The whole syllabus of U.P.S.C. anthropology optional can be divided into 9 units:-

1. Anthropological thought & meaning of anthropology.
2. Cultural institutions.
3. Research methods in anthropology.
4. Indian anthropology
5. Tribal studies
6. Biological anthropology
7. Variations in humans
8. Applied anthropology
9. Archaeology

 Detailed syllabus:-

1. **UNIT – ANTHROPOLOGICAL THOUGHT & MEANING OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

6. Anthropological theories:(a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
(b) Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American)
(c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural-functionlism (Radcliffe-Brown)
(d) Structuralism (L’evi - 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 nonverbal communication; social context of language use.

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

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

**1.1** 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.

**UNIT – 2 Cultural institutions**

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

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

**UNIT – 3 Research methods in anthropology**

**8. Research methods in anthropology:**(a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology
(b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology
(c) Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, lifehistory, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.

**UNIT – 4 – Indian Anthropology**

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

**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.

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

**UNIT – 5 – TRIBAL STUDIES**

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

**6.2** Problems of the tribal Communities — land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor
educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, 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 urbanization 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.

**UNIT – 6 – BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

**1.4** Human Evolution and emergence of Man:
(a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.
(b) Theories of Organic Evolution (PreDarwinian, 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-auxsaints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
(d) Rhodesian man.
(e) Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelede.

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

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

**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, sublethal and polygenic inheritance in man.

**9.3** Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, HardyWeinberg 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 aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other
syndromic disorders.
(c) Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.
(d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene
mapping and genome study.

**UNIT – 7 – DIVERSITY IN HUMANS**

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

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

**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.

**UNIT – 8 APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY**

**12.** Applications of Anthropology: Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in
designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal
identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics – Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and
eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

**UNIT – 9 ARCHEOLOGY**

**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

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

**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.

**BLUE PRINT OF THE COURSE**

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| **Unit**  | **No. of days**  |
| 1. Anthropological thought & meaning of anthropology.
 | **12 days** |
| 1. Cultural institutions.
 | **7 days**  |
| 1. Research methods in anthropology.
 | **2 days**  |
| 1. Indian anthropology
 | **7 days** |
| 1. Tribal studies
 | **8 days**  |
| 1. Biological anthropology
 | **14 days**  |
| 1. Variations in humans
 | **8 days**  |
| 1. Applied anthropology
 | **4 days**  |
| 1. Archaeology
 | **7 days**  |

Features of Course:-

* Duration of Course – 3 months.
* Classes will be held every day, except Sunday for 3 hours each.
* The Focus of the online and offline classes will be on conceptual clarity.
* Each class will be 3 hours class.
* Periodically, Weekly Tests will be held to evaluate the candidate’s performance.
* Before class, notes will be given through an online medium.

The access to **O2 IAS Academy app** will be provided so that students have access all lectures.

**Analysis of past year papers**

**UNIT – 1 ANTHROPOLOGICAL THOUGHT & MEANING OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

Anthropology and other social sciences:
1. Differences between social anthropology and Sociology.  (2016,10m)
2. Short note how do you situate anthropology in social sciences. (2013, 10m)
3. Critically examine the role of anthropology in Contemporary  societies. (2014, 10m)

Branches of Anthropology:
4. Define Anthropology. Describe the major branches of Anthropology elaborating on any one branch. (2017, 5m+ 15m)
5. Archaeological Anthropology (2015, 10m)
6. Major subdivisions of Anthropology (2014, 10m)

Culture:
7. Discuss the development of the concept of culture in Anthropology (2017, 20m)
8. Culture Relativism (2016, 10m)
9. Why has the concept of cultural relativism been so dear to anthropologists (2013, 20m)
10. Write a short note on cultural relativism and subsequent violation of human rights. (2010, 12m)
11. Is culture unique to human beings? Critically examine.  (2014, 15m)
12. Bring out the distinguishing features of culture and civilization. (2013, 15m)

Nature of society:
13. Society and Culture (2015, 10m)
14. Define Status and Role. Distinguish between Ascribed and Achieved Status. (2014, 15m)
15. Explain the concept of ‘status’ and ‘role’ in anthropology. (2012,20m)

Anthropological Theories:
Structural Functionalism:
16. Basic tenets of structural-functionalism (2017, 10m)
17. Write a short note on structural functionalism (2008, 20m)
18. In what ways is functionalism different from structural functionalism (2013,20m)

Culture and Personality:
19. Explain Ruth Benedict’s patterns of culture. (2017, 20m)
20. Discuss the relationship between culture and personality  (2008, 60m)

Neo Evolutionism
21. Critically examine the Stewardian view of neo- evolutionism. (2017, 15m)

Structuralism**:**
22. How does the concepts of binary opposites and exchange figure in Levi Strauss’ structural analysis of Kinship. (2016, 15m)
23. What are the major criticisms of the theory of structuralism as propounded by Claude Levi-Strauss (2009, 30m)

Symbolic and Interpretative theories**:**
24. According to Geertz, how does the cock-fight reveal aspects of Balinese culture? (2016, 15m)
25. What made Geertz’s Interpretive Anthropology distinct from Turner’s Symbolic Anthropology? What does each of them mean by the terms ‘Symbol’ and ‘Symbolic’? (2015,  20m)
26. Bring out the contributions of Turner and Geertz to symbolic and interpretive theories in anthropology (2013, 15m)
27. Critically examine the contribution of anthropologists in the interpretation of symbols. (2011, 30m)
28. Short note on symbolism (2007, 20m)
Functionalism:
29. Functionalism (2016, 10m)

Historical Particularism:
30. Historical Particularism (2015, 10m)

