



TEST CODE 8 3 1 2 0

ATS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Anthropology / एथनोलॉजी (नृविज्ञान)

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PRADHUMAN MEENA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134894	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	25-10-2024

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section. प्रश्न पत्र में आठ प्रश्न दो खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रश्न 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं। आप प्रत्येक खंड से कम से कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर, शेष में से किसी भी तीन का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. 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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (न्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 1:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 4:30	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Section- A

Q.1) Discuss the following in not more than 150 words.

a) Status & Role in Anthropology

(10 Marks)

Status and Role are two integral concepts related to society, first systematically detailed by Ralph Linton, in his book, 'The Study of Man'.

→ Status :-

◦ As per Linton, status is a position in a particular social pattern associated with rights and duties.

◦ Linton gave 2 types of status :-

Ascribed status

◦ Based on birth.
e.g. Caste system

◦ Criteria - Age, sex, caste etc.

◦ Rigid in nature - limited mobility.

Achieved status

◦ Based on personal achievements.
e.g. Class system.

◦ Criteria - Qualities, abilities etc.

◦ Flexible in nature - freedom of mobility.

→ Role :-

◦ As per Ralph Linton, when one puts his/her rights and duties associated with his/her status into effect, he/she is performing a role.

◦ Role is dynamic aspect of status.

• Thus, Role is a pattern of behaviour associated with a particular status.

• Meaning of a role is only found in interaction with other roles.

e.g. Father-son, Teacher-student etc.

• Role is also of 2 types - Achieved and Ascribed - on the exact same lives as status.

• Role plays an important part in personality formation through interactions, expectations and conflicts associated with a role.

• Also, society regulates behaviour by establishing customary relationships between roles.

In today's society, role conflicts have increased, due to confusion over one's status. This is due to modernisation, new and conflicting cultural values and weakening kinship ties.

Feedback

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b) Bio-cultural factors in human evolution

(10 Marks)

Human evolution is a result of complex interaction between biological and cultural factors.

→ Biological Factors:-

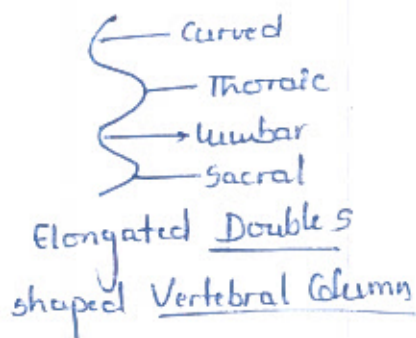
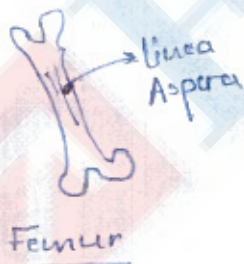
1) Size and Complexity of Brain

• Brain size has almost tripled in the last 3 million years
 (Australopithecus → 450 cc
 Homo sapiens → 1400-1500 cc)

• There were strong selective pressures behind this, with this factor providing basis of all other evolutionary transformation.

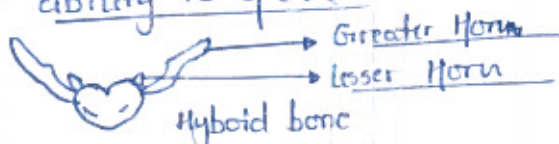
2) Bipedalism

• It provided an upgrade in efficiency over knuckle walking
 • Anatomical changes behind bipedalism are :-



3) Hyoid bone

• Shape of hyoid bone is unique in hominids and reflects their ability to speak.



→ Cultural factors :-

1) Tool making

◦ Due to bipedalism, freed hands used for carrying objects and making tools. This further improves coordination between eyes and hands.

2) Hunting and Gathering

◦ To meet protein demand, human began to hunt animals through their tools and cooperative strategies.

3) Speech development

◦ Speech developed as a necessity to coordinate during hunting, for warning.

4) Social Institution

◦ During Neolithic age, Agriculture surplus resulted into emergence of Administrative organisations and other social institutions.

Thus, today's humans are the result of pro-longed evolution of biological and cultural aspects.

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c) Rapid rural appraisal

(10 Marks)

Rapid rural appraisal (RRA) is any systematic activity designed to draw conclusions, hypothesis or assessments of rural development in a limited period of time.

→ Background :-

◦ In 1990s, need was felt for quick field researches involving local participation to better target developmental schemes.

◦ Gordon Conway developed technique of RRA.



→ Principles of RRA :-

- i). Development of local leadership and rural institutions.
- ii). Triangulation - Multiple methods to gather data on same topic to enhance validity of research.
- iii). Rapid - In quick time.
- iv). Well designed feedback mechanism system.

→ Significance :-

- i). Resource mobilisation by community in better ways.
- ii). Aids in policy formulation and decision making.
- iii). Integration of traditional knowledge with outside world's technical skill.
- iv). Promote multi-sectoral and multi-institutional coordination.
- v). Women leadership.

e.g. As per Kamble (in 2014), RRA in Morale village of Maharashtra led to organisation of women village assemblies to tackle problems faced by women. It resulted in village passing a contract banning liquor altogether.

→ Criticisms :-

- It's rapid nature can result in overlooking key aspects.
- Also, some sections of people living in inaccessible areas may be ignored during RRA.

Despite criticisms, RRA has proven to be highly effective in developing holistic solutions especially in developing nation like India.

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d) Homo habilis

(10 Marks)

Homo habilis, meaning "handy man", is an extinct species of genus Homo. It marks transition from Australopithecines to more advanced hominins.

⇒ Time Span - 2.4 to 1.4 million years ago.

⇒ Discovery - Discovered in early 1960s by Louis and Mary Leaky at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania.

⇒ Physical Features

i) Cranial capacity - 510 - 600 cc, more than Australopithecine but less than Homo sapiens.

ii) Skull → More rounded
 → less pronounced brow ridge
 → Smaller face compared to Australopithecus.

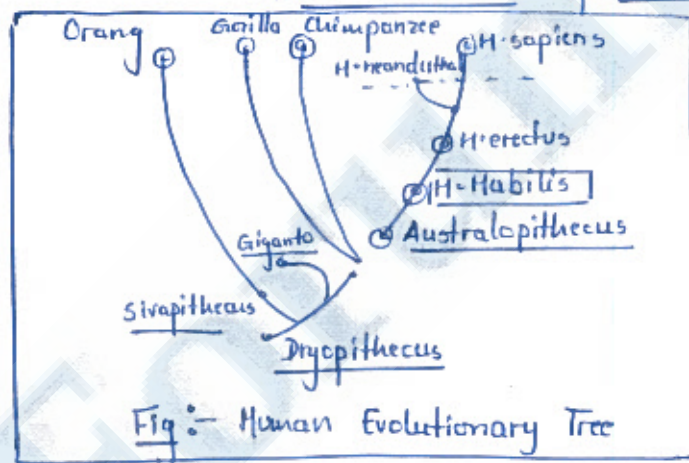
iii) Post-cranial → Some features of bipedalism, but also exhibited traits that suggest a degree of arboreal activity, like longer arms and shorter legs.

⇒ Cultural features

- Oldowan Tools - H. Habilis primarily associated with Oldowan tool industry, characterised by simple, chipped stone tools.
- Possibly engage in rudimentary social cooperation.

⇒ Phylogenetic studies status :-

- Evolutionary significance - Transitional species between more primitive Australopithecines and later members of Genus Homo (H. erectus)



- Debate → Ongoing debate among paleoanthropologists regarding phylogenetic status of Homo habilis, with some suggesting it should be placed within Australopithecus genus due to primitive features.

In conclusion, H. Habilis holds a crucial place in understanding of human evolution, representing an early phase in development of the genus Homo.

Feedback

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e) Relevance of socio-linguistics

(10 Marks)

Socio-linguistics focus on understanding relationship between language and society. Socio-linguistics study effect of aspects of society on the way language is used.

→ Social context of language use can be seen under following aspects :-

1) Speech community

◦ Group of people use language in a mutually accepted way among themselves.
e.g. Members of same profession, doctors, etc.

2) Social status and speech

◦ Class differences - Different dialects represent different class and caste.

3) Social network

◦ Tightness or looseness of social network affects speech pattern adopted by a speaker.
e.g. More frank with friends.

4) Age and Gender differences

◦ Youth often use more slang among themselves.
◦ Men and women tend to use slightly different style of

speaking, shows cultural differences between boys and girls.

→ Relevance of Socio-linguistics:-

- i). Understanding language as a cultural system
 - language acts as a social identity for people, key part of culture.
- ii). language shapes how people interact with world.
 - e.g. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis - How language influences thought.
- iii). language and social evolution
 - language helps in understanding changes in language due to social forces like migration, colonisation etc.
- iv). Code-switching
 - Reflects impact of globalisation, social context and urbanisation on language and society.
 - e.g. Hinglish.

Thus, Society and language are mutually indispensable with language reflected in each and every aspect of society.

Feedback

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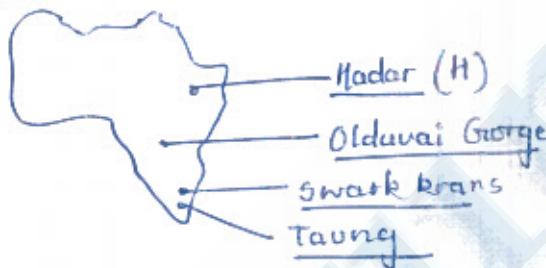
Q.2) a) The Australopithecines formed a bridge between the apes and humans. Discuss. (20 marks)

Australopithecines are the hominids of extinct genera Australopithecus.

→ Time span ⇒ 5.5 - 1.8 million year ago (Pliocene epoch)

→ Discovery ⇒ Discovered by Raymond Dart in 1924. He found a skull of small child in Tuang.

→ Geographical Distribution



→ Australopithecines as a bridge between apes and humans :-

⇒ Physical features

i). Cranial capacity - 375-450cc, more developed brain than apes but less than H. erectus.

ii). Skull → Forward placement of foramen magnum
Parabolic dental arcade

iii) Locomotion

- Appearance of mastoid process and linea aspera, but not fully developed.
- Australopithecines had a shuffling gait, somewhere between Apes and Humans.

⇒ 3 evolutionary features in Australopithecus :-

1) Forehead

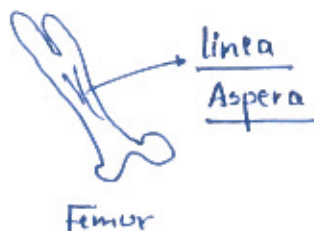
- In animals, face is continuous into head without a distinct forehead.
- Forehead is evolved in Australopithecus but it was receding backward.

2) Mastoid

- Inverted pyramid shape structure just behind ear emerged in Australopithecus, fully developed in H. erectus.

3) Linea Aspera

- Elongated x-shape projection at the back of femur appeared in Australopithecus.



⇒ Cultural features :-

i) Hunting and Tools

◦ Osteo-donto-Keratic culture - Tools made of bones, teeth and horn of animals.

◦ Tools for hunting small animals.

◦ Casual tool makers.

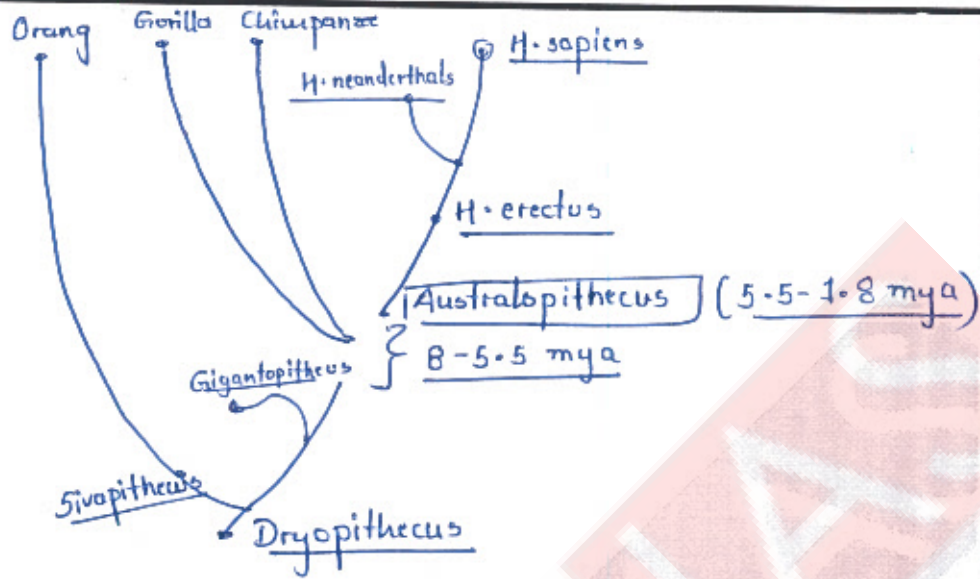
ii) Marriage

◦ Marriage in its primitive form started in australopithecines.

→ Phylogenetic status :-

◦ Due to physical features and cultural features of australopithecines, they are seen as more evolved than Apes but less evolved than H. erectus.

◦ Act as bridge because australopithecines shows beginning of such features that get fully developed during H. erectus.



• In gap in 2-5 million years (8-5.5 mya), apes got separated from main evolutionary line of human while Australopithecus acts as a bridge between apes and humans.

It is now widely accepted that Australopithecines formed a bridge between Apes and humans.

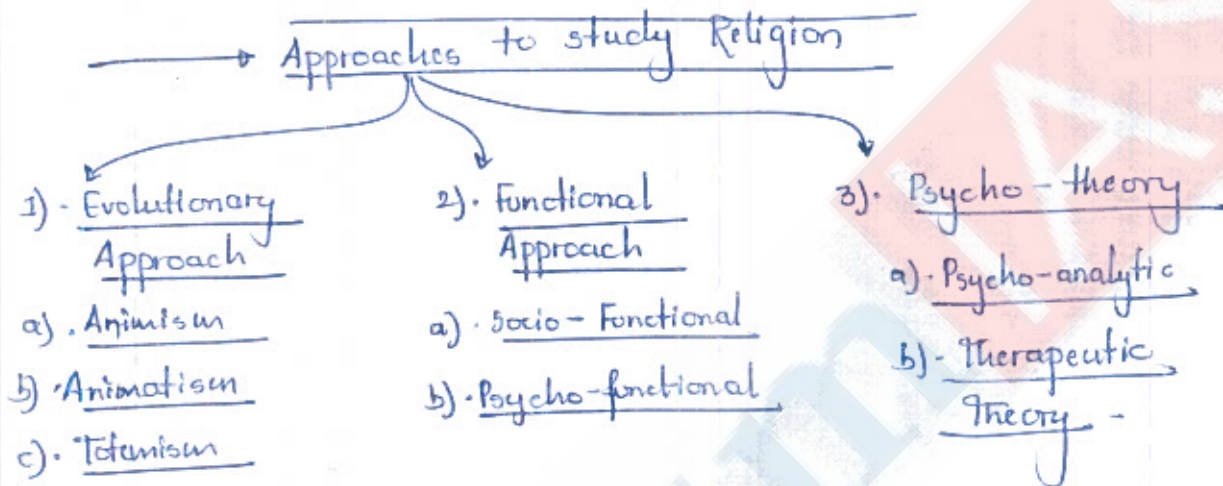
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b) Discuss the approaches to study religion in Anthropology.

As per Durkheim, in his book "The Elementary form of religious life", Religion is a unified system of belief and practices relative to sacred things. (15 marks)



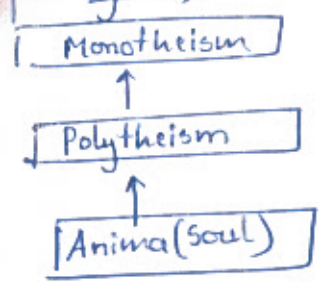
→ 1) Evolutionary approach

• It seeks to explain origin and evolution of religion.
 • There are 3 major theories associated with it:—

a) Animism (by E.B. Tylor)

↳ It belief that all natural things possess a living soul capable of influencing human events.

↳ As per Tylor, it is earliest form of religion.



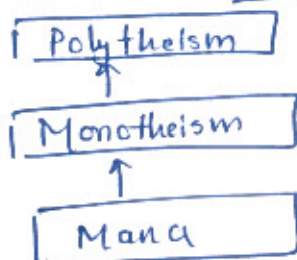
b) Animatism (by R.R. Marett)

• Belief in single universal transferable supernatural

power -

◦ In ~~the~~ Melanesians, they believed in a single super-natural force called Mana.

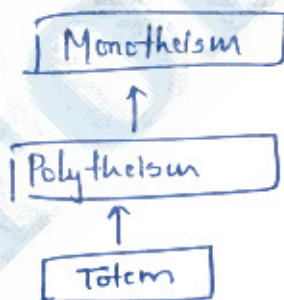
◦ As Melanesians is a primitive society, therefore Marott considered it as the earliest form of religion.



c) Totemism (by Durkheim)

◦ Durkheim studied Aranta tribes and found that society is divided into clans, each having its own totem.

◦ Totem symbolises both clan and clan's ancestors.



Criticisms :-

◦ All theories failed to explain about origin and evolution of religion because religion is an institution and institution is part of non-material culture having no material evidence.

2) - Functional Approach

a) Socio-functional - Totemism (by Durkheim)

- Totem is bound to members of clan in kinship like bonds, based on descent.
- Totem also regulates activities of clans.

b) Psycho-functional theory (by Malinowski)

- Malinowski, in his work 'Magic, Science & Religion', called religion as an integrative need that helps humans make peace with fact that human's control is limited over universe.

3) Psychological approach

a) Psycho-analytic Theory (Sigmund Freud)

- People look to gods as powerful father like figures.
- For Freud, religion is an illusion of mind.

b) Therapeutic Theory (by Carl Jung)

- As per Carl, Religion help us in healing mind's instability and fears.

Criticisms

→ undermines socio-logical & evolutionary perspective of religion.

→ limit religion to individual psyche.

Due to wide array of religion, it is futile to expect that single approach/theory can explain everything about religion.

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c) Highlight the various types of sampling methods in Anthropology. (15 marks)

Sampling method is the method of data collection and making generalisations about a population.

→ Types of sampling methods :-

1) Random sampling

- Every individual in population has an equal chance of being selected.
- Ensures diverse representation.

