



TEST CODE 8 3 1 2 0 1

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 | PUNIT KUMAR | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910083588 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | — | Date/दिनांक | 8/1/2025 |

*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 (क्यूसीए) 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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| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु | |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | | | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : |
| | | | 4:25 | |
| 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 समग्र 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 : |



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

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Section- A

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

a) Double Descent

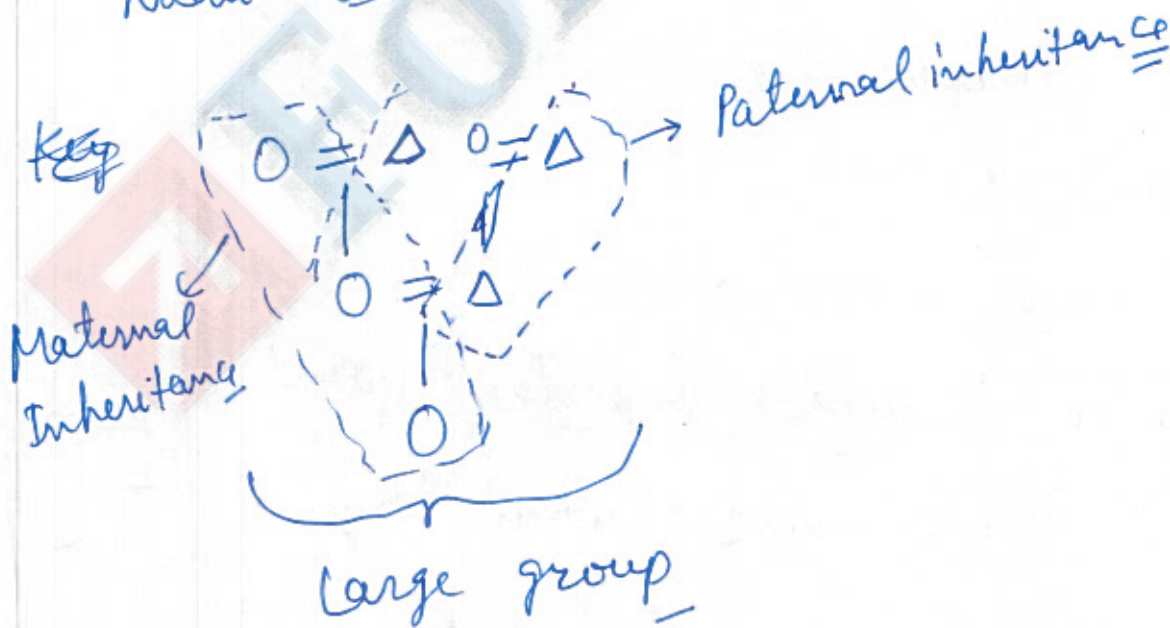
(10 Marks)

Descent :-> System of pattern of tracing someone's association within a social group.

(e.g.) Patrilineal, Double descent, Ambilineal etc.)

Double descent :-> Tracing of association from both paternal & maternal side.

in inheritance & social status.
(e.g.) Yako of Nigeria, Toda of Tamil-Nadu etc)



Yako case study :->

Cattle → from Mother side } Double Inheritance
 Paternal Land → from Father side }

Key Significance of Double Descent

- ① Alliance with both side
↳ Relation Maintained
- ② Increased unity of group
↳ Large group.
- ③ Every kin have share unlike patrilineal or Matrilineal

Although double descent create complex inheritance pattern, this is prevalent in resource scarce areas where economic value is quite important and create a fair distribution by maintaining the mutual relationship.

Feedback

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b) Evolution of fieldwork tradition in Anthropology

(10 Marks)

Fieldwork: Culture of getting first hand data by visiting the site of study itself.

(eg) Kathleen Gough : Nayar study

Evolution of fieldwork →

① Arm chair Anthropologist (Tylor, Frazer)
 ↳ Used data collected by someone else or ground officer → very brief time



② Extensive fieldwork (Malinowski, Boas)
 → Complete Immersion
 → Participate in daily ritual
 → Learning the language as well as ways of living.
 → Huge data collection.
 → Culture relativism

(e.g. → Malinowski Trobriand Islander Study)
 ↳ lived 3 years & even learnt their language)

↓

③ Reflexivity & Symbolic addition →
 ↳ Understanding observant biases
 ↳ Hidden "Thick description"

(e.g. → Geertz study of Balinese culture)

↓

④ Modern Tradition : → Problem oriented
 ↳ extensive use of technology & software

(e.g. → Drone, Social Media research on Mexican Migrant fieldwork)

Thus, fieldwork have been evolving continuously and will evolve further to tackle the issue of ethics & privacy in modern tradition.

Feedback

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c) Anthropology & Psychology

(10 Marks)

Anthropology is "holistic study of Humans" and thus human thinking structure & approach are necessary part of it. ~~→ Thus,~~



Key Contribution to Psychological Anthropology

- ① Culture & Personality school
 - ↳ started psychological approach
 - Benneclit & Mead work on social construct of gender.

→ Kardiner : A trained psychiatrist
 ↳ established Basic Personality Structure
are based on Human psychology

② Symbolic & Interpretation School : ⇒

↳ Promoted understanding "deep structure" in human mind.

→ Role of Turner & Geertz highlighted psychological thinking.

③ Cognitive & Modern study : ⇒

↳ Deconstruction approach to understand human nature with more subjectivity.

Thus, Psychology and Anthropology have much in common as role of thoughts in culture study have highlighted more & more in upcoming research.

Feedback

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d) Meaning & scope of Economic Anthropology

(10 Marks)

Economic anthropology : Branch of anthropology which focus on way how society organise production & distribution of resources.

Meaning & focus

- ① Study way of prodⁿ
- ② Organization of Resources
(egs Exchange, redistribution)
- ③ Role with social & cultural value
(egs Kula ring study & with social importance)

Scope of Economic Anthropology ⇒

- ① Tribal economy understanding ⇒
 - ↳ Help to formulate policy
 - ↳ How to develop sustainable.
- (egs ~~NEP appro~~ TRIFE D approach to integrate tribal economy)

② Understanding dynamic impact ⇒

↳ Globalization

↳ Urbanization & Modernization

(e.g.) Arjun Appadurai study of various flows in Tribal economy

③ Study evolution of Modern systems

(e.g.) Barter trade study & objects as a money like pig in Polynesian society.)

→ Shows evolution of Money.

④ Study Integrated socio-economic system

↳ Gift economy by Marcel Mauss

↳ Generosity + Ceremonial exchange.

Thus, Economical anthropology has a wide and studios scope than the narrow & resource optimization approach in Modern economics.

Feedback

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e) Durkheim's theory of religion

(10 Marks)

Emile Durkheim is a prominent sociologist with great contribution in study of religion.

Durkheim theory of Religion

① Origin of Religion : → Need of supernatural phenomenon explanation & urge to control the activities.

↓ lead to
Totemism : → Worshipping & considering as a special being (Sacred) and source of their identity.
 ↓
 lead to Religion in primitive society.

② Concept of Sacred & Profane : →
 → With Totem related rituals & thing considered Sacred
 (e.g) Australian aborigines bone tool

& even use blood to paint to show dedication to totem.

→ Toda tribe sacred dairy

↳ Profane: other things related to daily activities.

↳ Not much strict rules & rituals.

(e.g. Toda's other cows & buffalos)

ED ③ Evolutionary path :->

Totemism → polytheism → Monothism

(e.g. Clan with Snake Totem named them as Nag and God started worshipping Snakes god as supreme)

Thus, Durkheim approach of religion with evidence of Murti puja shows the totemism aspect of religion evolution.