Classical evolutionism:
31. How did Morgan explain the evolution of marriage,  family and Socio-political organisation, and how did  other evolutionists disagree with his explanation?  (2015,20m)

Diffusionism:
32. How do diffusionism and evolutionism differ as explanations of culture change? (2015,15m)

Post Modernism:
33. Explain the basic features of Postmodernism in Anthropology (2015, 20m)
34. Write a short note on “Post-modernism in Anthropology”  (2012, 12m)

Cognitive Theories:
35. Explain the difference between emic and etic, and how does the difference derive from the study of language?  (2015,10m)

Cultural Materialism:
36. Short note on cultural materialism (2011, 15m)

Language:
37. Non-verbal communication (2017, 10m)
38. Short note on linguistic anthropology (2013, 10m)
39. State the theories regarding the origin of spoken languages in human societies from both from biological and cultural  point of view (2010, 30m)

**UNIT – 2 – CULTURAL INSTITUTUIONS**

Definition and universality

40. Define marriage and describe the various types of  marriages in human societies. (2014, 15m)

Laws of marriage
41. Incest Taboo (2015, 10m)
42. Write a short note on incest taboo (2006, 20m)

Types of marriage

43. Write a short note on “Ways of acquiring a spouse in primitive societies” (2012, 12m)

Marriage regulations
44. Discuss the different forms of preferential marriage with suitable examples from tribal societies in India. (2017,  15m)
45. Write a detailed note on polyandrous societies citing Indian examples (2009,30m)
46. Write a short note on inbreeding (2008, 20m)

Functions of marriage
47. Where do you situate live-in relationship within the institution of marriage? (2013, 15m)

Family-
Definition and universality
48. Define family and critically examine the universality of family. (2015,15m)
49. Write a short note on “Is family a social institution?”  (2012, 12m)

Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements
on family

50. Discuss the impact of urbanization and feminist movements on family in India (2016, 20m)
51. Discuss the impact of urbanization and feminist  movements on family (2013, 20m)

Kinship-
Kinship terminology
52. Elucidate the determinants of Kinship terminology. (2017, 15m)
Descent
53. Bilineal and bilateral descents (2017, 10m)
54. Describe the cardinal points of descent and alliance theories (2016, 20m)
55. Double Descent (2014, 10m)
56. Short note various types of descent (2013, 10m)
57. Lineage and clan (2016, 10m)
58. Describe the various types of kinship groups formed on the basis of different principles (2012, 20m)
59. What factors are responsible for bringing about variation in residence of different societies? Explain how kinship influences man’s social life (2010, 30m)

Principles governing Economic Organization
60. With the help of appropriate examples, explain the various forms of exchange system. (2017, 15m)
61. Describe the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies (2016, 20m)

Formalist Vs Substantivist debate
62. Critically examine the Formalists and Substantivists views on applicability of economic laws in the study of primitive societies. (2015, 20m)
63. Critically examine the debate between formalist and substantivists. (2011, 30m)
64. Differentiate between economics and economic anthropology. (2013, 10m)

Impact of Globalization
65. Discuss the impact of globalisation on tribal economy. (2013, 20m)

Modes of exchange
66. Discuss the different modes of exchange in simple societies with suitable examples. (2011, 30m)

Modes of Subsistence
67. Horticulture (2015, 10m)

Social Control68. Discuss different social control mechanisms in simple societies (2016, 15m)
69. How does taboo serve as a means of social control? (2013, 15m)
70. Discuss mechanism of social control in simple societies citing suitable examples. (2007, 60m)

Band to State
71. Mention the characteristic features of band with suitable examples. (2017, 15m)
72. Differentiate between State and Stateless societies. (2014, 10m)
73. Write a short note on “Band and tribal societies” (2012, 12m)
74. Write a short note on segmentary lineage and territoriality. (2010, 12m)
75. Short note on chiefdom in tribal society. (2009, 15m)
76. Describe the evolution of political systems. (2006, 60m)
77. Discuss the factors affecting ethnic boundaries giving suitable examples. (2006, 60m)

Law and justice in simple societies
78. Discuss the nature of law and justice in simple societies citing suitable examples. (2014, 20m)

Anthropological approaches to study of Religion
79. Critically examine different Anthropological approaches to Religion (2016,15m)
80. Explain various anthropological approaches to study religion (2011, 30m)
81. How do anthropologists define religion? Describe various forms of religion with suitable examples (2007, 60m)
82. Discuss anthropological approaches to the study of Religion (2006, 60m)
83. What is understood by ‘Rites of Passage’? Describe the various phases of the ‘Rites of Passage’ and their significance. (2014, 20m)

Sacred and profane
84. Totemism (2016, 10m)
85. Short note on totemism (2013, 10m)
86. How do you relate the concepts of ‘Sacred’ and ‘Profane’ in Durkheim’s theory of religion with a focus on the role of totem. (2015, 15m)

Forms of Religion
87. Discuss the different traditional forms of religion in tribal societies. (2017, 20m)

Religion, magic and science distinguished
88. Difference between religion and magic. (2017, 10m)
89. Distinguish between religion, magic and science (2012, 20m)

Magico- religious functionaries
90. Short note on Shamanism (2007, 20m)

**UNIT – 3- RESEARCH METHODS IN ANTHROPOLOGY**

Fieldwork tradition
101. Elucidate the basic characteristics of anthropological fieldwork methods. (2017, 15m)
102. Describe the evolution of fieldwork traditions in Anthropology (2016, 15m)
103. Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology (2014, 10m)
104. Short note on fieldwork tradition in anthropology (2011, 15m)
105. Discuss the importance of fieldwork in anthropology and describe various tools of data collection (2008, 60m)