2) Stratified sampling

- Population is divided in sub-groups (strata) based on specific characteristics (age, gender etc.) and then random sampling are taken from each stratum.

3) Snowball sampling

- Existing participants recruit future subjects from their networks.
- Useful for accessing hidden population.

example — Anthropologist studying a marginalised community might start with one key informant and ask them to introduce others who can provide further insights.

4) Convenience Sampling

◦ Participants are selected based on their availability and willingness to participate.

5) Cluster sampling

◦ Data collection in large geographical dispersed population.

e.g. Randomly select several villages to study.

6) Participatory sampling

◦ Engage community in sampling process and building trust.

7) Longitudinal sampling

◦ Collecting data from same participants over time.

To conclude, Sampling methods provide anthropologists with various tools to gather data as well as indepth data collection.

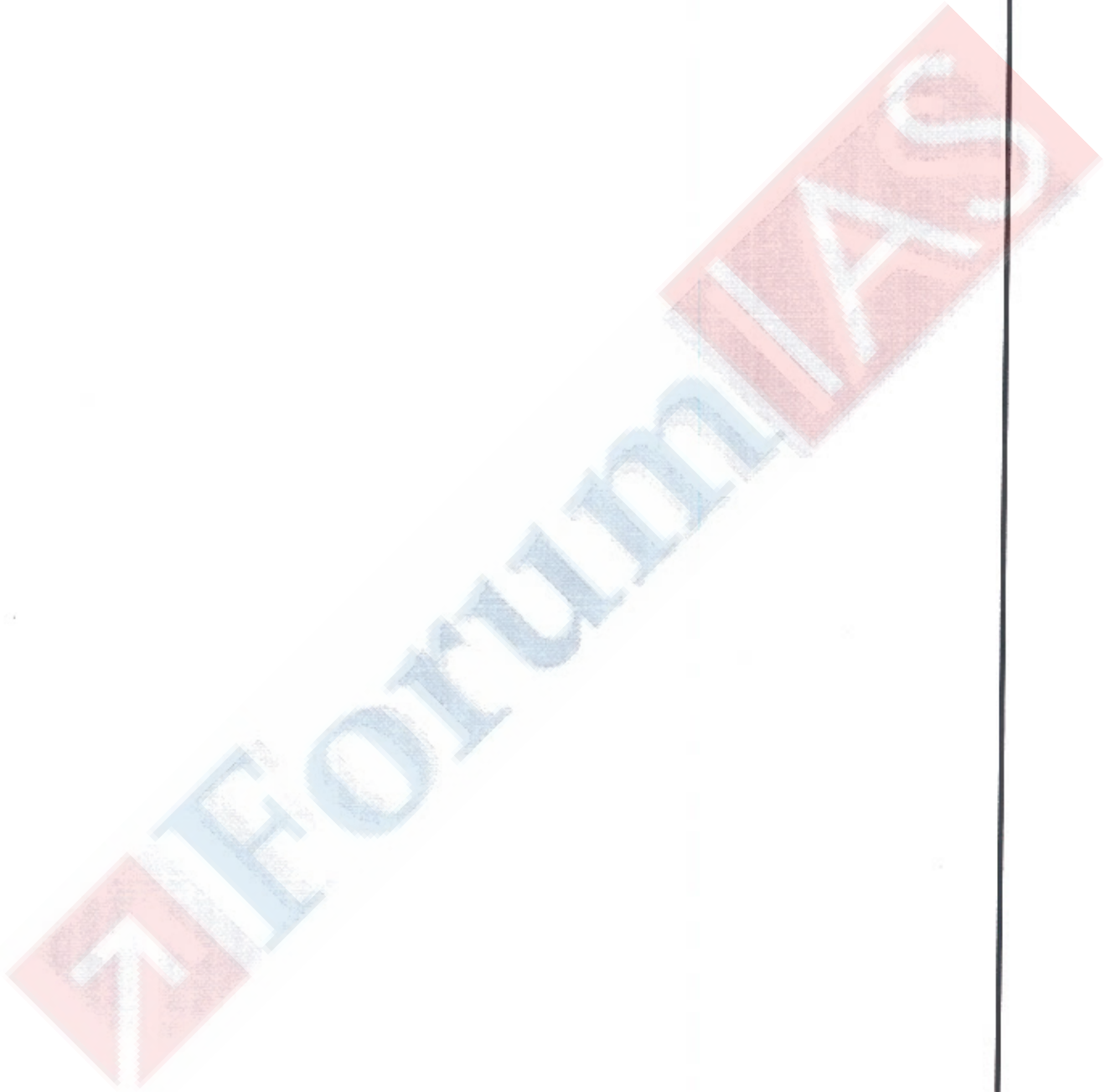
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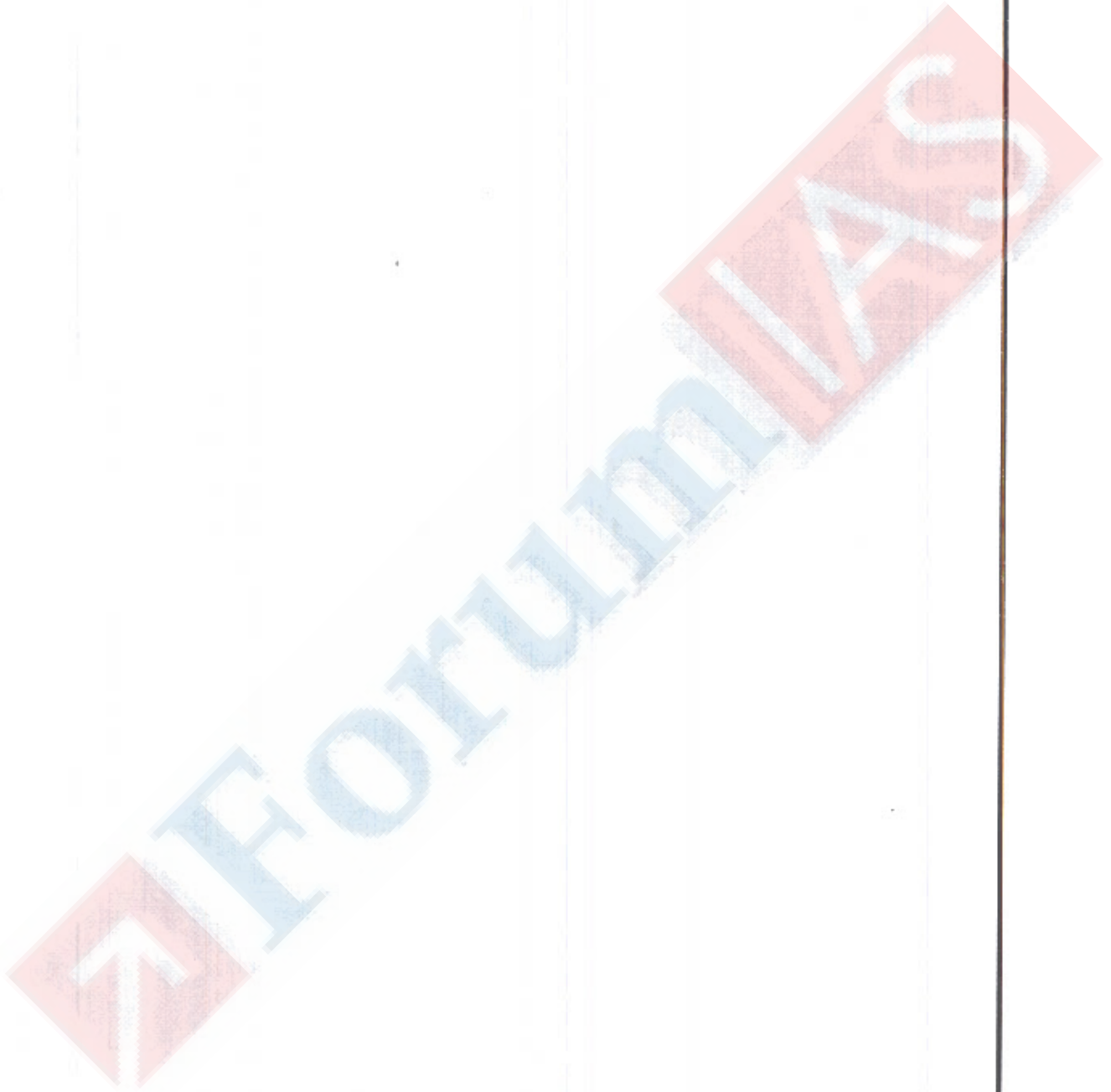
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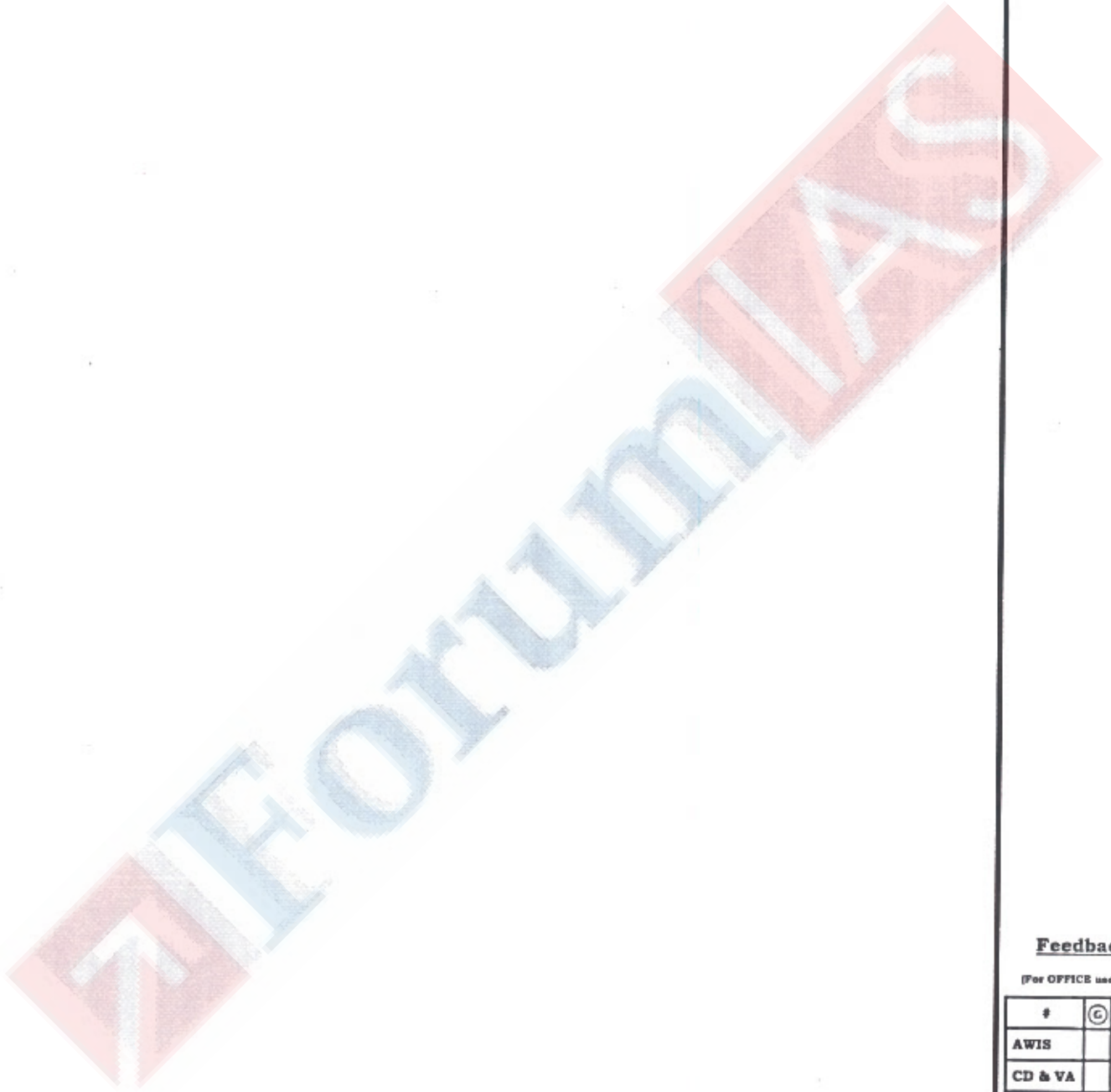
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Q.3) a) Elaborate on "primate taxonomy" in detail.

(20 marks)







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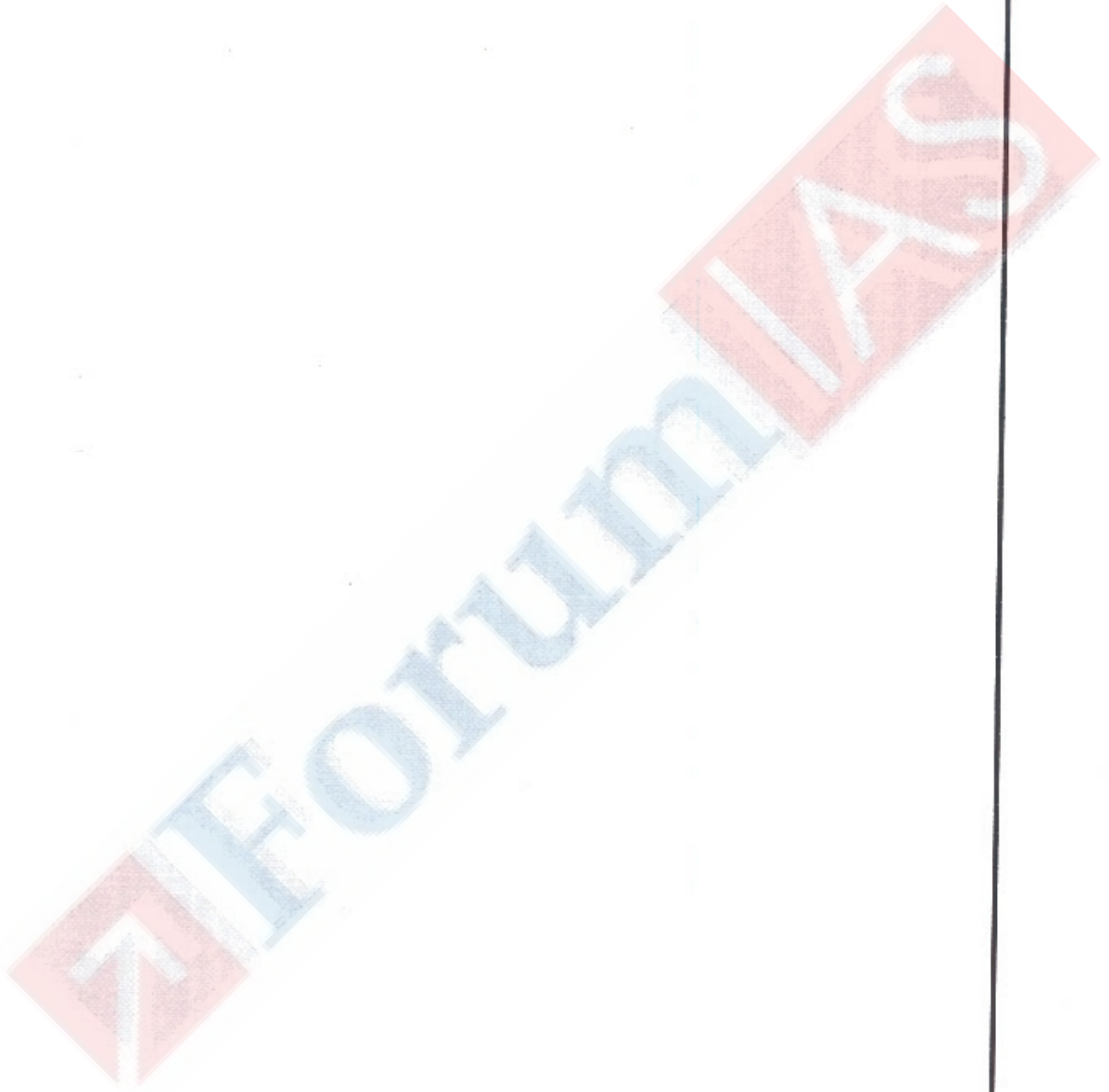
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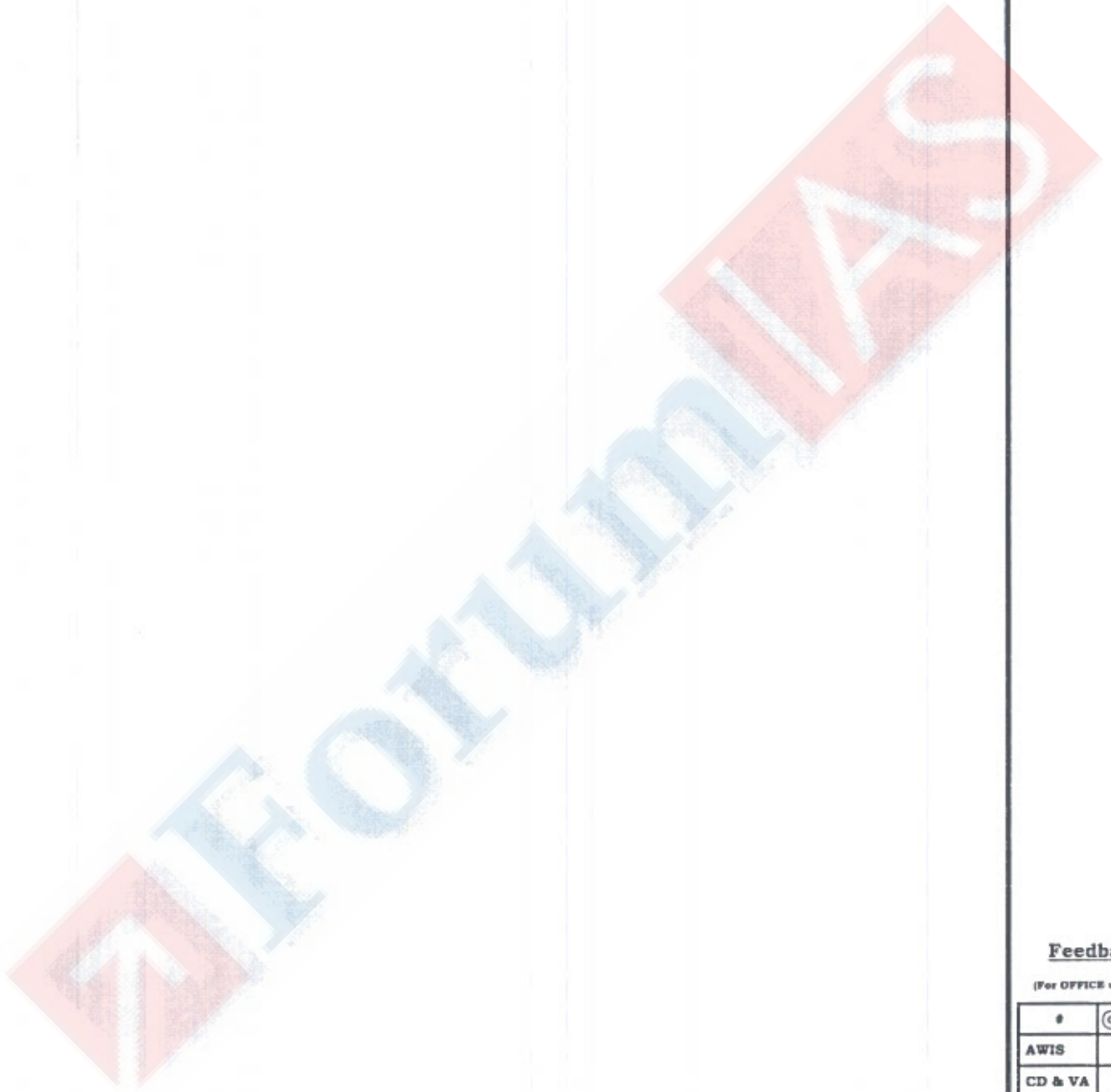
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b) Describe the characteristic features of Homo Erectus found from different parts of the world with their defining features.

