

ANTHROPOLOGY

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ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER-1

PYQ'S

UNIT-I

I. Anthropology as a discipline:

1.1 Meaning, Scope, and development of Anthropology.

1.2 Relationship (of Anthropology) with other disciplines:

(a) Social Sciences; (b) Behavioural Sciences; (c) Life Sciences; (d) Medical Sciences; (e) Earth Sciences and (f) Humanities.

1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:

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

- ◆ Mesolithic rock art in Indian subcontinent. **(Paper-II, 10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ "Anthropology is the systematic, objective and holistic study of human kinds in all times and places". Elaborate the argument. **(20 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Discuss with suitable examples the typotechnological problems in Indian palaeolithic industry with reference to environmental hypotheses. **(Paper-II, 15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Elaborate the scope of anthropology and elucidate its uniqueness in the field of other social sciences. **(20 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ "The biocultural approach is the Hallmark of biocultural anthropology". Explain. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ How can synergising the core branches of anthropology reinvigorate the holistic spirit of the discipline. **(20 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Give an account of the field methods used in the study of Archaeological Anthropology.

(15 Marks, 2018)

- ◆ Define Anthropology. Describe the major branches of Anthropology elaborating on any one branch. **(2017)**
- ◆ Critically examine the role of anthropology in Contemporary India. **15 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ The Relevance of Anthropology. **(2018)**
- ◆ Major subdivisions of Anthropology. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ How do you situate Anthropology in Social Sciences? **(10 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Write notes on the following in about 150 words each. **(10 Marks)**
 - a) Differences between Social Anthropology and Sociology. **(10 Marks, 2016)**

II. Biological Anthropology Part 1: Human Evolution: Theoretical Foundations

1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:

- (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.
- (b) Theories of Organic Evolution:
 - (i) Pre-Darwinian; (ii) Darwinian
 - (iii) Post-Darwinian
- (c) Synthetic theory of evolution;
- (d) Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology:
 - (i) Doll's rule; (ii) Cope's rule;
 - (iii) Gause's rule; (iv) Parallelism;
 - (v) Convergence; (vi) Adaptive radiation; (vii) Mosaic evolution.

- ◆ Explain the genetic mechanisms of micro and macro evolution. **(15 Marks, 2021)**

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- ◆ Elucidate how Darwin and post-Darwin theories of evolution resulted in the development of Synthetic theory of evolution. **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Explain the biological changes that made human beings capable of making cultures. **(20 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Critically examine the Darwin's theory of evolution in understanding Evolution. **(15 Marks, 2015)**

III. Biological Anthropology Part 2: Human Origin and Evolution based on research in Primatology and Human Palaeontology

1.5

(a) Characteristics of Primates; (b) Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; (c) Primate Adaptations -Arboreal and Terrestrial; (d) Primate Taxonomy; (e) Primate Behaviour; (f) Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; (g) Living Major Primates; (e) Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; (f) Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.

- ◆ Discuss different forms of primate social organisation. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ The losses and gains of erect posture. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Jane Goodall's contributions in studying primate behaviour. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Illustrate with examples the various types of locomotion pattern among non-human primates. **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Adaptive primateradiation. **(10 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Discuss the evolutionary significance of bipedalism and erect posture. **(20 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Bring out the comparative anatomical features of man and apes. Discuss their evolutionary

- significance. **(2017)**
- ◆ Explain the skeletal changes due to erect posture and their implications. **(2016)**
- ◆ Elucidate the skeletal differences between humans and chimpanzees. **(15 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Role of Primatology in Anthropological studies. **(10 Marks, 2013)**

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

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

- ◆ Should we still distinguish between 'classic' and 'progressive' Neanderthals? Discuss the controversy surrounding Neanderthal's position in human evolution. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ What are the physical and cultural characteristics of Homo erectus? Discuss its phylogenetic status? **(20 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Critically evaluate the contesting theories of the emergence and dispersal of modern Homo sapiens. **(20 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Europeans are closer to Neanderthals'. Critically discuss in view of the African origin of human kind. **(2019)**
- ◆ Describe the culture related to homo erectus. **(15 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Write short notes of 150 words on Rhodesian Man. **(2016)**
- ◆ Describe the Salient characteristics & Geographical distribution of Homo erectus.