Tools of data collection
106. Questionnaire (2017, 10m)
107. Genealogical Method (2014, 10m)
108. Discuss the relevance of case study method of data collection (2013, 20m)
109. What are the tools of data collection? Discuss the advantages and limitations of participant observation as a technique of data collection (2012, 20m)
110. Short note on schedule and questionnaire in research methodology (2009,15m)
111. What do you understand by the following terms: (i) systematic sampling (ii) stratified sampling (iii) multistage sampling. For what kind of anthropological researches will you use each of them and why? (2010, 30m)

Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data
112. Critically examine the contribution of positivistic and non- positivistic approaches in social science research (2007, 60m)
113. Write a short note on comparative method (2006, 20m)
114. Critically examine the role of subjectivity anthropological  research (2006, 60m)

**UNIT – 4 – Indian Anthropology**

Stratification
115. What are the bases of social stratification? Discuss with examples. (2012, Paper 1, 20m)

Indian Anthropologists
116. Discuss the contribution of Nirmal Kumar Bose to the understanding of Indian society. (2017, 20m)
117. Write about the contributions made by Christoph von Furer-Haimendorf to tribal anthropology in India. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
118. Compare the contributions of LP Vidyarthi and DN Majumdar to the study of Indian tribes. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
119. Discuss the contributions of MN Srinivas to the study of Indian society. Examine the influence of British social anthropologists on his ideas. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
120. Discuss the contributions of SC Roy to the understanding of tribes of India. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
121. Discuss the contributions of H.D. Sankalia to prehistoric anthropology in India. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
122. Assess the contributions of early 20th century ethnographic tradition to Indian anthropology. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
123. Short note: Colonial Ethnography. (2012, Paper 2, 12m)
124. Trace the trajectory of encyclopaedia work on tribes and castes of south India with special reference to Ananthakrishna Iyer’s contributions. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
125. Compare the contributions of SC Roy and Verrier Elwin to tribal ethnographies in India. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
126. Assess the contribution of Verrier Elwin to Indian Anthropology. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)
127. Evaluate the contribution of American Anthropologists to Indian anthropology. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
128. Discuss the contributions of S.C. Dube towards the understanding of the Indian village. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
129. Assess the contributions of M.N. Srinivas to Indian anthropology in general. Add a note on his understanding in the context of studying social mobility in India. (2010, Paper 2, 20+10m)
130. Write a brief note on the contributions of Prof. L.P. Vidyarthi to the field of anthropology. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
131. Varnashram and the concept of Rina. (2017, 10m)
132. Short note: Relevance of caste in contemporary Indian politics. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
133. How is process of tribe-caste continuum different from Sanskritization? Comment. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
134. Examine the structural and cultural theories of caste system in India. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
135. Examine the factors responsible for the exploitation of scheduled castes in India. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
136. Contribution of HH Risley to the ‘Aryan’ debate. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
137. Short note: Discuss how Louis Dumont explained caste system. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
138. Critically examine the theories of origin of caste. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
139. Discuss the salient features of the prevalent hypotheses on the future of caste system in India. (2009, Paper 2, 30m)
140. What do you understand by dynamics of caste mobility? How did the concept of Sanskritization contribute to its functionality? (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
141. Critically examine the concept of tribe-caste continuum and its relevance in contemporary India. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
142. Short note: Tribe- Caste continuum. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
143. Is tribe-cast continuum a reality or myth? Discuss. (2008, Paper 2, 60m)
144. Define the concept of Dominant Caste and examine its relevance in the contemporary Indian village with suitable examples. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
145. Discuss the relevance of the concept of dominant caste in the context of contemporary Indian society. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)
146. Examine the criticisms on the concept of dominant caste. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
147. Bring out the various features and importance of the dominant caste concept. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
148. Discuss the impact of market economy on the Jajmani system. (2017, 20m)
149. What is Jajmani system? Examine the views on Jajmni system as an egalitarian as well as exploitative system. Give reasons for decline. (2013, Paper 2, 25m)
150. Briefly comment on linkage between gender and caste. (2012, Paper 2, 10m)
151. Do you think caste persists in contemporary India? Critically discuss. (2014, Paper 2, 15m)
152. Examine the role of caste system in the present political context. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
153. Is the present political system strengthening the caste system? Discuss (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
154. Critically examine the prevalence of caste ideology and religious minorities in the Indian context. (2012, Paper 2, 15m)
155. Critically discuss the constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes. (2017, 15m)
156. Discuss the social disabilities suffered by schedule castes. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
157. Other Backward class. (2017, 10m)

Indian Village
158. Give a critical evaluation of any one anthropological village study in India. (2017, 15m)
159. Describe the traditional patterns of settlement of Indian villages. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
160. Explain Indian village as a social system with suitable examples. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
161. Examine the contributions of village studies towards the understanding of Indian social system. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
162. Discuss the impact of globalization of the village economy in India. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
163. Indian farmers are not slow to react to economic opportunities discuss the statement. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
164. Examine the impact of green revolution on rural poor. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
165. How has globalisation impacted agrarian relations in the last two decades. (20123, Paper 2, 20m)
166. Describe the significant contributions of village studies in India to the understanding of social transformations. (2009, Paper 2, 60m)

