

TEST CODE: OPT2019

FIAS – 2019 – OT OPT

ForumIAS  
MGPQ024794**ForumIAS**  
ACADEMYSubject Name: Anthropology

Name of Candidate

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Date:

12/1/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
2			2. There are EIGHT questions printed in ENGLISH.
3			3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.
4			4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5			5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
6			6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
8			
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time
			End Time
			Mode of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

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### **Instructions to Candidate:**

This is a Generic Answer Booklet that can be used to attempt Optional Paper. It will be accepted by ForumIAS Academy for its Mains Guidance Program (MGP) if question text is written by the candidate at the beginning of every answer. Candidates are requested to leave space for question and write answers in designated space in the designated time. They can later write the questions in the space left.

Pages must be used judiciously for writing relevant information:

1. For 10 Marker question:  
# A candidate should not write more than one page (2 sides)
2. For 15 Marker question:  
# A candidate should not write more than one and half page (3 sides)
3. For 20 Marker question:  
# A candidate should not write more than two page (4 sides)



## Section A

Q.1)

Big-man based Society:

They are stateless-form of  
Political systems found in ~~the~~ simple-  
societies:

Characteristics

Size of the group : Medium to large-small

Subsistence Mode : horticulturalists,  
Pastoralists, hunting &  
gathering, fishing

Kinship System : Patrilineal, Matrilineal.

Form of leadership :

- Presence of big man - He is not elected or hereditary.
- He gains influence by his economic wealth - through ~~to~~ which helps other members.

• 'Big Man' acts in his self-interest than social interest.

- His status is achieved rather than ascribed.

Forms of social control : Big man acts as arbitrator in several disputes. Excommunications, fines, community feasts are common forms of punishment.

Example :

Melanesian islanders ~~tribes~~ tribes called hopouku has Big man called Tonowi - who through his rich ~~wealth~~ wealth gains political power.

## Archaeological Anthropology

Systematic excavation and revival  
of human and non-human remains  
for reconstructing the past as well  
as preparing models of socio-cultural  
evolution is called Archaeological Anthropology

**Evolution** : Emerged as in 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> century  
with growing interest on classical  
civilisation study.

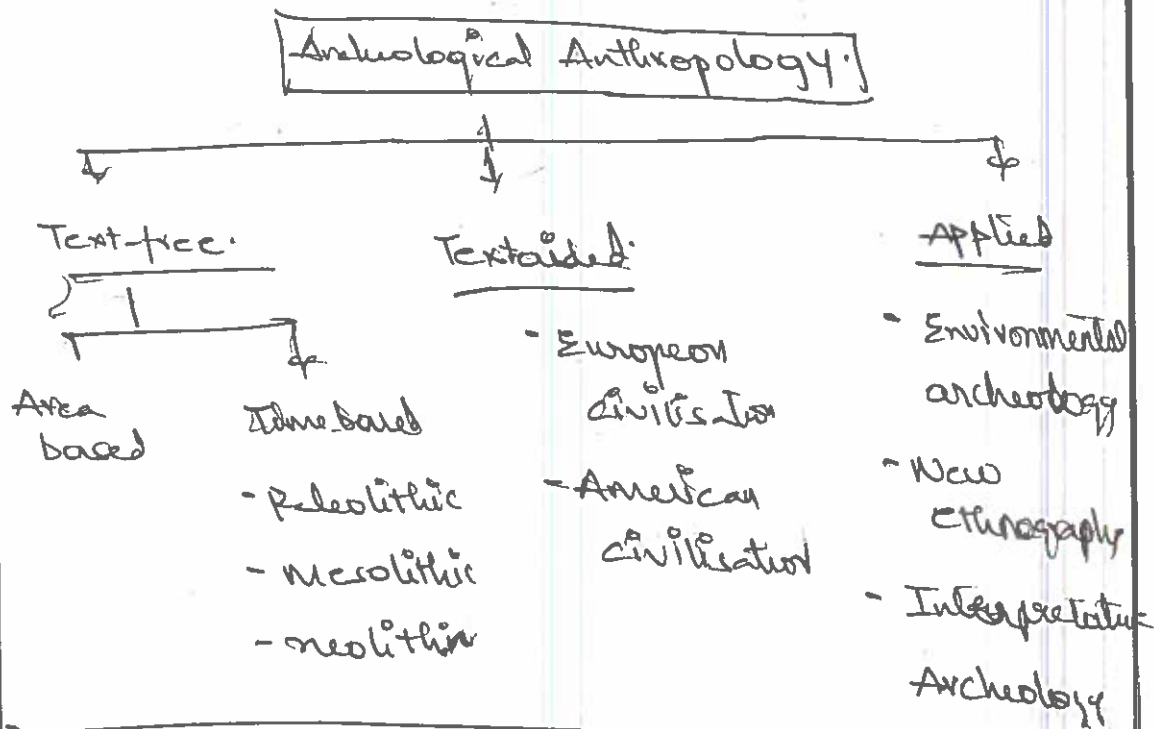
• several expedition in 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup>  
Century furthered the discipline.

• Edward Tyson divided discipline  
into two forms - Old Archaeology &  
New Archaeology:

→ old archaeology → excessive focus on  
description of facts

New Archaeology : Divided into Textfree, Textaided and applied discipline

- New approaches like logico deductive approach, comparative approach & evolutionary approach.

