

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

23-0009-AE TEST BOOKLET

ANTHROPOLOGY

Time Allowed: 3 hours

PAPER - II

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. This Test Booklet consists of 16 (sixteen) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts - Part - I, Part - II, Part - III and Part - IV.
7. All three parts are Compulsory.
8. Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions. The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. Part-II, Part-III and Part-IV consist of Conventional Essay-type Questions. The answers to these questions have to be written in the separate Answer Booklet provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)*. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PART - I
(Multiple Choice-based Questions)

Instructions for Questions 1 to 50:

- *Choose the correct answers for the following questions.*
- *Each question carries 3 marks.*

[3x50=150]

1. Who is known as the Father of Indian Ethnography?
 - (a) Sarat Chandra Roy
 - (b) L.P. Vidyarthi
 - (c) M.N. Srinivas
 - (d) G.S. Ghurye

2. Temple architecture in India from the cultural anthropological approach was first studied by-
 - (a) S.C. Dube
 - (b) B.S. Guha
 - (c) N.K. Bose
 - (d) None of the above

3. Who first took up the study on the criminal tribes of India?
 - (a) K.M. Kapadia
 - (b) P.K. Bhowmick
 - (c) M.N. Basu
 - (d) None of the above

4. Which of the following tribal states is known as NEFA?
 - (a) Assam
 - (b) Nagaland
 - (c) Mizoram
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh

5. Leaky Foundation is associated with the study of which of the following?
 - (a) Primatology
 - (b) Human Evolution
 - (c) Ethno botany
 - (d) Ethno zoology

6. In which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization was the dockyard found?
- (a) Chanhudaro
 - (b) Lothal
 - (c) Rakhigarhi
 - (d) Banawali
7. With which of the following is caste related to?
- (a) Traditional occupation
 - (b) Hierarchy
 - (c) Endogamous preference
 - (d) All of the above
8. The ideology of purusartha in Indian cultural tradition is -
- (a) Kama- Moksha- Artha- Dharma
 - (b) Artha- Moksha - Kama – Dharma
 - (c) Dharma-Artha-Kama-Moksha
 - (d) None of the above
9. Which of the following Harappan sites is in Haryana?
- (a) Rakhigarhi
 - (b) Dholavira
 - (c) Lothal
 - (d) Kalibangan
10. The status of dwija can be achieved through -
- (a) Birth
 - (b) Marriage
 - (c) Sacred thread ceremony or upanayana
 - (d) Death
11. Which of these have been found at Hathnora in the Narmada Valley?
- (a) Late Acheulian tools
 - (b) Paintings of pre-historic period
 - (c) Bows and Arrows
 - (d) Cooking vessels

12. Australopithecines were the natural _____

- (a) tool makers
- (b) flake makers
- (c) core users
- (d) tool makers

13. A celt is a _____ from Neolithic age.

- (a) drawing
- (b) tool
- (c) pot
- (d) none of the above

14. The pastoral community of Kuruba belong to which of these states of India?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Rajasthan