Socio-Cultural Change
167. Discuss the impact of media as an instrument of social change. (2017, 15m)
168. Examine the nature of interplay of little and great traditions in the context of globalisation. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
169. Short note: PRI and social change. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
170. Examine the social implications of MCT. (2015, Paper 2, 20m
171. Short note: Great tradition and little tradition. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
172. Short note: Critique of the concept of great and little traditions. (20115, Paper 2, 15m)
173. Critically examine the concept of little and great tradition for understanding the Indian villages. (2008, Paper 2, 60m)
174. Short note: universalization and parochialization. (2010, Paper 2, 20m)
175. Short note on Sanskritization. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
176. What are the various exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society? (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
177. Discuss the impact of urbanization and industrialization on women. (20011, Paper 2, 15m)
178. “Modernity has entered Indian character and society, but it has done so through assimilation, not replacement.” Discuss. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
Traditional Indian social system
91. Varnashram and the concept of Rina. (2017, 10m)
92. Short note: philosophy behind purushartha (2011, 15m)

Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.
93. Explain how Buddhism influenced the economic and cultural transformations of Indian society. (2017, 20m)
94. Short note: Impact of Jainism on Indian society (2016, 10m)
95. Short note: Islam and matriliny (2015, 10m)
96. Discuss the contribution of Islam to the composite culture of India (2014, 15m)

Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.
97. Discuss the social, political and economic status of Muslims in India. (2017, 15m)
98. Dicuss the problems faced by religious minorities in India (2015, 15m)

Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of  communalism
99. Critically examine the concept of communalism and its relevance for multi-religious and multiethnic polity of India (2015, 20m)
100. Short note: factors contributing to communalism (2011, 15m)

Sacred Complex and Nature Man Spirit Complex
179. Nature-man-spirit complex. (2017, 10m)
180. Examine nature man spirit complex as an ecological concept. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
181. Short note on nature man spirit complex. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
182. Short note: Sacred complex as a dimension of Indian civilization. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
183. Describe the concept of Sacred Complex with an ethnographic example. (2014, Paper 2, 15m)
184. Discuss the significance of the study of religious centres to the understanding of Indian civilization. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
185. Short note: Sacred geography. (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

**UNIT – 5 – TRIBAL STUDIES**

Tribal Profile

199. Biogenetic variability of Indian tribes. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
200. Tribe as a colonial construct. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
201. Write a short note on linguistic classification of Indian tribes. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
202. Write a short note on Biogenetic variation of Indian tribes. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
203. Short Note on future of hunting and gathering tribes. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)
204. Socio economic characteristics of shifting cultivators. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
205. Briefly comment on the linkage between gender and customary law (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
206. Discuss the linkages between language, territoriality and kinship among the tribes of northeast India. (2012, Paper 2, 30m)
207. Discuss the distinctive features of tribes in north east India. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
208. “Tribes in India are not a homogeneous group.” Discuss. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
209. Discuss the relevance of traditional wisdom and knowledge of the tribes with reference to health in the present-day context. (2010, Paper 2, 20m)
210. Critically compare ‘affirmative action’ of USA and ‘Protective Discrimination’ for STs in India. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
211. Critically evaluate the term ‘tribe’(as used in India) as compared to the term ‘indigenous’ in some other countries. (2017, 20m)
212. Discuss the concept of indigenous people as per the relevant UN convention. Are tribes of India indigenous people? Comment. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

Social Change and Contact
213. Examine the impact of non-tribal contact on social institutions of tribal people with suitable examples. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
214. Using ethnographic examples, highlight the process of religious conversion in tribal India. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
215. Impact of Christianity on Indian tribes. (2017, 10m)
216. Write a short note on Impact of Christianity on tribes. (2014, Paper 2, 10 m)
217. Analyse the impact of Christianity on tribal communities with special reference to north east India. (2009, Paper 2, 60m)
218. Discuss the impact of Hinduism on the status of tribal women in Central India. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
219. Discuss the impact of Hindu society on tribal population in India. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
220. Discuss the impact of Islam on schedules tribes of India. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
221. Describe how various tribal development programmes and plans have impacted the process of social transformation among tribes. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
222. Discuss the nature of social change in tribal India under the impact of developmental programmes. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
223. Impact of industrialization on scheduled tribe population of Jharkhand. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
224. Using ethnographic examples point out how gender relations have changed over time among the central Indian tribes. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
225. Using suitable examples, bring out the historical process of social exclusion of the denotified tribes. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)

Tribal Problems
226. Indebtedness among tribal communities. (2017, 10m)
227. Short note: Rights over resources and tribal unrest. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
228. Discuss the impact of land alienation on the tribes of Central India. (2014 Paper 2, 15m)
229. “Land and forest are the twin problems of tribes.” Explain. (2010, Paper 2, 40m)
230. Discuss the sociocultural, economic and psychological constraints responsible for low literacy in tribal areas. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
231. Critically examine the various structural constraints and educational development of Scheduled Tribes. (2010, Paper 2, 30m)
232. Short note on education and health among tribal women. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
233. Write a short note on social and economic marginalization of tribal people. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
234. Discuss alternatives to shifting cultivators in the context of ecological costs and humanistic concerns. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
235. Write a short note on commodification of tribal art. (2012, Paper 2, 12m)
236. Write a short note on the problem of bonded labour among Indian tribes. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)

Tribal Movements
237. Anthropological interpretation of ethnic and political movements. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
238. Write a short note on Ethnic movements in India. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
239. In what ways is anthropology contributed to the understanding of ethnic and political movements in India. (2009, Paper 2, 60m)
240. Ethnicity and regionalism. (2017, 10m)
241. Role that regionalism plays in demands for autonomy among Indian tribes. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
242. Analyse the factors influencing tribal regionalism, citing Indian examples. (2010, Paper 2, 30m)
243. Write a short note on government action towards left wing extremism. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
244. Write a short note on left wing extremism and tribals in India. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)
245. Write a short note on tribal unrest in central India. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)

