajmani system and contemporary market economy – 10 Marks/2019

18. Based on historical and contemporary evidences discuss the future of caste system in India. – 15 Marks/2018
19. Discuss the view that caste is not social stratification, but a system of hierarchy. – 15 Marks/2018
20. Explain the significance of tribe-caste continuum in the present context. – 15 Marks/2018
21. Discuss the impact of market economy on the Jajmani system. – 20 Marks/2017
22. Relevance of caste in contemporary Indian politics – 10 Marks/2016
23. Examine the structural and cultural theories of caste system in India. – 20 Marks/2016
24. How is the process of tribe-caste continuum different from Sanskritization? Comment. – 15 Marks/2016

3.3 Sacred Complex and 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. – 20 Marks/2021
2. Critically examine the contributions of Makhan Jha and B.N. Saraswati to the study of sacred complexes in India. – 20 Marks/2018
3. Nature-man-spirit complex – 10 Marks/2017

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

1. Discuss the basic tenets of Jainism and its impact on Indian society. – 15 Marks/2023
2. Discuss the impact of Islam on Indian society. – 20 Marks/2020
3. What has been the impact of non-Hindu religions on the emancipation of Schedule Castes in India ? – 15 Marks/2019
4. Explain the impact of Buddhism and Jainism on Indian society. – 20 Marks/2018
5. Explain how Buddhism influenced the economic and cultural transformations of Indian society. – 20 Marks/2017
6. Impact of Jainism on Indian society – 10 Marks/2016

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.

1. Highlight the significant contributions of B. S. Guha, Irawati Karve and S. R. K. Chopra to Indian Anthropology. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Verrier Elwin's philosophy with respect to Arunachal Pradesh – 10 Marks/2025
3. Deconstruct the colonial history of Indian Anthropology highlighting the critical role played by the Indian Anthropologists in sustaining its autonomy.. – 15 Marks/2024
4. B. K. Roy Burman's concept of 'Buffer Zone' – 10 Marks/2024

5. Discuss the contribution of P. K. Bhowmik in decriminalising the status of the Lodha tribe. – 15 Marks/2024
6. Critically evaluate the contributions of S. C. Roy to Indian anthropology. – 15 Marks/2023
7. Illustrate the contribution of Irawati Karve to Indian Anthropology. Make special mention of her literary contribution. – 20 Marks/2022
8. Examine the contributions of S.C. Roy in highlighting the role of customary laws in tribal life. – 15 Marks/2021
9. Discuss the contributions of N.K. Bose in understanding tribal communities and their place in Indian civilization. – 20 Marks/2021
10. Contribution of K. S. Singh to Indian Anthropology – 10 Marks/2020
11. Write about the role of colonial administration in the development of Anthropology in India. – 15 Marks/2019
12. Discuss the contribution of S.C. Roy in the study of tribal cultures in India. – 15 Marks/2018
13. Discuss the contribution of Nirmal Kumar Bose to the understanding of Indian society. – 20 Marks/2017
14. Write about the contribution made by Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf to tribal anthropology in India. – 20 Marks/2016
15. Compare the contribution of L.P. Vidyarthi and D.N. Majumdar to the study of Indian tribes. – 15 Marks/2016

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. “The village was not merely a place where people lived; it had a design in which were reflected the basic values of Indian civilization.” Who said this? Elaborate. – 20 Marks/2025
2. Digitisation of rural economy – 10 Marks/2024
3. Compare and contrast the approaches of M. N. Srinivas and L. P. Vidyarthi to social change in village India. – 15 Marks/2024
4. Village as little republic – 10 Marks/2023
5. Assess the contributions of S.C. Dube in Indian village studies. – 15 Marks/2022
6. “Globalisation on one hand has provided opportunities and on the other hand thrown challenges to Indian villages.” Elucidate. – 20 Marks/2022
7. Factionalism and politics in rural India – 10 Marks/2021
8. Examine how structural transformation in economy is affecting traditional social relationships in agrarian society. – 20 Marks/2021
9. Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian villages. – 15 Marks/2020
10. Describe the different settlement patterns in rural India. – 15 Marks/2020
11. Identify the theoretical concepts that have emerged out of village studies in India. – 20 Marks/2019
12. Describe the impact of industrialization on the economic and social aspects of India’s villages. – 15 Marks/2019
13. Discuss the impact of market economy on rural villages. – 15 Marks/2018

14. Examine the colonial administrators' view that Indian villages can be considered as 'little republics'. — 15 Marks/2018
15. Agrarian social structure — 10 Marks/2018
16. Give a critical evaluation of any one anthropological village study in India. — 15 Marks/2017
17. Describe the traditional patterns of settlement of Indian villages. — 15 Marks/2016
18. Explain Indian village as a social system with suitable examples. — 20 Marks/2016