Feedback

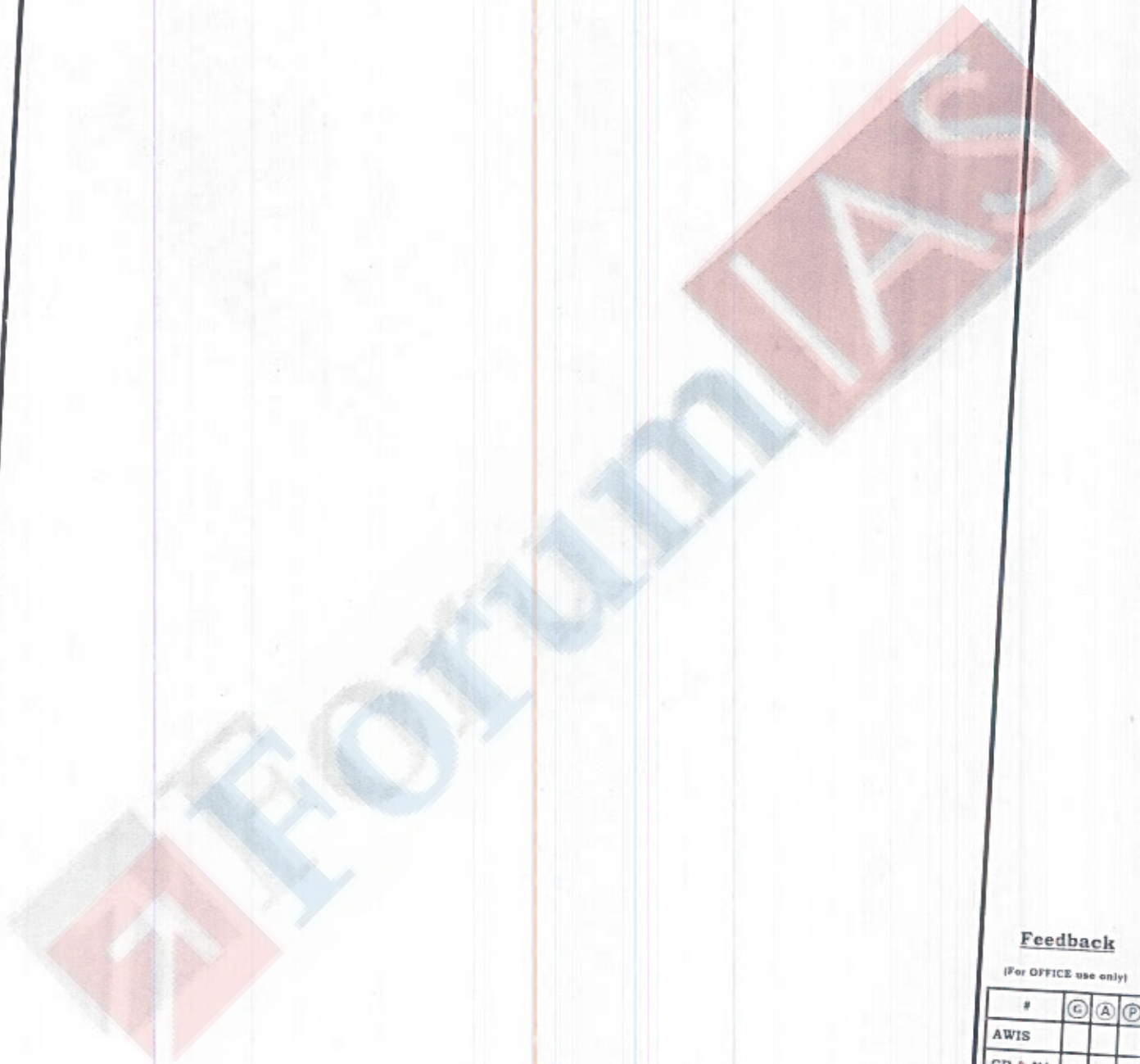
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Q.2) a) What do you understand by "rites of passage? Describe the various phases of rites of passage along with their significance

(20 marks)





Feedback

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b) Who are religious functionaries? Discuss their types. Why is priestism a male-dominant profession? Explain

(15 marks)







Feedback

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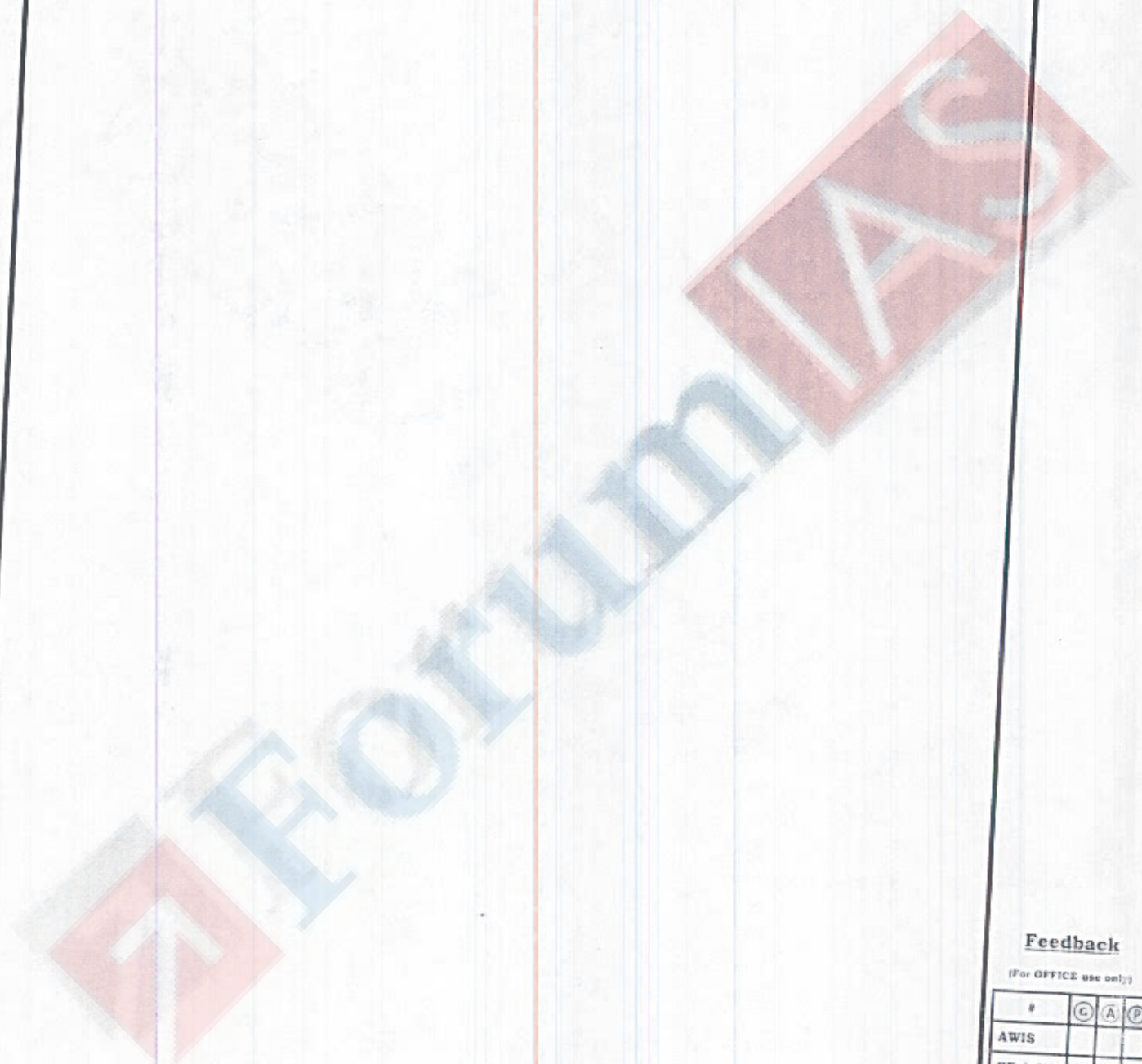
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c) Elaborate on the distinguishing features of culture & civilization.

(15 marks)





Feedback

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Q.3) a) Critically examine the anthropological approaches to religion.

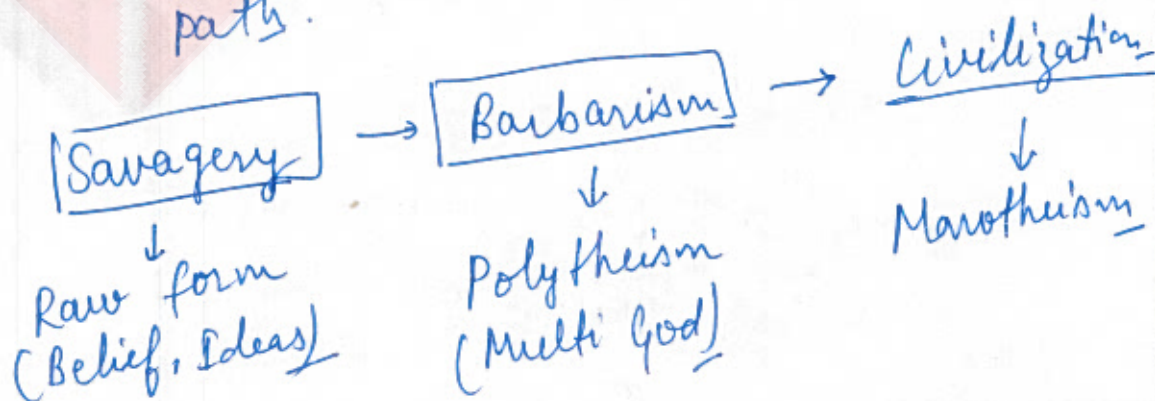
(20 marks)

Study of religion & mainly its origins have remained a quite mystery & multi-explanatory process with different Approaches

Different Approaches

- ① Evolution
 - ↓
 - focus on how it started & evolved
- ② Psychological
 - ↓
 - Thought of people & Religion
- ③ Functional
 - ↓
 - Consequences & Role played in society.

① Evolution Approach : →
↳ showed unilinear evolutionary path.



(a) Tylor's Animatism :->

↳ Considered souls existence in trees, other materialistic things

↓
Ancestor worship

(e.g. → Garo's ancestor worship (ritual))

→ Animatism as origin -

(b) Muller's Naturalism :-> phenomenon :

like lightening, thunder as gods presence

↳ started worship

(e.g. → Garo's worship of Sun, Moon)

(c) Totemism origin by Durkheim

↳ worship of Materialistic thing as sacred

(d) Manaism → Existence of Suppower

↳ led to polytheism & Monotheism

(e.g. → Bonga in Hojutra)

Thus, evolutionary approach focussed on how they started & evolved

Criticism → ① No evidence of explanation
 → ② No explanation of driving force of change.

② Psychological Approach :

↳ Proponent: Marrett, Sigmund Freud

→ Key approach : → Evolution of brain thinking pattern led to evolution



→ Started due to underlying psychological need and reduce anxiety & misfortune. [Sigmund Freud]

Criticism → ① No evidence as consider thought approach
 ↳ ② More like theoretical

③ Functional Approach :->

-> focus on function & role in society.

Key proponent: Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown

Key feature :->

↳ fulfilled need: Reduce anxiety & maintain social order.

