



TEST CODE 8 3 1 2 0 9

ATS 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

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	22-07-2025

*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 :
			5:30	8:30
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 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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.

Section- A

Q.1) Write short notes on the following in about 150 words.

a) Relevance of social anthropology in contemporary times

(10 Marks)

Social Anthropology is one of the 4 sub-branches of Anthropology, as per Franz Boas.

→ Relevance of social anthropology :-

i). Helps in better understanding of ourselves (Humans) and societies.

ii) Helps in recognising differences between different societies and cultures. Thus,

used to resolve conflicts.

e.g. Kuki-Meitei conflict.

iii). Provides ethnographic data that helps in developing in-depth knowledge

regarding particular ethnic group.

(iv). It promotes tolerance.

(v). Helps in busting myths such as white supremacy, ethnocentrism etc.

(vi) Action Anthropology - Anthropological knowledge can be used by anthropologists themselves for societal benefits

(vii) Applied anthropology - Policy formulation

e.g. Tribal sub-plans with contributions of S.C. Dube and L.P. Vidyarthi.

Angela cheater stated that in contemporary times, anthropology is the utmost important discipline for betterment of man-kind.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Structural-functional theories of totemism

(10 Marks)

Structural-functional theory was propounded

by Redcliff Brown.

→ Structural functional of totemism :-

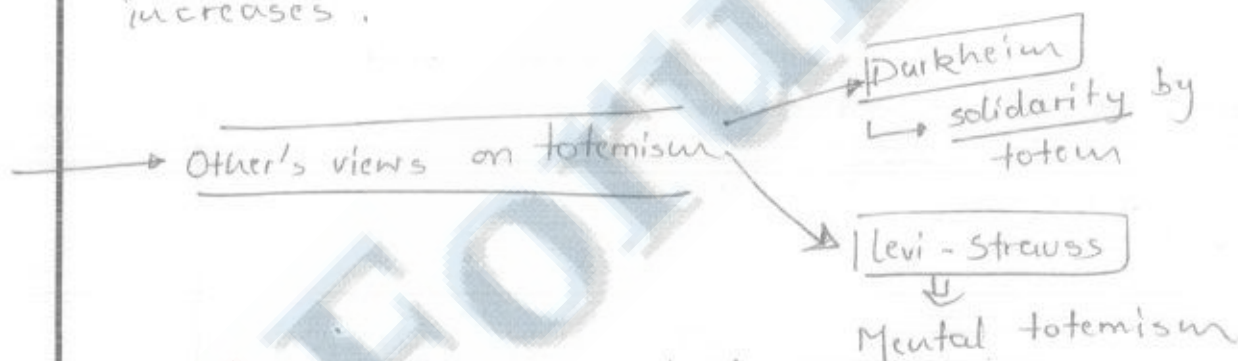
◦ As per R. Brown, totemism plays crucial role in maintaining social order and social structure in primitive societies.

◦ R. Brown studied African societies and found totemism as the form of religion.

◦ Durkheim also stated that totemism bound members of clan in kinship like bonds (Arunta tribes) and that, maintenance of social structure.

• Unlike Durkheim, R. Brown stated reason for occasionally sacrificing totems (animals) to increase their population and ultimately, increasing food for another clan indirectly.

• By increasing population of one's own totem, source for food for other clan increases.



↳ Criticism of structural-functionalists:

• Consider societies over-harmonious and ignores conflicts between tribes.

Despite criticisms, structural functionalism provides unique perspective to totemism.

Feedback

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c) Filiation & Complementary Filiation

(10 Marks)

Filiation and Complementary Filiation are 2 important-phenomena related to Kinship especially unilineal descent.

→ Filiation :-

- As per Meyer Fortes, Filiation refers to allocation of descent to offspring within lineage based on type of society - Matrilinal and Patrilinal.
- As per Descent theory, unilineal descent acts a corporation unit, taking care of own's descent members.
- It focus on consanguineal relations.

→ Complementary Filiation

◦ It refers to extended ties with relatives outside unilineal descent.