15. The Kinnaura pastoral group rears which of these animals?

- (a) Sheep and goats
- (b) Buffalo
- (c) Camels
- (d) Yaks

16. The prehistoric site of Shushunia Hill is located in -

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Jharkhand

17. Which of the following is/are the limitations of ethnoarchaeology?

1. Decay
2. Destruction by fire
3. Sampling errors
4. Human procedural errors
5. Geological movements

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 5
- (d) All of the above

18. Find the statement which is incorrect about Ethno-Archeology -
- (a) Ethno-Archaeology is centred more on the explanation of the processes
 - (b) It is a direct approach of understanding any past society
 - (c) It helps in identifying the function of a particular artefact
 - (d) It is the manifestation of logical deductive reasoning methodology in archaeology and anthropological discipline
19. Sattriya is a classical dance form of which state of India?
- (a) Mizoram
 - (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Nagaland
20. The tribe is an example of a/an _____
- (a) Family
 - (b) Association
 - (c) Community
 - (d) Caste
21. The ancient Indian philosophy of chaturashrama is -
- (a) Brahmacharya- Garhastya- Vanaprashtha- Sanyassa
 - (b) Sanyasa- Satya- Rojo- Tamo
 - (c) Tamo- Satya- Rojo-Guna
 - (d) None of the above
22. The concepts of “Savagery, Barbarism and Civilization” was proposed by –
- (a) L.H. Morgan
 - (b) L.A. White
 - (c) J. Steward
 - (d) E.B. Tylor
23. The term “Neolithic Revolution” was coined by -
- (a) L.H. Morgan
 - (b) V.G. Childe
 - (c) J. Steward
 - (d) E.B. Tylor
24. Feast of merit tradition is practiced by the -
- (a) Nagas
 - (b) Garos
 - (c) Kukis
 - (d) Adis

25. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered by -
- (a) Rakhal Das Bandyopadhyay
 - (b) B.B. Lal
 - (c) D.D. Koshambi
 - (d) Robert Allchin
26. The traditional occupation of the Todas was -
- (a) Settled cultivation
 - (b) Pastoralism
 - (c) Iron smelting
 - (d) Shifting hill cultivation
27. Daojali Hading is a –
- (a) Neolithic site
 - (b) Palaeolithic site
 - (c) Mesolithic site
 - (d) Chalcolithic site
28. Which type of site is Bhimbetka?
- (a) Neolithic site
 - (b) Palaeolithic site
 - (c) Mesolithic site
 - (d) Chalcolithic site
29. Out of the given options, which is not a part of the anthropological perspective?
- (a) Holism
 - (b) Cultural relativism
 - (c) Ethnocentrism
 - (d) Cross-culture study
30. Who among the following said this? - “Ideas about race, culture and peoplehood or ethnicity have long served to orient anthropology’s inquiries?”
- (a) Bartholin
 - (b) Otto Gassmann
 - (c) Eric R. Wolf
 - (d) Magnus Hundt
31. The process by which cultural traits spread from one group or society to another is called as -
- (a) Folkways
 - (b) Cultural diffusion
 - (c) Counter culture
 - (d) Cultural complexes

32. Enculturation is process by which -
(a) Culture is reduced
(b) A child learns his/her culture
(c) A culture is transformed
(d) Culture becomes adaptive
33. Sociolinguistics came to be called by -
(a) Mother tongue
(b) Language and culture
(c) Hymes
(d) all of the above
34. How many divisions did the varna system have?
(a) 2 divisions
(b) 3 divisions
(c) 5 divisions
(d) 4 divisions
35. The concept of "Dominant Caste" was given by -
(a) L.P. Vidyarthi
(b) S.C. Dube
(c) M.N. Srinivas
(d) G.S. Ghurye
36. What type of status is caste?
(a) Ascribed status
(b) Achieved status
(c) Changing status
(d) All of them
37. Into how many parts is the ashrama system divided into?
(a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5
38. Attirampakkam is considered as a -
(a) Neolithic site
(b) Palaeolithic site
(c) Mesolithic site
(d) Chalcolithic site.

39. The largest Mesolithic site excavated in India is -
- (a) Bagor
 - (b) Brahmagiri
 - (c) Sanagnakallu
 - (d) Tekkalakotta
40. Which of the following is/are the challenges of globalisation for Indian society?
- (a) Identity confusion
 - (b) Social insecurity
 - (c) Cyber crimes
 - (d) All of the above
41. Buddhism promoted _____ and non-violence along with free will in Indian culture.
- (a) Complementarianism
 - (b) Egalitarianism
 - (c) Elitism
 - (d) All of the above
42. "Affairs of a Tribe: A Study in Tribal Dynamics" is a notable contribution to the study of tribal of India made by –
- (a) Verrier Elwin
 - (b) L.P. Vidyarthi
 - (c) D.N. Majumdar
 - (d) S.C. Dube
43. Which of the following is/are the process(es) of socio-cultural change?
- (a) Diffusion
 - (b) Acculturation
 - (c) Assimilation
 - (d) All of the above
44. Under which Article of the Constitution has the National Commission for Scheduled Castes been constituted?
- (a) Article 328
 - (b) Article 330
 - (c) Article 332
 - (d) Article 338
45. Section 3 of the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989 provides for a minimum punishment of _____ for offence committed by any public servant against the SC/ST community.
- (a) 3 months
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 1 year
 - (d) 2 years