(e.g. = Tobriander Island study of ritual during High sea fishing due to fear of death)

↳ Maintain structure :-> fear of breaking social order

↳ discipline & following social order.

Criticism -> focused on present context only -> No explanation of change.

Thus, diverse approaches have been taken to study the religion due to its multi dimensional & variety of form across the world.

Feedback

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b) How does taboo serve as a means of social control? Discuss (15 marks)

Taboo: → Ban of specific activity as per social standard & regulations.

(e.g.) Incest Taboo: Marriage of blood relative

- Characteristic of Taboo
- ① derived from social custom
 - ② Social in Nature
 - ③ Socially disapproved yet not punished directly i.e. Not part of law
 - ④ Generational Transfer: Continuous practice.

Means as a social control ∴ →

① Social Disapproval → Reduce the frequency as a caution & belief itself.

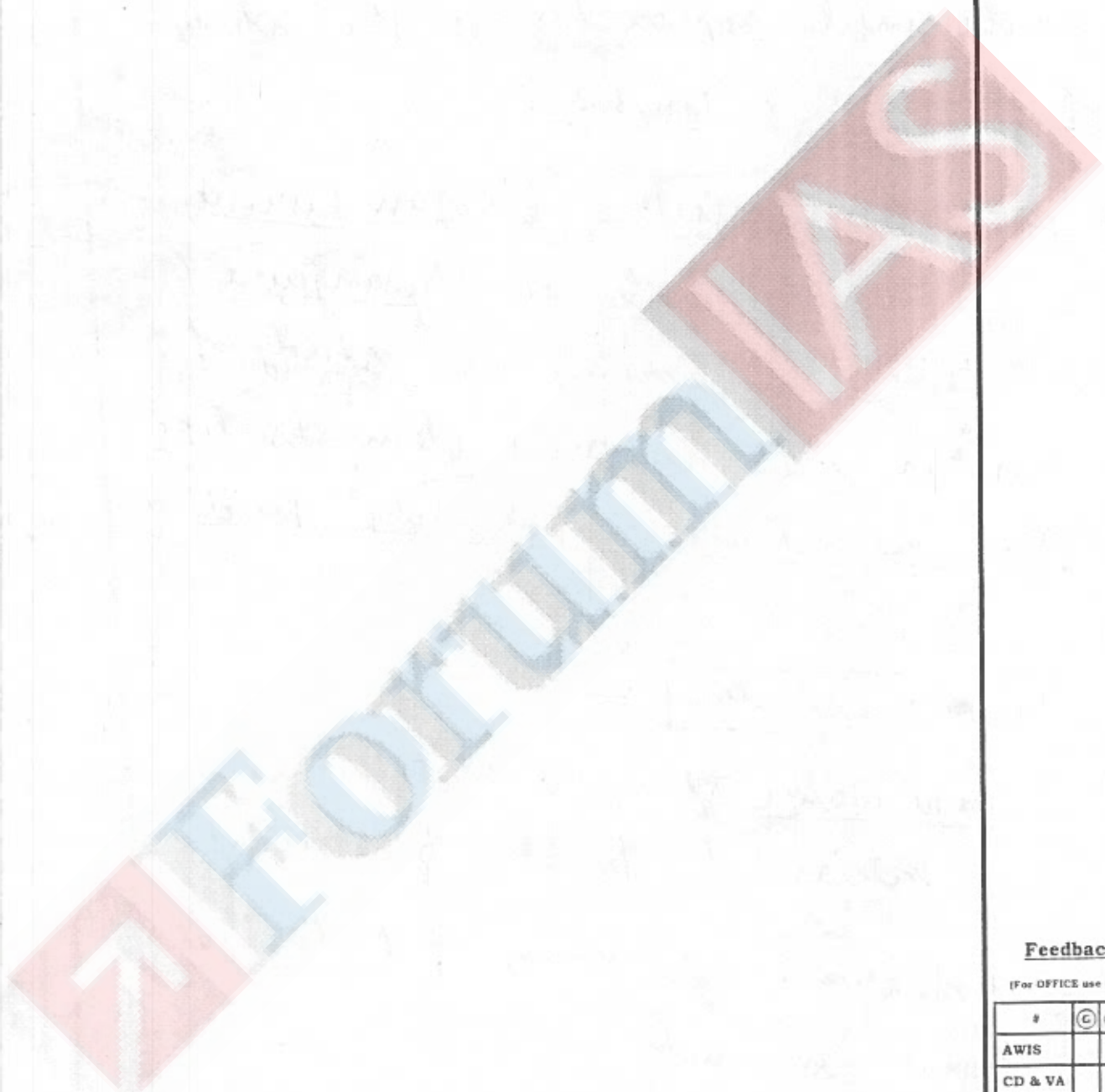
(e.g.) Forceful marriage in Gand community receive social disapproval

② Fear of Boycott :→ Lower the tendency

of an event

[e.g→ Sibling marriage can receive
boycott & shame]

③



Feedback

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c) Discuss in detail the descent & alliance theories with examples.

Descent & alliance theories are two (15 marks) fundamental approaches to the study of Marriage & kinship.

① Descent theories : → (Morgan, Rivers etc)
↳ focus on role of consanguine & affinal relationship in study of various ~~social~~ cultural elements like Marriage, Inheritance, patriarchy, Residence etc.

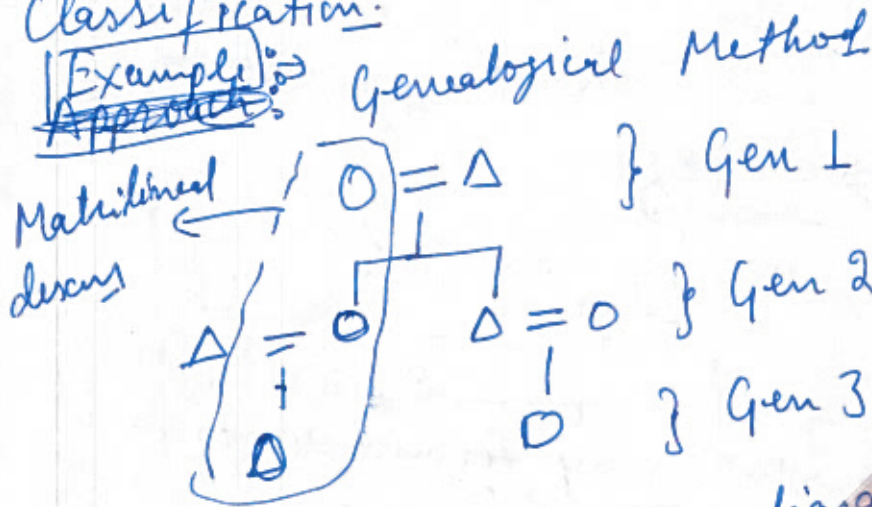
Various study : ⇒

i) Inheritance study : ⇒ Matriarchal & Patriarchal, Double, Bilateral etc

(e.g) Kathleen Gough study of Matriilineal Nayar Community with role of male Tharavad.

ii) kinship studies : ⇒ L.N Morgan studies of >300 tribes for kinship

Classification:

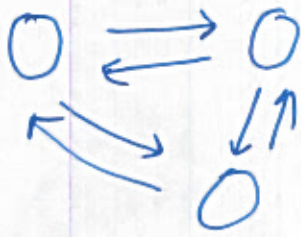


Key feature → Study Generational change
 → kinship studies by tracing blood relation. i.e focus on blood relation.

② Alliance Theories → (Levi Strauss)
 ↳ focus on social value than the biological connection in Descent Theory.

→ Levi Strauss: Marriage as exchange of women to increase the alliance ~~was~~ strength. i.e Marriage & kinship more social phenomena than biological.

Alliances type: ⇒



(Reciprocal)



Large group formed due to exogamy.

(Asymmetrical)

→ explained exogamy rules (eg ⇒ Toda exogamy, Gotra exogamy)

- Key feature
- focus on alliance
 - Role of political & Economic strength
 - explain exogamy

→ Marriage payment explanation

Thus, both approach theories differ in key focus area to explain various cultural phenomenon like inheritance & political alliance formation;

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) a) Highlight the impact of personality on culture with reference to Ruth Benedict's work.

(20 marks)

Culture & personality school studied the impact of personality on culture & vice-versa with startingly major role of anthropologist Ruth Benedict.

Study of culture-personality intersection

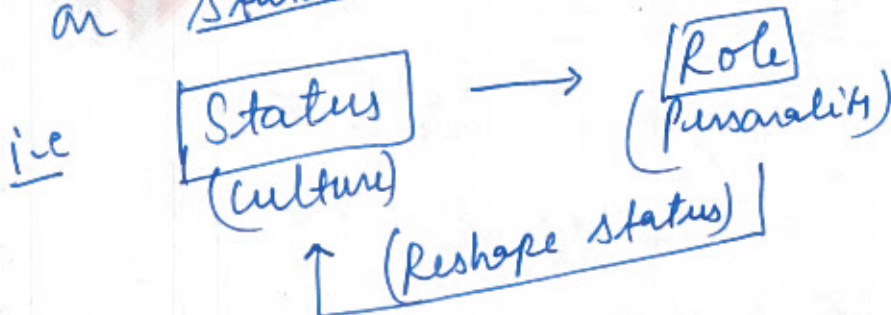
↳ ① Ruth Benedict : → Cultural pattern concept

↳ personality & character studies

↳ ② Margaret Mead → Gender roles studies due to cultural impact.