- ◆ Asian Homo erectus. (10 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ Comment briefly on the phylogenetic position of Australopithecines. (10 Marks, 2012)
- ◆ Neanderthal Man. (15 Marks, 2011)
- ◆ Describe major skeletal similarities & differences between Homo Erectus & Homo Sapiens. (30 Marks, 2011)
- ◆ Culture of Homo erectus. (15 Marks, 2010)

IV. Archaeological Anthropology: Basic Concepts & Cultural Evolution of Humankind

1.8

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

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

- (i) Palaeolithic; (ii) Mesolithic; (iii) Neolithic; (iv) Chalcolithic ; (v) Copper-Bronze age; (vi) Iron Age;

- ◆ Enumerate the evidence of animal domestication in Indian microlithic industry. (15 Marks, 2022)
- ◆ Discuss the salient features of different traditions of European Mesolithic. (15 Marks, 2021)
- ◆ Describe the features of early farming cultures and Neolithic of the Near East. (15 Marks, 2021)
- ◆ Thermoluminescence (TL) dating. (10 Marks, 2021)
- ◆ Natufian culture. (10 Marks, 2020)
- ◆ Differentiate between lower palaeolithic and middle palaeolithic culture with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 2020)
- ◆ Discuss with examples the megalithic culture of India in the archaeological context. (2019)
- ◆ Olduvai gorge. (10 Marks, 2019)

- ◆ Elucidate Mesolithic culture and associated rock art with examples from India. (15 Marks, 2019)
- ◆ Relative dating methods. (10 Marks, 2019)
- ◆ Discuss briefly the major traditions in the Upper Paleolithic cultures of Europe. (15 Marks, 2019)
- ◆ Town planning of Harappan culture. (10 Marks, 2018)
- ◆ Give an account of the consequences of food production of Neolithic culture. (15 Marks, 2018)
- ◆ What are dating methods? Discuss one absolute method and one relative methods in detail. (2017)
- ◆ Salient features of Mesolithic culture. (2017)
- ◆ Short notes on Neolithic Cultures of India. (2016)
- ◆ Delineate the salient features of Chalcolithic cultures. (2016)
- ◆ Paleolithic Culture. (10 Marks, 2015)
- ◆ Describe the Neolithic culture of India. (15 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ Describe the absolute dating methods in Archaeology, Highlighting the importance of each method. (15 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ Carbon-14 method of dating. (10 Marks, 2013)

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UNIT-II

V. Socio-Cultural Anthropology: Part 1: Basic Concepts -Society, Culture, Civilisation & associated concepts

2.1 The Nature of Culture:

(a) The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; (b) Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.

2.2 The Nature of Society:

(a) Concept of Society; (b) Society and Culture; (c) Social Institution; (d) Social groups; and (e) Social stratification.

- ◆ Discuss the historical and cultural contexts that led to superseding ethnocentrism with cultural relativism in anthropology. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Critically evaluate different types of social stratification with suitable examples. **(20 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Human rights and cultural relativism. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Discuss Erving Goffman's concept of total institutions and its relevance in contemporary society. **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Discuss Social stratification according to any three major approaches. **(20 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Short notes on Cultural Relativism. **(2019, 2016, 1995, 1987)**
- ◆ Society and culture. **(10 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Is culture unique to human beings? Critically examine. **(15 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Define Status & Role. Distinguish between Ascribed and Achieved Status. **(15 Marks, 2014, 17)**
- ◆ Why the concept of Culture Relativism been so dear to Anthropologists? **(20 Marks, 2013)**

- ◆ Bring out the distinguishing features of culture and civilization. **(15 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ What is the basis of social stratification? Discuss with examples. **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Explain the concept of status and role in anthropology. **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Cultural relativism and subsequent violation of Human rights? **(15 Marks, 2010, 2006)**

VI. Socio-Cultural Anthropology: Part 2: Universal Socio-Cultural Institutions

2.3 Marriage:

(a) Definition and universality (of marriage); (b) Laws of marriage: (i) Endogamy; (ii) Exogamy; (iii) Hypergamy (iv) Hypogamy; (v) Incest taboo; (c) Types of marriage: (i) Monogamy; (ii) Polygamy (iii) Polyandry (iv) Group marriage; (d) Functions of marriage; (e) Marriage regulations: (i) Preferential; (ii) Prescriptive and (iii) Proscriptive); (f) Marriage payments: (a) Bride wealth; (b) Dowry;

- ◆ Marriage Regulations and Alliance Theory. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Ways of acquiring mate in Tribal society. **(10 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Discuss the Different forms of preferential marriage with suitable examples from tribal societies in India. **(15 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Define marriage & describe the various types of marriages in human societies. **(15 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Where do you situate 'live-in relationship'?

within the institution of marriage?