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

1. Define minority. Elaborate the patterns of linguistic and religious minorities in India. — 15 Marks/2025
2. Safeguards for linguistic minorities in India — 10 Marks/2022
3. Delineate the constitutional safeguards for religious minorities in India. — 15 Marks/2021
4. Linguistic minorities in India — 10 Marks/2020
5. What are the social and political problems of religious minorities in India? — 20 Marks/2020
6. Endangered languages — 10 Marks/2018
7. Discuss the social, political and economic status of Muslims in India. — 15 Marks/2017

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. Characteristics and communication between Little and Great Traditions — 10 Marks/2025
2. Religious pluralism and social solidarity — 10 Marks/2023
3. "Sanskritization is a culture-bound concept." Critically comment to assess its strength and limitation in developing a theoretical framework to study social change. — 20 Marks/2023
4. Westernisation and Modernisation — 10 Marks/2022
5. Critically evaluate Lewis Morgan's classification of family. — 15 Marks/2021
6. Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in transforming traditional power hierarchy in rural India. — 15 Marks/2021
7. Concept of Sanskritisation — 10 Marks/2021
8. Discuss the impact of media on the social life of Indian villages. — 15 Marks/2019
9. Panchayati Raj as a facilitator of social inclusion in rural society. — 10 Marks/2019
10. 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. — 20 Marks/2019
11. Impact of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural areas — 10 Marks/2018
12. Modernization — 10 Marks/2018
13. Discuss the impact of media as an instrument of social change. — 15 Marks/2017

14. Examine the nature of interplay of little and great traditions in the context of globalization. – 15 Marks/2016

6.1 Tribal situation in India – Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution.

1. Describe the nature of traditional socioeconomic interdependence among the Toda, Kota, Kurumba and Irula tribes of Nilgiri Hills. Highlight the changes occurring in these interrelationships. – 20 Marks/2025
2. Critically examine the concept of Scheduled Tribe (ST) and mention the limitations of administrator's criteria. – 15 Marks/2025
3. Artisan tribes of Jharkhand – 10 Marks/2024
4. ILO's Convention No. 169 (1989) on Indigenous and Tribal peoples. Is India a signatory to it? – 10 Marks/2024
5. Agricultural practices of the Apatani – 10 Marks/2024
6. Discuss the distribution of tribes in different geographical regions of India. Identify the distinct institutional features of tribal societies of these regions. – 20 Marks/2023
7. Concept of tribe and Indian census – 10 Marks/2021
8. Elucidate the linguistic classification of Indian tribes. – 15 Marks/2020
9. Distinctive cultural features of tribes of Andaman Islands – 10 Marks/2018
10. Youth dormitory as an institution – 10 Marks/2018
11. Tribe and Scheduled Tribe – 10 Marks/2018
12. Compare and contrast the economic typology of tribes given by different anthropologists. – 20 Marks/2018
13. Critically evaluate the term 'tribe' (as used in India) as compared to the term 'indigenous' in some other countries. – 20 Marks/2017
14. Discuss how cultural diversity of Indian tribes has enriched its plural traditions. – 15 Marks/2016
15. Bio-genetic variability of Indian tribes – 10 Marks/2016
16. Tribe as a colonial construct – 10 Marks/2016

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

1. Examine the environmental and biocultural factors influencing the health of tribals of India. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Causes of stunting and wasting among tribal children – 10 Marks/2024
3. Custodians of the natural resources are tribals, but they are the most deprived. Critically examine how climate change will impact their survival in future. – 20 Marks/2024
4. Critically examine existing paradigms of holistic health for the marginalised sections of society drawing inferences from the COVID-19 pandemic. – 20 Marks/2024
5. Issues of tribal agricultural labourers – 10 Marks/2022
6. Major problems of nomadic and semi-nomadic groups – 10 Marks/2022

7. How can a balance be struck between livelihood concerns and environmental degradation in the context of shifting cultivation? – 15 Marks/2022
8. Elucidate the problems and challenges in educational attainment of the Scheduled Tribes. – 15 Marks/2021
9. Examine the factors responsible for malnutrition in tribal India and suggest interventions required to overcome the problem. – 15 Marks/2021
10. Discuss the effect of job reservation in alleviating unemployment among the tribal people of India. – 15 Marks/2020
11. Elucidate the problems of land alienation among the tribals of India. – 15 Marks/2020
12. Issues relating to tribal education – 10 Marks/2019
13. Indebtedness among tribal communities – 10 Marks/2017

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.

1. Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal communities of India – 10 Marks/2025
2. Discuss the economic, social and developmental impacts on tribal communities with special reference to mining. – 15 Marks/2024
3. Critically examine how displacement of tribal communities due to hydroelectric river dam projects has affected the women in local context. Illustrate with suitable ethnographic examples. – 15 Marks/2023
4. Urbanization and tribal institutions – 10 Marks/2021
5. Explain the impact of successive Land Acquisition Acts on tribal social organization. – 20 Marks/2021
6. Discuss the impact of the Forest Rights Act (2006) on the livelihood and culture of tribal people in India. – 20 Marks/2021
7. Discuss the problems involved in rehabilitation and resettlement of tribals displaced due to development projects in India. – 15 Marks/2021
8. Explain the impact of development-induced displacement among the tribal people in India with suitable examples. – 20 Marks/2020
9. What has been the impact of development projects on the environment and livelihood of forest-dwelling tribes? – 15 Marks/2019
10. Discuss the significance and implementation of 'Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006'. – 15 Marks/2018
11. Describe the impact of displacement on the health and nutritional status of tribal communities. – 20 Marks/2017
12. Impact of industrialization on Scheduled Tribe population of Jharkhand – 10 Marks/2016
13. Explain the difficulties experienced by scheduled tribes with regard to implementation of the 'Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006' – 15 Marks/2016

7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

1. Trace the history and describe the methods of formulating the lists of OBCs, both at the State and National levels. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Status of Sixth Schedule Areas – 10 Marks/2024
3. Constitutional Safeguards for Backward Classes – 10 Marks/2024
Scheduled areas – 10 Marks/2023
4. How are Other Backward Classes identified? Enumerating the important features, elucidate the recent changes in their social and economic life. – 15 Marks/2023
5. Role of the Governor in Fifth Schedule areas – 10 Marks/2022
6. Discuss the issues and solutions related to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe populations in India. – 15 Marks/2022
7. Describe the provisions under the 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. – 15 Marks/2020
8. Critically evaluate the state of implementation of the constitutional safeguards for the scheduled castes. – 15 Marks/2020
9. What are the constitutional safeguards to protect the interests of Indian tribes? – 15 Marks/2019
10. OBCs among non-Hindu communities – 10 Marks/2018
11. Critically discuss the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes. – 15 Marks/2017
12. Other Backward Class – 10 Marks/2017
13. Examine the factors responsible for exploitation of Scheduled Castes in India. – 20 Marks/2016
14. Write in detail various provisions provided by the Constitution of India for the Scheduled Tribes under the Vth and VIth Schedules. – 20 Marks/2016

7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies : Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.

1. How is PESA Act empowering local self-governance and impacting women's political participation? – 15 Marks/2024
2. Critically examine the impact of modern democratic institutions on contemporary tribal societies. Illustrate with suitable ethnographic examples. – 15 Marks/2023
3. Compare the functioning of traditional Tribal Council with that of Gram Sabha under PESA. – 15 Marks/2022
4. Discuss the salient features of PESA Act of 1996 and attempt a comparison with the features of the V1 Schedule. – 15 Marks/2018
5. Discuss the impact of Panchayati Raj institution on the empowerment of rural women in India. – 15 Marks/2017

6. Describe how various tribal development programmes and plans have impacted the process of social transformation among tribes. — 15 Marks/2016

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. Discuss the rising ethnic conflicts in India and propose their possible remedial measures. — 15 Marks/2025
2. Tribalism and Pseudotribalism — 10 Marks/2025
3. Regionalism and Autonomy — 10 Marks/2025
4. Write an essay on life history of tribal activist and freedom fighter Birsa Munda. What was the impact of his sacrifice on tribal society ? — 15 Marks/2024
5. Elucidate the resurgence of ethno-nationalism from an anthropological lens. — 15 Marks/2024
6. Distinguish a 'Theocratic State' from a secular, liberal ,democratic state. Illustrate your answer with examples from tribal and contemporary societies . 15 Marks/2024
7. Distinguishing between ethnic identity and ethnicity, discuss the factors responsible for ethnic conflict in tribal areas. — 15 Marks/2023
8. Regionalism as an opportunity and threat to national integration — 10 Marks/2022
9. Compare the nature of tribal movements between North-East and Central India. Briefly mention the current status of existing tribal movements in these areas. — 20 Marks/2022
10. Ethnic media and social awareness — 10 Marks/2021
11. Politics of recognition and deprivation — 10 Marks/2021
12. Identify the causes of tribal unrest with special reference to North-East India. — 15 Marks/2021
13. Concept of Ethnicity — 10 Marks/2020
14. Discuss the regionalism and demand for autonomy in India from Anthropological perspective with respect to Kashmir/Nagaland/Bodoland/Gorkhaland agitation. — 20 Marks/2020
15. Ethnicity and regionalism — 10 Marks/2019
16. Discuss with appropriate examples how tribal unrest may be understood as emerging out of an incompatibility between tribes and the nation-state. — 20 Marks/2019
17. Discuss the various factors resulting in tribal unrest in different parts of India. — 15 Marks/2018
18. Ethnicity and regionalism — 10 Marks/2017
19. The role that regionalism plays in demand for autonomy among Indian tribes — 10 Marks/2017