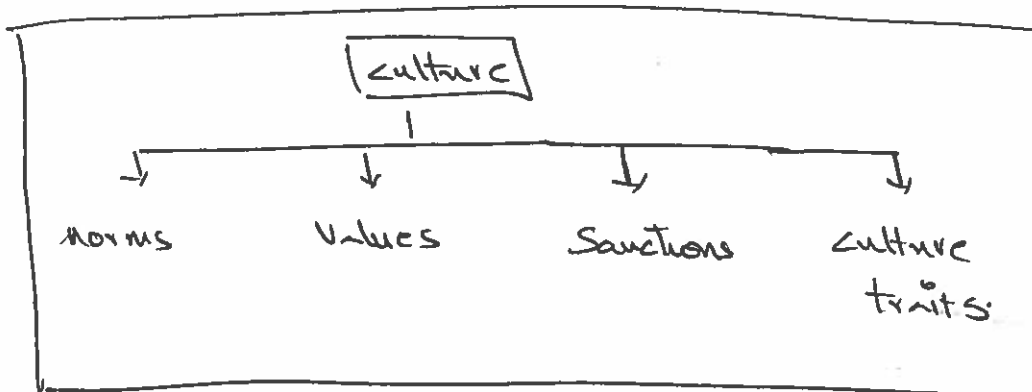


Relevance : Used in museum studies, Anthropological Society of India conducts several excavation to know socio-cultural evolution of past society

d) Culture: 'is Integrated'

EB Tylor defines culture as a complex whole of ideas, beliefs, morals, values, material & non-material aspects, that are acquired by human as part of society.

• Al Kroeber views that culture is integrated - which means that culture act as a systemic whole that involves all aspects of human life.

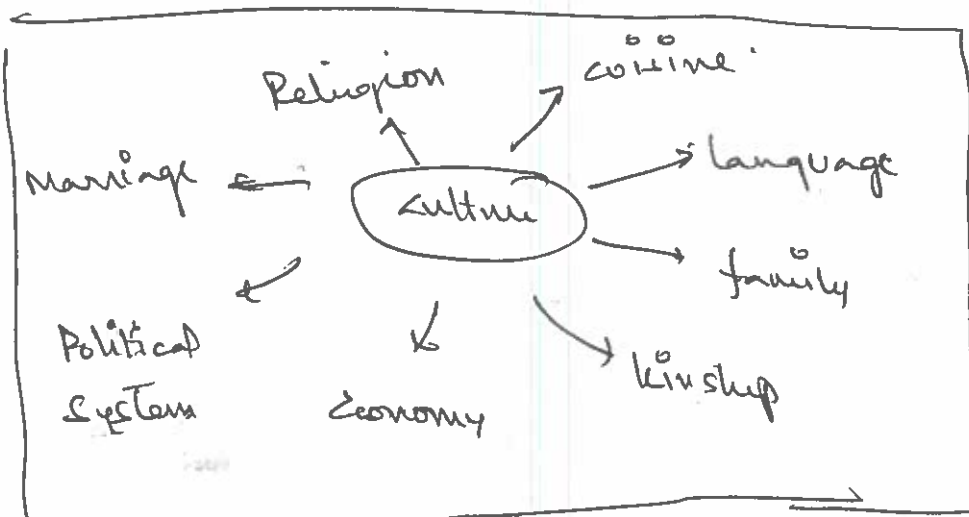


change in one aspect of culture can bring change in other.

eg: change in economic system of tribals from hunter gatherer

to manual labour brings change in settlement patterns, kinship system etc.

Thus culture is integrated that binds all aspects of human life



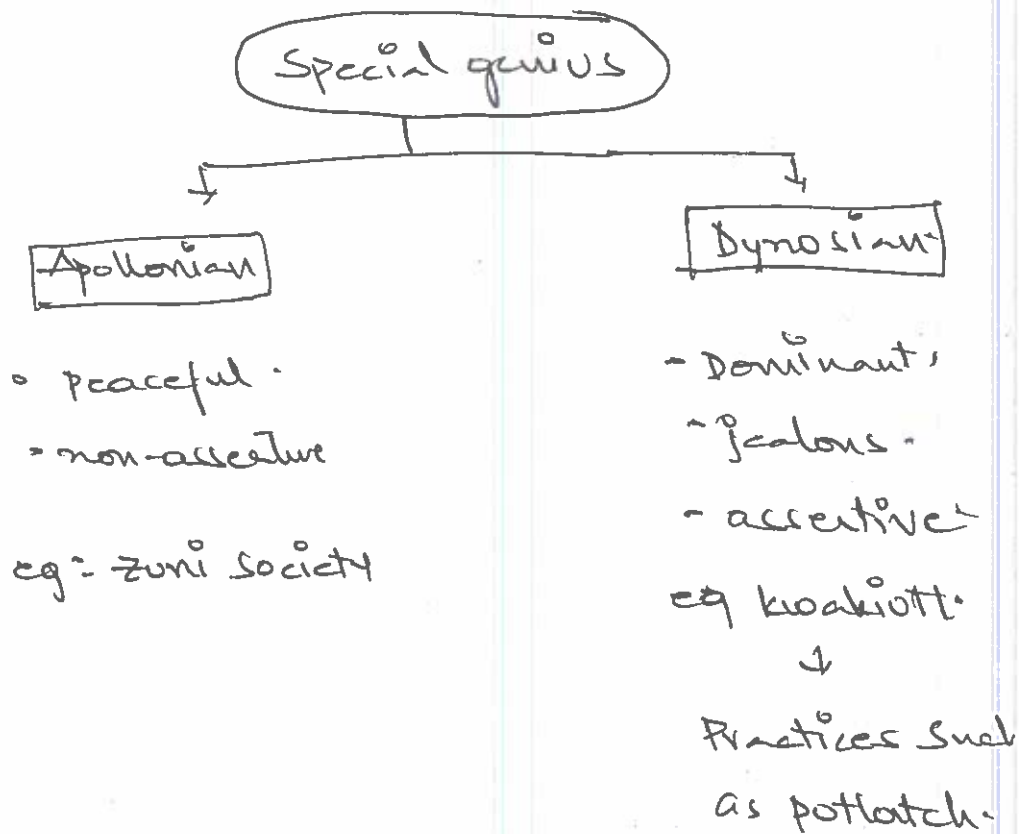


Configuralism

'Configuralism' is proposed by Ruth Benedict in her "Patterns of Culture" (1939).