(15 Marks, 2013)

- ◆ Ways of acquiring a spouse in simpler societies. **(12 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ How does taboo serve as a means of social control? **(15 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Household and domestic group. **(10 Marks, 2022)**

2.4 Family:

(a) Definition and universality (of Family); (b) Family, household, and domestic groups; (c) Functions of family; (d) Types of family from the perspectives of: (i) Structure; (ii) Blood relation; (iii) Marriage; (iv) Residence; (v) Succession; (e) Impact of urbanization (on family); (g) Impact of industrialization (on family); (h) Impact of feminist movements on family.

- ◆ Explain the impact of feminist movement on universality of marriage and family structure. **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Discuss the impact of urbanization and feminist movements on family in India. **(2016)**
- ◆ Define family and critically examine Universality of Family. **(15 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Discuss the impact of urbanization and feminist movement on family. **(20 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Is family a social institution? **(12 Marks, 2012)**

2.5 Kinship:

(a) Consanguinity and Affinity; (b) Principles and types of descent: (i) Unilineal; (ii) Double; (iii) Bilateral; (iv) Ambilineal; (c) Forms of descent groups: (i) Lineage; (ii) Clan; (iii) Phratry; (iv) Moiety; (v) Kindred; (d) Kinship terminology- Descriptive and Classificatory;

(e) Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; (f) Decent and Alliance.

- ◆ Discuss how the rules of descent contradict the principles of residence in matrilineal society, mentioning suitable examples? **(20 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Explain the structural analysis of Kinship as proposed by Levi-Strauss. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Descent Groups. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ How did Radcliffe-Brown and Lewis-Strauss study kinship in terms of social structure. **(15 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Kinship Terminology. **(10 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Elucidate the determinants of kinship terminology. **(15 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Bilineal and bilateral descents. **(10 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Short notes on Lineage and Clan. **(10 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Describes the cardinal points of descent and alliance theories. **(20 Marks 2016)**
- ◆ Double Descent. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Various types of descent. **(10 Marks 2013, 2008)**
- ◆ Describe types of kinship groups formed on the basis of different principles. **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ What factors are responsible for bringing about variation in residence of different societies? Explain how kinship influences man's social life. **(30 Marks, 2010)**
- ◆ Segmentary lineage and territoriality. **(15 Marks, 2010)**

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UNIT-III

3. Economic Organization:

- (a) Meaning, scope, and relevance of economic anthropology;
- (b) Formalist and Substantivist debate;
- (c) Principles governing production, distribution, and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution, and market), in communities, subsisting on:
 - (i) Hunting and gathering; (ii) Fishing; (iii) Swiddening; (iv) Pastoralism; (v) Horticulture; (vi) Agriculture;
- (d) Globalization and indigenous economic systems.

- ◆ Debate between formalist and substantivist approaches. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Critically examine various anthropological interpretations about the Kula Ring. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Modes of subsistence. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Pastoralism in India. **(10 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Write the characteristics of hunting and gathering economy. **(15 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ With the help of appropriate example, explain the various forms of exchange system. **(15 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Discuss the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies. **(20 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Horticulture. **(10 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Critically examine the Formalists & Substantivists views on the applicability of Economic laws in the study of Primitive societies. **(20 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Discuss the impact of globalization on tribal economy. **(20 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Differentiate between Economics and

Economic Anthropology. **(10 Marks, 2013)**

- ◆ Discuss different modes of Exchanges in simple societies with examples. **(30 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ Critically examine the debate between Formalists & Substantivists. **(30 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ What stage is known as incipient stage of food production? Point out major features of this cultural stage. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from a specific area in the old world. **(30 Marks, 2010)**

UNIT-IV

4. Political Organization and Social Control:

(a) [Forms of Political Organisation in Human Societies]:

(i) Band; (ii) Tribe; (iii) Chiefdom;
(iv) Kingdom ; (v) State;

(b) Concepts of Power, Authority and Legitimacy;

(c) Social control, Law and Justice in simple Societies.