(e.g. Adolescence stormy behaviour)

↳ ③ Ralph Linton → studied bilateral & dynamic relation b/w the both with focus on status & role.



④ Kardiner & Dubois :-> "Basic personality structure" concept

↳ Primary Institution (family, child rearing) $\xrightarrow{\text{Impact}}$ Secondary (Idea, Belief)

e.g. :-> Alvares study :-> Disciplined approach led to fear & anxiety among the individuals. \Rightarrow as well as Obedience \rightarrow Create Disciplined Culture

Role of Ruth Benedict :->

\rightarrow "Culture Pattern" :-> few norms in culture which are widely available in personality.

Case study :->

① Zuni Tribe :-> Generosity & Co-operation prevailing in society

⇒ Calm & helpful personality common

② Kawakiriti :→ Aggression & Independence

↳ Competitive & Fights

↳ More focus on skill

create Competitive Culture

→ Character Studies :→

→ Japan & US National Character

study :

→ Japan : "Role of beauty & aggression in Japanese society led to war behaviours of Japan.

- "The Chrysanthemum & Sword" book

→ "Shame" & "Guilt" Culture

Japan : Obedience culture created

"Shame" in public which created Obedient culture.

US :- Prevalence of Independence led to "Guilt" culture when did wrong.

Thus, personality impacted cultures & vice-versa with complete loop.

- Criticism
- ① Overgeneralization : Much simplified approach \Rightarrow National Character
 - ② Ignored personality as an individual feature than of society.
 - ③ Political Motivation during war

Thus, ~~the~~ role of personality in culture ~~was~~ is quite evident however ~~several~~ controversial characteristic study overgeneralized the impact of personality.

Feedback

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b) Differentiate between functionalism & structural-functionalism with scholarly interpretations (15 Marks)

Functionalism is the approach which focuses on the function & role played by social institution.

Structure Functionalism → Part of function
 with focus on structure
 balance.

Difference b/w functionalism & structure functionalism

Functionalism

- ① Focus: Individual
- ② Social Institution fulfill the need of Individual
 → Need theory by Malinowski
 (3 basic need + 4 derived)

Structure-functionalism

- Structure as a whole
- Balances and maintain the structure of the society.
- ⇒ i.e fulfill structure need.

② Radcliffe - Brown ⇒ Andaman Islands study

→ Jural & Toking relationship } → Maintain social cohesion not individual need.

→ Bride Service → As a sign of social co-operation

→ Focussed on Social Harmony of by institutions.

Criticism of Both → ① Ignored historical context

② Teleological approach ; consequence focused

③ Too much focus on Social Harmony ignoring conflict & changing needs.

Thus, Both approaches differ in role played by social institution in society however explained the present use of cultural elements.

Feedback

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c) Discuss in brief the contributions of Arjun Appadurai to the anthropological milieu.

(15 marks)

Arjun Appadurai contributed to globalization study & its impact on primitive societies.

Key concepts ⇒

① Study of various flows ⇒

Ⓐ Cultural flow :- Spread of culture from one place to another

(egs Mizo tribe wearing western clothes & music)

Ⓑ Technology flow ⇒ Tech tools (egs Modern construction machines from US to India)

Ⓒ Finance Flow's Global trade & economic co-operation

(egs Tribal product in global Market)

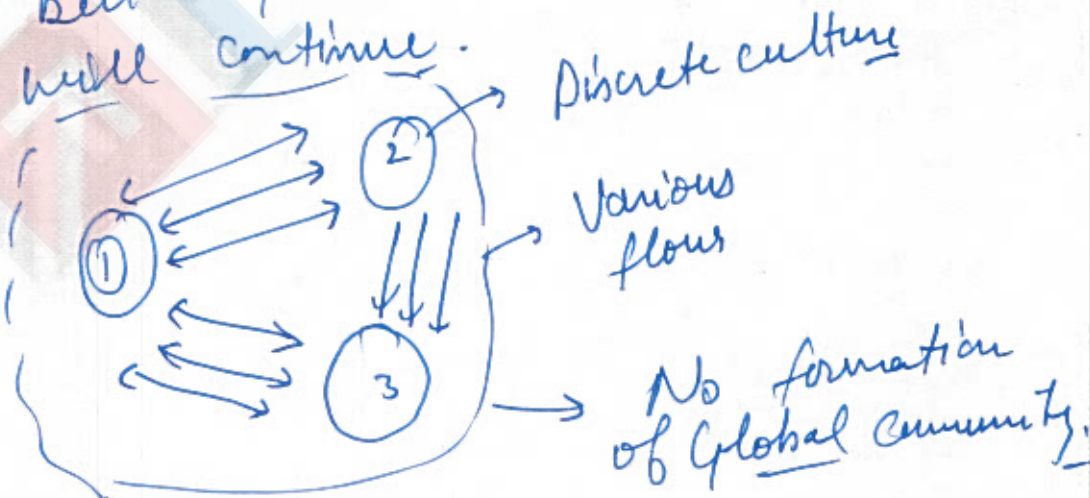
② Globalization is not combining but flow between discrete cultures.

→ Rejected "global village" concept

→ Transaction b/w different discrete systems of the world rather than shrinking.

(e.g. India & West have different culture yet many flows & transfer).

③ Rejected acculturation :-
 → No culture will overtake but equilibrium based flow will continue.



Three

Key impact study

① Economic systems & impact on tribals &°

② Cultural impact on different societies

③ Technological impact on various culture.

Thus, Arjun Appadurai contributed to diverse impact studies related to globalizations and its future impacts on the Cultural & social development in the societies:

Feedback

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Section- B

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

a) Potlach

Potlach ceremony is a feast ceremony (10 Marks) among the tribals of Kawakiutl in Northern America. (US)

→ Documented By : Franz Boas as ethnography

Studied in deep By : Marcel Mauss in "The Gift" study.

What is potlach?

→ A method of redistribution & destroying food, expensive things in celebration during the event.

→ Much more than entertainment event. like social status etc.

✶

Significance of Potlach

- ① Economic showoff by destroying
↳ Shows excess resources
- ② Social status → High Prize & more honour
- ③ Informal authority
- ④ Generous redistribution → Availability of resources to everyone.
(E.g. poor people collect & eat good & luxury things)

→ Marcel Mauss interpreted it as a redistribution method of resources through the ceremony while cultural & personality school like Ralph Linton as social status & prestige.

Thus, Potlach ^{study} have various approach from economic, cult Personality & Symbolic approach to interpret the significance of event.

Feedback

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b) Prominent ideological narratives of post-modernism

Post Modernism is a loosely collected (10 Marks) approach of various new narratives to give a new way to anthropological studies.

Prominent Narratives ⇒

① Self-Reflexivity → Highlighted by James Clifford & others in 1980s.

→ Aware of self Biasness in study

→ Observant power dynamics.

[e.g. → Interview question biasness in designing etc]

② Deconstruction → Based on "Jacques Derrida" works

→ Challenge fundamental like West/Non-west, Binary opposite & all the structure ⇒ Reduce objectivity

→ Complex Raw Study → Reduce objectivity & framework.

③ Cultural Relativism → Although started early, Now ~~de~~ deployed with much wider objective.

→ Everything considered as unique & emic perspective
 (egs Clifford Geertz approach)

④ Discourse & No Broad framework →

- ↳ focus on subjective details only
- ↳ Broad framework Not possible.

⑤ Feminist & Gender approach →

- ↳ focus on women perspective
- e.g. → 'Lula Abbe Lugod' contribution.

Key affects of Post Modern Ideology

- ① Less biasness
- ② No broad framework like Alliance theory etc
- ③ focus on subjectivity.

Thus, Post Modernism have pushed anthropological studies from theory formation to self-introspection & raw approach.

Feedback

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c) Science v/s magic

Magic is the performance of various tricks & influence to control the environment & other activities. (10 Marks)

(e.g. Haiti Voodoo dolls to revenge the enemy)

Science is the study & development based on law of sciences to control or solve the problem.

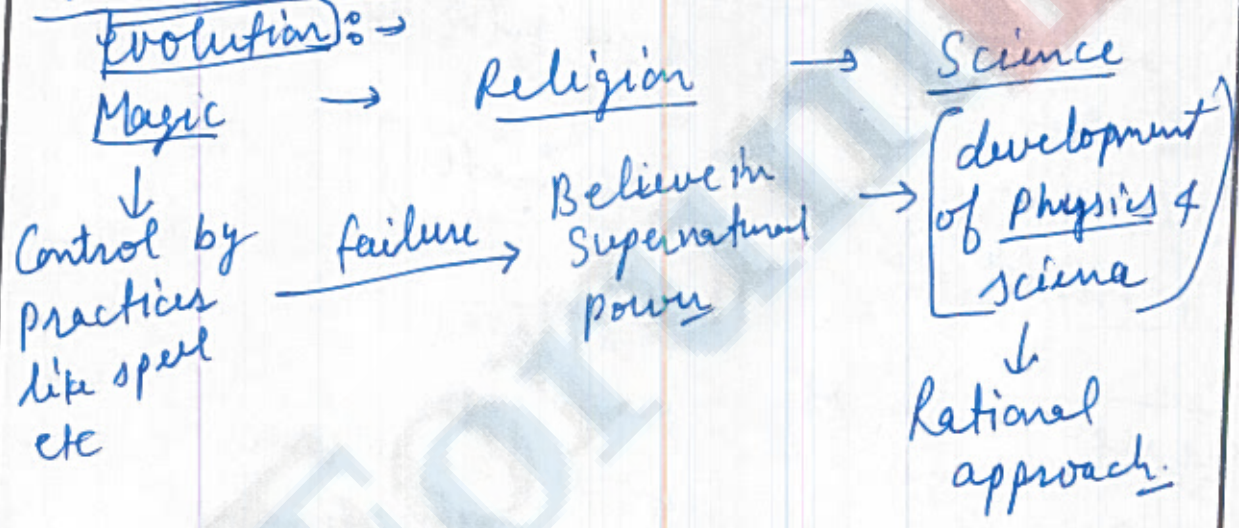
(e.g. Magnetic field to move motor).

| | | |
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| Science | vs | Magic |
| → focus on logical solution of problem | | → focus on supernatural solution of problem. |
| → Very less psychological impact | | → More psychological impact. (<u>Frazer</u> study of Magic) |

→ Based on natural science & laws
 (e.g. Gravity, Pascal law etc)
 → Rational in approach

→ Based on divine & black magic power
 (e.g. Evans Pritchard Witchcraft study)
 → Ambiguous in nature
 (e.g. Spells, worship etc)

James Frazer study : (Golden Bough)



Thus, Science is advanced stage of development of practices to solve the problems due to surrounding & environments to reduce the uncertainty in life.