Displacement
246. Describe the impact of displacement on the health and nutritional status of tribal communities. (2017, 20m)
247. Discuss the contribution of anthropology in understanding the loss of livelihood of tribal communities due to economic and ecological factors. (2017, 10m)
248. Examine the national policy on rehabilitation and resettlement substantiating it with suitable experiences from different parts of India. (2012, Paper 2, 30m)
249. Discuss the problems of displaced tribal communities with the help of recent examples. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
250. Short note on tribal displacement. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)

Forests
251. Explain the difficulties experienced by scheduled tribes with regard to implementation of the ‘Forest Rights Act, 2006’. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
252. Short Note on Forest Rights Act and its impact on tribal people. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)
253. Write a short note on forest policy and tribes. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
254. Critically examine the evolution of the Forest Policy in India since the British period. Discuss its impact on tribals of India. (2009, Paper 2, 60m)
255. Write a short note on impacts of sanctuaries and national parks on tribal populations. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)

Government Approach, Policy
256. Discuss the emergence, salient features and limitations of Tribal sub-plan. (2017, 15m)
257. Give a critical appraisal of any one tribal development programme during XIIth Five-Year plan. Give your suggestions for any improvement in the programme. (2017,
15m)
258. Compare the approach adopted towards tribal communities during colonial and post-independence periods. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
259. Discuss and compare the approaches towards the tribes during colonial and post independent India. Do you find any significant changes in the approaches? Assess. (2010,
Paper 2, 45+15m)
260. Write a short note on Elwin-Ghurye debate on tribes. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
261. Discuss the criticism levelled against anthropology in context of “isolation and assimilation” debate on tribal populations. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
262. Write a short note on relevance of tribal panchsheel today. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
263. Examine the relevance of Tribal Panchsheel by Jawaharlal Nehru in the light of emerging development practices. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
264. Critically examine the constitutional provisions for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Tribes in India. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
265. Write in detail various provisions provided by the Constitution for the scheduled tribes under the 5th and 6th schedules. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
266. Role of Governor in 5th schedule areas. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
267. 5th and 6th Schedule of the constitution are built on the foundations laid by the colonial government. Discuss. (2013, Paper 2, 20m)
268. Short note on Fifth schedule of the constitution. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
269. Critically examine the relationship between tribal community and nation state of the issue of governance. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
270. Discuss how constitutional provisions in India have built-in mechanisms for dealing with the problem of land alienation in tribal areas. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
271. Discuss how British policies dispossessed tribals of the communal property agricultural lands. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
272. Critically evaluate the National Tribal Policy. (2014, Paper 2, 15m)
273. Discuss the impact of Panchayati Raj institution on the empowerment of rural women in India. (2017, 15m)
274. Write a short note on role of Gram Sabha under PESA. (2013, Paper 2, 10m)
275. Short note on Panchayat raj and tribes. (2010, Paper 2,15m)
276. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (earlier known as PTG). (2017,10m)
277. Short note on the concept of PTG. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)

Action Anthropology
278. Describe how anthropological knowledge and methods are useful in rural development. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
279. Examine in detail the role of anthropology in planning for tribal development. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
280. Using examples, comment on how anthropology can be utilised in policy making. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
281. Discuss the significance of cultural and administrative factors in tribal development. (2013, Paper 2, 15m)
282. Critically examine the role of NGOs and missionaries in transformation of scheduled tribes in Central India. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
283. Recently NGOs have been critiqued for interfering with developmental process in tribal heartland. Critically comment. (2015, Paper 2, 20m)
284. Short note on NGOs and tribal development. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
285. Write a short note on Participatory Rural Appraisal. (2012, Paper 2, 12m)

**UNIT – 6 – BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

Primates

286. Explain the skeletal changes due to erect posture and their implications. (2016, 15m)
287. Elucidate the skeletal differences between humans and chimpanzees. (2014, 15m)
288. Role of primatology in Anthropological Studies. (2013, 10m)
289. Compare and contrast the skull of Gorilla and Man. (2012, 20m)
290. Man is a primate. Discuss. (2011, 30m)
291. What are the major craniofacial changes that occur during hominid evolution? Discuss. (2010, 30m)
292. List the major skeletal modifications in humans due to exception of erect posture. (2009, 30m)

Fossils
293. Write short note on Rhodesian man. (2016, 10m)
294. Describe the salient characteristics and geographical distribution of Home Erectus. (2015, 20m)
295. Write short note on Asian Homo erectus. (2014, 10m)
296. Comment briefly on the phylogenetic position of Australopithecines. (2012, 10m)
297. Write short note on Neandertal Man. (2011, 15m)
298. Why are Neanderthals called pre-modern humans? The upper Palaeolithic provides evidence of the coexistence with modern man. Discuss. (2010, 30m)
299. Write short note on culture of homo erectus. (2010, 20m)
300. Write short note on homo habilis. (2009, 20m)

Indian Fossils
301. Delineate the salient characteristics of ‘Narmada Man’ and examine its phylogenic significance (2016, 15m)
302. Give a detailed appraisal of skeletal remains from Chalcolithic culture of undivided Punjab. (2016, 20m)
303. Describe the paleoanthropological fossil finds from Siwalik hills. Examine the contribution of Siwalik fossils to paleoanthropological knowledge. (2015, 15m)
304. Describe the evolutionary significance of the fossil finds of the Narmada basin. (2014, 15m)
305. Describe the salient features of Ramapithecus. (2017, 15m)
306. Examine the debates related to Ramapithecus. (2013, 10m)
307. Write short note on Sivapithecus. (2010, 15m)
308. Write short note on Importance of Siwaliks in Anthropology. (2010, 15m)
309. Write short note on Paleoanthropological significance of Narmada Man. (2010, 15m)