46. Xaxa Committee on Tribal Communities of India termed displacement of tribal communities as –
- (a) Deracination
 - (b) Expulsion
 - (c) Disempowerment
 - (d) Ashramisation
47. During which Five Year Plan was the Area Development Tribal Sub Plan adopted by the Government of India?
- (a) 2nd
 - (b) 3rd
 - (c) 4th
 - (d) 5th
48. Ray and Vidyarthi have noted that the influence of Christianity on the tribal people began in the Khasi of Meghalaya way back in –
- (a) 1810
 - (b) 1813
 - (c) 1852
 - (d) 1817
49. The criteria generally followed for the identification of the Primitive Tribal Groups is/are –
- (a) A stagnant and diminishing population
 - (b) Pre-agricultural level of technology
 - (c) Very low level of literacy
 - (d) All of the above
50. Who discovered the Narmada Man?
- (a) Dr. Rajendran
 - (b) A.V. George
 - (c) Arun Sonakia
 - (d) Alok Krishna Gupta

PART - II
(Short Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 51 to 63:

- *Write the answers in short for any 10 (TEN) out of the thirteen questions.*
- *Each question carries 5 marks.* **[5x10=50]**

51. What is Sivapithecus also known as? Indicate the features of Sivapithecus.
52. Who is known as the “Narmada Man”? What is the significance of Narmada Man in human evolution?
53. Discuss the characteristics of Ramapithecus.
54. Jajmani system is considered as the backbone of rural economy and social order. Elucidate.
55. It has been found that in tribal India there is an intimate relationship and interaction between social organizations on the one hand and religious complex and ecological conditions on the other hand. Explain.
56. Briefly explain the term dominant caste and cite its criticisms.
57. Sanskritization involves both cultural accumulation and cultural decline. Comment.
58. Discuss the emerging trends of caste mobility in India.
59. Race and ethnicity are two concepts related to human ancestry. Explain.
60. What does pseudo tribalism mean? Explain.
61. Explain the Theory of Varnashram.
62. Elucidate the concept of Dwija.
63. Discuss the dynamics of agrarian class structure in India.

PART - III
(Long Answer-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 64 to 71:

- *Answer any 5 (FIVE) out of the eight questions.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*

[10x5=50]

64. Give an account of the inter-play of little and great traditions in reference to rural India.
65. Critically analyse the various development programmes and welfare measures introduced by the Government of India for the tribals and weaker sections.
66. How many ancient civilisations of India can be traced? Discuss each of them.
67. Examine the concepts of Westernization and Modernization. How according to you have they impacted the Indian Society?
68. Give an account of the geographical diversity of the Indian tribal population with appropriate examples.
69. Analyse how the Scheduled Castes have organised themselves socially and politically vis-a-vis the upper castes.
70. Discuss the contribution of anthropology in the understanding of regional, communalism and the ethnic and political movements in India.
71. Discuss the changing dimensions of caste system in India.

PART - IV
(Essay-type Questions)

Instructions for Questions 72 to 75:

- *Answer any 2 (TWO) out of the four questions.*
- *Each question carries 25 marks.*

[25x2= 50]

72. Describe the bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations of India and their distribution.
73. Discuss in detail about the Tribe-Caste Continuum as noted in Indian society.
74. Critically analyse the impact of globalisation on developing countries like India.
75. Expound the salient demographic profile of contemporary Indian population.