Feedback

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d) New Ethnography

(10 Marks)

New Ethnography refers to modern trend of ethnography studies.

Ethnography ⇒ Intense & immersive study of a culture or subject to study the subject in depth.

New Ethnography ⇒

① Geospatial Tech ⇒
(e.g., GIS, GPS usage)

② Social Media analysis ⇒
(e.g., Twitter to study the voting trend)

③ Remote sensing Tech ⇒
(e.g., Phone usage in data collection)

④ Use of Software tools

(egs MaxQDA, NVIVO etc)

⑤ Video call Interview

(eg- zoom, facebook)

- Key feature
- ① Problem oriented
 - ② Multi geography based
 - ③ Interdisciplinary
 - ④ More intense data collection

Thus, new ethnography represent the modern needs of dynamics of anthropological research in contemporary situations.

Feedback

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e) Concept of rituals w.r.t Key symbols

Rituals refers to various processes (10 Marks) in social setup carried out to perform a task.

[e.g. → Worship of tree before hunting etc]
→ First fruit to ancestors etc)

Ritual & Social Drama (Victor Turner) →

→ Social Drama refers to the event carried out for social & belief purpose

(e.g. → Toda dairy purification)

Key symbols → Main Objects of social rituals physically present which often symbolize the purpose of ritual.

(e.g. → Mudiya tree as a key symbol in puberty ritual in Ndembe rituals)

→ Act as a symbolic element

with hidden meaning.

→ Like phoneme in language, key symbol are text of the ritual.

Case study of Nalumbu : →

→ Young girls are separated from the house to common place ⇒ All become part of ritual (Liminality : State of ritual)

↓
Group Singing, dancing & } ⇒ feeling of
Common activity } oneness
(Communitas)

↓
Back to home after completed ritual.

- Role of Ritual
- ① Understanding of change
(e.g. Puberty awareness)
 - ② Maintain social order
(e.g. Toda daily purification)
 - ③ Shows cultural values

Thus, rituals are symbolic representation of cultural values & which need to be interpreted to understand.

Feedback

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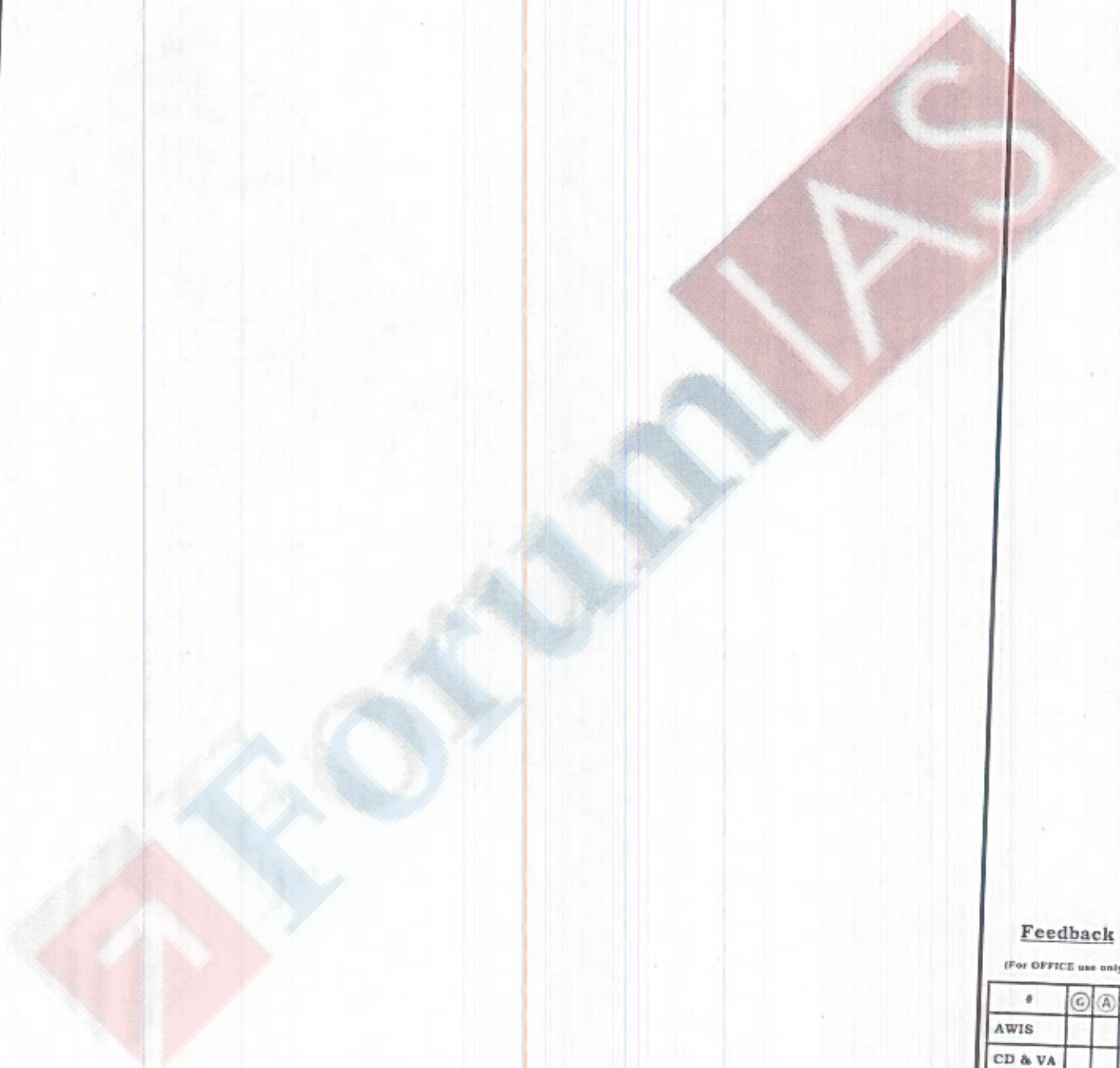
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Q.6) a) Describe the basic principles of North Indian & South Indian kinship and highlight the differences between them.

(20 marks)







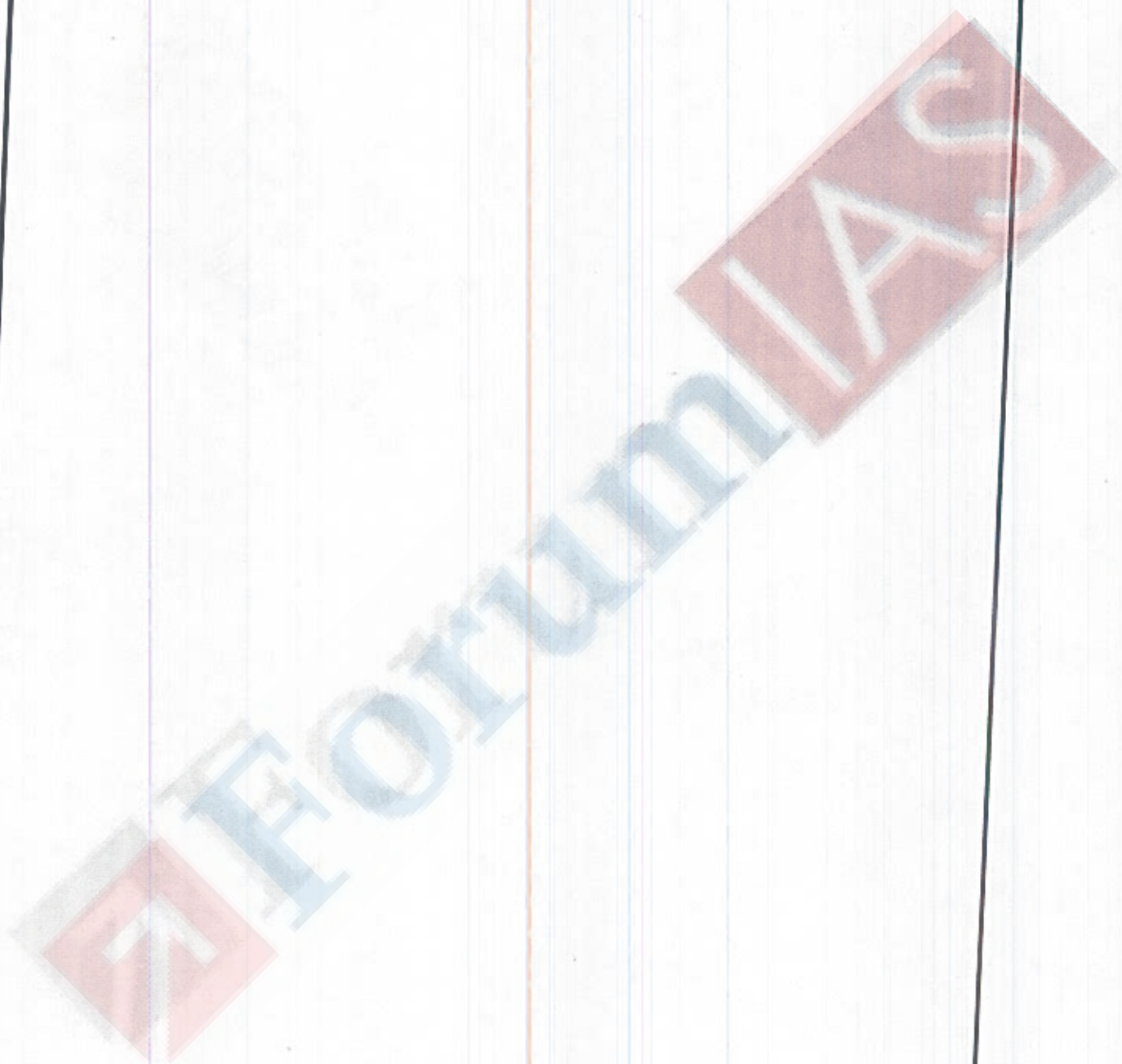
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b) How does customary law function in tribal societies? Discuss its different sources.