- ◆ Discuss the mechanism of social control in different kinds of political systems. **(20 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ How do political organizations of simple societies establish power, authority and legitimacy? **(20 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ How is the construction of power linked to the notion of conspicuous consumption and its impact on distributive justice. **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ How does customary law function in the tribal society? Discuss its different sources. **(15 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Mention the characteristics features of band with suitable examples. **(15 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Discuss different social control mechanisms in simple societies. **(15 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Differentiate between State and Stateless Societies. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Discuss the nature of Law and Justice in simple societies citing suitable examples. **(20 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Band and tribal societies. **(12 Marks, 2012)**



UNIT-V

5. Religion:

- (a) Anthropological approaches to the study of religion -Evolutionary, Psychological and Functional;
- (b) Monotheism and Polytheism; (c) Sacred and Profane; (d) Myths and Rituals;
- (e) Forms of religion in tribal and peasant Societies:
 - (i) Animism; (ii) Animatism; (iii) Fetishism (iv) Naturism (v) Totemism;
- (e) Religion, Magic and Science distinguished;
- (f) Magico-religious functionaries: priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch

- ◆ Explain various Anthropological approaches to study Religion. **(30 Marks, 2011)**



- ◆ Shaman, sorcerer and medicine man. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Animism and Deep Ecology. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Critically explain the anthropological approaches to religion. **(15 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Discuss the different traditional forms of religion in tribal societies. **(20 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Difference between science and magic. **(10 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Short notes on Totemism. **(10 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Critically examine different Anthropological approaches to Religion. **(15 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ How do you relate the concepts of 'Sacred' and 'Profane' in Durkheim's theory of Religion with a focus on the role of Totem? **(15 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Totemism. **(10 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Distinguish between religion, magic and science. **(20 Marks, 2013)**

UNIT-VI

VII. Socio-Cultural Anthropology: Part 3: Anthropological Thought, Ethnological research methods & tools

6. Anthropological theories :

- (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer);
- (b) Historical particularism (Boas);
- (c) Diffusionism (British, German and American);
- (d) Functionalism (Malinowski);
- (e) Structural-Functionism (Radcliffe-Brown); Structuralism (Levi-Strauss and E. Leach);
- (g) 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.

- ◆ Radcliffe-Brown's ideas on status, role and institution. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Discuss the approaches of Leslie White, Julian Steward and Marshall Sahlins in the light of cultural evolution. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Critically evaluate Lewis Morgan's classification of family. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ How did Morgan explain the Evolution of Marriage, Family and Socio-Political organization & how did other Evolutionists disagree with his explanation? **(20 Marks, 2015)**

- ◆ How do Diffusionism & Evolutionism differ as explanations of Culture change? **(15 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Point out the differences in the concepts of Classical Evolutionism and neo-evolutionism in socio-cultural anthropology. Which stage of Prehistoric culture is known as cultural evolution and why? **(30 Marks, 2010)**
- ◆ Historical Particularism and Franz Boas. **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Historical Particularism. **(10 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ How do Diffusionism & Evolutionism differ as explanations of Culture change? **(15 Marks 2015)**
- ◆ Basic tenets of structural-functionalism. **(2017)**
- ◆ Short notes on Functionalism. **(2016)**
- ◆ What is functionalism? Discuss the functional approach to the understanding of Religion. **(20 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ In what ways is Functionalism different from Structural Functionalism? **(20 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ How do the concepts of binary opposites and exchange figure in Levi- Strauss' structural analysis of kinship? **(15 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Discuss various anthropological approaches to the study of personality and culture. **(20 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ What do you understand by the National character Study? Illustrate. **(15 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Explain Ruth Benedict's patterns of culture. **(20 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Cultural Materialism. **(15 Marks, 2019, 2011, 2003)**
- ◆ Elucidate the concept of "thick description" of Clifford Geertz with a suitable example. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Victor Turner and liminality. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Critically examine the contribution of Victor

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Turner and Clifford Geertz in anthropology.

(20 Marks, 2019)

- ◆ According to Geertz, how does the cock-fight reveal aspects of Balinese culture?
(15 Marks, 2016)
- ◆ What made Geertz's Interpretative Anthropology distinct from Turner's Symbolic Anthropology? What does each of them mean by the terms Symbol & Symbolic?
(20 Marks, 2015)
- ◆ Bring out the contribution of Turner and Geertz in symbolic and interpretive theories in Anthropology.
(15 Marks, 2013)
- ◆ Critically examine the contribution of anthropologists in the interpretation of Symbols.
(30 Marks, 2011)
- ◆ Explain the basic features of 'Postmodernism' in Anthropology.
(20 Marks, 2015)
- ◆ Post-modernism in anthropology.
(12 Marks, 2012)

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UNIT-VIII

8. Research methods in Anthropology:

- (a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology;
- (b) Distinction between technique, method, and methodology;
- (c) Tools of data collection:
 - (i) observation; (ii) interview; (iii) schedules; (iv) questionnaire; (v) case study; (vi) genealogy; (vii) life-history; (viii) oral history; (ix) secondary sources of information; (x) participatory methods;
- (d) Analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data.