- culture is analogous to humans i.e. as system of ~~ideas~~ traits and norms.
- culture is patterned with constant interplay of culture traits and ~~ideas~~ norms.
- These patterns integrate to form cultural configuration which is unique to each society.
- cultural configuration depends upon distinct personality traits of people in society called "special genius" / dominant drive.

- Ruth Benedict identified two types of special genius → resulting in two major culture configurations based on works of Friedrich Nietzsche.



Configuralism is an important theory in culture personality school and views that personality influences human culture.

## c) Social Drama by Victor Turner

Victor Turner is proponent of Symbolic theory of culture - who views that symbols maintain social system.

• According to him symbols are structured around social system and maintain it called formal structure.

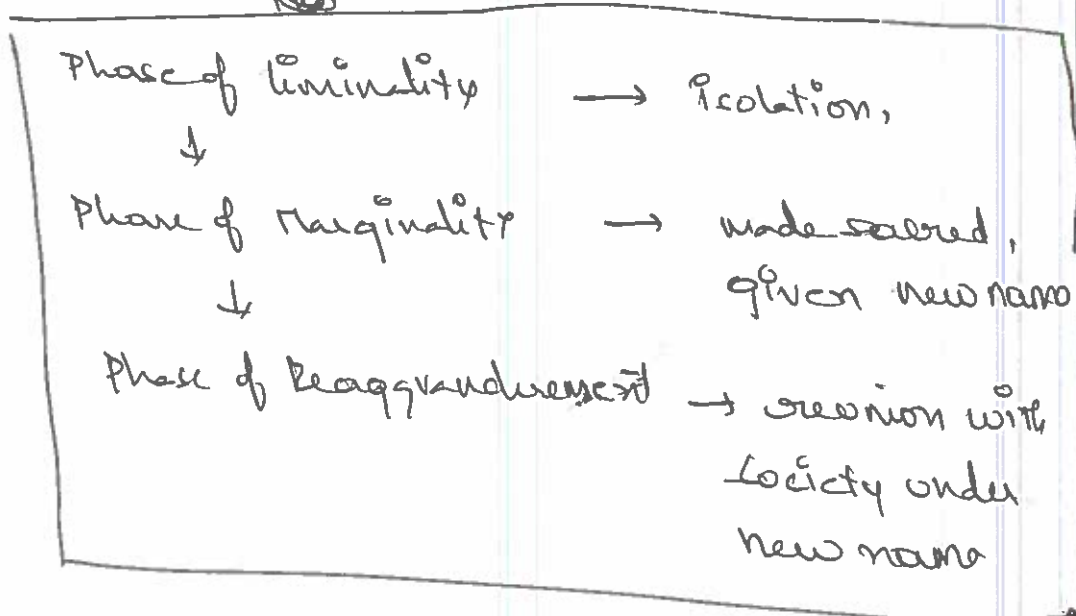
→ He worked on Ndebele tribe of Africa and presented his work "Forest of symbols" where he analysed ritual as social drama.

• He views that rituals are complex phenomenon whose basic entity is symbol.

The meaning of rituals are represented via symbols that act as evocative devices in initiating social action.

He described three stages of:

Ritual:



Victor Turner analysed various rituals like puberty, initiation rituals, marriage etc and viewed rituals increased social solidarity as well as social change.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.2)



















Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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↳ Genetic code is the "sequence of DNA" which determines human evolution.

Genetic structure of human ~~and~~ Variation

- Blood groups
- immunoglobulins -
- Blood enzymes
- DNA Restrictd length polymorphism

are examples of genetic basis of human Variation.

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c).

~~Human beings are unique~~

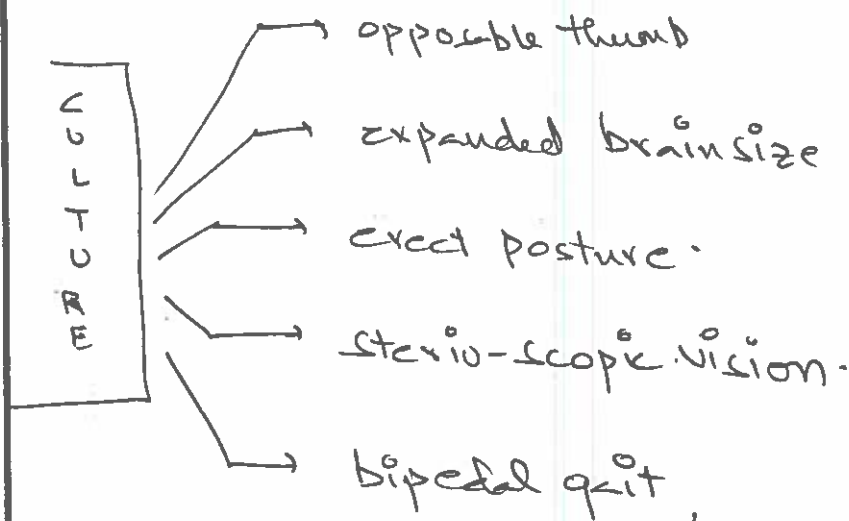
culture is unique to human beings.