◦ Alliance theory (Levi Strauss) — Kinship is mainly based on complementary filiation and reciprocity during marriages -

In conclusion, filiation and complementary filiation provides insight to descent and kinship ties among relatives -

Feedback

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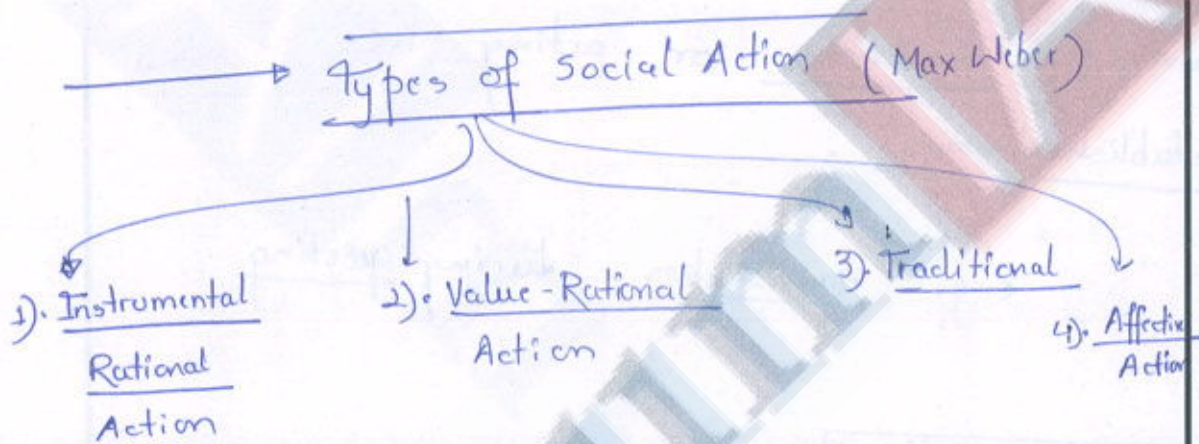
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TOTAL MARKS

d) Types of social action as given by Max Weber

(10 Marks)

Social action refers to how people act and interact, considering actions and expected reaction of others.



⇒ 1) Instrumental Action

◦ Action derived by goals or end consequences.

◦ In it, main focus in maximising consequences.

⇒ 2) Value - Action

◦ Derived by one's personal moral values.

o One remains adhere to his/her values irrespective of consequences.

e.g. Ashoka Kamba (IAS, Haryana)

⇒ 3). Traditional Action

o Driven by traditions or acting in established ways.

e.g. Handshakes during greeting.

⇒ 4). Affective Action

o Driven by feelings, emotions and emotional stress.

e.g. lashing out in Anger.

Social action provides handful insights to one's behaviour and attitude.

Feedback

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e) Erving Goffman's concept of total institutions & its relevance today

(10 Marks)

Total institution concept was given
by Erving Goffman. Total institution
refers to transitional stage whereby
one has cut-out from past roles and
re-socialising for newer stage.

o As per Erving, life is a 'like a drama/
theatre and in which one has to
play various characters and thus,
rehearse or re-socialise accordingly.

e.g. For a student preparing for
competitive exam, has to
cut-off ^{from} his past institutions
and re-socialise accordingly.

→ Contemporary Relevance :-

◦ In today's world, with globalisation number of tasks to be performed by an individuals increase significantly and thus, total institutions help in smooth transition in these tasks.

◦ On the same time, one may ^{have} to perform different roles and total institutions helps in demarketing between those roles and institutions.

Thus, total institutions play crucial role in role transitions, re-socialisation and smooth functioning of society.

Feedback

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Q.2) a) "Anthropology is a bridge between disciplines". Elaborate

(20 marks)

Anthropology refers to the holistic study of human across space and time i.e. across different societal variations at a time and evolution through past respectively.

• Anthropology being holistic study of Man, has vast paradigm and in its totality it acts as a bridge between disciplines due to its interdisciplinary and holistic approach.

→ Bridge between disciplines :-

1). Link with sociology

• Anthropology studies culture and societies similar to sociology and therefore, it is also known as 'comparative sociology'.

◦ However, Anthropology studies both primitive and modern society through fieldwork, unlike sociology.

2). Bridge with History

◦ Like History, anthropology also studies pre-historic artifacts.

◦ However, unlike history, anthropology uses present culture to reconstruct past and thus, known as 'Up-Down Anthropology'.