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

1. Evaluate the impact of Christianity on Scheduled Tribe societies of North-East India. — 15 Marks/2025

2. Critically examine 'Indigenisation of Christianity' in India. – 15 Marks/2022
3. Explain the social and religious consequences of contact between tribal and non-tribal populations. – 15 Marks/2022
4. Critically assess the impact of Christianity on tribal culture and identity. – 15 Marks/2021
5. Explain the impact of Hinduism on tribal people of India. – 15 Marks/2020
6. Describe the impact of Buddhism on the tribal populations of India. – 15 Marks/2019
7. Impact of Christianity on Indian tribes – 10 Marks/2017
8. Discuss the impact of Islam on Scheduled Tribes of India. – 15 Marks/2016

8.2 Tribe and nation state— A comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.

1. Critically evaluate the concept of Nation-State and describe its impact on indigenous societies. – 15 Marks/2025

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.

1. What are the identifying criteria for PVTGs in India? Examine their current status, nomenclature and distribution. – 15 Marks/2025
2. Discuss the role of NGOs in the socioeconomic and political development of weaker sections and the manner in which they facilitate other stakeholders. – 15 Marks/2025
3. Critically discuss the recent welfare measures initiated by the Government for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Comment why PVTGs were erroneously called Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) – 20 Marks/2024
4. Examine the impact of Forest Policies from 1878 to 2006 on land alienation and deprivation of rights of tribal communities in India. – 15 Marks/2024
6. Elucidate the problems faced by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and the major challenges in the formulation of special programmes for their development. – 20 Marks/2023
7. Elucidate the shifting terrains of India's tribal policies in colonial and post-colonial periods. – 20 Marks/2023
8. Discuss the objectives of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). How far have these objectives been achieved? – 20 Marks/2022
9. Explain how British policies impacted the major resources of the tribals. – 15 Marks/2022
10. Discuss the views of G.S. Ghurye and Verrier Elwin on the approach towards tribal populations. What are the policies of the Government of India towards Indian tribal populations? – 20 Marks/2022
11. Discuss the interventions made by NGOs for empowering tribal women. – 15 Marks/2021
12. Describe the functions of Tribal Research Institutes in India. – 15 Marks/2020

13. What has been the contribution of tribal people to the Indian Independence movement? — 15 Marks/2019
14. Critically assess existing plans and programmes meant for tribal welfare. — 15 Marks/2019
15. Identify some special programmes for particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups (erstwhile PTGs). — 15 Marks/2019
16. Critically discuss the role of NGOs in tribal development. — 15 Marks/2019
17. Examine the advancement made in the land acquisition and rehabilitation Act of 2013 over the land acquisition Act of 1894. — 15 Marks/2018
18. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier PTGs) — 10 Marks/2017
19. Discuss the emergence, salient features and limitations of Tribal sub-plan. — 15 Marks/2017
20. Give a critical appraisal of any one tribal development programme during XIIth Five-Year plan. Give your suggestions for any improvement in the programme. — 15 Marks/2017
21. Critically examine the role of NGOs and missionaries in the transformation of Scheduled Tribes in Central India. — 15 Marks/2016

9.2 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.

1. Identify the contemporary limitations in the process of tribal development. How can anthropological knowledge contribute in this process? — 20 Marks/2025
2. Briefly describe the anthropological perspective on development. How have anthropologists contributed in India's rural development? — 15 Marks/2022
3. Examine the strengths and weaknesses of anthropology in the context of its role in tribal and rural development. — 20 Marks/2018
4. Discuss the contribution of anthropology in understanding the loss of livelihood of tribal communities due to economic and ecological factors. — 15 Marks/2017
5. Describe how anthropological knowledge and methods are useful in rural development. — 15 Marks/2016

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

1. Elucidate the difference between secularity, religiosity, religious fundamentalism, and spiritualism from an anthropological perspective. — 15 Marks/2024
2. Elucidate the role of anthropology in nation building. Illustrate with suitable examples. — 15 Marks/2023
3. Anthropological understanding of communalism — 10 Marks/2019
4. Anthropological interpretation of ethnic and political movements — 10 Marks/2019



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