(15 marks)





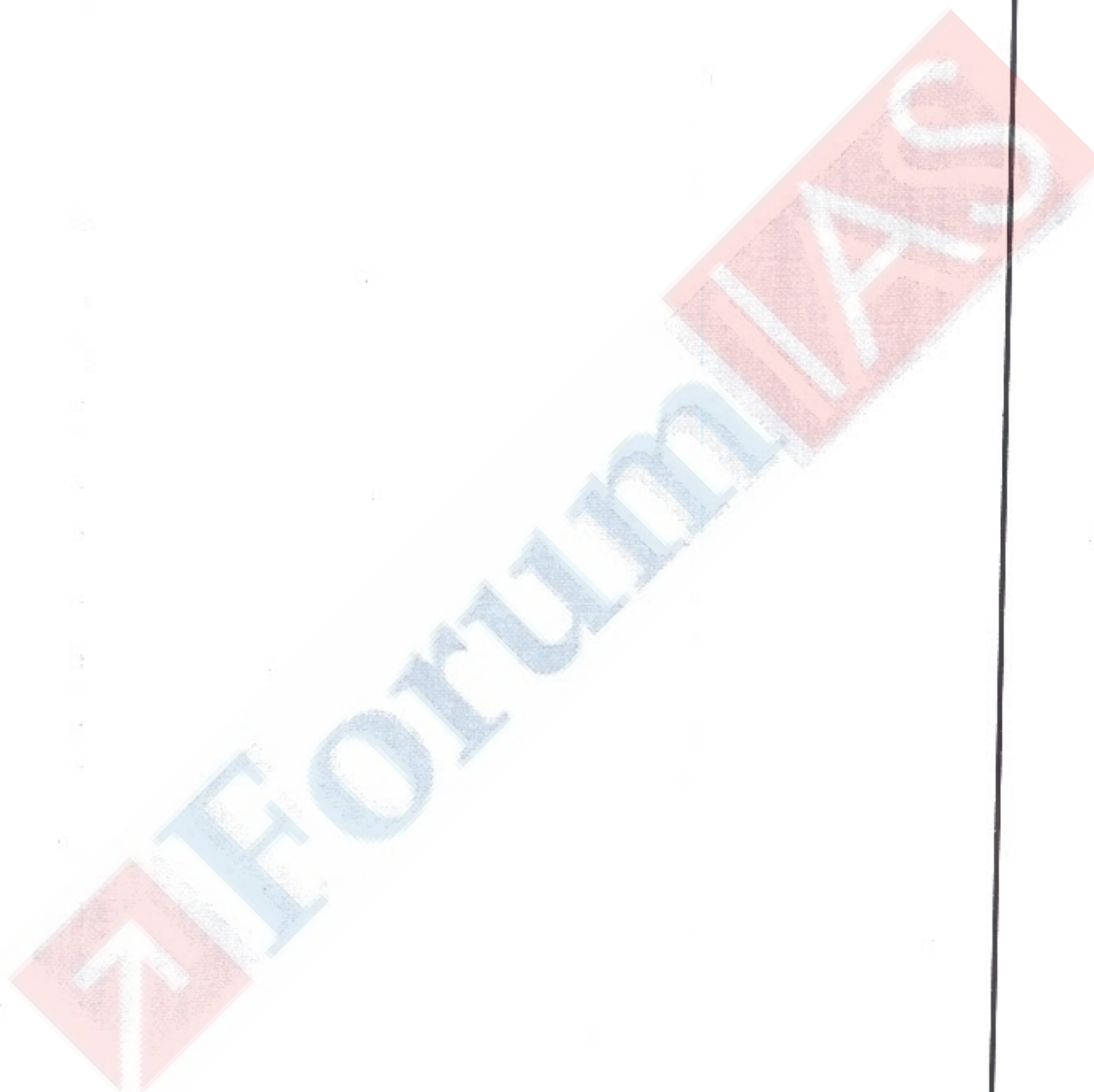
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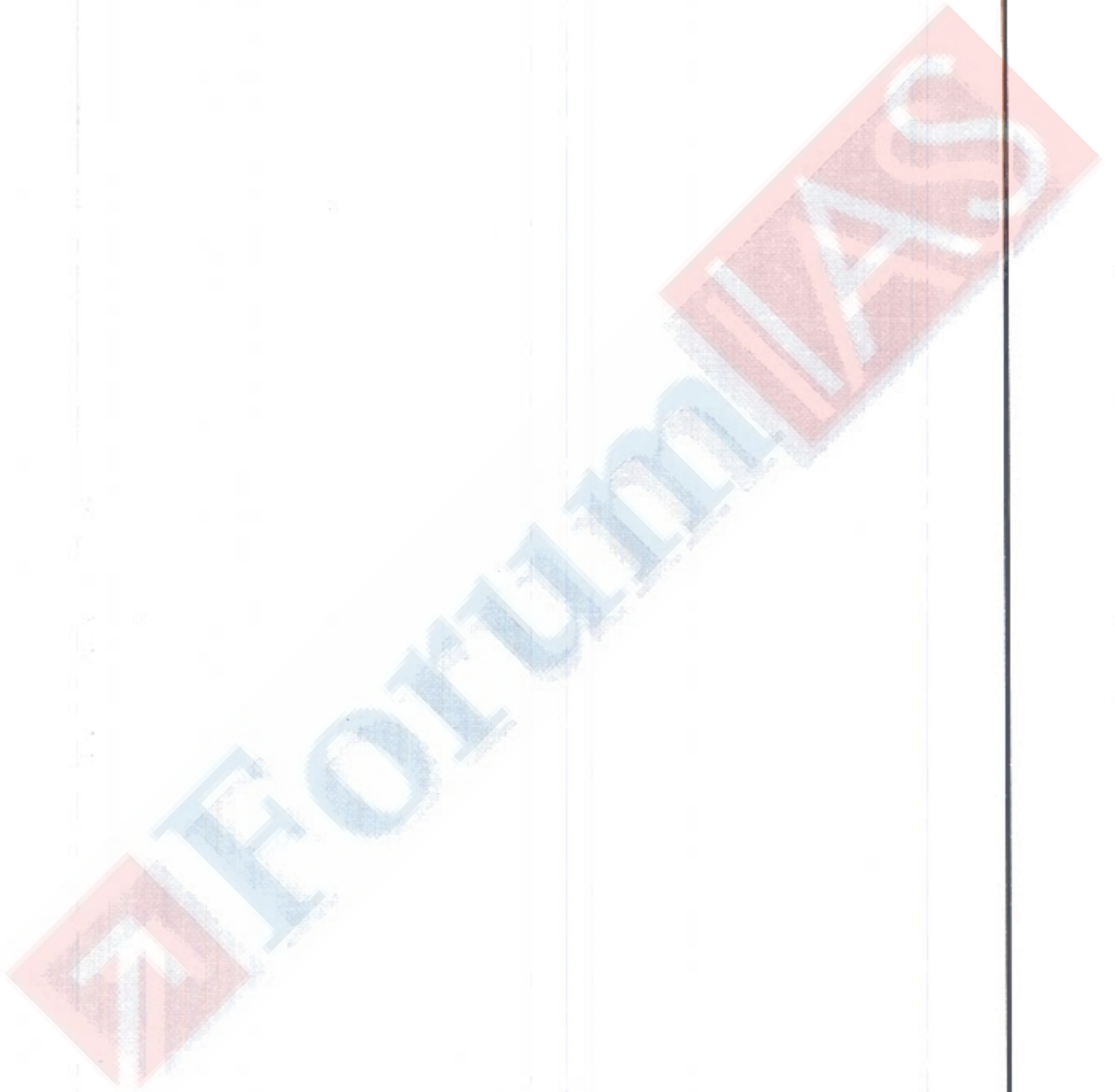
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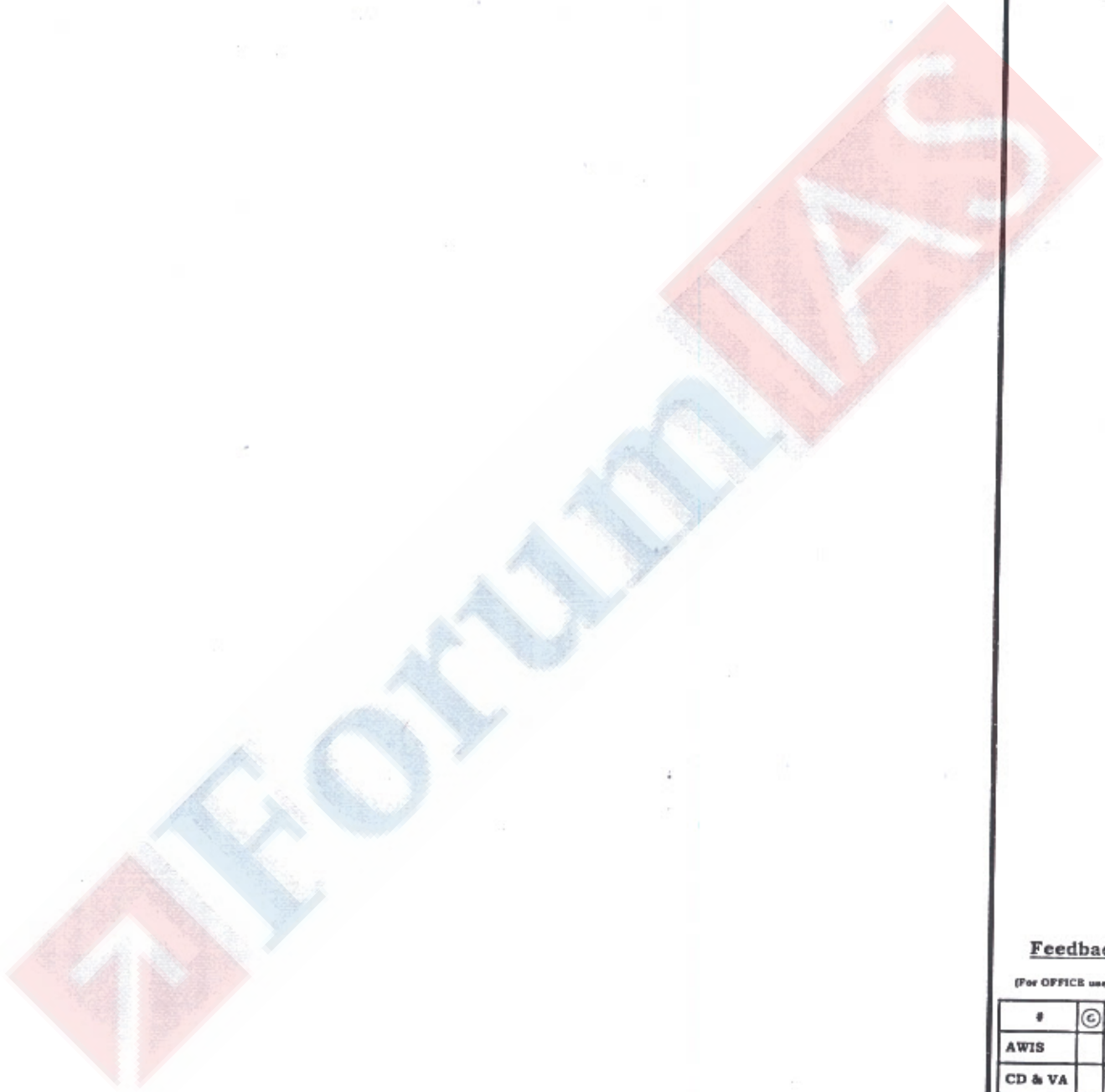
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c) Critically discuss the synthetic theory of evolution.

(15 marks)







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Q.4) a) Anthropology is the most humanistic amongst the sciences and most scientific amongst the humanities. Discuss

Anthropology is the holistic study of the ^(20 marks) biological and socio-cultural evolution in humans across space and time.

⇒ Anthropology has close links with other social and biological sciences. Yet it is most humanistic amongst sciences and most scientific amongst the humanities.

→ Most humanistic amongst sciences because:-

i). Human as subject matter

- Anthropology does not move beyond the study of humans and their ancestors.
- However, other sciences such as life sciences like biology deal extensively with diverse life forms, be it bacteria, plants and other animals.

ii). Socio-cultural dimension

- Anthropology regards ~~as~~ culture as essential while other sciences ignore influence of cultural aspects like religion, magic and taboo.

iii). Universalism

◦ Coverage of anthropology extends to all human societies, of all ages.

iv). Bio-cultural evolution

◦ Human is product of both biological as well as cultural evolution, as per anthropological studies.

→ Most scientific amongst humanities:-

i). Fieldwork

◦ Study of people/culture in their natural habitat, whereby data is collected directly from informant.

ii). Participant observation

◦ Unlike other humanities, anthropologists study societies by directly participating in socio-cultural activities as a member of that society.

e.g. Malinowski fieldwork among Trobriand Islanders.

iii). Holistic approach

• Other disciplines focus on one factor - biology, society or psychology, among other - to explain human behaviour.

• While anthropology study all aspects along with their interactions. Thus, anthropology tend to look for links between different facets of society that other disciplines may miss.

iv). Culture - Personality school

• Anthropologists such as Ruth Benedict, M. Mead and Ralph Linton build relation between culture and personality development.

v). Thought Process

• Structuralists like Levi-Strauss focuses on the thought process behind social structure.

• Myth formation - closest to unconscious activity.

vi). Psychological

• Theories such as Psycho-functional theory of religion; as per Malinowski, religion helps in making peace of mind.

→ Due to such uniqueness, Anthropology helped us by :-

- i). Understanding ourselves better.
- ii). Understanding human differences - bustled many myths such as racial superiority, ethnocentrism.
- iii). Promote tolerance.
- iv). Applied and Action anthropology - Policy formulation.

In conclusion, Anthropology is too important to lower down the burdened of several problems like poverty, inequitable development and hatred.

Feedback

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b) What skeletal changes occurred in humans as a result of erect posture & bipedalism? Explain. (15 Marks)

First major development in human evolution took place - erect posture with bipedal locomotion with Australopithecus (5.5-~~18~~mya).

→ Skeletal changes as a result of erect posture :-

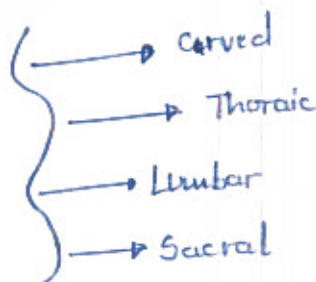
1) Skull

◦ Forward foramen magnum under skull. Thus, there is need of less robust neck muscles to hold head upright.

2) Spine

◦ double S shaped vertebral column.

◦ These curves bring the body's centre of gravity directly above feet.

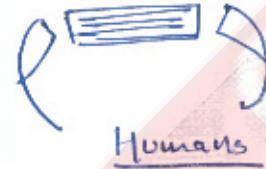
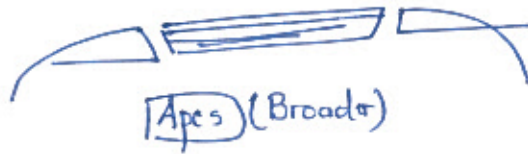


Human Vertebral column.

3) Pelvis

◦ Pelvis is shaped in the form basin to support

internal organs and iliac blades are also shorter and broader thus stabilising weight transmission.



Pelvis in Primates

4) Limbs

• legs are longer relative to body trunk and arms, providing ability to stride with minimal energy.

5) Arched Foot

• Arched foot and non-opposable hallux offers stability & weight bearing ability.



Human Arched Foot

Implications of Erect Posture



⇒ As positive implications outweighed negative ones, natural selection worked in favour of erect posture with bipedal locomotion.

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c) Highlight the prominent features of the living major primates with their phylogenetic position. (15 marks)

According to Mivart, primates are defined as unguiculate, clavicate, placental mammals with orbits encircled by bone, 3 kinds of teeth at least at one stage of life, Brain always with posterior lobe, Hallux with flat nail, well developed caecum, penis pendulous, penis scrotal and always 2 pectoral mammae.

→ Major Primates includes humans and apes.

→ Prominent features of Apes and Man:

• Very high degree of genetical similarity, reaching around 98% in case of Chimps and humans.

Gorilla → 97% genetical similarity.

Orang → 96.5% genetical similarity.

• Lower 3rd Molar showing characteristics Y-5 cusp pattern.