- ◆ Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA). **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Write the historical development of field work tradition in anthropology till recent times. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Discuss various tools of data collection in conducting anthropological research. **(20 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Experimental ethnography. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ How have interpretation and presentation of data changed from classical to contemporary writing in anthropological texts? **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Discuss phenomenology as a research method in anthropological studies. **(15 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Evaluate participant observation in producing anthropological knowledge. **(15 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Define ethnography and present a brief history of ethnography studies. **(20 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ How is case study method helpful in understanding a social phenomena? Explain

with suitable example. **(20 Marks, 2018)**

- ◆ Elucidate the basic characteristics of anthropological fieldwork methods. **(15 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Describe the evolution of Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology. **(15 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Field work tradition in Anthropology. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Genealogical Method. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Discuss the relevance of Case Study method of data collection. **(20 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Discuss the advantages and limitations of participant – observations as a technique of data collection. **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Field work tradition in Anthropology. **(15 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ What do you understand by the following terms? **(30 Marks, 2010)**
 - (i) Systematic sampling.
 - (ii) Stratified sampling.
 - (iii) Multistage sampling.

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UNIT-VII

VIII. Socio-Cultural Anthropology: Part 4: Linguistic Anthropology

7. Culture, Language and Communication:

- (a) Nature, origin, and characteristics of language;
- (b) Verbal and non-verbal communication;
- (c) Social context of language use.

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

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UNIT-I

IX. Biological Anthropology: Part 3: Human Inheritance and Genetics

1.7 The biological basis of Life:

- (a) The Cell;
- (b) DNA structure and Replication;
- (c) Protein Synthesis;
- (d) The Gene;
- (e) Mutation;
- (f) Chromosomes;
- (g) Cell Division.



UNIT-IX

9.1 Human Genetics: Methods and Application :

(a) Methods for study of genetic principles in man: family study

- (i) Pedigree analysis; (ii) Twin study; (iii) Foster child; (iv) Co-twin method; (v) Cytogenetic method; (vi) Chromosomal analysis and (vii) Karyo-type analysis; (viii) Biochemical methods; (ix). Immunological methods; (x) D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.

- ◆ Pedigree analysis in genetic counselling. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Briefly describe the various methods used in the genetic study of man. **(20 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Twin method in human genetics. **(10 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ What do you understand by Immunogenetics? Explain with suitable examples. **(15 Marks, 2015)**

9.2 Mendelian genetics in man:

- (i) Family study;
 (ii) Single factor (inheritance in man);
 (iii) Multifactor (inheritance in man);
 (iv) Lethal & sub-lethal (inheritance in man);
 (v) Polygenic inheritance in man.

- ◆ Categorize Genes that influence human Survival. **(10 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ What are the lethal and sub-lethal genes? Explain. **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Discuss monogenetic & polygenetic inheritance

in man with suitable examples.

(30 Marks, 2011)

9.3

- (a) Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection;
 (b) Mendelian population;
 (c) Hardy-Weinberg law;
 (d) Causes and changes which bring down frequency:
 (i) Mutation; (ii) Isolation; (iii) Migration; (iv) Selection; (v) Inbreeding; (vi) Genetic drift;
 (e) Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating;
 (f) Genetic load;
 (g) Genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages;

- ◆ Balanced and transient genetic polymorphism. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Genetic drift. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ How do marriage rules impact the gene pool of populations? **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Differentiate between transient and balance dgenetic polymorphisms. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples from human populations. **(15 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Implications of mutation in evolution. **(10 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Hardy-Weinberg Law. **(10 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Critically discuss the Mendelian principles and their application to human populations. **(15 Marks, 2016)**
- ◆ Define Genetic polymorphism. Give details of its types with suitable examples. **(15 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Discuss the factors affecting gene frequencies

- among human populations. **(20 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ What do you understand by 'Genetic Load' in a population? How is it measured and what are the important factors that can influence it? **(15 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ What are the genetic effects of Consanguinity? Give examples? **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Genetic Polymorphism. **(15 Marks, 2011) (S.N -2006)**
- ◆ Conditions necessary for the operation of Hardy-Weinberg law. **(15 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ What is Balanced Genetic Polymorphism? How is it maintained in a population? **(30 Marks, 2010)**

9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.