This is possible due to biological evolution in human beings.

**Washburn** described it as

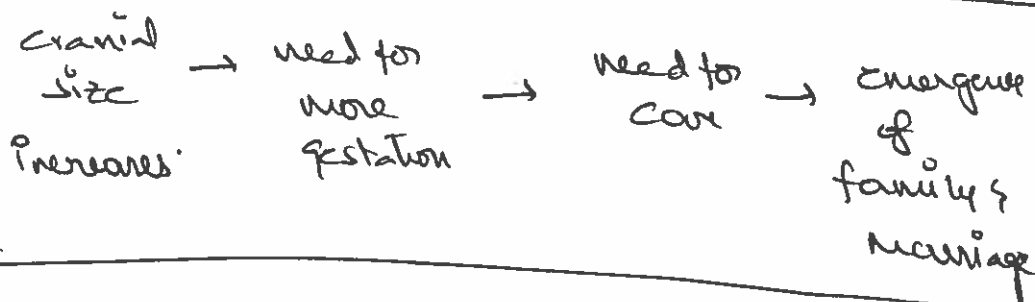
bio-cultural feedback, where human evolution is result of interplay between biological & cultural factors.

## Biological basis of culture



## Expanded Cranial Capacity

- increased thinking capability.
- ~~also need~~ manufacturing of tools.



## Opposable thumb

- Ability to use tools for hunting-gathering, fishing etc.
- Ability to manufacture tools.

## Bipedal gait

- Freeing up of hands.
- can carry food → emergence of marriage with gendered division of labour.

## Erect posture -

- change in larynx structure
- emergence of vocal communication
- development of language

→ Biological & cultural evolution  
~~to~~ occurred Parallely

Lower paleolithic	Homo habilis Homo erectus	- hand axes, choppers
Middle paleolithic	Neanderthal	- flake tools
Upper paleolithic	Homo sapiens	- blade tools art
Mesolithic	Homo sapiens	- microliths
Neolithic	Homo sapiens	- polished tools
Stone age	Homo sapiens	- agriculture civilisation

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# ForumIAS

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**The Journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step**

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New Delhi- 110005 | Ph: 011-49878625/ 9821711605 | Email: [student@forumias.academy](mailto:student@forumias.academy)



Q.3)

Language is system of verbal, non-verbal, symbolic signs that helps in communication of feelings, emotions, ideas among human beings.

EB Tyler viewed culture is entire whole of ideas, beliefs, values, science acquired by humans as part of society.

All human societies evolved some form of language which can be attributed to its culture. Linguistic variations are result of cultural variations of society.

→ ~~For example~~, Size of Vocabulary, developed among language is based on day to day usage, which is determined by culture.

certain equatorial tribes have difficulty in toward of spectrum color identification which limits their ~~stip~~ vocabulary [Ember & Ember].

- Similarly day to day activities of a tribe determines, the pattern of reporting, tenses used and other syntactical aspects.

Neraho Red Indians, are a hunting-gathering tribe, which always report events in movement due to their 'band' form of lifestyle.

- Tribes which have communal mode of property ownership doesn't have the word equivalent to "have" in their vocabulary. Its associated



with private ownership of property.

Kinship Terminology is another area

where language mirrors culture.

- Promiscuous marriages → Hawaii kinship terminology
- bilateral societies → Eskimo kinship terminology
- Societies with cross-cousin marriages → Iroquois kinship system

However at same time,

~~culture~~ language also influence culture.

Sapir-whorf hypothesis - proves that language influence other aspects of culture.

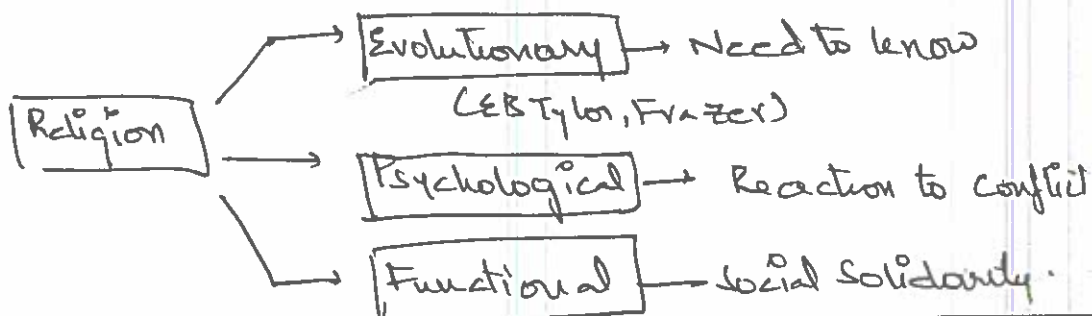
Thus culture and language are interdependent and its their interplay that produces variations among human societies.

→

Emile Durkheim in his "Elementary forms of Religious life" (1912) defined religion - "belief in ~~Sacred~~ sacred norms & practices which are sacred, the brings together into one single moral community all those who adhere to it".