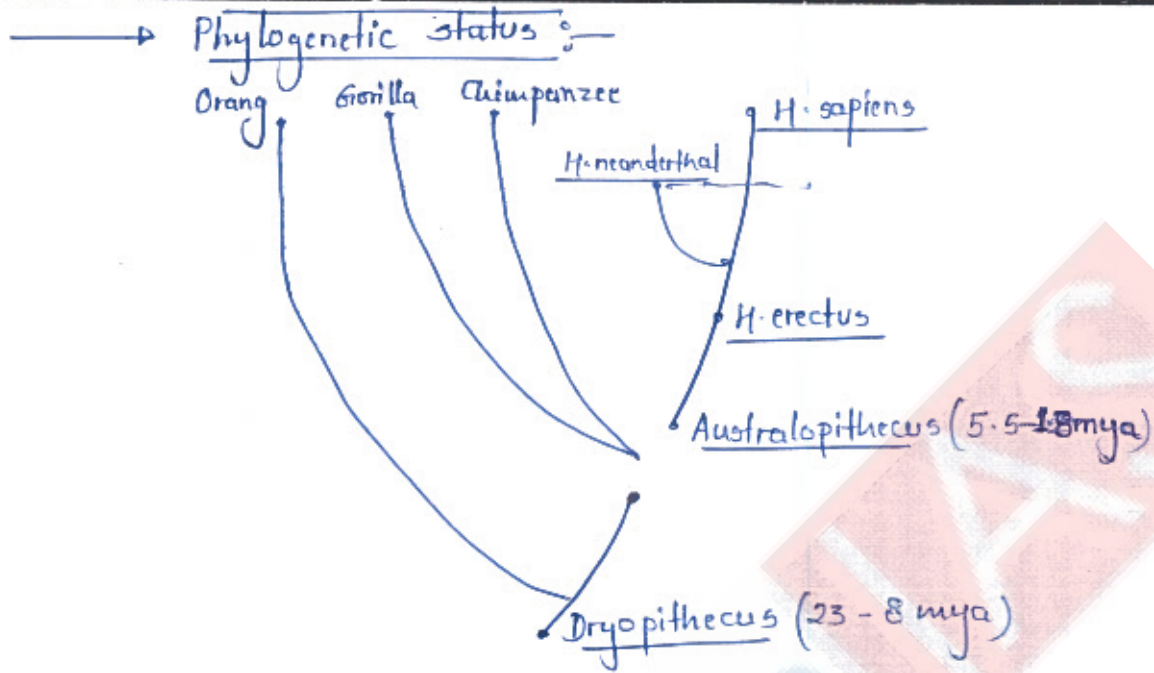
Y-5 cusp pattern.

• lack of externally visible tail.

- Same number of fingers and toes.
- Opposable thumbs.
- Both female apes and female humans have regular menstrual cycles.
- Comparatively large and complex brain.
- Stereoscopic vision.
- Prehensile limbs
- Lumbar curve in vertebral column.
- Forward position of vertebral column
- Can sit straight on hips.

→ Differences between Apes and Man's features :-

<u>Apes</u>	<u>Man</u>
i). <u>less develop brain</u>	i). <u>More developed brain</u>
ii). <u>Skull - Prognathic</u>	ii). <u>Slightly orthognathic</u>
iii). <u>U-shape arcade</u>	iii). <u>Parabolic arcade</u> .
iv). <u>2 curves spine</u>	iv). <u>4 curves</u>
v). <u>No knee bone</u>	v). <u>Knee bone</u>
vi). <u>Flat foot</u>	vi). <u>Arched foot</u> .
vii). <u>Opposable Hallux</u>	vii). <u>Not opposable hallux</u> .



All characteristics are not equally present in all primates. The characteristics are more evolved in humans, and thus, humans ~~are~~ have higher hierarchy in primate taxonomy :

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Section- B

Q.5) Discuss the following in not more than 150 words.

a) Genealogical method in Anthropology

(10 Marks)
Genealogical method is a method of data collection relies on use of 'genealogy'. Genealogy is a way in which individuals are related to another through common relatives and marriage.

⇒ Background :-

- L. H. Morgan was the 1st to use genealogies in his study of Iroquois Indians, thus gaining valuable data on their kinship relations.
- W. H. R Rivers popularised it, when he used it for data collection in his study on Todas.

⇒ Methodology

- In order to collect a genealogy,^{it} is best to begin with Ego (Informant).
- Then, ascending generation are dealt with.
- Proper family tree would be established based on information.

⇒ Symbols used in Genealogy :-

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| △ Male | ○ Female |
| ◇ Neutral sex | △ Death |
| △ ——— ○
Marriage | — —
Descent |

⇒ Significance :-

- i). Better understanding of Demographic features of population - sex rate, family structure etc.
- ii). Understanding of patterns of marriage, fertility, mortality and migration.
- iii). Kinship terms, rules of descent and residence.
- iv). Rite-de-passage
- v). Inter-personal behaviour.

Thus, for social anthropologists, genealogical method is now considered to be highly helpful in sociological investigation.

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b) Mosaic Evolution

Mosaic Evolution is the idea that different (10 Marks) parts of an organism evolve at different rates.

⇒ Mosaic Evolution :-

- According to this principle, evolution of species tends to be inconsistent and asymmetrical.
- It may be rapid at one time and slow at another time.
- At one time evolution may affect a particular body part only, while at another it may affect a different part.

Example :- In Man, there was early evolution of structures for bipedal locomotion. But during same time there was little changes in skull form / brain size. Later, both skull and brain evolve rapidly.

→ Factors influencing Mosaic Evolutions :-

1) Mutation

- Sudden genetic mutations can introduce new traits that evolve independently of other characteristics.

2). Genetic Drift

- Random fluctuations in allele frequencies can cause different traits to evolve at different rates.

3). Natural Selection

- Environmental pressures can cause certain traits to evolve rapidly while others lag behind.

4). Adaptive Radiation

- When a species colonises different environments, different traits may evolve to suit those environments.

Thus, Mosaic evolution results in organisms having a combination of primitive and derived (evolved) characteristics.

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c) Stewardian view of neo-evolutionism

Stewardian view refers to the view with respect to evolution of culture. (10 Marks)
 (American Anthropologist) J-H. Steward's view with respect to evolution of culture.

→ Stewardian View :-

- He gave the concept of 'Cultural Ecology'.
- Cultural Ecology is the representation of way in which culture change is induced by adaptation to environment.
- e.g. Todas (Nilgiri) → Pastoral and practise Polyandry.
- Kurumba (Nilgiri) → Food gatherers and practise non-polyandry.

Thus, despite same habitat, due to change in way of interaction with environment (ecology), changes in culture is also seen.

◦ Steward, therefore, established that acceptance or rejection of diffused traits was dependent upon the local ecology, viz, interaction of environment, exploitative devices and socio-economic habitat.

◦ like other neo-evolutionists, it also rejected unilinear

evolution and supported that culture develops in form of parabolic curve.

◦ Steward suggested a 3-fold classification of evolutionary approaches :-

(i). Unilinear - Evolutionary scheme of classical evolutionists.

(ii). Universal - Based on schemes of L.A. White and V.G. Childe, who were concerned with evolution of culture as a whole.

(iii). Multi-linear - All cultures do not follow a single line of environment, thus called for study of particular cultures.

Thus, Stewardian view have become integral today in several disciplines, such as sustainable development and environmental conservation.

It also influenced several anthropologists including L.P. Vidyarathi and his concept of 'Nature - Man - Spirit - Complex'.

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d) Feminist Anthropology

Feminist anthropology is a 4-field approach (10 Marks) to anthropology, viz, Archaeological, Biological, Cultural and linguistic; that seeks to reduce male bias in anthropological findings.

Examples - Archaeological anthropology - Mary Leakey
Biological anthropology - Caroline Bond
Cultural anthropology - Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead.

→ Background :-

◦ It has unfolded through (3) phases

- i) Anthropology of Women
↳ to bring women to forefront of anthropological discourse.
- ii) Anthropology of Gender
- iii) Feminist anthropology

→ Objectives :-

- To encourage inclusivity of women in practice of anthropology.
- Promotes need to acknowledge the subjectivity of the experiences of minority groups.

→ Reasons for Emergences :-

- i) Absence of participation of women in anthropological research.
- ii) Furthermore, women were also absent as subject matter of

anthropological study.

→ Perspective of Feminist Anthropology :-

1) Criticise Functionalism

- Functionalism states that role of individuals is according to functions of social institutions.
- e.g. Woman would have functional role of a wife under marriage and mother under family.
- Women are compelled to perform certain tasks because that is their 'social role'.
- Thus, functionalism is discarded by feminist anthropology as a incomplete theory.

2) Harmonious to Marxist

- Women are in state of conflict with men and patriarchal system.
- In order to liberate themselves, women will overthrown patriarchy.

→ Criticisms :-

- Dominated by white women of developed countries.

Today, feminist anthropology is multi-dimensional as it is not specific to female but incorporate religion, race, ethnicity etc.

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e) National Character studies in Anthropology & their relevance

National character studies are a type of culture and personality study in anthropology that attempt to identify regularities in psychological processes, shared by members of a nation. (10 Marks)

→ Origin :-

◦ These studies began during World War II by Margaret Mead and Ruth Benedict.

→ Methodology :-

◦ largely through indirect methods rather than by traveling to countries being studied.
 ◦ Use photographic techniques, cameras and tape recorders to improve objectivity of observations and to capture behavioural patterns.

→ Examples :-

1) ◦ Ruth Benedict's 'Chrysanthemum and the Sword' (1946)

◦ Benedict studied Japanese national character through Japanese prisoners, immigrants, Japanese literature & art, due to travel restrictions during World War II (1939-45).

◦ As per her work, (2) different stages of life of a Japanese person

- Chrysanthemum symbolises Childhood.
- Sword represents Adolescence.

- Childhood stage is full of love, freedom and care.
- But adolescence is situation of utter pressure and strict discipline, results in aggression and violence in personality.

2). Margaret Mead's ◦ And Keep Your Powder Dry: An Anthropologist looks at America

- Mead did not find any differences in personality of toddlers in USA to that of Japan and Russia.
- But personalities gradually starting differing as child grows.
- This shows how culture impacts personality.

→ Criticisms :

- Criticised for homogeneity and over-generalisation.

Despite criticisms, National character studies are key in understanding influence of culture on personality and vice-versa.

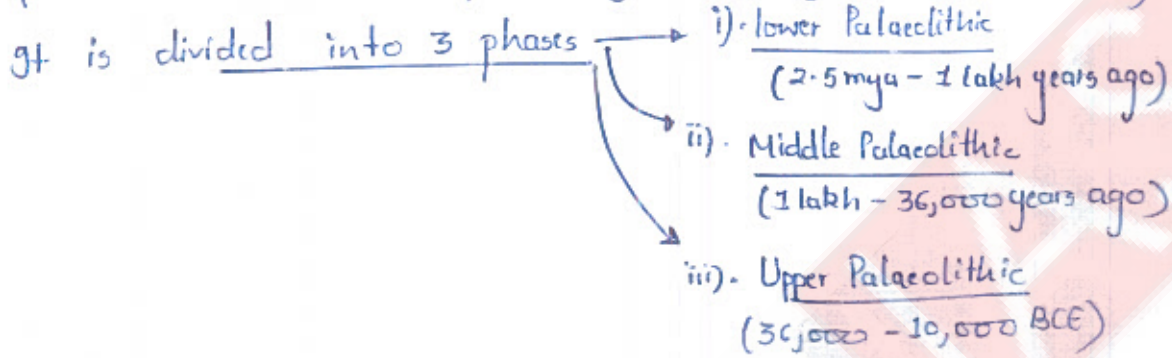
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Q.6) a) Discuss the broad features & distribution of the paleolithic age with examples. (20 marks)

Paleolithic age refers to the cultural debris recorded from entire Pleistocene epoch (2.5 million years ago to 10,000 BCE).



Climate :-

Witnessed 4 phases of glaciation and Pluviation, separated by 3 dry phases of inter-glaciation and inter-pluviation.

Material culture features :-

1) Lower Palaeolithic

- Material used → Quartzite
- Technique → Direct Hammer technique.



Chopper-Chopping tools



Handaxe

2. main industries

- ↳ a) Abbevillian - Chopper-Chopping tools, Crude Hand axes.
- ↳ b) Acheulian - Cleaver and smaller handaxe

locations - Olduvai George (Tanzania), St. Acheul (France), Bhimbetka

Dominated by - Homo erectus.

2). Middle Palaeolithic

- Material - Crypto-crystalline silica types
- Technique - Peking and direct hammer technique
- Tools - Flake tools like scrapers and points



side-scraper



Point

- location - le Moustier (France), Uganda, Nevada, Bhimbetka
- Dominated by - Homo neanderthal

3). Upper Palaeolithic

- Material - Quartz and Bone
- Technique - Core cylinder hammer technique
- Tools - Parallel side blade flakes and blade tools



Blade



Harpoon

- location - Denisova Cave (Russia), Belan and Bhimbetka
- Dominated by - H. sapiens

Regional Variation :-



⇒ (1) Europe

- Lower Palaeolithic sites → Abbeville & St. Acheul (in France)
 - ↳ Clacton-on-Sea (UK) → Clactonian flakes.
- Middle Palaeolithic → le Moustier (France) ⇒ Mousterian culture.
- Upper Palaeolithic → 4 stages - Perigordian, Aurignacian, Solutrean and Magadalenian

⇒ (2) Africa

- Lower Palaeolithic sites → Olduvai George (oldest site)
- Middle Palaeolithic → Uganda.
- Lower Palaeolithic → Kenya.

⇒ (3) India

- Lower Palaeolithic cultures → Soan valley, Bhimbetka, Mudrosian Industry.
- Middle Palaeolithic → Nevasa, Bhimbetka.
- Upper Palaeolithic → Belan valley.

⇒ Social life :-

- As can be deduced from tools, economy was based on hunting and gathering.
- Burials found with implements at certain sites indicate start of rites and rituals.
- Cave art from Upper Palaeolithic period depict a developing social organisation.

Palaeolithic period represents evolution of humans from H. erectus to H. neanderthal and, finally H. sapiens. Thus, it is of immense significance in human history.

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b) How did Morgan explain the evolution of marriage, family & socio-political organization & how did other evolutionists disagree with him?

L.H. Morgan was an American anthropologist (15 marks) associated with the classical evolutionary school of thought.

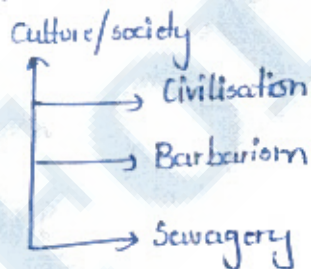
⇒ Noted Publications :-

(i) League of Iroquois (1851).

(ii) Ancient Society (1877)

→ Morgan's social evolution theory :-

◦ Like Tylor, Morgan also postulated an unilinear and sequential evolutionary scheme to project growth of culture in 3 stages - Savagery, Barbarism and civilisation.

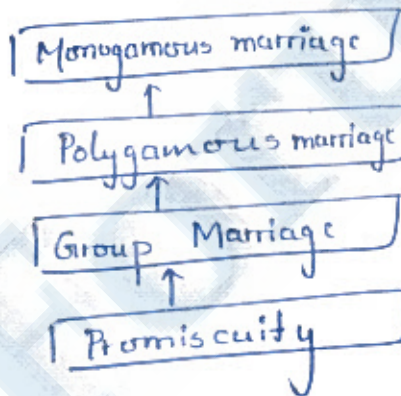


→ Evolution of Marriage and Family :-

◦ Morgan argued that each stage of culture evolution is correlated with family and marriage patterns.

◦ He argued that origin of society began with promiscuity with no familial and marriage structures.

- Over time marriage and family institutions emerged, but there existed sexual relations between brothers and sisters along with certain restrictions.
- Next stage is group marriage where more than one man marries more than one woman to form a family.
- In later male dominated stages, polygamous marriages emerged.
- This stage followed by monogamous marriage system.



- Also, family units became progressively smaller and more self contained as human society developed.

→ Criticisms :-

- Neo-evolutionists such as Leslie White counters Morgan's theory of origin of marriage and argues that evolution takes place in a parabolic curve where

monogamous marriage stage is further leading to promiscuity and process continues.

◦ Also, as per Census 2011, 2% increase in joint family in rural areas and 26% in Urban areas.

→ Evolution of socio-political organisation:-

◦ Evolves along with the stages of development of culture.

◦ However, rejected by neo-evolutionists.

To conclude, Morgan was a true pioneer in anthropology with his contributions in kinship studies, social evolution theory and fieldwork considered integral even today.

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c) What factors have been responsible for bringing about variation in residence pattern of various societies? Explain how kinship influences man's social life.

(15 marks)

Residence pattern refers to the residential status of the spouses post marriage.

→ Types of Residence patterns:-

1) Patrilocal - Couple stay with groom's father's family.

2) Matrilocal - Couple stay with bride's mother's family.
e.g. Khasis, Nambiar (Kerala).

3) Ambilocal - Freedom to decide whether to reside uxorilocally or virilocally.

4) Neolocal - In modern societies, couple tend to permanently reside away from all kins.

→ Factors responsible for variation in residence pattern of various societies are:-

(i) Economic factors

a) Contribution to family economy

↳ If nature of production activity is same for both sexes, then one who contributes more to family decides residence rule.

b) Prestige of profession

↳ More prestige to certain professions decides residence rule.

e.g. Hunter-gatherers societies are patrilocal.

c). Nature of economy

e.g. Cash based economy promote neolocal residence.

d). Type of marriage payment

• Societies where bride wealth is paid ^{in service}, residence tends to be matri-patrilocal.

e.g. Grand, Beiga.

(ii) - Political factors

• Societies where men tend to stay away from their families for long periods (military), maintenance of social order is carried out by women.

Thus, these societies are matrilocal.

e.g. Nayars, Trobriand Islanders.

(iii) - Demographic factors

• If natural calamity wipes out a large segment of population, it may lead to bilocal residence, followed by ambilocal.

Since all these factors represent various socio-cultural needs of a society, therefore residence is a cultural rule.

→ Kinship influences man's social life in following way

1). In Marriage regulations

- Simple societies (closed system) characterised by strong kinship bonds, preferential regulations and endogamy are widely practised.
- Due to emphasis on re-enforcement of pre-existing strong kinship bonds.
- Even in modern societies, family exogamy and incest taboo are followed.

2). In Economic relations

- In simple societies, kinship plays a vital role in economic functions.
- e.g. Kula gift exchange - Reinforces kinship bonds.

3). In Political relations

- law enforced by social sanctions and social sanctions are built around kinship.