- (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders);
- (b) Sex chromosomal aberrations:
 - (i) Klinefelter syndrome (XXY); (ii) Turner's syndrome (XO); (iii) Super female (XXX); (iv) Intersex & other syndromic disorders;
- (c) Autosomal aberrations:
 - (i) Down's syndrome; (ii) Patau's syndrome; (iii) Edward's syndrome; (iv) Cri-du-chat syndrome;
- (d) Genetic imprints in human disease;
- (e) Genetic screening;
- (g) Genetic counselling;
- (h) Human DNA profiling;
- (i) Gene mapping;
- (j) Genome study;

- ◆ Genetic imprinting in human diseases. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ "Chromosomal aberrations can play havoc with the human body and mind." Explain with suitable examples. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ How many numerical aberrations in sex chromosomes lead to genetic disorders? **(15 Marks, 2020)**

- ◆ Describe the mechanism for structural anomalies of autosomes with diagrams. **(20 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Explain the significance of screening and counseling for genetic disorders. **(2016)**
- ◆ Down's syndrome. **(10 Marks 2015)**
- ◆ Discuss chromosomal aberrations in man illustrating with examples. **(15 Marks 2015)**
- ◆ Describe Turner and Kline filter Syndromes. **(15 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Genetic Counselling. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Genetic counseling. **(12 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Discuss the chromosomal aberrations and manifestations of Klinefelter and Turner syndromes. **(20 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Chromosomal deletions and numerical fluctuations may lead to gross abnormalities in man. Discuss with the help of suitable example. **(30 Marks, 2010)**

X. Biological Anthropology: Part 4 : Human Variation

9.5 Race and racism:

- (a) Biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and characters.
- (b) Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment;
- (c) Biological basis of racial classification;
- (d) Racial differentiation and race crossing in man.

- ◆ Is race a valid and biologically meaningful concept? **(10 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Racism and Eugenics. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ with reference to the somatostrophic and morphometric characteristics commonly used for racial classification, make critical comments as to whether 'Race' is a valid concept. **(20 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Race is a Myth. Justify its Present Day Relevance. **(10 Marks, 2018)**

ANTHROPOLOGY (Previous year questions 2010 to 2022)

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

9.6 Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker:

- (a) ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA, Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes.
 (b) Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.

- ◆ Discuss the approaches of Leslie, White, Julian Steward and Marshall Sahlins in the light of cultural evolution. (15 Marks, 2022)
- ◆ RH-blood group. (2016)
- ◆ What are genetic markers and what is their usefulness?
- ◆ Why are blood groups considered as good genetic markers? Illustrate with examples. (15 Marks, 2013)
- ◆ Discuss the role of ABO blood group system in resolving cases of disputed paternity. (20 Marks, 2012)
- ◆ Give a competitive account of the variations in hemoglobin levels and respiratory functions among the populations Living under different environmental stresses. (30 Marks, 2012)
- ◆ Respiratory Functions. (15 Marks, 2011)

9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology:

- (a) Bio-cultural Adaptations—Genetic and Nongenetic factors;
 (b) Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses:
 (i) Hot desert; (ii) Cold, high altitude climate.

- ◆ What is acclimatization? Discuss adaptive responses to high altitude and cold climate. (20 Marks, 2021)
- ◆ Describe the biocultural responses to extreme climatic events. (15 Marks, 2020)
- ◆ 'Human adaptations are always bio-cultural in nature'. Discuss with reference to human adaptation to high-altitude climate. (20 Marks, 2019)
- ◆ Distinguish between adaptation, adaptability and acclimatization with examples. (20 Marks, 2018)
- ◆ Discuss the responses and acclimatization to high altitude stresses. (15 Marks, 2017)
- ◆ Discuss the genetic and non-genetic factors in the bio-cultural adaptations of human beings to different environments. (20 Marks, 2016)
- ◆ Critically examine the physiological responses and Acclimatization to cold climate in man. (15 Marks, 2015)
- ◆ What are the stresses at high altitudes? How do better cardio respiratory functions help the native highlanders in combating low environmental pressure? (15 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ Ecological Anthropology. (10 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ Elaborate upon major human adaptations to heat and cold. (15 Marks, 2013)
- ◆ Give a competitive account of the variations in hemoglobin levels and respiratory functions among the populations Living under different environmental stresses. (30 Marks, 2012)
- ◆ How does improved aerobic fitness increase exercise tolerance in warm humid climates? Give suitable examples in support of your answer. (20 Marks, 2012)

- ◆ Native Highlanders are well adapted to the High altitude environment. Discuss.
(30 Marks, 2011)

