This series provides compilation of daily CURRENT AFFAIRS of Anthropology.

It is aimed at addressing the requirement of aspirants to add contemporary aspects of the subject to the answers.

It also helps in understanding the trends of anthropology across India and the world.

**NOTE**: Please attempt the questions given at the end of the document and can upload on the telegram channel: Sosin for Anthropology Q&A, for peer review.
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Note - For convenience, the respective reference links have been dropped at the end of every topic.
A. TRIBAL AFFAIRS

1. San Carlos Apache Tribe

Context:
San Carlos Apache Tribe nearly halts spread of coronavirus.

Highlights:
- The San Carlos Apache Tribe has seen a dramatic turnaround over the past year when one-third of its on-reservation population was infected with the coronavirus.
- The average number of positive COVID-19 cases is down to less than 1 percent a week, according to the San Carlos Apache Healthcare Corp.
- Early education campaigns, an emergency declaration, and other safety precautions helped the community prepare even before it reported its first case, according to the Arizona Republic.
- The tribe has more than 17,000 members, about 13,000 of whom live on the reservation.
- The Tribal Emergency Response Commission that handles natural disasters and pandemics helped guide the Tribal Council with decisions related to the coronavirus.
- When cases spiked, the tribe set up checkpoints at the reservation boundaries to keep visitors out, issued a stay-at-home order and imposed regulations on businesses operating in the community. A mask mandate remains.
- The tribe also set up an alternative care site at the Apache Gold Casino Resort for people who needed to isolate from their families or quarantine. The effort was recognized by the National Indian Health Board.

Reference:

2. Karuk Tribe

- The Karuk tribe has declared a climate emergency as the Klamath River Basin has seen the worst conditions in history with very low precipitation and a massive fish kill that could result in losing an entire generation of salmon.
- According to the release, the Klamath River Basin disease crisis is caused by a complex of dams that disrupt natural flow patterns and cause warmer water temperatures, which have created a perfect living environment for the disease-causing parasite Ceratonova shasta (C. shasta) that's been killing young salmon.
- The Karuk Tribe has urged state and federal agencies to broker temporary water transactions to keep critical stream reaches wet to protect as many fish as possible and to point to long-term solutions to recover fisheries and make the ecosystem resilient in the face of climate change.
- Tribal officials have asked congress to provide disaster relief funds to all affected communities to address economic hardship, and ecological breakdown.
- In order to protect as many fish as possible, the Karuk Tribe urges state and federal agencies to broker temporary water transactions to keep critical stream reaches wet, but also point to long term solutions to recover fisheries and make the ecosystem resilient in the fact of climate change.

Reference:
https://m.northcoastjournal.com/NewsBlog/archives/2021/06/01/karuk-tribe-declares-climate-emergency

3. Amazonian Tribe
- The tribal and largely isolated population of forager-horticulturalists still lives today by traditional ways of farming, hunting, gathering, and fishing – continuing the practices of their ancestors, established in a time long before industrialization and urbanization transformed most of the world.
- The Tsimane tribe effectively have the healthiest hearts in the world, with the lowest reported levels of coronary artery disease of any population ever recorded.
- New evidence now shows that the Tsimane also exhibit significantly less brain atrophy as they get older, showing a much slower decrease in brain volume than people in the US and Europe, and likely lowering their risk of cognitive impairment, functional decline, and dementia as a result.
- While these beliefs persist, many Tsimane now espouse Christianity as their religion due to recent Catholic and Protestant Evangelical missionaries. Three of the four largest Tsimane villages contain either a Catholic Redemptorist or Evangelical New Tribes mission.
- The Tsimane people are among the most isolated people in Bolivia. They number about 16,000 and live in 80 mostly riverbank villages of 50 to several hundred people scattered across about 3,000 square miles of Amazon jungle.

Reference:

B. SOCIO - CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY
1. Feminism
- Feminism, the belief in social, economic, and political equality of the sexes.
- Although largely originating in the West, feminism is manifested worldwide and is represented by various institutions committed to activity on behalf of women’s rights and interests.
- According to Maggie Humm and Rebecca Walker, the history of feminism can be divided into three waves.
• The first feminist wave was in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the second was in the 1960s and 1970s, and the third extends from the 1990s to the present. Feminist theory emerged from these feminist movements.

• It is manifest in a variety of disciplines such as feminist geography, feminist history and feminist literary criticism.

• Several sub movements of feminist ideology have developed over the years; some of the major subtypes are listed below. These movements often overlap, and some feminists identify themselves with several types of feminist thought.

Reference:
https://www.google.co.in/amp/s/www.youthkiawaaz.com/2021/06/the-plague-of-liberal-feminism/amp/

2. Monogamy
• Monogamy is a relationship with only one partner at a time, rather than multiple partners. A monogamous relationship can be sexual or emotional, but it’s usually both.

• Studies in animals have shown that certain genes may be linked to monogamous behaviors. This could mean humans have evolved to prefer monogamy, seeking out one partner with whom we share most of our lifetime.

• Monogamy, the custom that allows a person to be legally married to only one spouse at one time.

• Appearing in two general forms, monogamy may imply a lifelong contract between two individuals that may be broken only under penalty—as prevails in the Roman Catholic and Hindu prescriptions for marriage—or it may imply that persons are required to be monogamous but may change spouses repeatedly, a practice sometimes called serial monogamy.

• Monogamy usually requires that animals be able to recognize their mate as an individual, a cognitive task that is not particularly easy.

• In theory, a monogamous pairing ensures that both of the mates will contribute to care of their offspring and to mutual defense.

• Monogamy may evolve when the cost of acquiring mates is very high, when females have the ability to restrict male behavior, or when offspring survival requires more intensive care than can be provided by a single animal.

Reference:
UPSC Previous year questions based on today’s concept:

1. Types of Marriage (15 Marks - 2002)
2. Tribal land alienation (10 Marks - 1987)

DAILY PRACTICE QUESTION/S FOR MAINS 2021.

Pl do not forget to upload your answer sheet for a peer review on the telegram channel: Sosin for Anthropology Q&A

1. Write an essay on types of marriage. Comment on the emerging secular trends. (20 Marks)