4). In Religion

- As per Durkheim, totem is bound to members of a clan in kinship like bonds.

Thus, kinship has been major area of focus in socio-cultural anthropology, as evident from work on kinship terms, descent and alliance theory.

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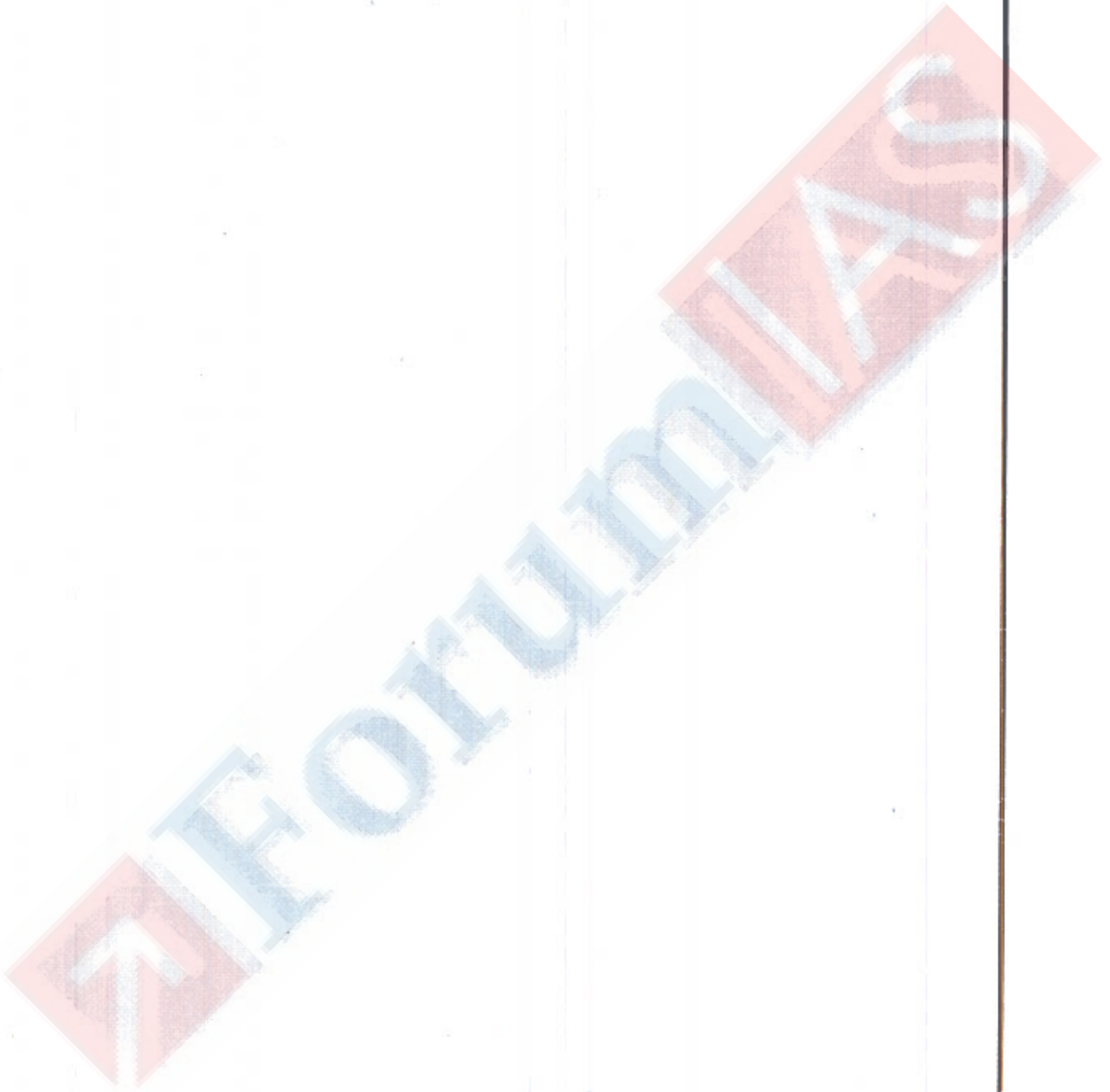
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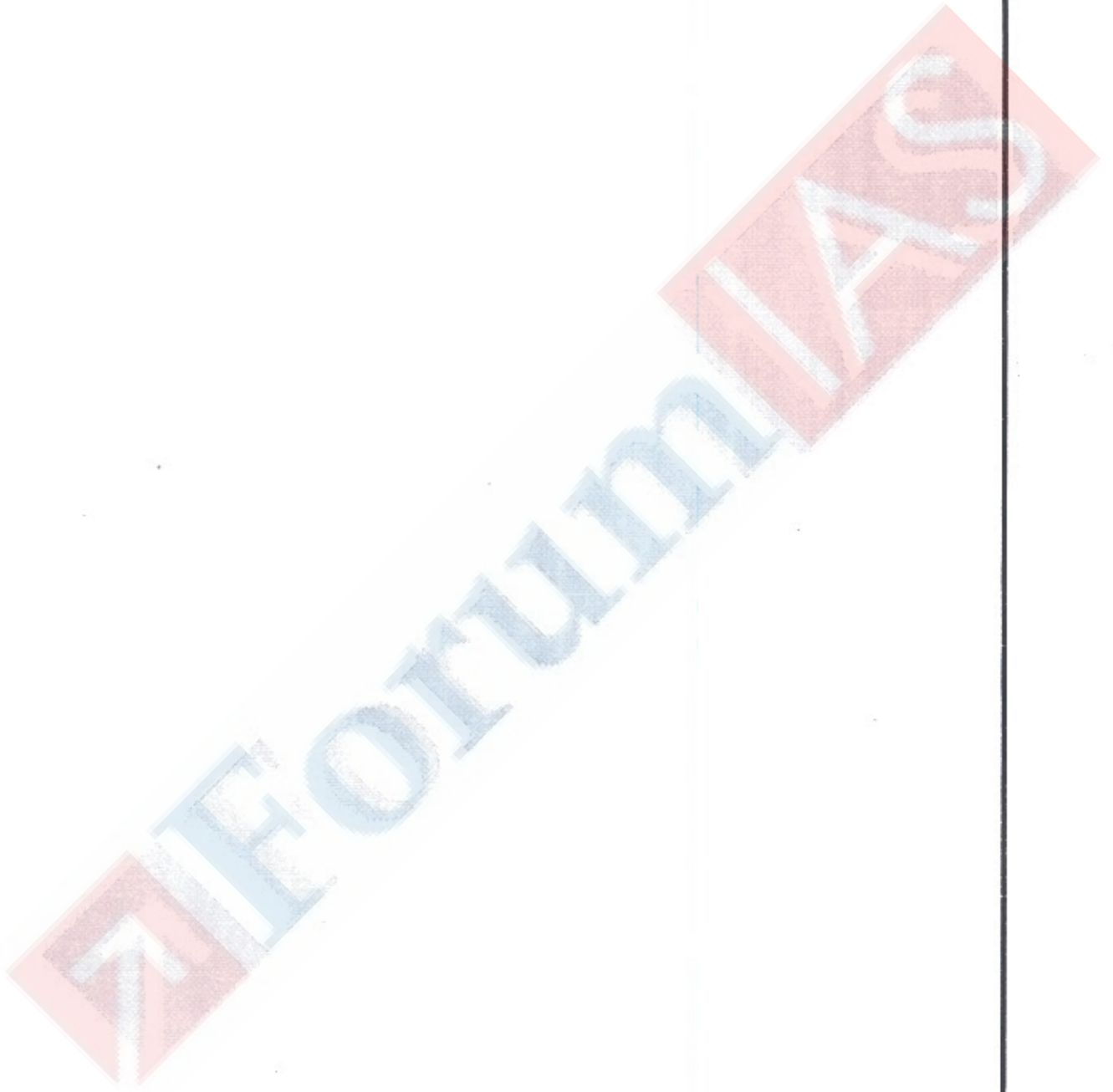
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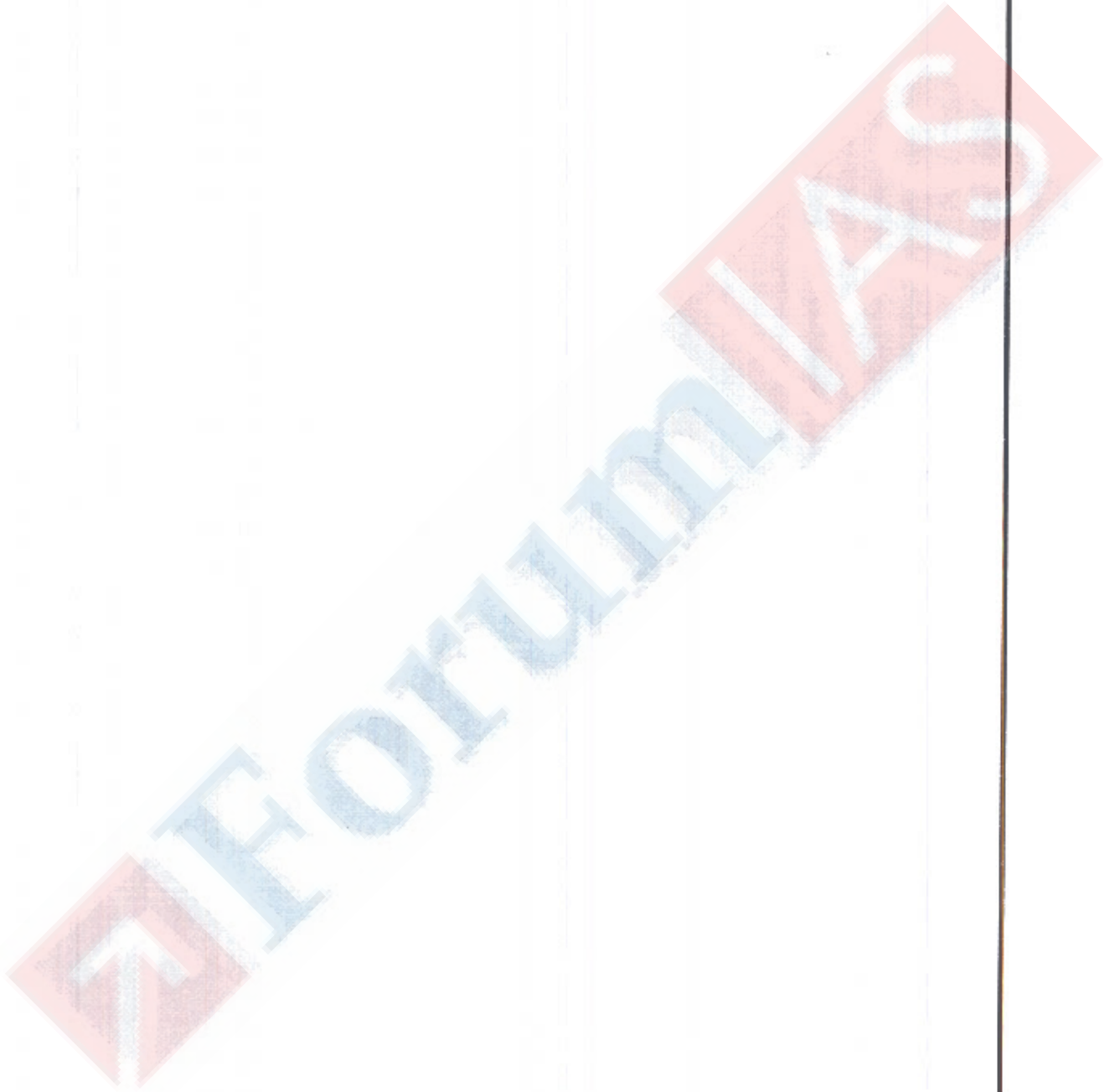


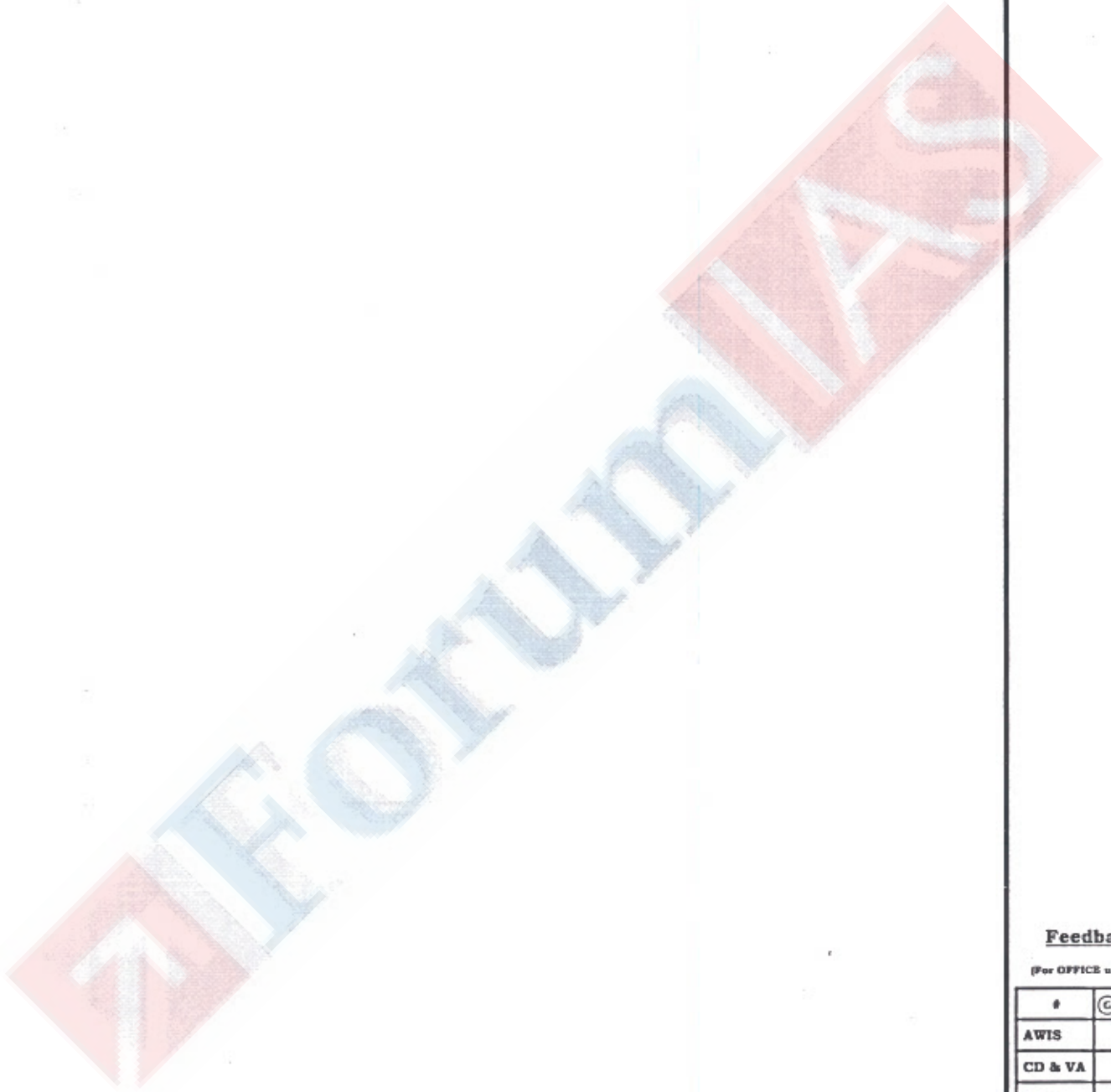
Q.7) a) Discuss the principles/concepts in evolutionary biology.

(20 marks)