(15 marks)



Feedback

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c) Social stratification exists in almost all the societies of the world. Discuss the approaches/theories to study social stratification with appropriate examples. (15 marks)



Feedback

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Q.7) a) Highlight the contributions of American diffusionism to Anthropology.

Diffusionism :→ Approach in anthropology (20 marks) which deals with fusion of cultural elements from one society to another.

- Diffusionism features
- ① focus on spread of cultural elements to others.
 - ② Flow of elements
 - ③ Focus on culture centre from where origin of element happened.
 - ④ Consider diffusion as major way of culture development.

American diffusionism :→

→ Contributed by Wissler & Kroeber.

→ Started after British school which focussed more on Egypt as a culture centre and origin

of all cultures (Rivers, Perry, Smith)

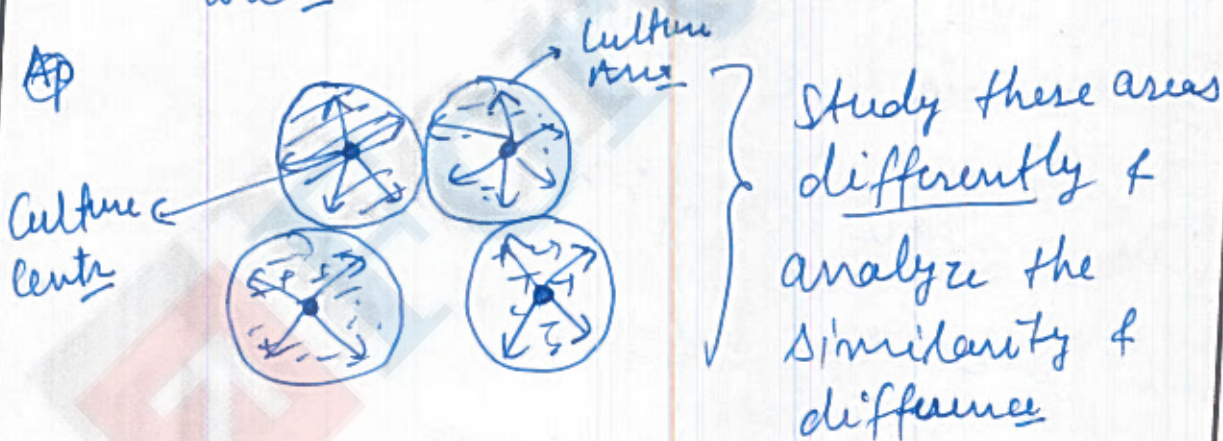
Key studies ⇒

① Wissler ⇒ Started the concept of "Culture Area" ~~which is~~

↳ Shared cultural elements like language, food etc

↳ Mostly geographical based.

E.g ⇒ US tribal areas in 10 culture areas based on desert, plain, Hill etc



→ Started from the Culture Centre & diffused radially outward.

→ Boundaries represented the spread of an element.

Key Issue → Ignored environment impact & Basic need

→ Few culture elements more developed than other
 (E.g. NY tribe has developed paintings yet culture is not that much)

② Kroeber ⇒ Modified Wissler's Culture areas approach

→ ~~First~~ Study culture as a whole & then remap the areas based on cultural spread

→ Ignored geographical Mapping



Culture Areas
 Redrawn Map of US tribes.

Culture Climax ⇒ Location where culture developed much more than other.

→ developed culture pattern

(e.g. developed economic & agriculture system etc)

→ May or May not be origin due to environmental factor.

Criticism of diffusionism

① Overfocus on diffusion
↳ Distance too much to spread

② Ignored Historical context of origin of elements

③ Evolution ignored → Self innovation not focussed.

Thus, American diffusionism highlighted the study of spread of cultural element as well as mapping of them to study properly through culture area & culture climax concepts.

Feedback

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b) Highlight the cardinal features of the formalist-substantivist debate in Economic Anthropology.

(15 marks)

Karl Polanyi in his book "The Great Transformation" started a big debate on study of economic systems of primitive societies.

Debate Base → Application of Modern economics in tribal study.

Cardinal Features ⇒

① Substantivist vs Formalist
→ (Karl Polanyi, Dalton)

(Raymond Firth, Schneider, Eric Wolf)
→ Can be applied directly

② Neoclassical economics not directly applicable

→ Max use of resources & Utility Maximization

③ Resource optimization as well as utility

→ Everyone thinks rationally

③ Social - economic integration

④ Need of perspective study

→ Part of global system

(Eric Wolf: Global systems theory)

⑤ Different means of Prodⁿ & approach

⑤ Maximize profit based on available technology

(e.g. → Gender division, ~~the~~ luxury prodn)

⑥ Value of social Relations :->

⑥ Values judges based are economic values

(e.g. → Generous gifts, redistribution like Potlach not as per economics)

(e.g. → Gift ~~was~~ more valuable than the social relationship in production)

⑦ Role of Social status & prestige as well as political control

⑦ Based on economic gain & wealth due to control.

(e.g. → Polynesian Big Man)

Key explanation :->

① Substantivist :-> Modern principle of specialized labour & profit maximization need changed approach
 (e.g. → Hunter-Gatherers spend most time in relax than hunting)

② Neoclassical Formalist :-> Principles of economics are universal as value of time & social relations contributed to the economic judgement of tribals.

Thus, this debate got faded out with time due to different approaches like symbolic and globalization impacted the further study of indigenous economic system.

Feedback

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c) We live in a society which has conditioned us in a certain way. In this context, discuss "social institutions" & the purpose they serve in an individual's life.

Social institutions \Rightarrow Set of norms, (15 marks)
rules, customs which carry out the function of various aspects of society like marriage, kinship etc.

~~Matimostki~~

Roles of Social Institutions \Rightarrow

① Functional approach \Rightarrow fulfill the needs of individuals.

(e.g. \rightarrow Marriage \rightarrow production & Maintenance of children
 ↳ Emotional support
 ↳ Economic support

② Maintain social order \rightarrow Control
 ↳ Balance the structure of society. (Radcliffe Brown)

(e.g. \rightarrow Marriage rules to maintain

marriage institution & kinship structure)
 ↓
 Maintain peace & stability in
 individual life)

③ Personality Impact :->

↳ studied by Kardiner & Du-Bois
 → Basic Personality structure defined
 by Marriage, childhood institutions

④ (e.g. → More disciplined society
 makes more anxious & fearful
 personality)

⑤ Flexibility in life :->

↳ Rigid structure reduce freedom
 of individual & independence
 (e.g. → Support for democracy due to
 freedom)

⑤ Social life & Co-operation ⇒

↳ Create social ~~order~~ friendship & Gossip → Co-operation

(e.g. Bushmen tribe Common hunting practice)

Various types based on functions

↳ Total institutions by Goffman:

(e.g. Disabled person (Natural separation),
- Religious, Prison etc)

Thus, social institution plays a key role in development of individual from personality & social point of view to shape the life as per social order.