Human evolution and emergence of man
310. Bring out the comparative anatomical features of man and apes. Discuss their evolutionary significance (2017, 15m)
311. Elucidate the biological and cultural factors in human evolutions. (2016, 15m)
312. Elucidate the biological and cultural factors in human evolutions. (2015,20m)
313. Critically examine Darwin’s theory of evolution in understanding evolution. (2015, 15m)
314. How ‘natural selection’ acts on variation. (2012, 10m)
315. Discuss how Neo-Darwinism integrated with fields of Genetics and Evolution (2009, 20m)
316. Adaptive radiation in context of evolution(2012,, 10m)
317. Write short note on synthetic theory (2011, 15m)
318. Critically examine the synthetic theory of human evolution. (2010, 30m)
319. Explain the theory of neo evolutionism. (2009, 60m)

Methods in Genetics and their application:
320. Briefly describe the various methods used in the genetic study of man. (2017, 20m)
321. DNA technology in medicine (2015, 10m)
322. What do you understand by immunogenetics? Explain with suitable examples. (2015,15m)
323. Twin method in human genetics (2013, 10m)

Mendelian genetics and types of inheritance in man
324. Critically discuss the Mendelian principles and their application to human populations. (2016, 15m)
325. What are lethal and sub-lethal genes? Explain (2012, 20m)
326. Discuss monogenic and polygenic inheritance in man citing suitable examples (2011, 30m)

Genetic polymorphism
327. Define genetic polymorphism. Give details of its types with suitable examples. (2015, 15m)
328. Write short note on genetic polymorphism (2011,15m)
329. What is balanced genetic polymorphism? How is it maintained in a population? (2010, 30m)

Population genetics:
330. Hardy-Weinberg law. (2017, 10m)
331. Write short note on conditions necessary for the operation of Hardy Weinberg law (2011, 15m)
332. Write short note on anthropological relevance of population genetics (2009, 20m)
333. Discuss the factors affecting gene frequencies among human populations (2015, 20m)
334. What do you understand by ‘Genetic Load’ in a population? How is it measured and what are the important factors that can influence it? (2013, 20m)
335. What is ‘genetic load’ and what factors influence it? (2009, 30m)
336. What are the genetic effects of consanguinity? Give examples (2012, 20m)

Chromosomal aberrations and genetic counselling:
337. Explain the significance of screening and counselling for genetic disorders (2016, 15m)
338. Genetic counseling (2014, 10m)
339. Discuss chromosomal aberrations in man illustrating with examples (2015, 15m)
340. Short note: Down’s syndrome (2015, 10m)
341. Desribe Turner and Kleinfelter syndrome in humans (2014,15m)
342. Discuss Chromosomal aberrations and manifestations of Klinefelter syndrome and Turner Syndrome (2012, 20m)
343. Chromosomal deletions and numericals fluctuations may lead to gross abnormalities in man. Discuss the help of suitable examples (2010, 30m)
344. Write short note on oncogenes (2010, 20m)

Genetic markers
345. Rh-Blood group (2016, 10m)
346. What are genetic markers and what is their usefulness? Why are blood groups considered as good genetic markers? Illustrate with examples. (2013, 15m)
347. Give a comparative account of variations in hemoglobin levels and respiratory functions populations living under different environmental stresses (2012, 30m)
348. Discuss the role of ABO blood group system in resolving cases of disputed paternity (2012, 20m)
349. Write short note on respiratory functions (2011, 15m)
350. Write short note on genetics of HLA and organ transplantation (2009, 20m)
351. Write short note on thrifty genotype (2009, 20m)

**UNIT – 7 – HUMAN VARIATIONS**

Race & racism

364. Concept of race. (2017, 10m)
365. Explain the role of heredity and environment in the formation of races (2016, 15m)
366. Differentiate between Race and Racism. What are three major races of the world? Give important biological criteria used frequently for such a classification (2013, 15m)
367. Discuss race crossing in humans with suitable examples (2012, 20m)
368. Is race a valid concept? Critically assess the relevance of racial classification in Indian context (2010, 30m)

Ecological Anthropology
369. Discuss the responses and acclimatization to high altitude stresses. (2017, 15m)
370. Critically examine the physiological responses and acclimatization to cold climate in Man (2015, 15m)
371. Elaborate upon major human adaptations to heat and cold (2013, 15m)
372. Discuss the genetic and non-genetic factors in the bio-cultural adaptations of human beings to different environments (2016, 20m)
373. Ecological anthropology (2014, 10m)
374. What are the stresses at high altitude? How do better cardio-respiratory functions help the native highlanders in combating low environmental pressures? (2014, 15m)
375. Native highlanders are well adapted to high altitude environment. Discuss (2011, 30m)
376. How does improved aerobic fitness increase exercise tolerance in warm humid climates? Give suitable examples to support your answer. (2012, 20m)

Epidemiological Anthropology
377. Describe the scope of Epidemiological Anthropology in the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases (2016, 20m)
378. Epidemiological anthropology (2014, 10m)
379. Write a short note on Epidemiological Anthropology (2012, 10m)
380. Discuss the role of Anthropology in the understanding of health and disease. What specific understanding is available with respect to infectious and non-infectious diseases? (2014, 15m)
381. What is meant by epidemiological transition? Elaborate upon its causes and consequences highlighting major health problems of our adult population today (2013,
15m)
382. Briefly discuss the important causes of the variations and intensity of parasitic diseases among different populations (2012, 20m)
383. Write short note on social concept of disease (2010, 20m)
384. Write a short note on communicable diseases (2009, 20m)