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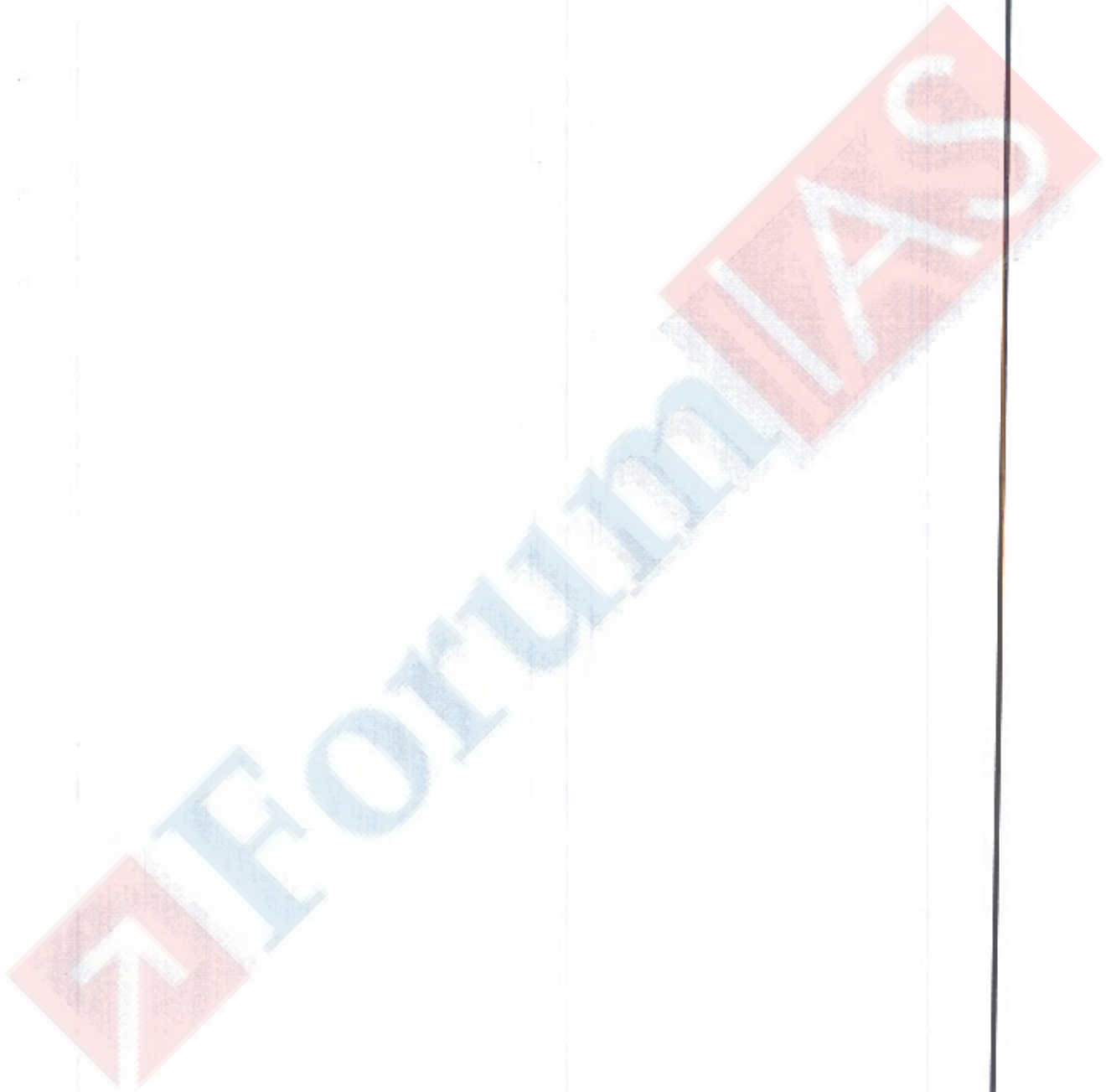
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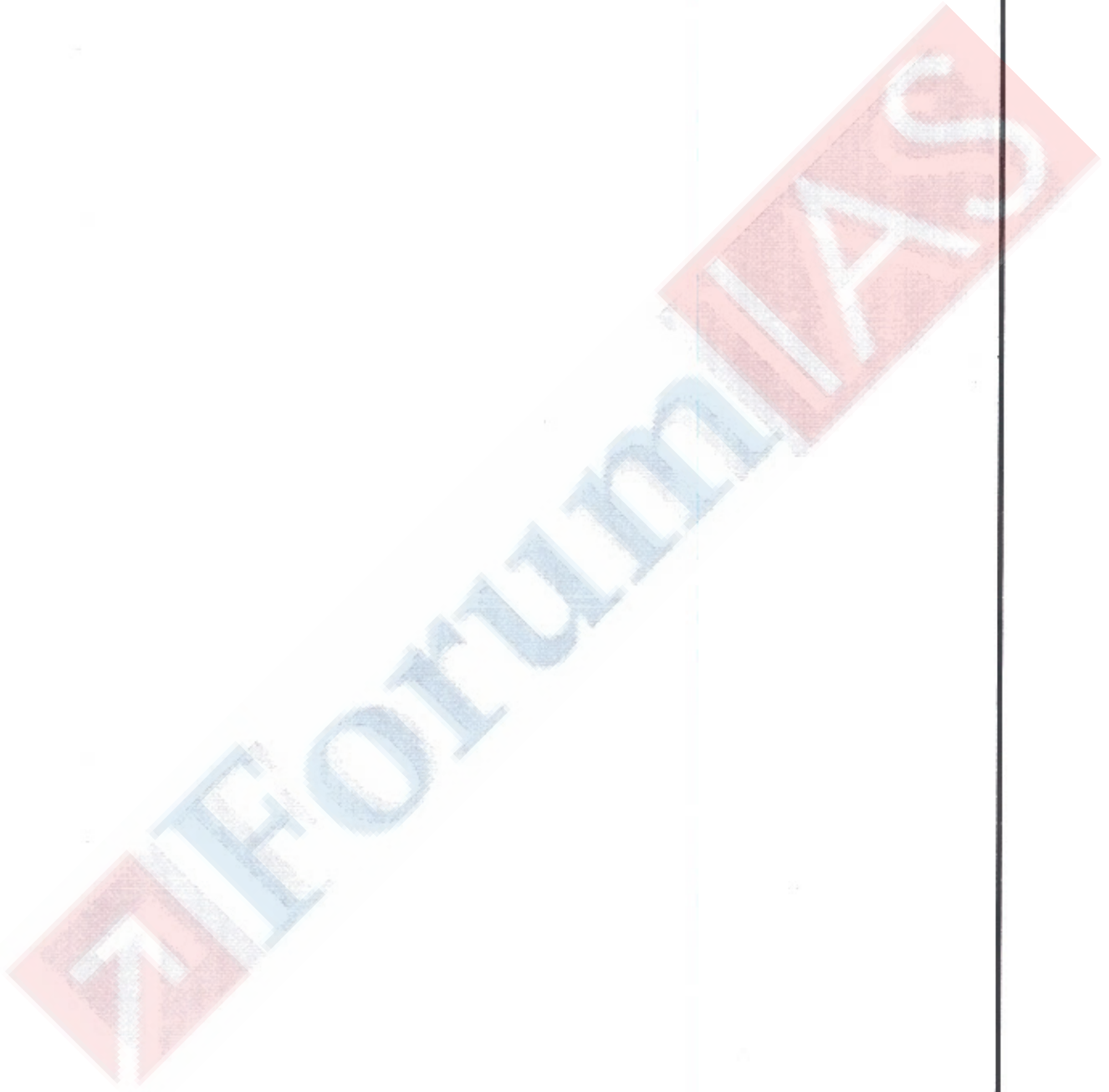
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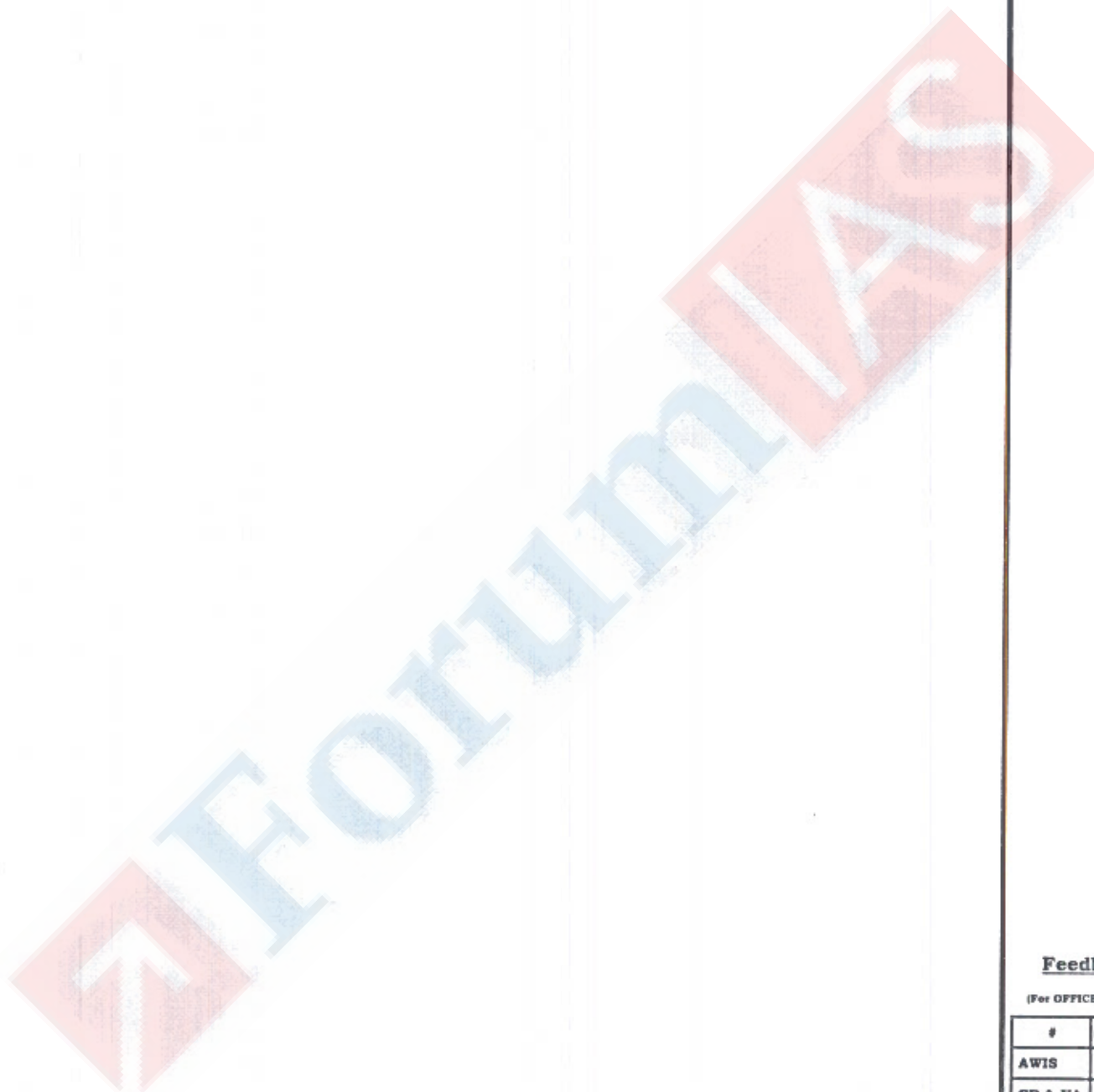


b) Elaborate on the broad features of mesolithic cultures in Europe.

(15 marks)







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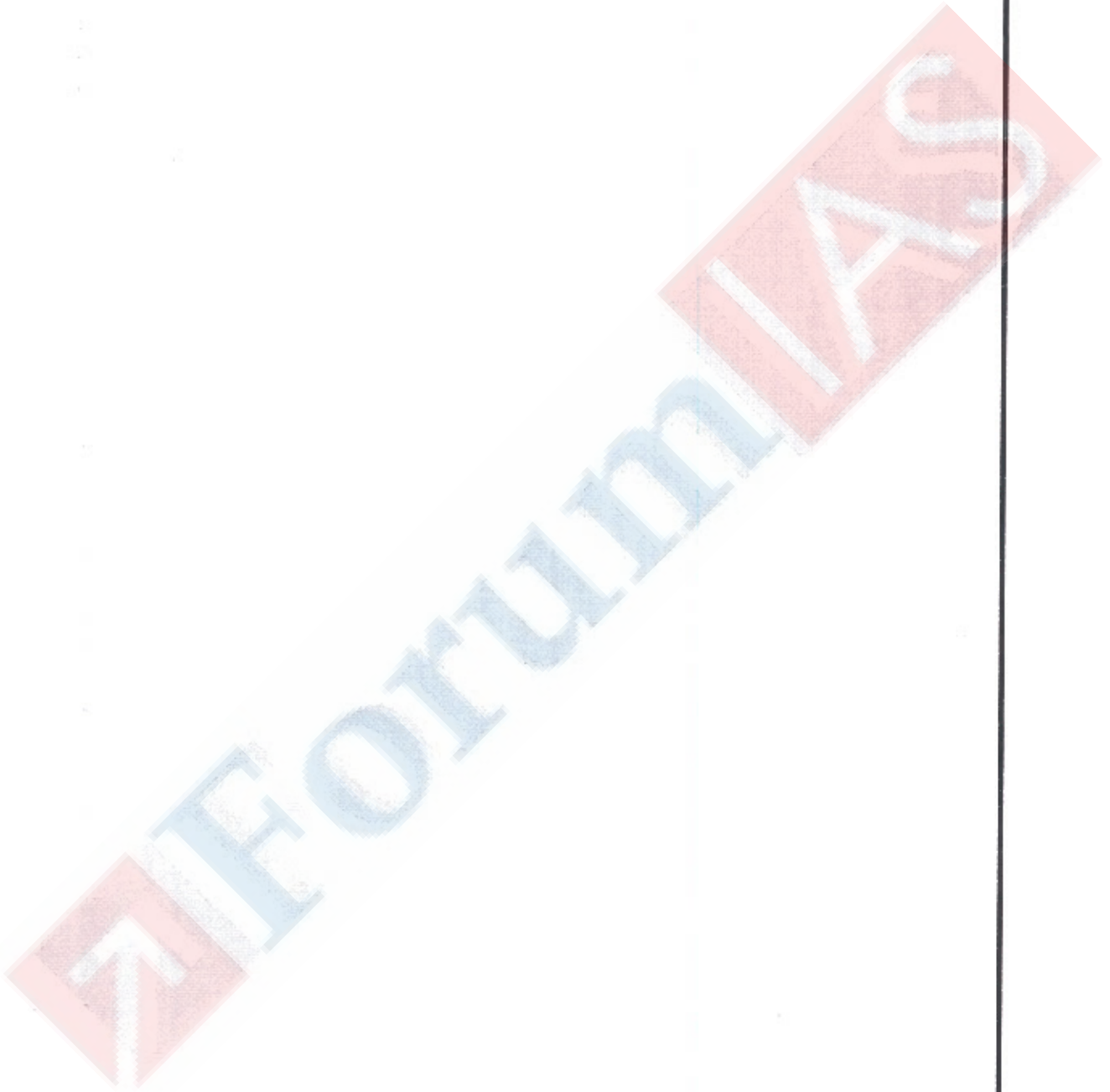
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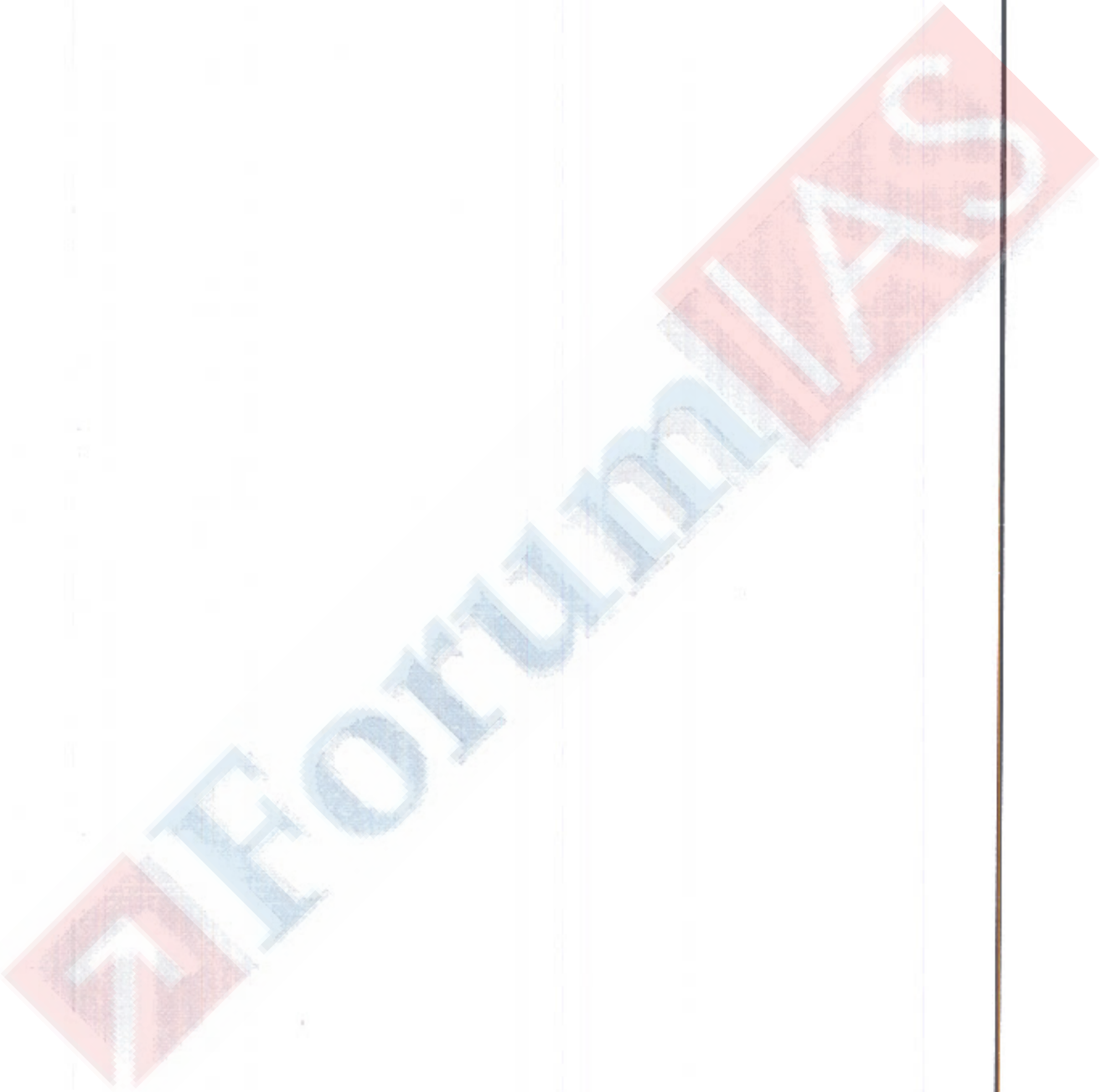
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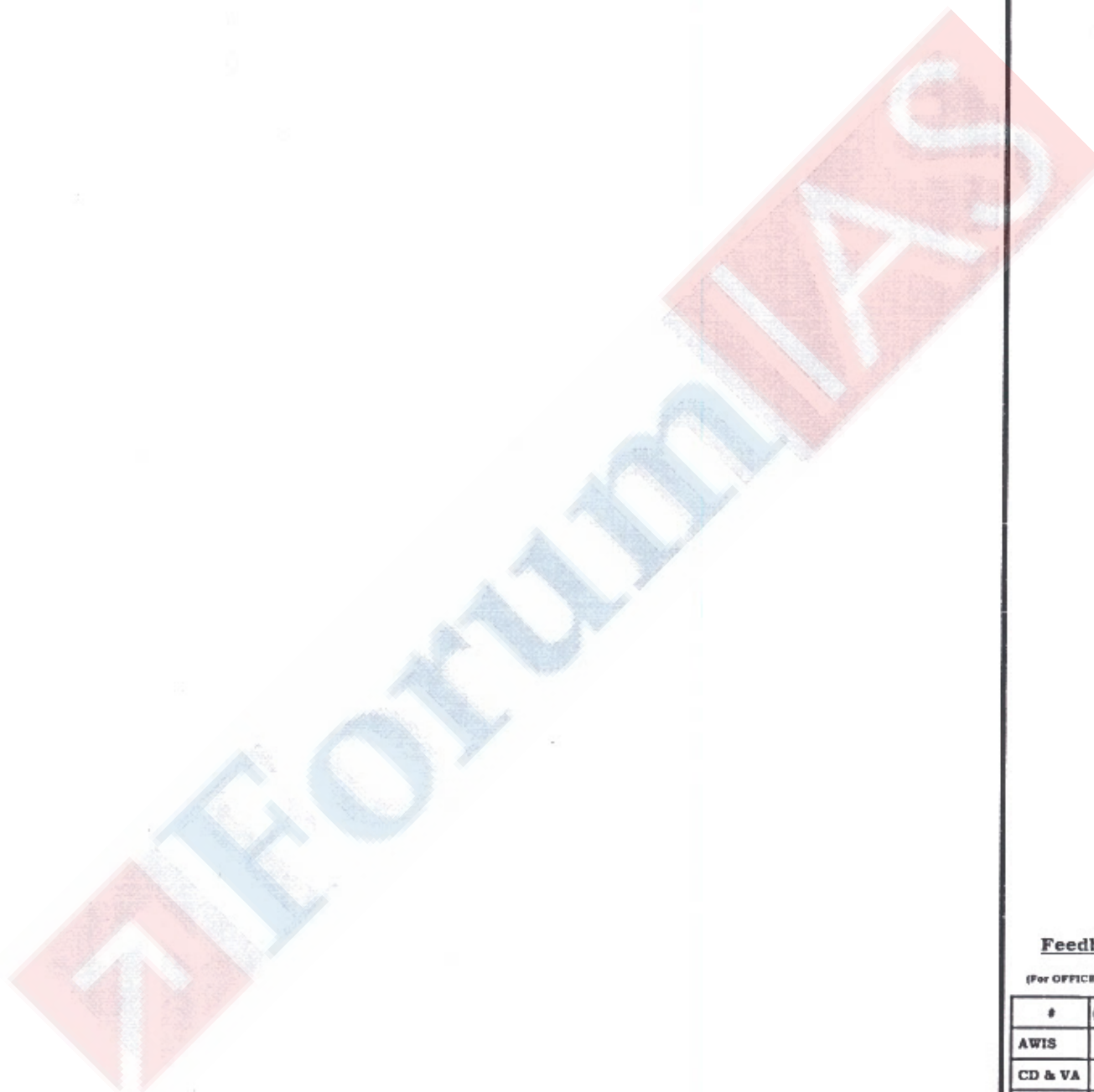


c) Critically examine the debate between formalists and substantivists.