3). Bridge with Political Science

◦ Anthropology studies both state and stateless societies and their mechanisms for establishing justice.

4). Bridge with Economics

◦ Studies ~~economic~~ ^{society} as embedded in economy (Karl Polanyi) and impact of modern economy on primitive economy.

5). Bridge with Psychology

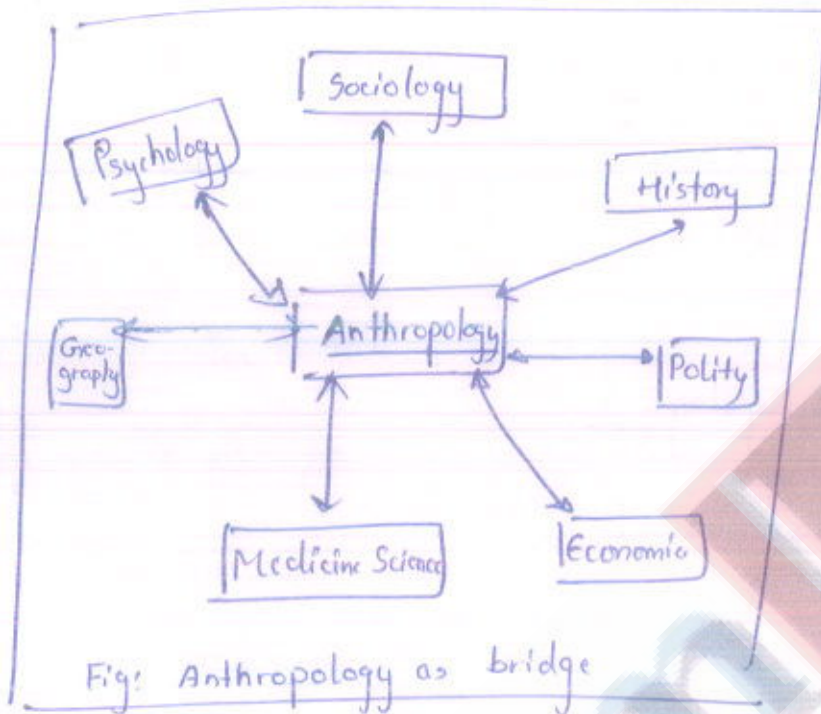
◦ Culture - Personality school try to build link between culture and psychology.

6). Bridge with Medicine Science

◦ Focus on evolution, ethno-medicine, epidemiology etc.

7). Bridge with Geography and geology

◦ Study of fossils and focuses on evolution as per geological time scale.



Due to interdisciplinary approach of anthropology, as per Angela cheater, anthropology is the of the utmost importance discipline for betterment of mankind in contemporary times.

Feedback

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b) Fieldwork remains the most significant "rites de passage" for anthropologists. Critically examine. (15 marks)

Fieldwork is one of the methods of data collection in which informants and culture is studied in ^{their} natural environment.

→ Background :-

- Began by L. H. Morgan, followed by Hadden in Torres strait expedition.
- Franz Boas fieldwork laid foundation of true fieldwork in anthropology.
- Further, R. Brown fieldwork on Onge tribes and Malinowski work on Triobrianders took it to its zenith.

→ Fieldwork remains "rites de passage" for anthropologists because it acts as

backbone of data collection in following ways:

- i). It provides indepth information regarding informants.
- ii). Participant observation ensures objective study.
- iii). Helps in busting ethnocentric biases by cultural relativism.
- iv). Results in formulation of new theories such as - functionalism (Malinowski) and structural functionalism (R. Brown).
- v). May also result in collection of sensitive information.
- vi). First hand information and thus, reduces possibility of discrepancies.

→ Issues regarding fieldwork :-

- May alter natural behaviour of informants.
- As per post modernists, it is impossible to become objective.
- Racial discrimination
- Power inequation between researchers and informants.
- Mostly ahistoric in nature.

Thus, informants should be equally treated as co-researchers and should do triangulation of fieldwork to come at a better result of fieldwork.

Feedback

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c) Define "social group". Distinguish between primary & secondary social groups.

(15 marks)

As per McIver and Page, Social group refers to any organisation based on pattern of social relationships.