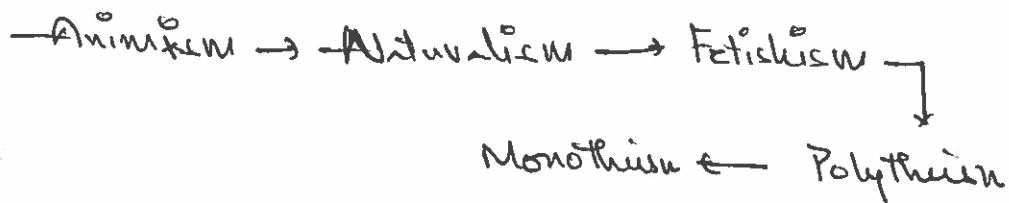
Similarly, [E.B. Tylor] defined religion as "belief of supernatural" in the primitive culture.

All known societies across the world have religion in some form or the other. It is explained by various approaches to religion



## Evolutionary approach

- EB Tylor views that animism which is earliest form of religion, originated in human explanation for dream, death. Belief in soul gave an explanation, that led to evolution of other forms

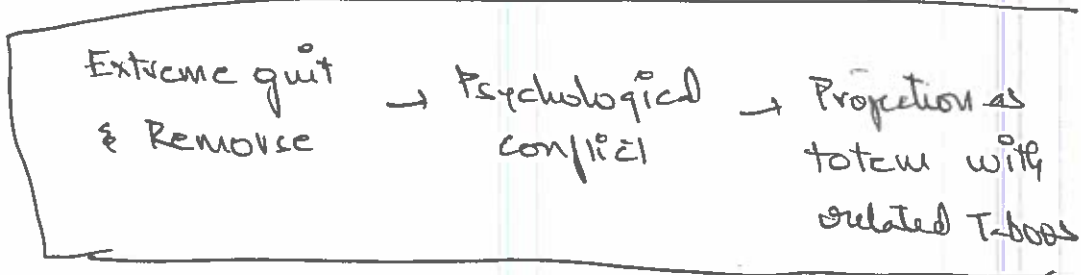


- James Frazer in his golden Bough viewed that human cosmology evolved as magic → Religion → Science

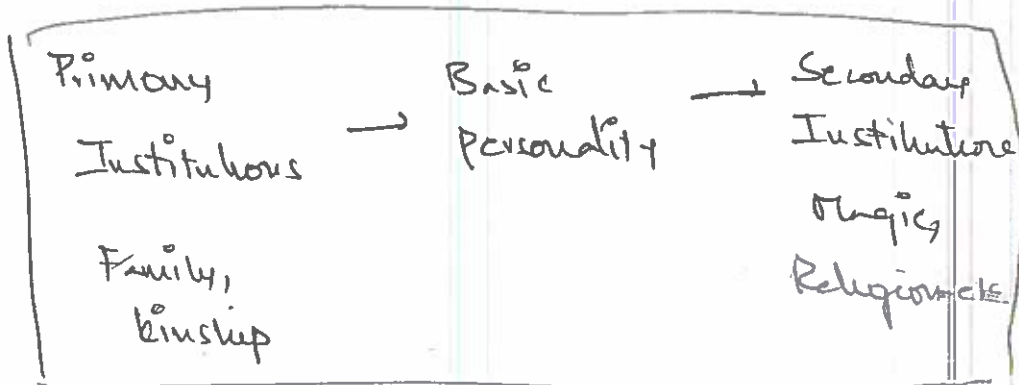
Humans tried to control natural phenomenon via magic, but when they failed, they submitted themselves to religion.

## Psychological Approach

- It views ~~human~~ being Religion as neurotic phenomenon.
- Early human ancestor . kept all women for himself , drove his sons , who united to kill him . [Sigmund Freud]



→ According to Abraham Kardiner Religion emerged as reaction to expressive child rearing practices by primary institutions .



Functional approach

Malinowski - based on study of Trobriand Islanders viewed Religious beliefs are used to counter human stress & anxiety

Radcliffe Brown viewed that belief in supernatural - acted as powerful means of social control and helps bringing social solidarity

Suidenklheim viewed that existence under uniform norms & rules, brings a group into supernatural state - which is reflected as totemism.

Recently, there are emergence of Revivalistic movements like Cargo cults in Polynesian Islands, that originated as ~~an~~ outcome of colonial suppression

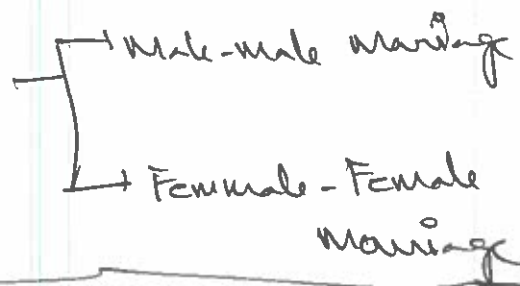
2)

Homogamy is referred to as Marriage among same sex.

Homogamy existed across all societies in all times.

eg: Jamican tribes - Man-Man marriages.

Various forms of homogamy are



## Socio-economic implication of homogamy.

- These marriages fail to perform certain functions of marriages such as
  - Reproduction.
  - Gender division of labour.
  - Transmission of property to offspring via descent.

- Several societies Homogamy Couples are subjected to oppression, ridicule. Many countries legally banned it for several years eg: section 377 of India.
- Many societies, its not accepted as legitimate form of marriage - as children ~~born~~ are not affiliated via blood links.
- It makes universality of concept of marriage as different.
  - ~~It is~~ Homogamy → is a type of marriage that can create new forms of family and kinship system.
  - eg: nuclear family with two fathers and adopted child etc.