(15 marks)







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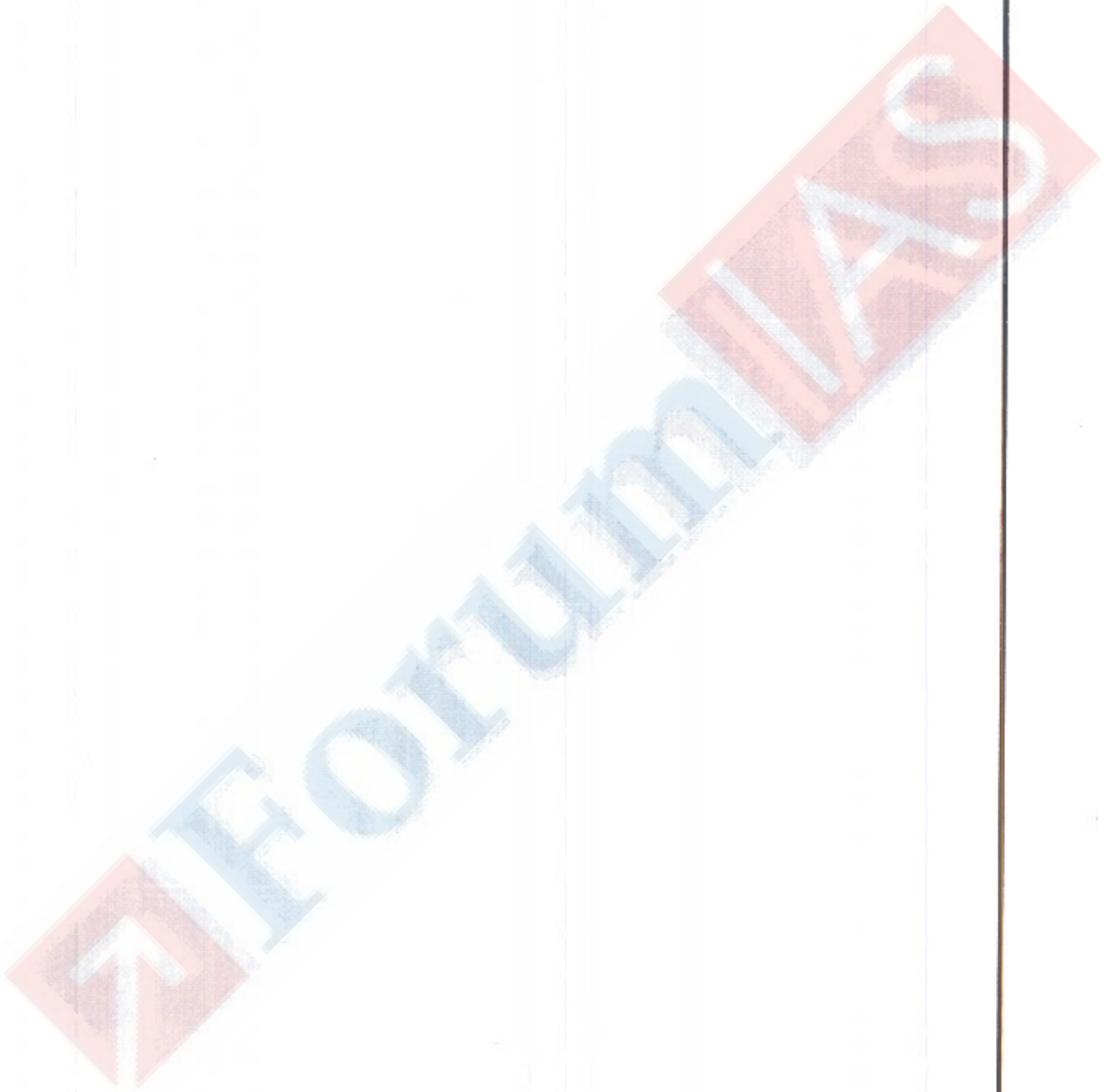
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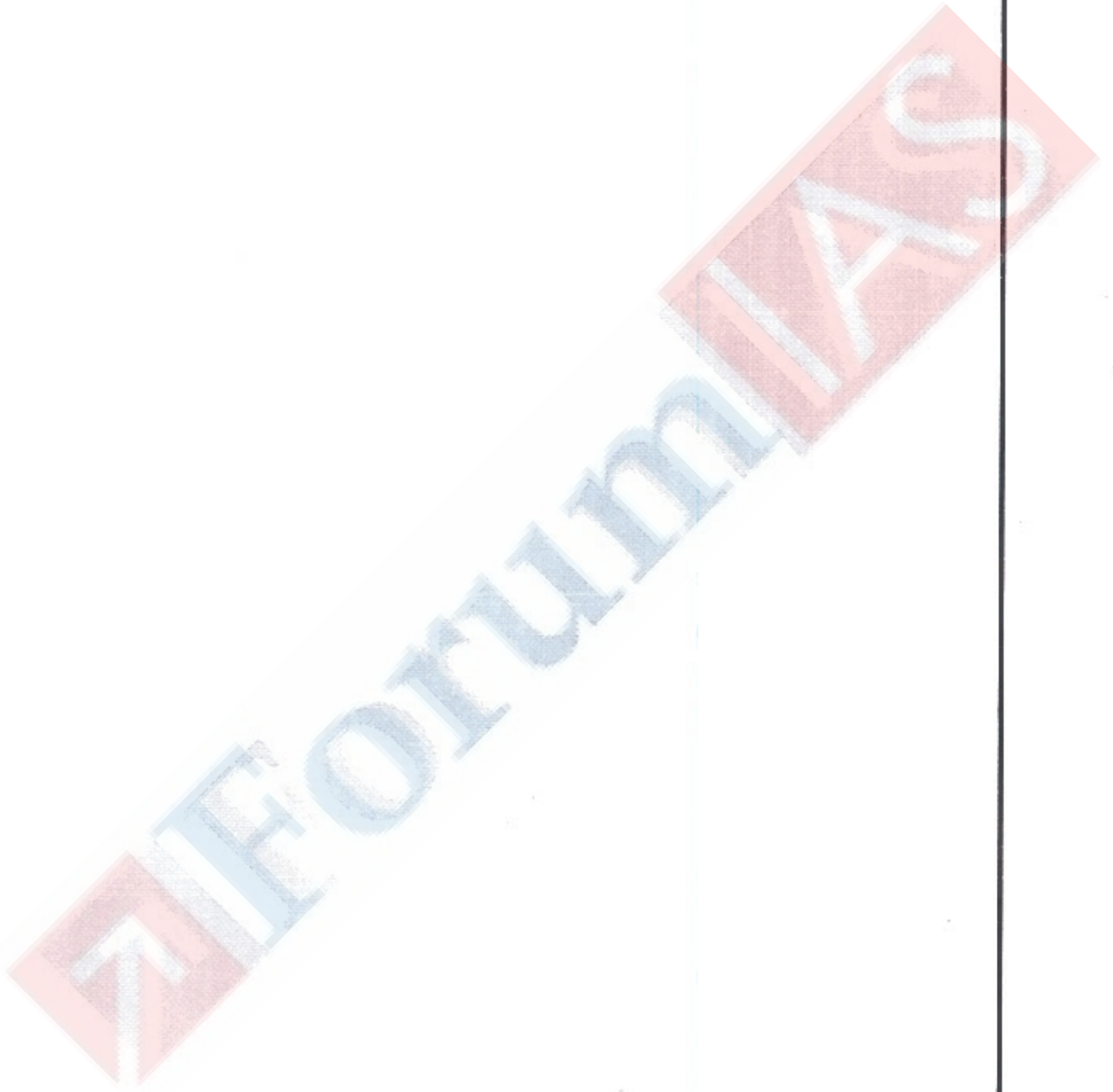
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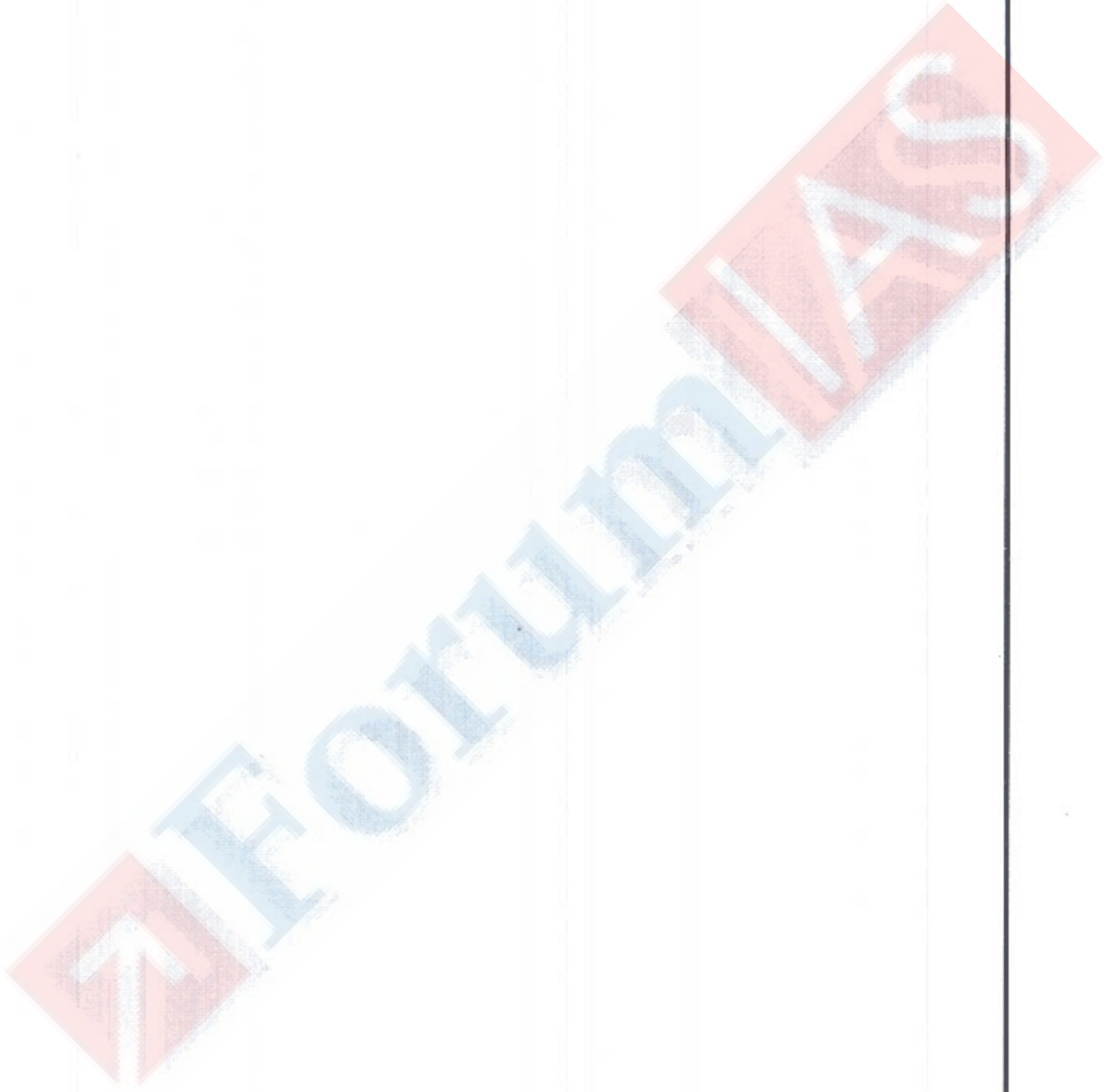


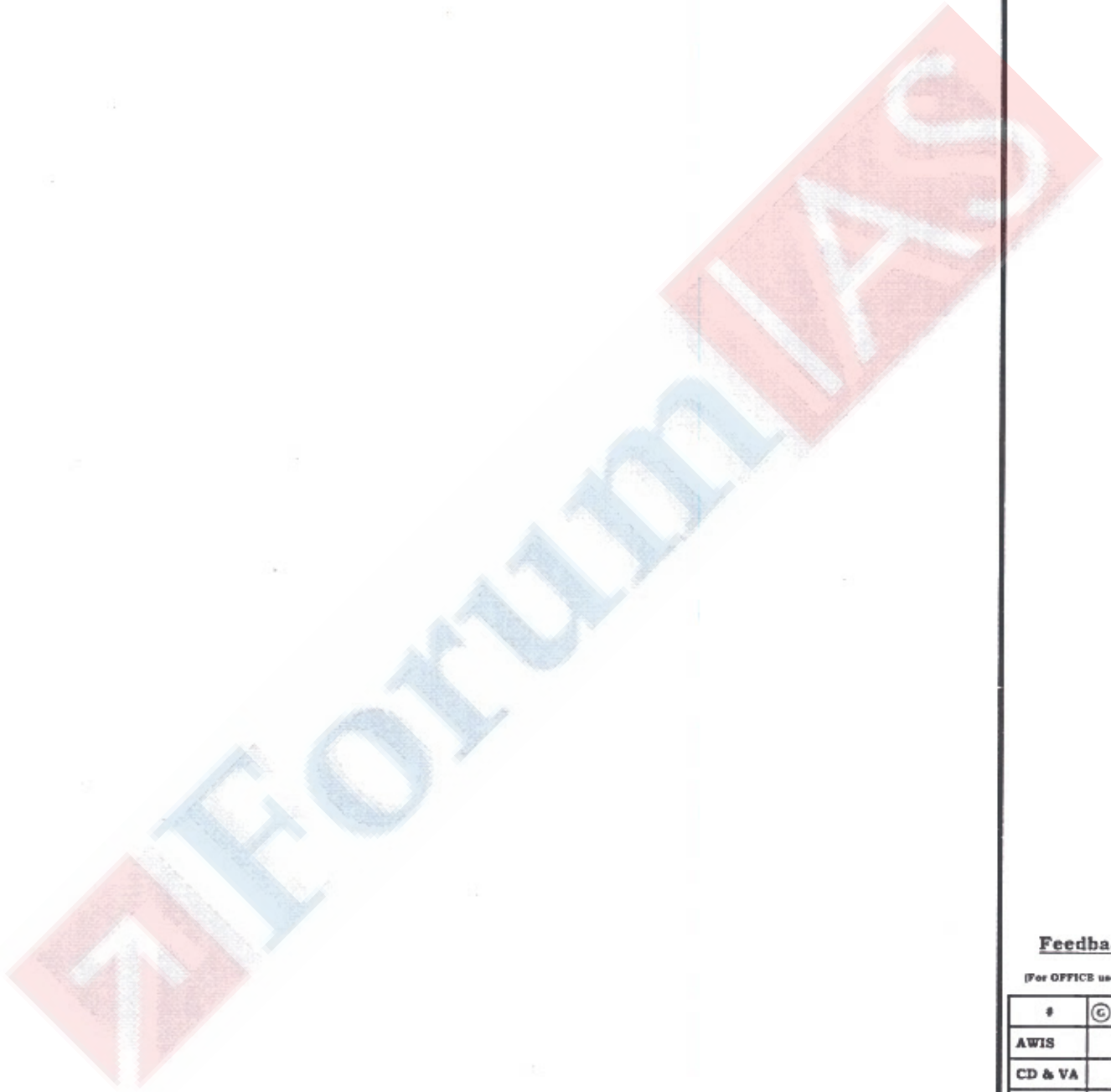
Q.8) a) Jane Goodall is a conservationist & a primatologist who has contributed enormously to Anthropology. Discuss her views on climate change.