→ Features of Social groups :-

- i). Members are interdependent on each others.
- ii). Recognition of mutual roles and status of members of social groups.
- iii). likeliness and cooperation are building blocks of social groups.
- iv). Reciprocity among members.
- v). Governed by rules and regulations of the social group.
e.g. Caste endogamy in Castes.

→ Primary and secondary social groups:

⇒ Primary:

◦ Primary social groups refers to groups based on inter-personal relations.

◦ It is informal in nature.

◦ More stable, rigid and closed groups.

◦ Not easy to come out from these social groups.

◦ Mainly based on birth or ascribed status in society.

e.g. Family, Caste, Kinship etc.

⇒ Secondary groups:

◦ These groups derived from primary groups.

- Formal in nature .
- More flexible .
- Easy to come out from these groups .
- Based on achieved or secular status .

e.g. colleagues at workplace , Religion ,
Media , school friends etc.

Social groups provide sense of
identity and plays a crucial
 role in socialisation of an
individual .

Feedback

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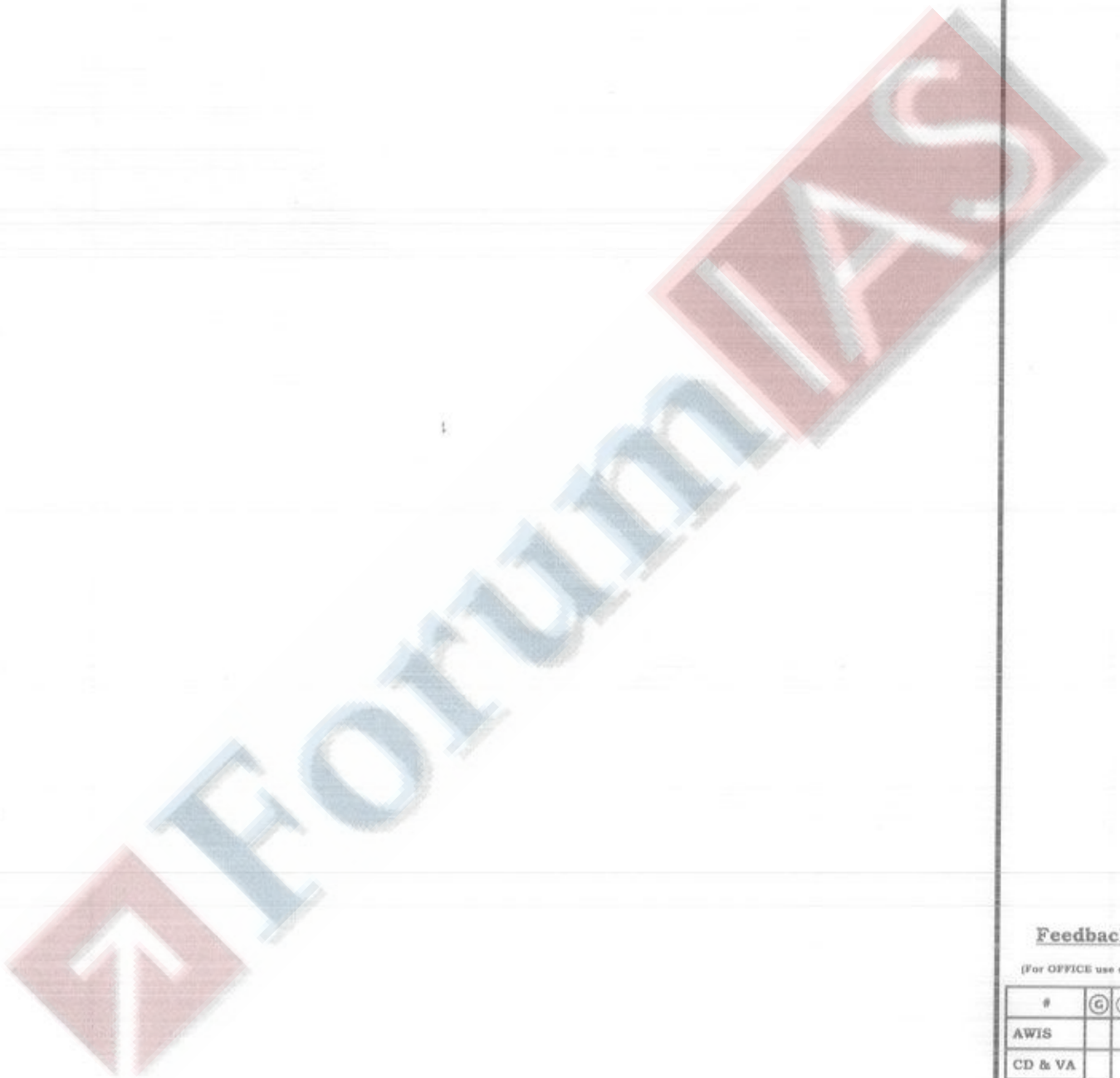