Human growth and development
385. Describe the various methods of studying growth highlighting their merits and demerits. (2017, 15m)
386. Longitudinal method of studying growth (2015, 10m)
387. Cross-sectional methods of studying human growth (2014, 10m)
388. Describe different methods of studying human growth (2011, 30m)
389. Discuss Sheldon’s method of somatotyping. (2017, 15m)
390. What is an anthropometric somtatotype? Describe Heath and Carter’s method of somatotyping (2015, 20m)
391. Define somatotype. Describe the salient features of different components of somatotype (2011, 30m)
392. Discuss the different factors affecting growth and development in human beings (2016, 20m)
393. What are the different stages of growth? Describe any one of them in detail. (2014, 20m)
394. Write a short note on Differentiate between Child Growth & Development (2013,10m)
395. Discuss Ageing and Senescence. Discuss either the biological or social theories of ageing (2014, 20m)
396. Write a short note on Ageing and Senescence (2013, 10m)
397. Write short note on senescence and socio-economics in contemporary times (2010, 20m)

398. Justify ‘though human growth is under tight genetic control but it is influenced by various environmental factors.’ (2013, 15m)
399. Explain to biological theories of aging based on purposeful events. (2012, 20m)
400. Discuss the theories of aging (2009, 40m)
401. Distinguish between chronological age and biological age. (2009, 20m)
402. Differentiate between growth and development. List the factors affecting human growth and development (2009, 30m)

Fertility and Fecundity:
403. Describe the biological and socio-ecological factors affecting fertility and mortality. (2017, 15m)

404. Fertility and fecundity (2016, 10m)
405. Fertility and fecundity (2014, 10m)
406. Distinguish between the terms fecundity and fertility. Are the factors influencing them distinguishable? Discuss (2010, 30m)

Menarche and menopause
407. Age at menarche. (2017, 10m)
408. Menopause and its impact (2015, 10m)
409. Discuss the relevance of menarche, menopause and other bio-events to fertility (2014, 15m)

Demographic theories
410. Demographic Transition (2013, 10m)

Demographic Profile
186. Austro-asiatic linguistics groups in India. (2017, 10m)
187. Short note: Linguistic elements in Indian population. (2016, Paper 2, 20m)
188. Give your assessment of the reasons for the imbalance in the sex-ratio in India. (2017, 20m)
189. Give a critical assessment of ‘Negrito Problem’ in India. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
190. Briefly discuss the classical models of ethnic and linguistic classifications of Indian population. Discuss its relevance today. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
191. Short note: Major linguistic divisions of India. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
192. Outline the distribution of Dravidian languages in India and describe their cultural significance. (2014, Paper 2, 15m)
193. Describe the linguistic elements in Indian populations. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)
194. Critically examine the factors responsible for the high population growth in India and suggest suitable measures for population control. (2010, Paper 2, 30+15m)
195. Discuss the relevance of Guha’s racial classification in the context of India’s ethnic groups. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
196. Short note: The distribution of Indo-Aryan languages. (2008, Paper 2, 20m)
197. Is Risley’s racial classification of Indian population valid? Critically discuss with the help of suitable examples. (2008, Paper 2, 60m)
198.Short note: Mediterranean elements in Indian population. (2008, Paper 2, 20m)

**UNIT – 8 – APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY**

Applications of Anthropology:
352. What are the methods of personal identification? Critically examine how personal identification helps in criminal investigations. (2017, 20m)
353. Forensic Anthropology (2016, 10m)
354. Forensic science can help in criminal investigation. Discuss (2015, 20m)
355. Briefly discuss the applications of the knowledge of human osteology in forensic investigations (2012, 20m)
356. Explain the application of anthropological knowledge in genetic counselling, forensic science, sports and nutrition (2011, 30m)
357. Write short note on personal identification (2011, 15m)
358. Write short note on role of forensic anthropology in the field of personal identification (2010, 20m)
359. Analyse the various applications of anthropological knowledge to solve medico legal problems and in the reconstruction of evidence (2009, 60m)
360. Anthropology and designing of equipments. (2017, 10m)
361. Describe the role of Anthropology in designing defence and other equipments (2016, 10m)
362. Elucidate the role of Anthropology in selection and monitoring of sports persons (2015, 15m)
363. Discuss the applications of anthropological knowledge in designing equipment (2011, 30m)

**UNIT – 9 – ARCHEOLOGY**

411. Salient features of Mesolithic culture. (2017, 10m)
412. Delineate the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures. (2016, Paper 1, 15m)
413. Neolithic cultures of India. (2016, Paper 1, 10m)
414. Palaeolithic culture. (2015, Paper 1, 10m)
415. Describe the Neolithic culture of India. (2014, Paper 1, 15m)
416. What are dating methods? Discuss one absolute method and one relative method in detail. (2017, 15m)
417. Describe the absolute dating methods in archaeology, highlighting the importance of each method. (2014, Paper 1, 15m)
418. Carbon-14 method of Dating. (2013, Paper 1, 10m)
419. Give a broad outline of Palaeolithic culture emphasizing upon its tool technology. (2013, Paper 1, 20m)
420. Discuss the typology and distribution of upper Palaeolithic cultures in India. (2012, Paper 2, 20m)
421. Write short note on relative dating methods. (2012, Paper 1, 10m)
422. Write short note on importance of technology in prehistory. (2010, Paper 1, 20m)