Societies are gradually  
recognising their rights and bestowing  
them with ~~some~~ legitimacy

eg: Recent Supreme court judgement which  
~~is~~ struck down Section 377 in India

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

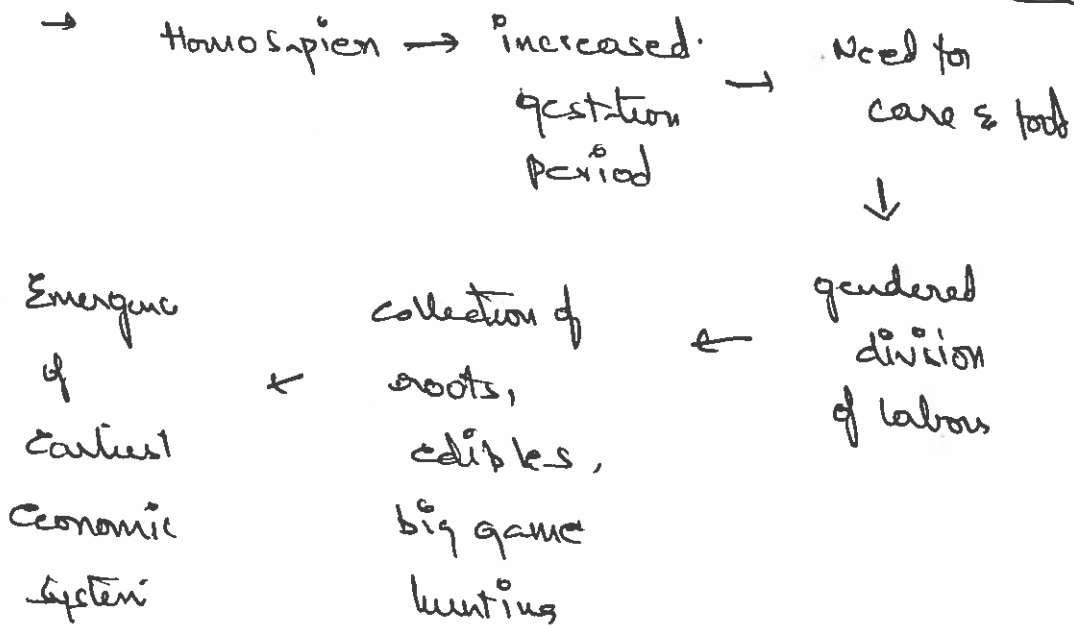
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Q.4)

Homo Sapien are the most evolved form of hominid true. He can also be considered as homo economicus due to his uniqueness in evolving different types of Economic system.



Various stages of food production & evolution:

Upper Paleolithic → big game hunting

Mesolithic

→

Rudimentary cultivation,

broad spectrum hunting

Neolithic

→

pottery, ~~settled~~ settled cultivation.

~~the~~ Metal Ages

→

developing ploughs, emergence of surplus agriculture

## Various economic systems

- Hunting & gathering
- Fishing
- Pastoralism
- Horticulture
- Agriculture
- Artisans
- ~~Market economy~~
- ~~with it.~~

Different exchange systems: Reciprocity,

Redistribution & Market economy

Thus Homo erectus is homo economicus in nature.

57 Participant observation is an anthropological ~~to~~ method of ~~to~~ Research and data collection.

It is propounded by Malinowski in his field work among Trobriand Islanders. He described the modalities of participant observation in his "Argonauts of western Pacific" (1922).

→ It involves researcher to take up an activity in community he is studying, and become part of social life.

• Other features include:

- Prolonged stay.
- Learning language of tribal community.

→ observation and recording the ordinary yet vital events of tribal life.

## Various levels of participant-observation

- observation
- observer as participant
- participant-observation
- quasi-participation than observer
- complete participant

## Role of Participant Observation in Research

### Advantages

- Powerful tool of data collection - Qualitative
- Helps in obtaining insider perspective or emic perspective.
- Can observe important events of tribal life such as child birth - normally closed to outside investigator.

- ~~ethnography~~ Apply complex theoretical concepts in field, day to day basis and validate hypothesis
- Generate theories eg: Functionalism by Malinowski

## Disadvantages

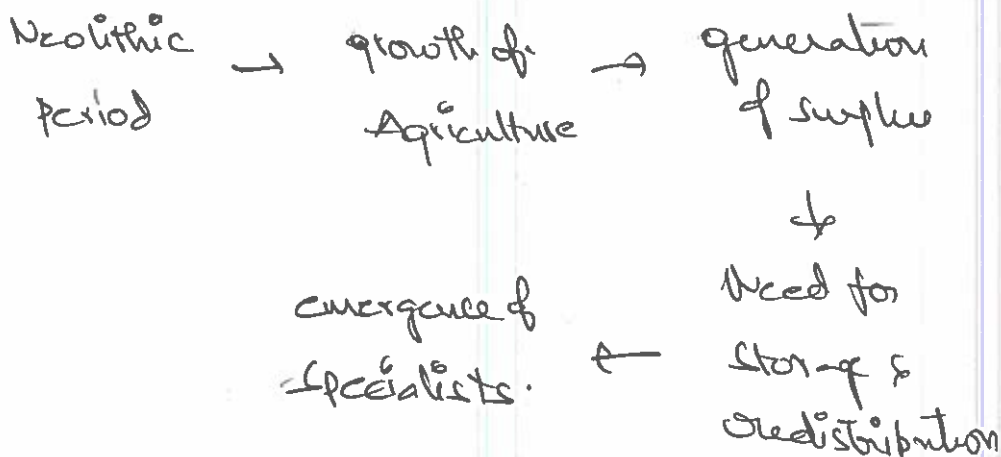
- Limited field of view - due to confining to specific activity
- Prone to subjectivity and biases of ethnographers
- Time consuming process
- changes made by participant observer can impact tribal society

Participant observation, despite criticism, gave uniqueness to anthropological way of study, and made fieldwork as tradition.