Q.3) a) Discuss the salient characteristics of primates. Compare the anatomical features of New World & Old World Monkeys. (20 marks)









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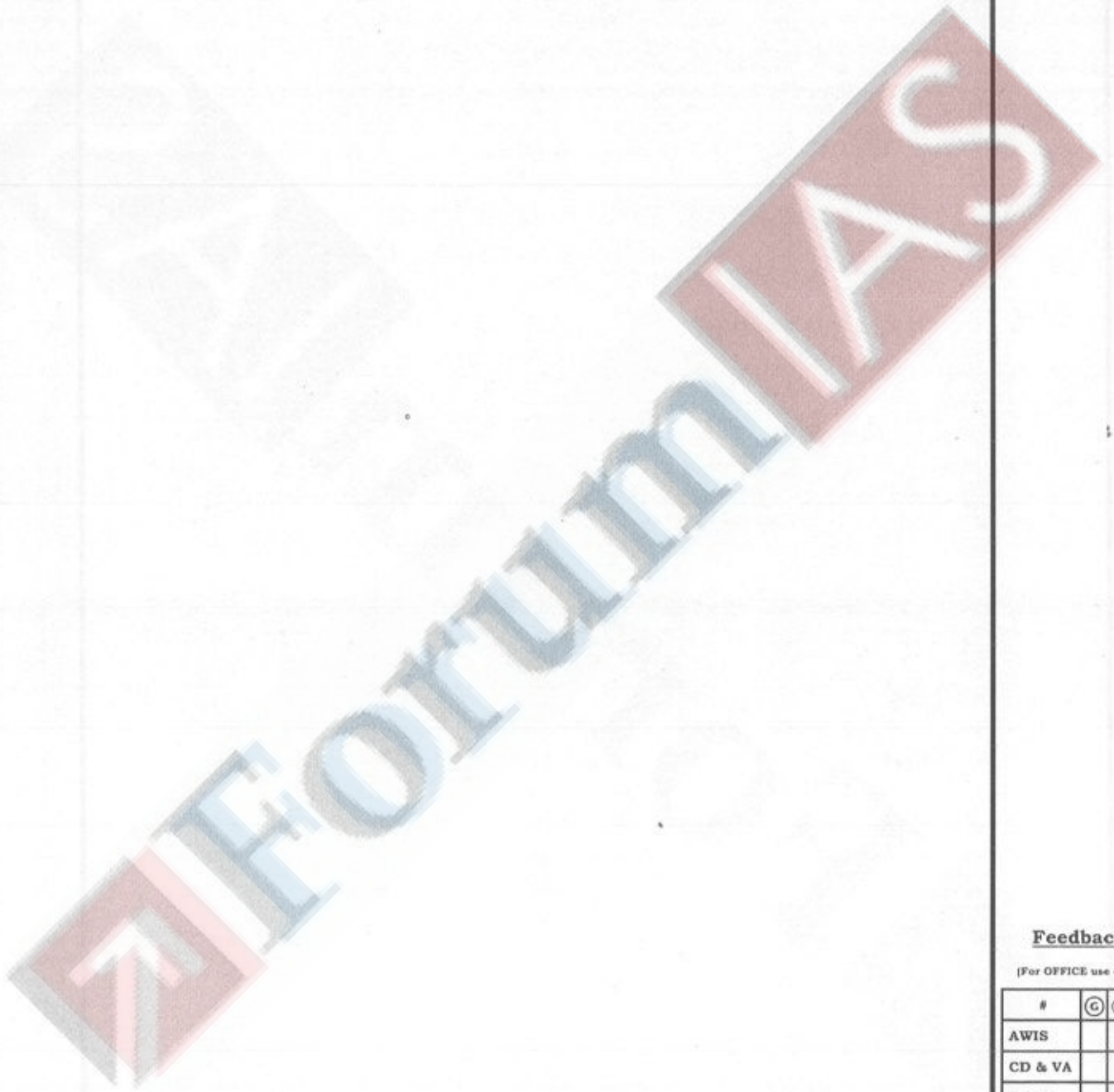


b) Highlight the various techniques & tool types of Lower Paleolithic Culture.