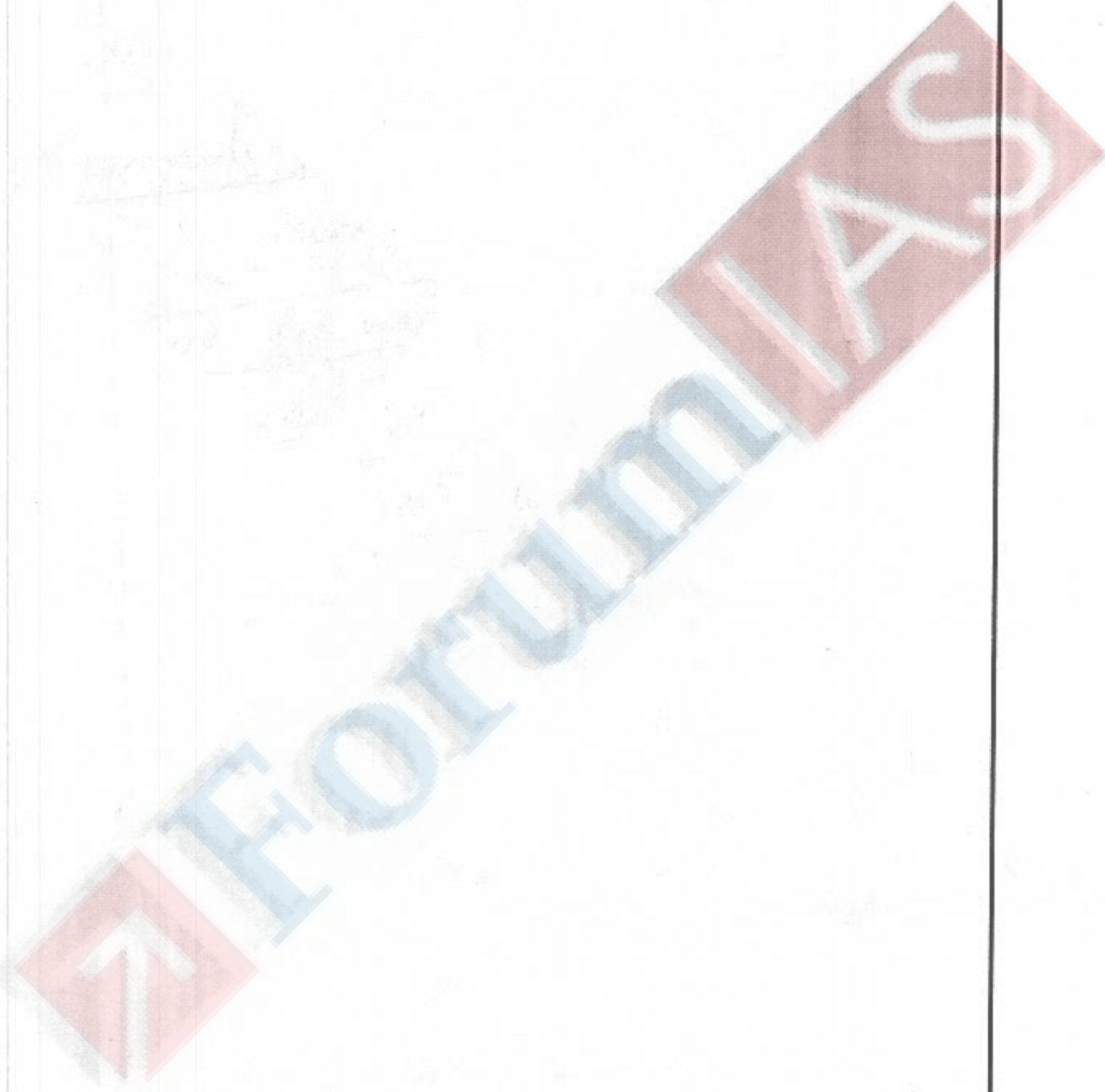
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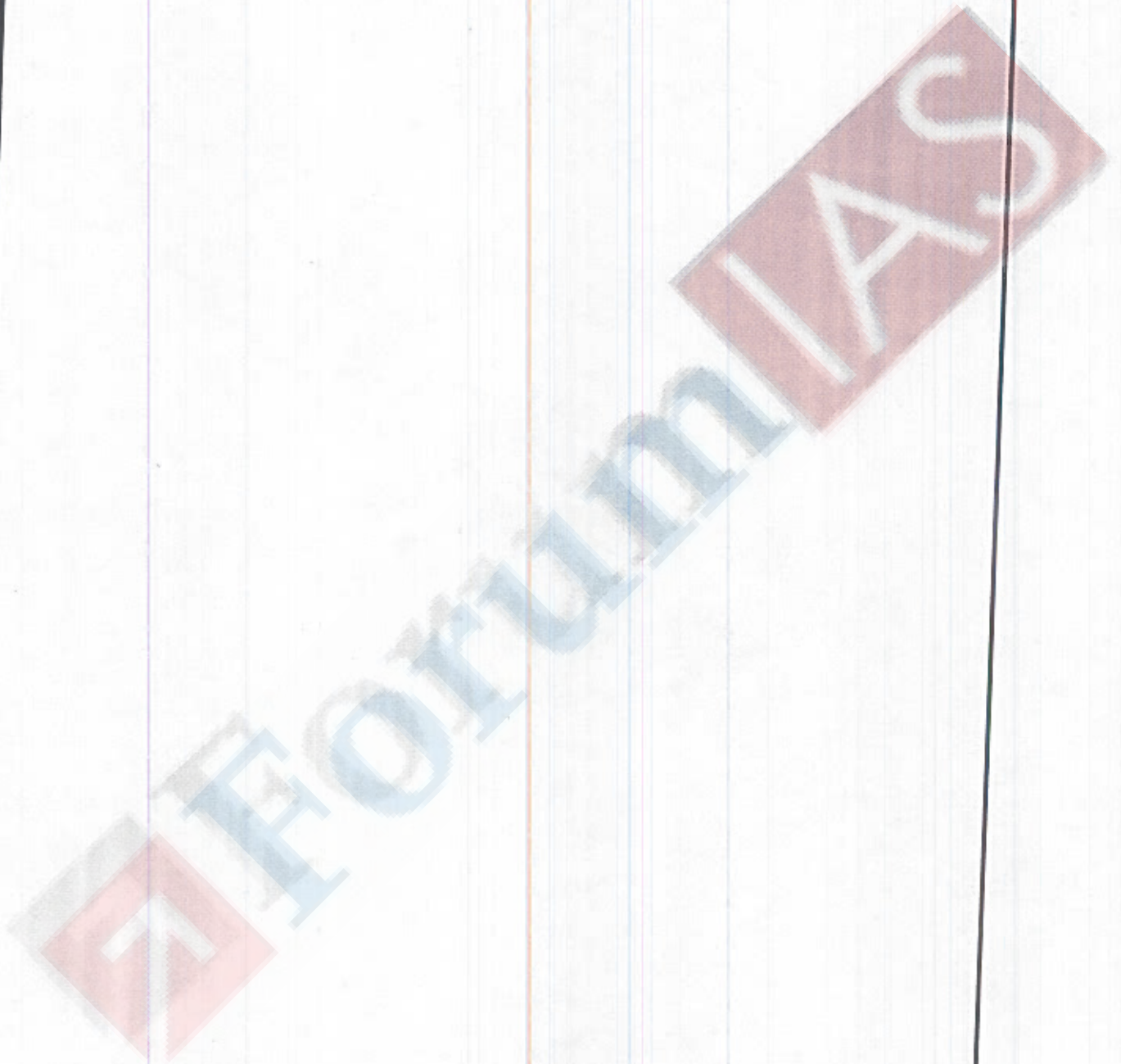
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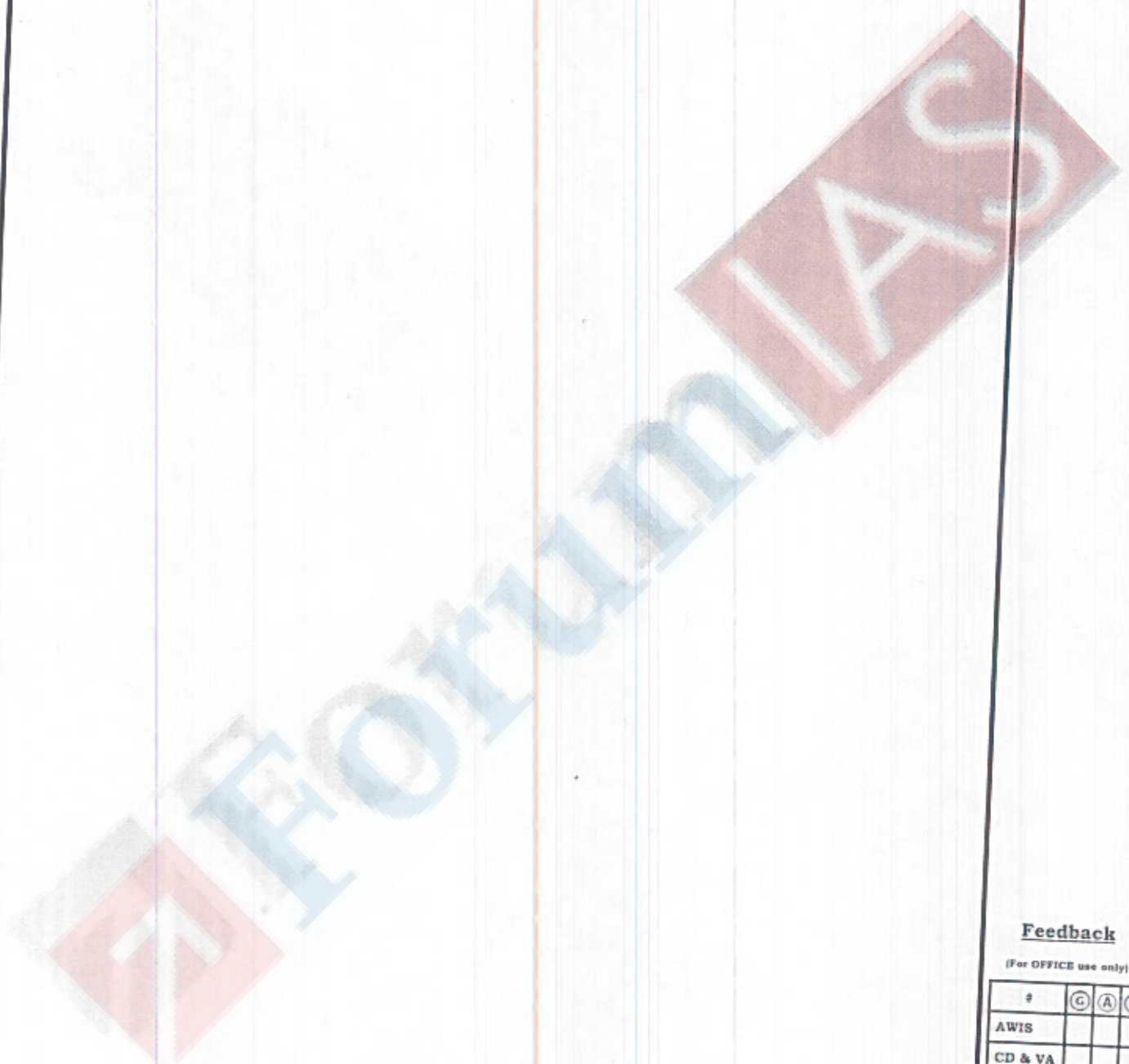
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Q.8) a) Describe in detail the data collection techniques used in socio-cultural anthropology. (20 marks)