\*) Sonokinin defined social stratification as arrangement of society as 'strata' layers arranged in hierarchy based on differential access to power, resources, opportunities etc.

## Evolution of social stratification

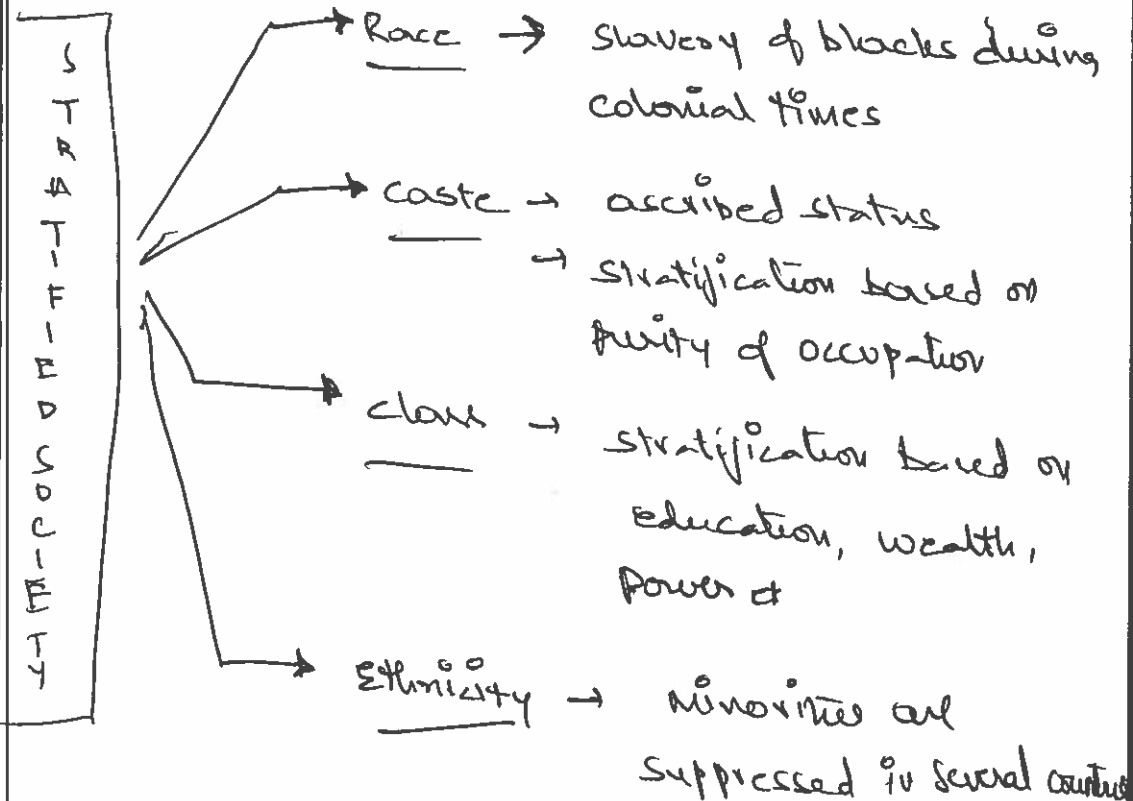
According to Marshall Sahlins, stratified societies emerged as need to redistribute agricultural surplus during Neolithic time.



Various types of stratified societies  
 and: associated inequalities

	Qualitarian	Rank	class.
Prestige	✓	✗	✗
Economy	✓	✓	✗
Political authority	✓	✗	✗
	eg: Iking	eg: Kavalitli	eg: Hindu caste system

Various forms of stratification are:



## Functional importance of Social stratification

→ Kingsley Davis viewed that social stratification promote meritocracy and assign best personnel in administration for stable functioning of society.

→ In Indian society, Social stratification (Varna Vyavastha) is justified by

- division of labour.

- Assigning roles & responsibilities in proportion.

→ higher role - greater responsibility

→ Sudras → no obligation of  
Sanyas and Moksha



According to Karl Marx, social stratification is way of capitalist class exploiting labour class for 'Profit maximization'.



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## Section B

Q.5)

Mendel's law of Inheritance.

- Mendel's law of Inheritance is also called as Single factor inheritance. It is based on Mendel's experiment on pea plants.

Law of Segregation :

→ gametes segregate in pure form despite parent being hybrid.

Law of Independent Assortment : When two

or more characters are brought together, each character segregates independently than others.

Law of Single factor inheritance - one gene  
Code for one character

## Law of dominance & recession

Dominant forms are homozygotes & heterozygotes where as recessive form express in heterozygote alone.

Mendelian inheritance is valid for 4500 traits such as cleft chin, downy hair, tobacco etc.

However, it's not valid under following circumstances:-

- Multifactor inheritance eg - intelligence, skin color etc
- Incomplete dominance and co-dominance eg: Blood groups
- Genetic imprinting due to differences in sex of parent. eg: XX - female, XY - male.
- Dosage compensation and X-inactivation

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Plot copy



Java Man:

Java man is a <sup>fossil</sup> form of homo erectus which is discovered by Dubois.

Geographical distribution

- Found in Sugiriv (Indonesia)
- Fossil remains consists of skullcap, ribs, clavicle bones, jaw etc.

Features : Age : 0.75 to 0.5 million year

- Advanced to australopithecus
- cranial capacity : 1100-1300 cc
- higher cranial vault
- Reduced maxilla and ~~and~~ slightly Prognathic
- Parietal eminences showing evolved brain.