(15 marks)







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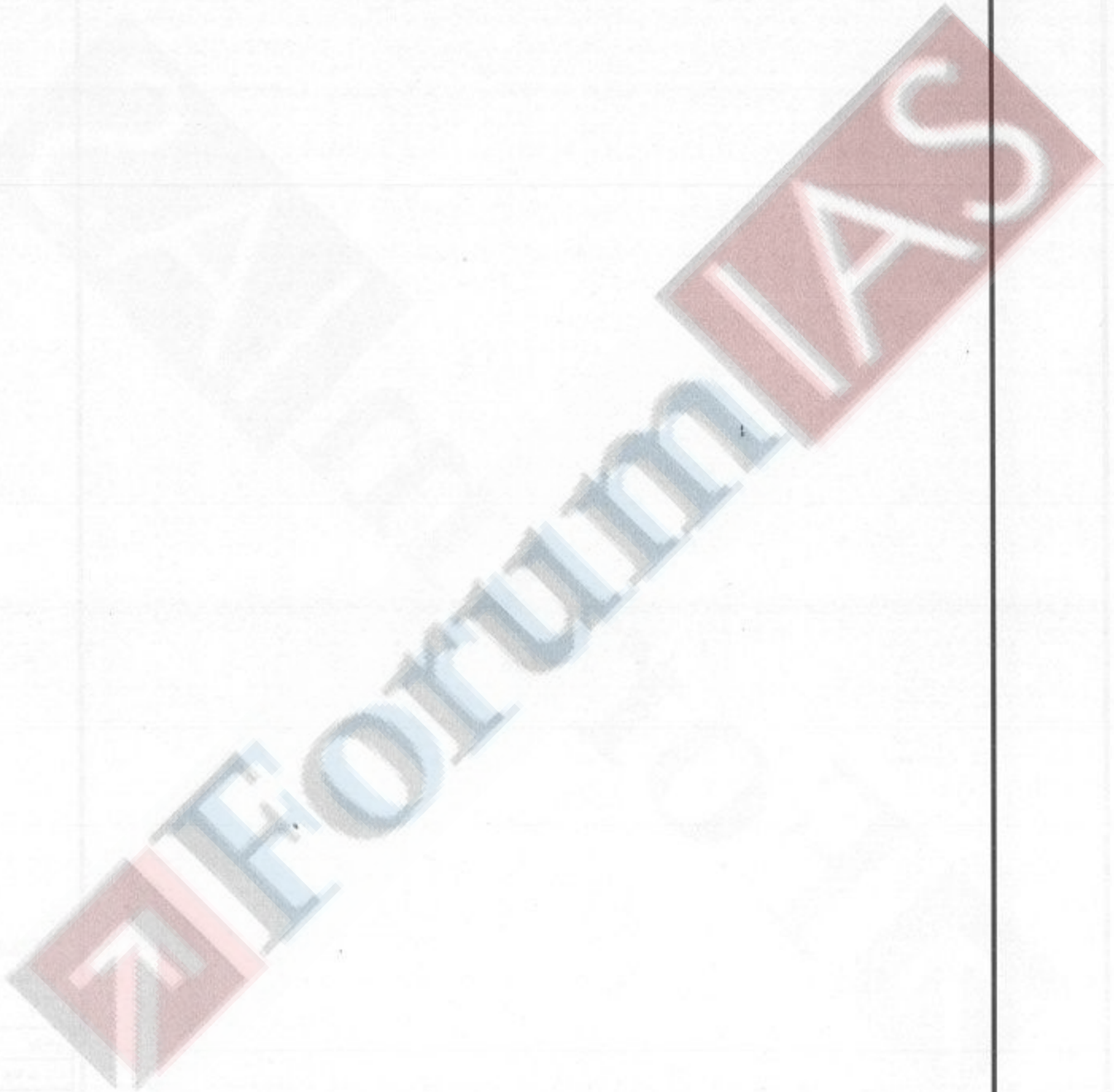
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