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b) Discuss the laws of marriage which are prevalent across different societies across the world with examples.

(15 Marks)





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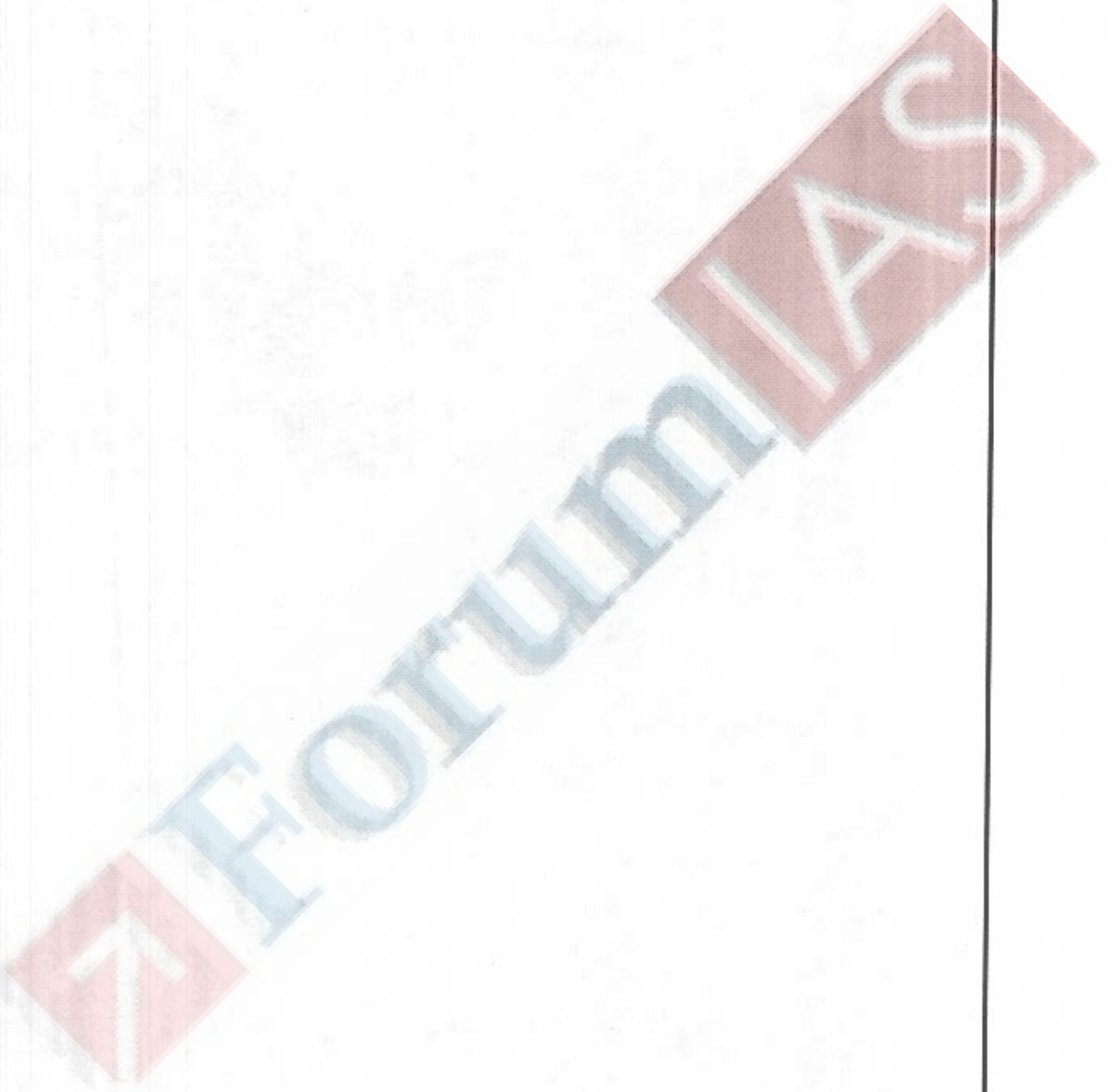
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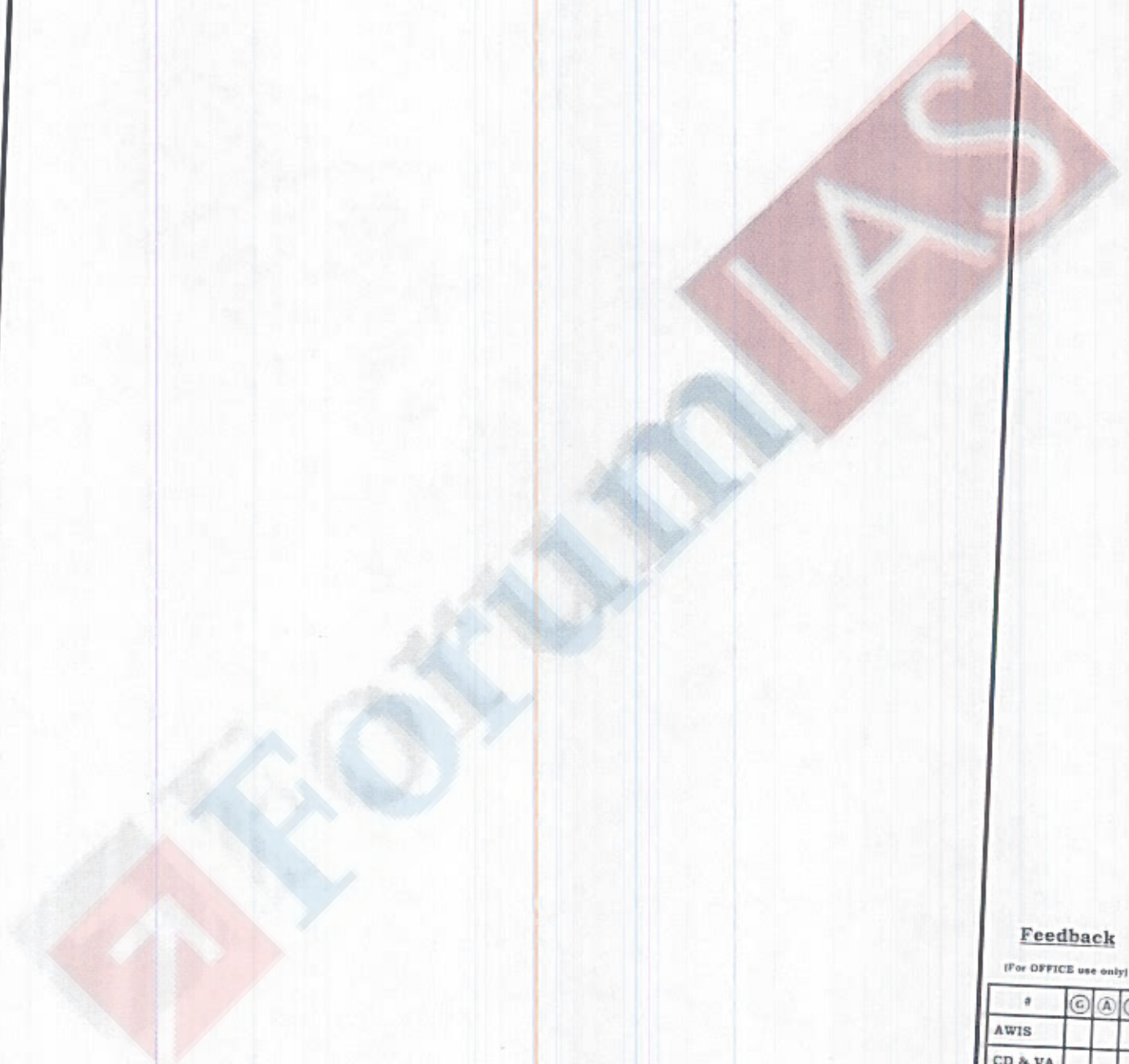
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c) Elaborate on the characteristic features of society and highlight the relationship between society & culture.

(15 marks)





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