Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

4. Read instructions given inside carefully.
5. One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.
6. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
7. You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
8. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
9. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

PAPER-III
ANTHROPOLOGY

Signature and Name of Invigilator
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   (Name) ____________________________
2. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) ____________________________
Roll No. ____________________________
(Roll No. in figures as per admission card)
3. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) ____________________________
4. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) ____________________________
5. (Signature) __________________________
   (Name) ____________________________
Roll No. ____________________________
(Roll No. in words)

Time : 2 1/2 hours]

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32
Number of Questions in this Booklet : 19

[Maximum Marks : 200]
Note: This paper is of two hundred (200) marks containing four (4) sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट: यह प्रश्नपत्र दो सौ (200) अंकों का है एवं इसमें चार (4) खंड हैं। अभ्यर्थी इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों के उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार दे।
SECTION – I

Note: This section consists of two essay type questions of twenty (20) marks each, to be answered in about five hundred (500) words each. (2 × 20 = 40 marks)

नोट : इस खंड में बीस–बीस (20) अंकों के दो निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पौंच सो (500) शब्दों में अर्पित है। (2 × 20 = 40 अंक)

1. Discuss the role of Anthropology in health and population control.
   न्याय तथा जनसंख्या नियन्त्रण में मानव विज्ञान की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

Discuss the latest trends in anthropological methodology and techniques.
   मानवविज्ञान सम्बन्धी पद्धतियों तथा तकनीकों में नवीनतम प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

OR/अथवा

What do you understand by biocultural process of human evolution? Discuss.
   मानवीय उद्देश्य की जैव सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रिया से आप क्या समझते हैं? विवेचना कीजिए।
2. Discuss the relevance of applied anthropology in human welfare in twenty-first century.

वीसवीं शताब्दी में मानव कल्याण में अनुप्रयुक्त मानवविज्ञान की प्रासंगिकता को विवेचना कीजिये।

OR/अथवा

Compare the relative and absolute methods of dating and write any one principle of absolute dating.

काल (अथवा तिथि) निर्धारण की सापेक्षिक तथा निरपेक्ष विचित्रियों की तुलना कीजिये और निरपेक्ष तिथि निर्धारण का कोई एक सिद्धांत लिखिये।

OR/अथवा

Discuss the various methods of studying human growth.

मानव संवृद्धि का अध्ययन करने की विधियों को विवेचना कीजिये।
SECTION – II
खंड – II

Note: This section contains three (3) questions from each of the electives/specializations. The candidate has to choose only one elective/specialization and answer all the three questions contained therein. Each question carries fifteen (15) marks and is to be answered in about three hundred (300) words. 

नोट : इस खण्ड में प्रत्येक एक्सट्रिक इकाई / विशेषज्ञता से तीन (3) प्रश्न हैं। अभ्यासों को केवल एक एक्सट्रिक इकाई / विशेषज्ञता को चुनकर उसी के तीनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पद्धति (15) अंकों का है व उसका उत्तर लगभग तीन साठ (300) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है।

Elective – I / विकल्प – I
Physical Anthropology

3. Discuss hominization process with suitable examples.
मानवीकरण प्रक्रिया की उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिये।

4. Describe the role of dermatoglyphies in paternity disputes.
पेश्व विवादों में चपेटें शाल्ट (चंचलशिक्षक) की मूल्यांकन का रूपांतर करें।

5. Critically examine the phylogenetic position of cromagnon.
क्रोमांगन की जातिवृत्त स्थिति की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षा कीजिये।

Elective – II / विकल्प – II
Social-Cultural Anthropology

3. Discuss various attributes of the anthropological concept of culture.
संस्कृति की मानवविज्ञानीय अवधारणा की विभिन्न विशेषताओं की विवेचना कीजिये।

4. Examine the contribution of Margaret Mead to culture and personality studies.
संस्कृति तथा व्यक्तित्व अवधारणाओं में मैरीजर मैड का परीक्षण कीजिये।

5. Discuss the functioning of legislations aimed at tribal land alienation problem.
जनजातीय मूल्य विवाजन समस्या के सम्बन्ध में बनाये गये कानूनों का कार्यरतता की विवेचना कीजिये।

Elective – III / विकल्प – III
Prehistoric Anthropology

3. Discuss why Neolithic is considered as a period of cultural revolution.
नवाध्योक्त प्राकृतिक संस्कृतिक क्रान्ति का कारन क्यों समझा जाता है, विवेचना कीजिये।

4. Discuss why quaternary period may be considered as framework for human cultural development.
विवेचना कीजिये कि चतुर्थ काल मानवीय संस्कृतिक विकास के लिये समझे क्यों समझा जा सकता है?