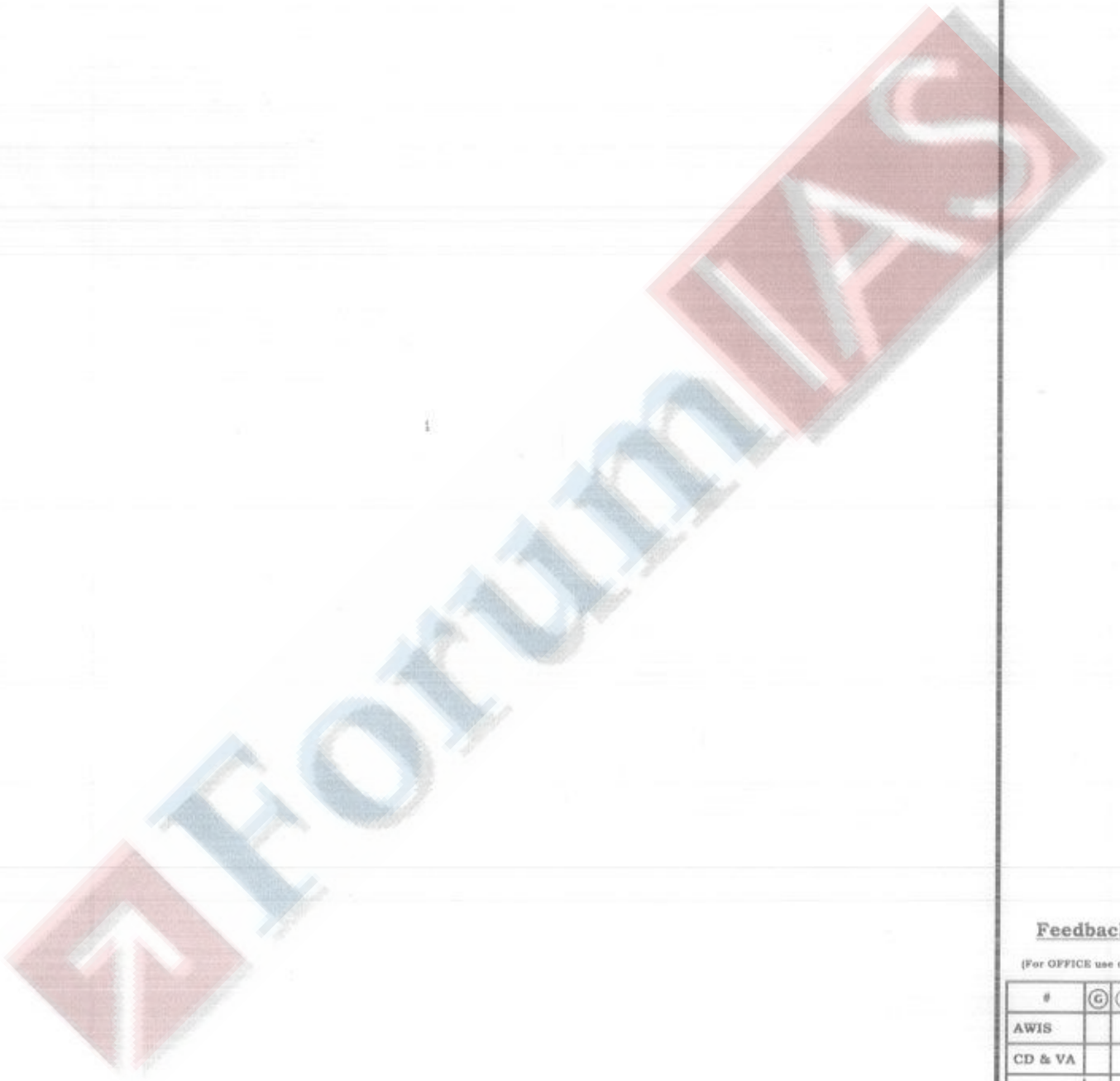


c) Discuss various approaches to the study of politics in Anthropology.