9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology:

- (a) Health and disease;
- (b) Infectious and non-infectious diseases;
- (c) Nutritional deficiency related diseases;

- ◆ What is meant by health? Is the burden of life style diseases on the rise? Justify your answer with suitable examples. (15 Marks, 2022)
- ◆ Describe the impact of infectious diseases on indigenous populations. (15 Marks, 2020)
- ◆ Critically examine the demographic and epidemiological consequences with rise in food production and sedentism.
(15 Marks, 2020)
- ◆ Narrate evolution of disease and major causes of ill health in human populations.
(15 Marks, 2018)
- ◆ Describe the scope of Epidemiological Anthropology in the study of infectious and non-infectious diseases. (2016)
- ◆ Epidemiological Anthropology.
(10 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ Discuss the role of anthropology in the understanding of health and disease. What specific understanding is available with respect to infectious and noninfectious diseases?
(20 Marks, 2014)
- ◆ What is meant by epidemiological transition? Elaborate upon its causes and consequences highlighting major health problems of our adult population today. (15 Marks, 2013)
- ◆ Epidemiological anthropology.
(12 Marks, 2012)
- ◆ Briefly discuss the important causes for the variations in occurrence and Intensity of parasitic disease among different populations.
(20 Marks, 2012)



UNIT-X

10. Concept of human growth and Development:

(a) Stages of growth—pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.

(b) Factors affecting growth and development:

(i) Genetic (factors); (ii) Environmental (factors); (iii) Biochemical (factors); (iv) Nutritional (factors); (v) Cultural and socio-economic (factors).

(c) Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations —biological and chronological longevity.

(d) Human physique and somatotypes.

(e) Methodologies for growth studies.

- ◆ Stages of human pre-natal development. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Why Heath and Carter used anthropometric measurements instead of photographs of a individual to assess the somatotype? Elaborate their method. **(20 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Discuss the physiological and evolutionary theories of aging. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Human adolescent growth spurt. **(10 marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Secular trend in human growth can be positive negative or neutral. Illustrate with examples. **(20 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Senescence. **(10 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Genetico-environmental factors affecting human growth. **(2019)**
- ◆ Discuss the methods of studying human growth with their merits and demerits. **(15 Marks, 2019)**

- ◆ Issues of Elderly and Senescence in Developing and Developed Countries. **(2018)**
- ◆ Discuss Sheldon's method of somatotyping. **(2017)**
- ◆ Describe the various methods of studying growth highlighting their merits and demerits. **(2017)**
- ◆ Discuss different factors affecting growth and development in human beings. **(2016)**
- ◆ What is an Anthropometric Somatotype? Describe Heath & Carter's method of Somatotyping. **(20 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ What are the different stages of Growth? Describe any one of them in detail. **(20 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Longitudinal method of studying growth. **(10 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Justify "Though human growth is under tight genetic control but it is influenced by various environmental factors." **(15 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Differentiation between Child Growth and Development. **(10 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Discuss Ageing and Senescence. Describe either the biological or social theories of Ageing. **(20 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Cross-sectional methods of studying human growth. **(10 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Ageing and Senescence. **(10 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Explain any to biological theories of ageing based on purposeful events. **(20 Markers, 2012)**
- ◆ Describe different methods of studying human growth. **(30 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ Define Somatotype. Describe the salient features of Somatotype. **(30 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ Senescence and socio-economics in contemporary times. **(15 Marks, 2010)**

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UNIT-XI

11.1

- (a) Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility.
- (b) Fertility patterns and differentials.

11.2 Demographic theories-

- (i) Biological theories; (ii) Social & Cultural theories;

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

- ◆ Critically evaluate the reasons of reduction in age at menarche in human females over the successive generations. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Discuss the contemporary population problems in the light of various socio-cultural demographic theories. **(20 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Delineate the factors influencing fertility in Indian population. **(Paper-II, 15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Discuss the bio-social determinants of fertility and fecundity. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ Discuss the biological factors influencing fertility in light of the relationship between fecundity and fertility. **(15 Marks, 2019)**
- ◆ Describe the biological and socio-ecological factors affecting fertility and mortality. **(15 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Age at menarche. **(10 Marks, 2017)**
- ◆ Define fecundity and explain major factors affecting fecundity in Indian populations. **(15 Marks, 2018)**
- ◆ Menopause and its impact. **(10 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Discuss the relevance of menarche, menopause & other bio events to fertility. **(15 Marks, 2014)**
- ◆ Demographic transition. **(10 Marks, 2013)**
- ◆ Fertility and Fecundity. **(10 Marks, 2014)**