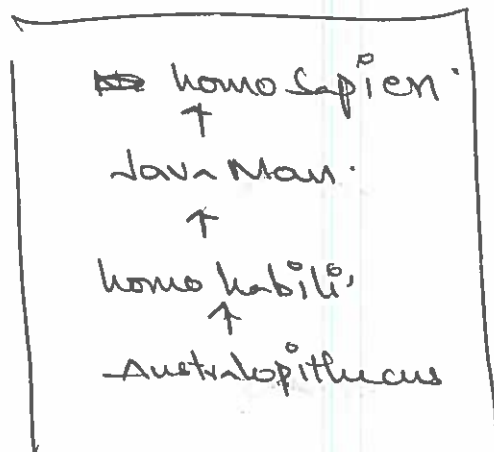
different from homo sapien:

- Thick cranial bones
- massive supra-orbital ridges
- presence of canine-diacistema
- supraorbital torus & zygomatic flares

Cultural features:

- presence of symbolic communication
- Big game hunting with schublian hand axes
- Rudimentary form of religion
- Evidence of ritual cannibalism
- Usage of fire.

Phylogenetic Status



- homo habilis migrated from Africa and into several parts of world & emerged as erectus



d)

## Chronological and Biological Age

- Chronological Age refers to age as number based on date of birth.
- Biological age is determined by maturation and ageing of ~~the~~ human development.

Biological Age can be determined by:

- Examination of Bones → ossification  
Centers fuse - which determine biological age
- Dentition: Based on wear & tear on dentition
- Study of shape and size
- Relevance:
- Longevity: It ~~is~~ Chronological age.

is greater than biological age, it results in longevity.

- Ageing & Senescence : If biological age is greater than chronological age

- Kinanthropometry : Factors

associated with maturity are important in determining age groups for training, competition etc.

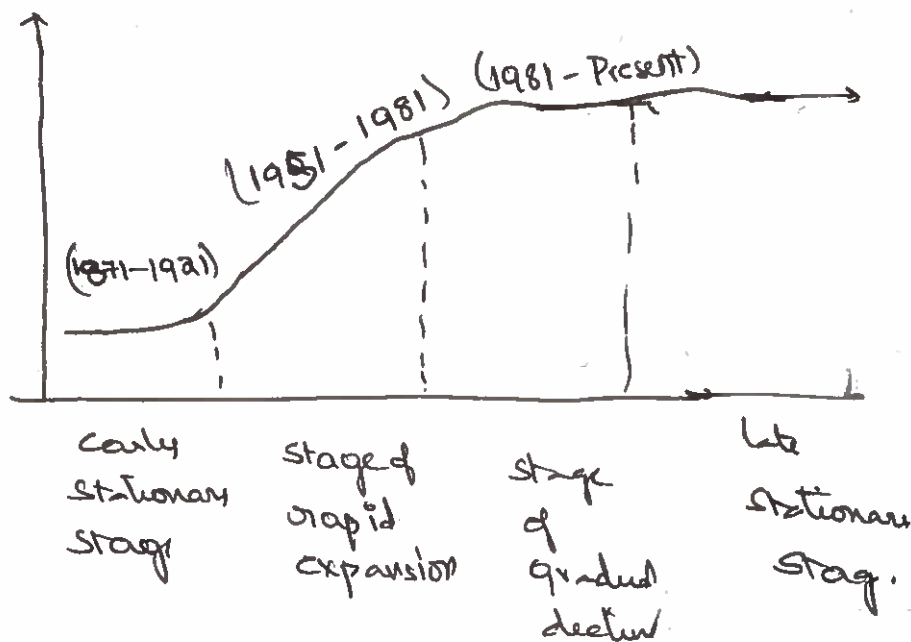
- Diet and pollution : With change

in lifestyle, diet, ~~of~~ pollution -

the process of ageing is advancing resulting in increasing morbidity.

## e). Theory of Demographic transition.

Demographic transition theory is proposed by Frank Notstein that relates population growth with economic growth of society.



Population growth occurs in 4 stages

(i) Early stationary stage : high birth rate and death rate.

- society is agrarian -
- Poor medical conditions and risk of death - high birth & death rate
- Phase of Population Explosion:
  - society with advanced medical facility - control of epidemics  $\rightarrow$  decrease death rate
  - still Agrarian - need for manpower  $\rightarrow$  hence higher birth rate.
- Phase of gradual decline:

Death & Birth rate decline but birth rate greater  
Hence population growth -
- Late Stationary phase:

Advanced Industrial Society  $\rightarrow$  Rise in education levels & FP.  $\rightarrow$  low Birth rate & death rate.

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Q.6)



















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Q.7)



















Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.8)

Forensic Anthropology is defined by CCSHOW as "use of knowledge in human variation for Medical Jurisprudence"

It use "genetic markers, demography, glyphics, osteology to establish identity of human being.

→ Human osteology. is study of bones. It helps in establishing identity of skeletal remains. Various applications are:

(i) Establishing sex

Male and female skeletons differ in pelvic width. Female ~~skulls~~ skulls are small, gracile, greater parietal eminences, circular orbits.

## Establishing Age :

- ossification centers are calcium rich regions of bones that obstruct x-rays
- Several ossification centers fuse with age.
- Comparing ossification regions with Age maps can establish age.

## Establish height and weight

Statistical models are developed to establish height and weight of individual based on

- length of femur.
- length of tibia.
- length of Radius
- length of ~~Alna~~.

## Applications

- Person~~al~~ identification.
- Paternity disputes
- Immigration status.
- Accepted as evidence in  
criminal investigation.