Indian Prehistory
423. Describe the salient features of chalcolithic cultures of the deccan. (2017, 15m)
424. Neolithic cultures of South India. (2017, 10m)
425. Short note: Significance of Mesolithic findings from Belan valley. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
426. Short note: South Indian Palaeoliths. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
427. Short note: Prehistoric rock art of central India. (2015, Paper 2, 10m)
428. Compare the salient features and distribution of the middle Palaeolithic and upper Palaeolithic cultures in India. Add a note on the tool traditions of the upper Palaeolithic period.
(2012, Paper 2, 30m)
429. Discuss the significance of Sohan in Indian prehistory. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
430. Describe the characteristic features of Mesolithic cultures in India. (2011, Paper 2, 30m)
431. Examine the contribution of Mesolithic culture to the rise of Neolithic culture. (2009, Paper 2, 10m)
432. Short note: Langhnaj. (2008, Paper 2, 15m)
433. Short Note: Neolithic cultures of NE India. (2014, Paper 2, 10m)
434. Short note: Neolithic culture in India. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
435. Examine Gordon Childe’s statement “Neolithic culture is a revolution”. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
436. Short note: Iron age in Gangetic region. (2011, Paper 2, 15m)

IVC
437. Describe various aspects of trade and religion of Harappan civilization. (2017, 15m)
438. Discuss the significance of Harappan civilization sites from India. (2015, Paper 2, 15m)
439. Describe what is known as Harappan religion. Have some of its elements continued into later Hinduism? Discuss. (2014, Paper 2, 20m)
440. Short note: Urban planning in Harappan culture. (2010, Paper 2, 15m)
441. Comment in detail on the socio-cultural life of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization. (2010, Paper 2, 30m)

Ethno-Archaeology
442. Ethno-archaeology. (2017, 10m)
443. Discuss the relevance of art and craft traditions in the understanding of Indian archaeology. (2017, 15m)
444. Short note: Ethno-archaeological evidences for the survival of hunting and gathering traditions in India. (2016, Paper 2, 10m)
445. Discuss how cultural diversity of Indian tribes has enriched its plural traditions. (2016, Paper 2, 15m)
446. Discuss the importance of the ethno-archaeological approach to the study of indigenous craft in India. (2014, Paper 2, 15m)
447. Short one: New Archaeology. (2009, Paper 2, 20m)
448. Short note: Concept of Ethno archaeology. (2008, Paper 2, 20m)

**Why Anthropology?**

For making any informed choice about the discipline, you must be aware about the intrinsic advantages and disadvantages of the subject. Some of them are listed below:-

1. **Advantages:-**
2. The subject is giving stable performance in last 4-5 years and is giving out good input – output ratio.
3. The subject is very interesting because it involves soul of 2 realms that are science and humanities, and it involves study of us (mankind).
4. The subject is very generalist in nature thus no background knowledge is required.
5. Around 80-90 % questions are straight forward. It is evident from last 5 year question papers.
6. **Disadvantages:-**
7. Lack of subjectivity may be one of the disadvantages because some candidates have inbuilt quality of expressing their thoughts, which may not be required in the answer.
8. Lack of Novelty: Being a very popular optional as well as having the same study material available to all, Novelty in answers is very rare. Every aspirant is literally writing the same answers & case studies. So, to avoid it a comprehensive understanding of the subject is required.
9. Dynamics : Recently U.P.S.C. has started adding dynamic questions to the paper, although the proportion of the questions are comparatively low (about 10- 20%), but still it becomes one of the disadvantage. To overcome it anthropology, especially paper- 2, must be read in synchronicity with general studies.

References for anthropology:-

1. Paper 1:-
	1. Social anthropology (unit 1.1 to 5):-
		1. General anthropology by Nadeem Hasnain
		2. Socio- cultural anthropology by Nadeem Hasnain.
		3. In search of ourselves – an introduction to socio cultural anthropology – by N.K. Vaid.
	2. Archeology part –
		1. E- PG pathshala material
		2. Ignou material
		3. Indian archeology by D.K. Bhattacharya
	3. Theories part-
		1. Pandey & Upadhyay
	4. For culture, language – Ember & Ember.
	5. Physical anthropology
		1. Physical anthropology by P. Nath
		2. Physical anthropology by B.M. Das
2. Paper – 2
	1. Indian social system
		1. Indian anthropology by Nadeem Hasnain
		2. Indian anthropology by R.N. Sharma
	2. Tribal anthropology
		1. Tribal India by Nadeem Husnain

In addition to these books a building up of comprehensive understanding of the subject is very important. Reading newspaper daily and linking it to the basics of the subject is very important.

**HOW TO WRITE GOOD ANSWERS**

To write good answers a candidate must follow following steps:-

1. First understand the concept thoroughly, that has been asked in the question.eg there is huge difference between the universality of marriage and universal definition of marriage. Make sure the answer must go in the direction in which it is supposed.
2. Don’t make any mistake in the definition. Make sure you remember them correctly and try to write full definition with name of the anthropologist who gave it.
3. Write the answer holistically.

A holistic answer has following parts:-

* 1. Cover every part of the concept – definition, meaning – both scientific and etymological, characteristics, debates surrounding the topic, examples, current applications, criticisms arising from the debate.
	2. Revise and learn ample amount of examples.
	3. Don’t miss the names of anthropologists, where ever required.
	4. Draw diagrams and flowcharts to make the answer self – explanatory.
	5. Underline important words, topics, name of the anthropologists, different prospective attached to the concept.
	6. Include current information regarding the topic, current developments, data, reports, case studies etc.
	7. Try to interlink the topics given in the syllabus. E.g. problems of tribal can be linked with nature – man – spirit complex, emic and etic approach and action anthropology.
1. Practice diagrams regularly so that you are able to draw it very neatly in the examination.
2. Prepare short notes of every topic and practice them regularly according to the past year questions.
3. Discuss the topics with your mentor or senior students and do write at least 2 questions regularly.

If u follows the above steps the answers will come out excellently and will help you to fetch high marks.