- ◆ Distinguish between the terms 'fecundity' and 'fertility'. Are the factors influencing them distinguishable? Discuss. **(30 Marks, 2010)**



UNIT-XII

XI. Biological Anthropology: Part 5: Applications

12. Applications of Anthropology:

I. Applications of Biological Anthropology:

- (a) Anthropology of sports;
- (b) Nutritional anthropology;
- (c) Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipment;
- (d) Forensic Anthropology;
- (e) Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction;

II. Applied human genetics:

- (a) Paternity diagnosis;
- (b) Genetic counselling and eugenics;
- (c) DNA technology in diseases and medicine;
- (d) Serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

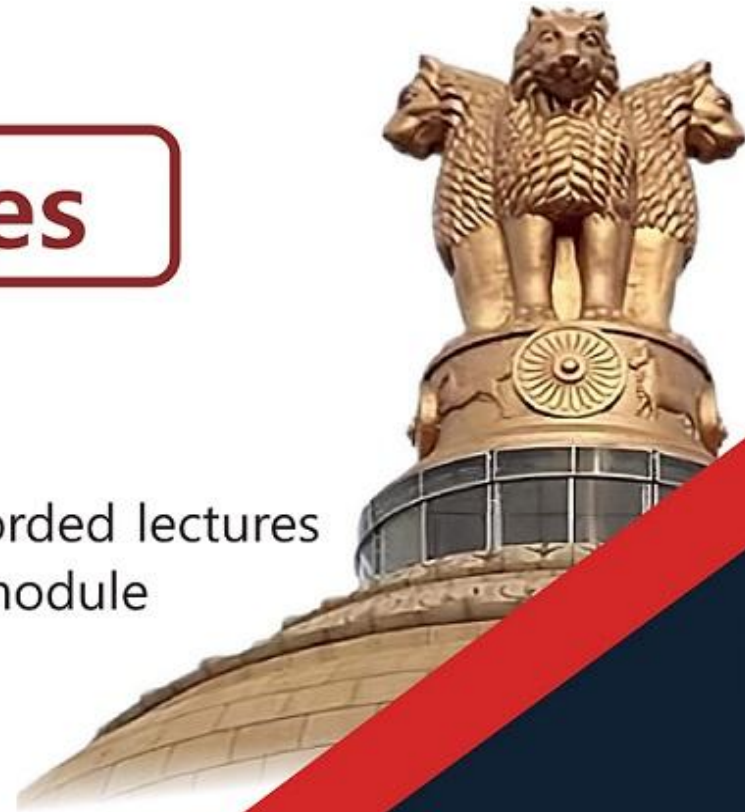
- ◆ Pedigree analysis in genetic counselling. **(10 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ Discuss how anthropological knowledge of the human body may be used in designing equipments and articles of human use. **(15 Marks, 2022)**
- ◆ What is Anthropometry? Discuss its role in assessing and the nutritional status and sports capability of a person. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ How are the cases of disputed paternity solved? Discuss the recent techniques. **(15 Marks, 2021)**
- ◆ What are the applications of human genomic research in human welfare? **(15 Marks, 2020)**
- ◆ Ethics and Genetic Engineering. **(10 Marks, 2020)**

- ◆ Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction. **(2019)**
- ◆ 'Applied human genetics has come to touch every sphere of human life'. Discuss in light of recent advances in molecular anthropology. **(2019)**
- ◆ Describe the role of Anthropology in designing defence and other equipment. **(2016)**
- ◆ What are the methods of personal identifications? Critically examine how personal identification helps in criminal investigations. **(2017)**
- ◆ Write short notes on Forensic Anthropology. **(2016, 2007, 2003, 1997)**
- ◆ DNA Technology in Medicine. **(10 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Elucidate the role of Anthropology in selecting and monitoring of Sports persons. **(15 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Forensic Science can help in Criminal Investigations. Discuss. **(20 Marks, 2015)**
- ◆ Application of anthropometry in designing. **(12 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Briefly discuss the applications of the knowledge of Human Osteology in forensic investigations. **(20 Marks, 2012)**
- ◆ Personal Identification. **(15 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ Discuss the application of anthropological knowledge in designing equipment. **(30 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ Explain the Anthropological knowledge in genetic counseling, forensic science, sports, nutrition. **(30 Marks, 2011)**
- ◆ Role of forensic anthropology in the field of personal identification. **(15 Marks, 2010)**

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