5. Explain the importance of language for the development of culture among early man.
आरम्भिक मानव के मध्य संस्कृति के विकास के लिये मानन्त के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिये।

J-07-11 11 P.T.O.
SECTION – III
खंड – III

Note: This section contains nine (9) questions of ten (10) marks, each to be answered in about fifty (50) words.

(9 × 10 = 90 Marks)

नोट: इस खंड में दस-दस (10-10) अंकों के नौ (9) प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग पचास (50) शब्दों में अपेक्षित है |

(9 × 10 = 90 अंक)

नीग्रा जाति के लक्षण ।

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7. Differences between old world monkeys and new world monkeys.
पुरानी दुनिया के बन्दरों तथा नई दुनिया के बन्दरों के बीच अंतर ।

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J-07-11  20
अंगुली छाप रूप
9. Megalithic types in India.

भारत में महापाशाणिक प्रकार।
10. **Purpose of cave art in Europe.**

यूरोप में गुफा कला का उद्देश्य।

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11. **Importance of microliths.**

लघु पाषाणिक उपकरणों का महत्व।

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12. Culture as superorganic.
अधिजम के रूप में संस्कृति
13. Significance of restudies in Anthropology.
मानवविज्ञान में पुन: अध्ययन का महत्व।

14. Folk-urban continuum.
लोक-शहरी सांतत्य।
Illness and death are significant events for people everywhere. No one is spared. So it should not be surprising that how people understand the causes of illness and death, how they behave, and what resources they marshal to cope with these events are extremely important parts of culture. Some argue that we will never completely understand how to treat illness effectively until we understand the cultural behaviours, attitudes, values, and the larger social and political milieus in which people live. Others argue that society and culture have little to do with the outcome of illness – the reason that people die needlessly is that they do not get the appropriate medical treatment.

But anthropologists, particularly medical anthropologists, who are actively engaged in studying health and illness, are increasingly realizing that biological and social factors need to be considered if we are to reduce human suffering. For instance, some populations have an appalling incidence of infant deaths due to diarrhoea. The origin of this situation is mostly biological, in the sense that the deaths are caused by bacterial infection. But why are so many infants exposed to those bacteria? Usually,
the main reason is social. The affected infants are likely to be poor. Because they are poor, they are likely to live with infected drinking water. Similarly, malnutrition may be the biological result of a diet poor in protein, but such a diet is usually also a cultural phenomenon, reflecting a society with classes of people with very unequal access to the necessities of life. In many ways, therefore, medical anthropology, and anthropology in general, are developing in the direction of a “biocultural synthesis”.

Medical anthropology is part of this developing synthesis. Indeed, the growth of jobs in medical anthropology is one of the more striking developments in contemporary anthropology. Medical anthropology has developed into a very popular specialty, and the Society for Medical Anthropology is now the second largest unit in the American Anthropological Association.

The medical profession’s ways of treating illness may be a ble to treat some conditions well, but by itself the medical profession cannot tell us why some groups are more affected than others, or why the effectiveness of treatment varies from group to group.

Discovering the health-related beliefs, knowledge and practices of a cultural group – its ethnomedicine – is one of the goals of medical anthropology. How do cultures view health and illness? What are their theories about the causes of illness? Do those theories impact on how illnesses are treated? What is the therapeutic process? Are there specialized medical practitioners, and how do they heal? Are those theories impacted on how illnesses are treated? What is the therapeutic process? Are there specialized medical practitioners, and how do they heal? Are there special medicines, and how are they administered? These are just some of the questions asked by the anthropological study of ethnomedicine.
15. Write about the aim of medical anthropology.

भैरवनाथ जानवर विभिन्न लक्ष्य के बारे में लिखिये।

16. Malnutrition may be the result of both biological and cultural phenomena – Justify.

कुपोषण जैविक तथा सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों का परिणाम हो सकता है – उदाहरण के साथ उचित सिद्ध करिये।
17. Elaborate the concept of ethnomedicine.

प्रजातीय औषध की अवधारणा को विस्तार से स्पष्ट कीजिये।

18. Why the effectiveness of treatment varies from group to group?

चिकित्सा (या इलाज) की प्रभावपूर्णता भिन्न समूहों में अलग-अलग क्यों हैं?
19. Explain with example that biological and cultural factors are to be considered to reduce human sufferings.
मानवीय व्यंग्य को कम करने के लिये जैविक तथा सांस्कृतिक कारकों दोनों पर विचार करना चाहिये, सामान्यतः व्यंग्य की रोजी हो ।
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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ..............................................

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Signature & Name of the Coordinator .......................................

(Evaluation) Date .........................