(20 marks)









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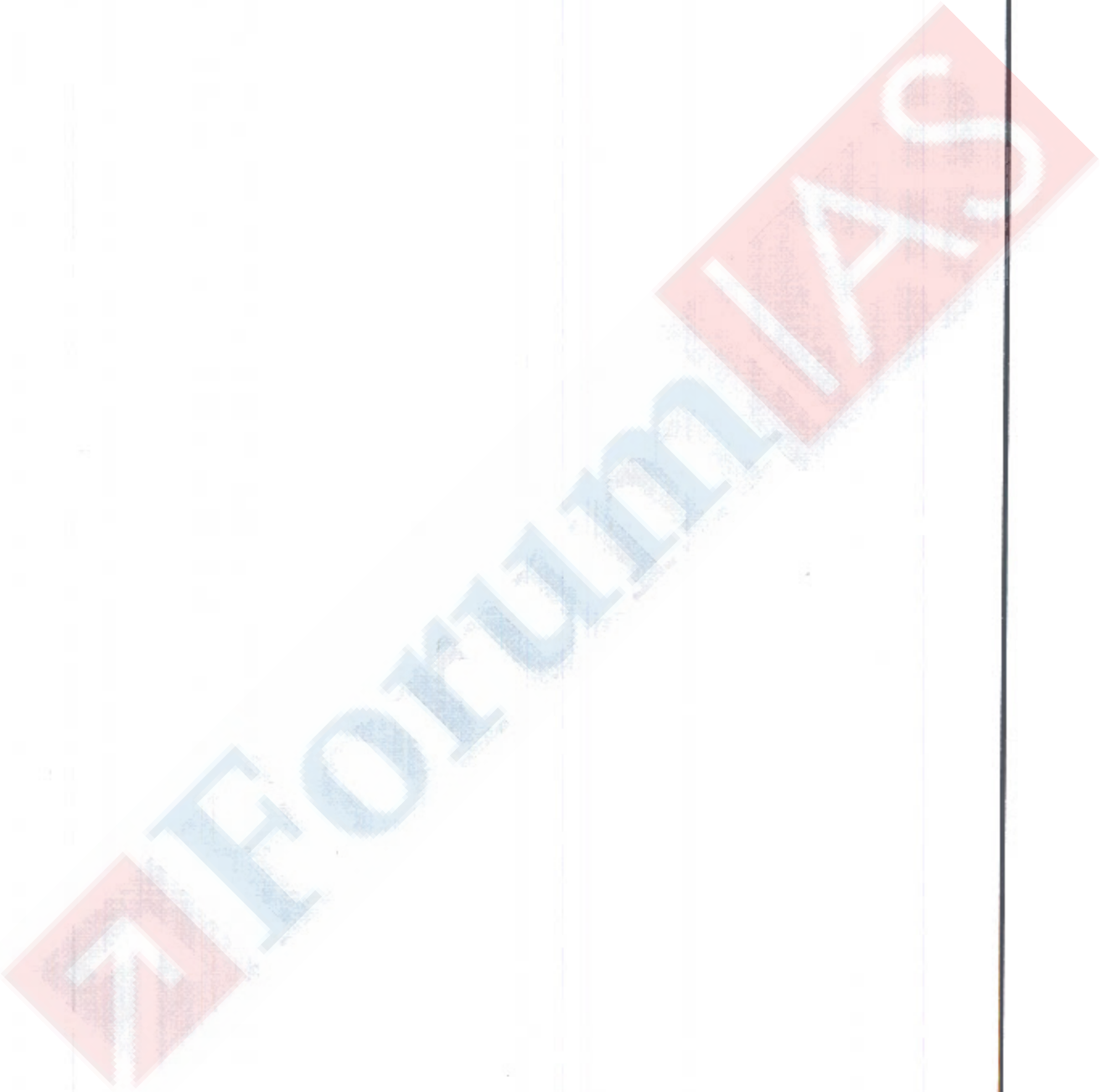
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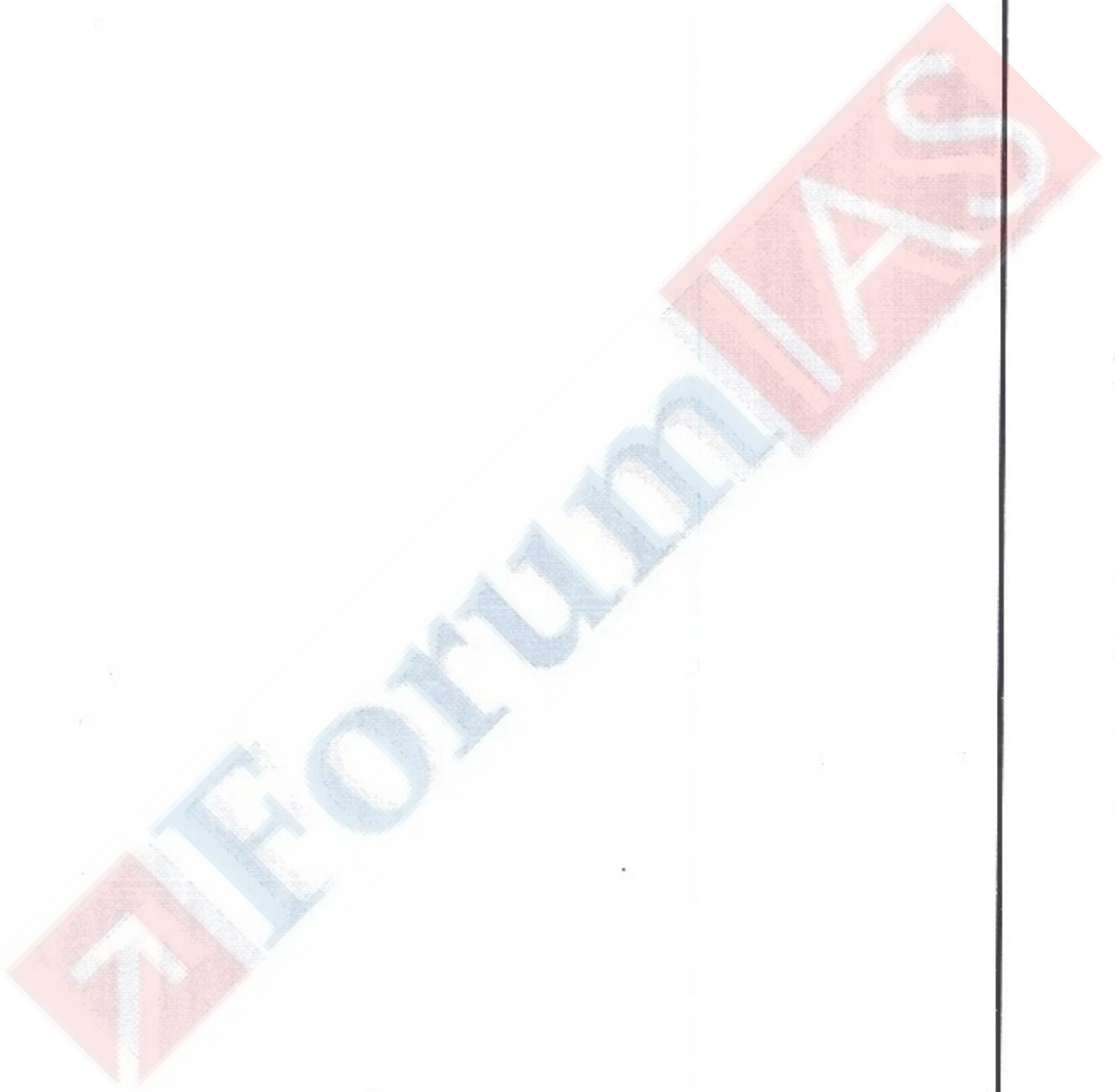
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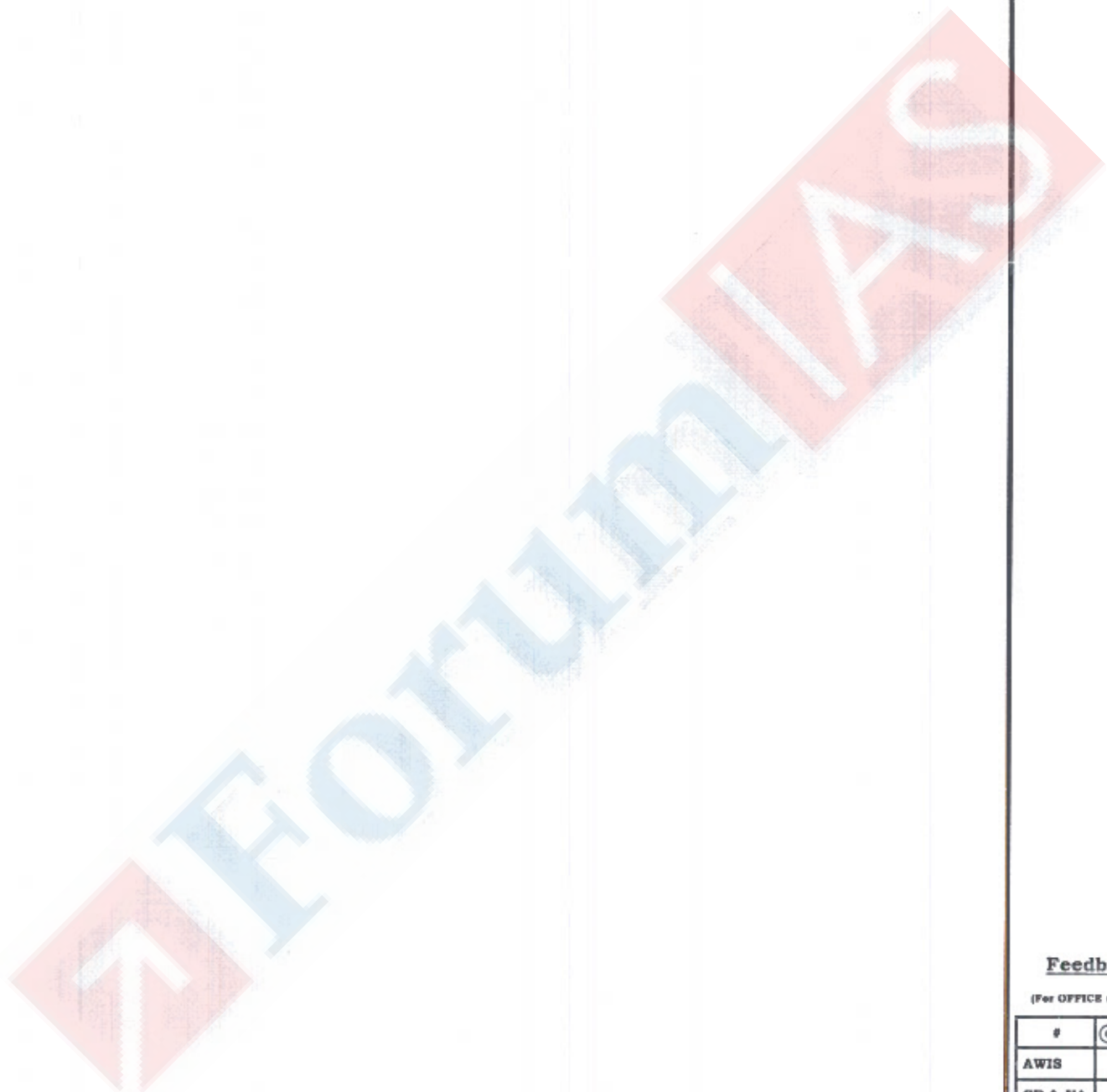


b) Give a comparative analysis of the anatomy of man & apes.

(15 Marks)







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2
3

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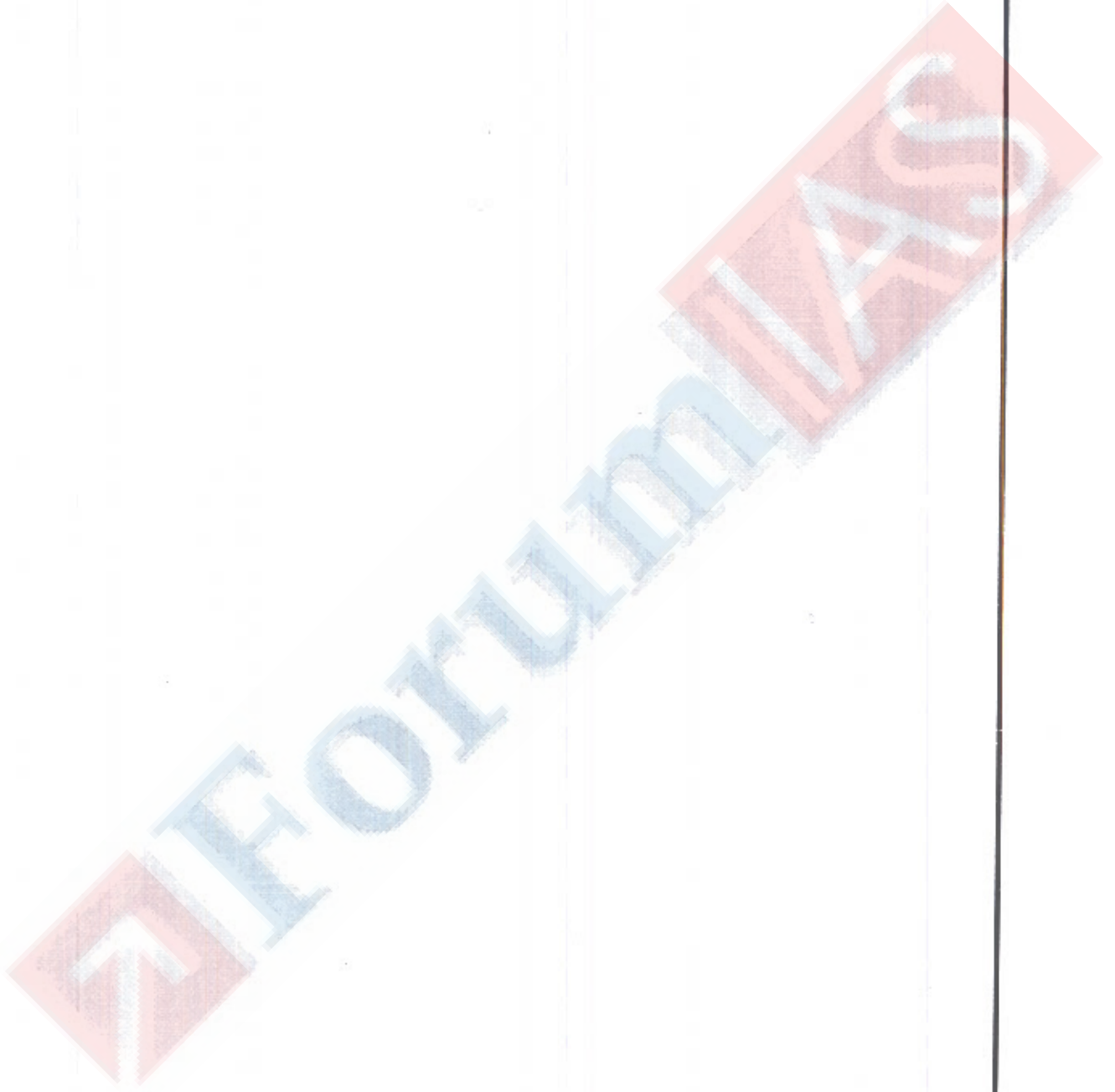
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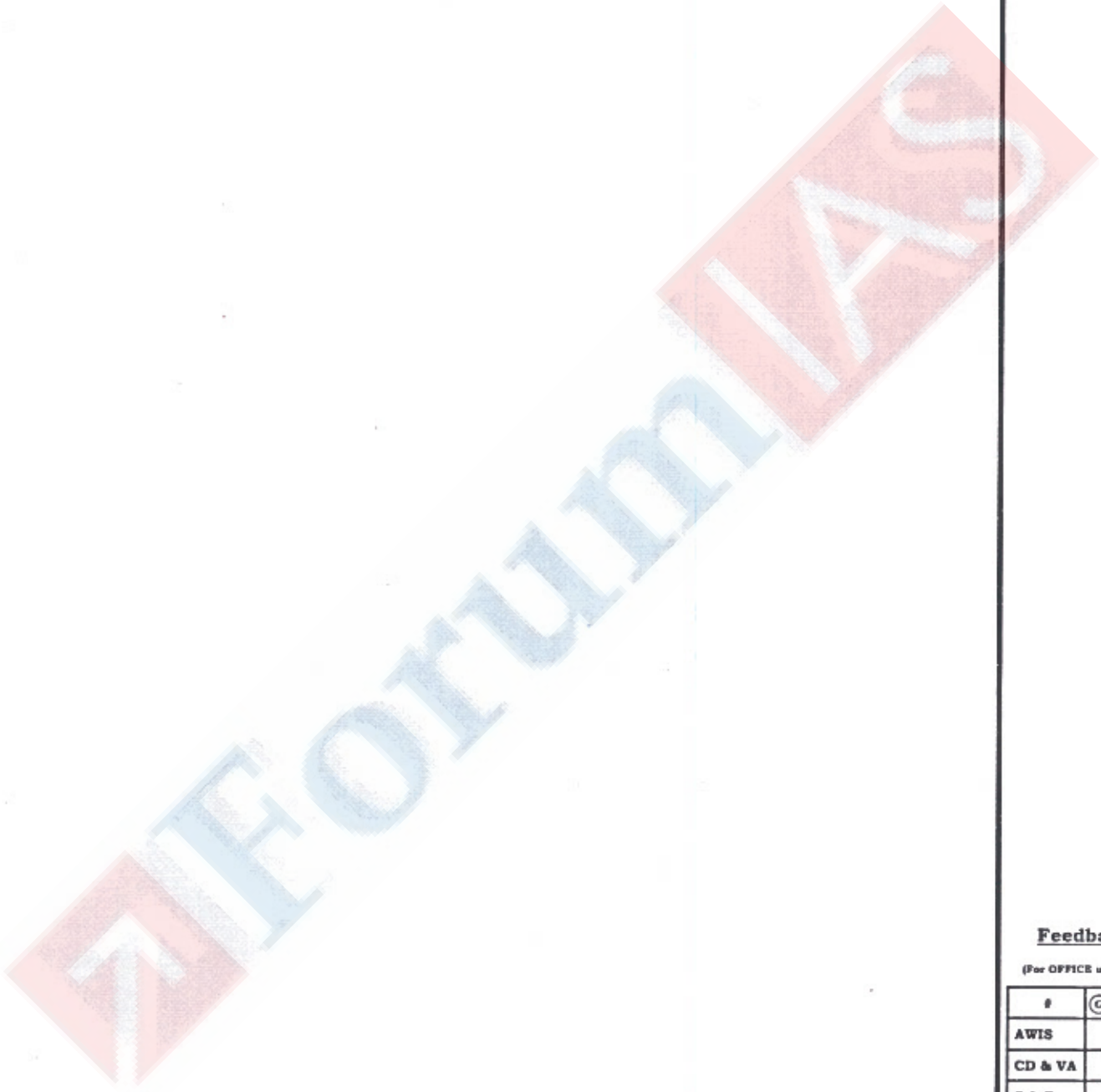
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S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



c) Discuss the contributions of cognitive school of thought in Anthropology.

(15 marks)





Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



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