(15 marks)







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Q.4) a) Describe "hominization" and give a critical analysis with suitable anthropological examples. (20 marks)

Hominisation refers to the process of evolution of Primates to Hominoids and ultimately, to modern humans (Homo sapiens).

→ Hominisation is result of various bio-cultural evolutions

as follows :-

1) Biological processes

a) Brain size

• Brain size of human get tripled in approx last 3 million decades,

b) Bipedalism

• Due to sophisticated brain, other anatomical changes can

also be seen in human including bipedalism.

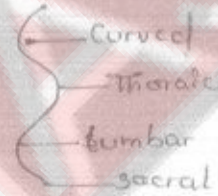
◦ Bipedalism associated with following changes:—



Linea Aspera



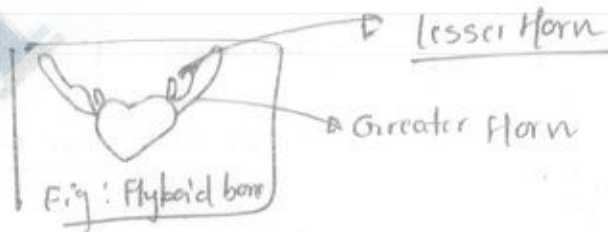
Arched foot



Double(s) shaped spine

c) Language

◦ Due to hyoid bone, first appear in neanderthals.



d) Pelvis

◦ Broader and shorter pelvis.

⇒ Cultural factors :-

1) Tool making

◦ Due to free hand, able to efficient tools.

2) Hunting gathering

◦ Due to bipedalism and tools.

3) Speech Development

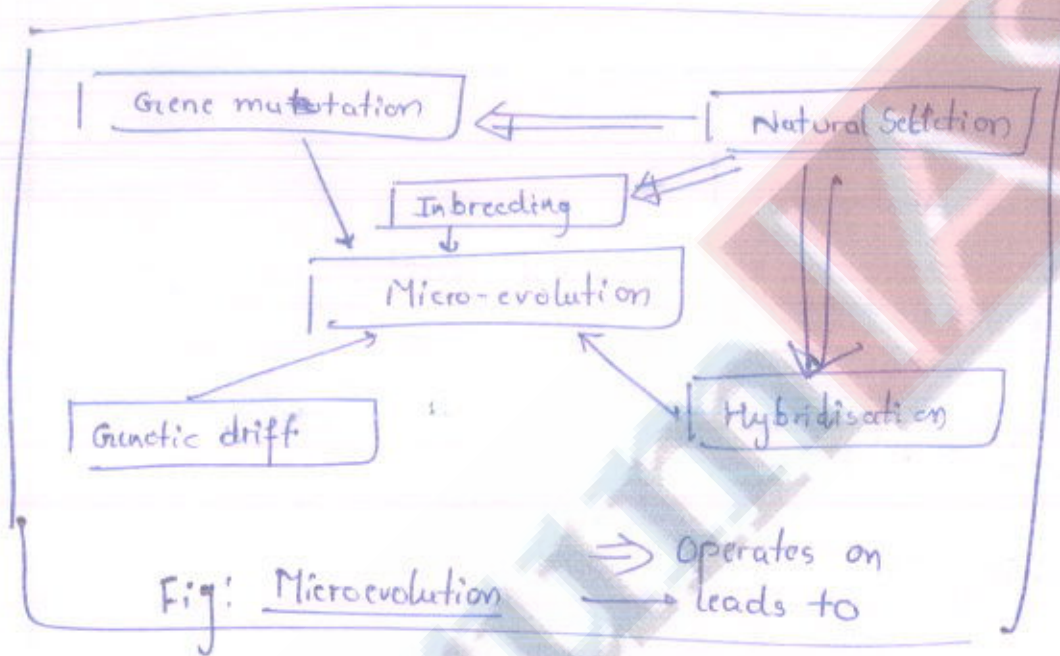
◦ During hunting, to warn each other.

4) Social institution

◦ Beginning of collectivism with hunting together.

⇒ All these macro-level evolutionary changes are result of accumulation of various micro-level evolutions.

Micro-evolution is result of following processes :-



Thus, modern human is result of various bio-cultural changes due to evolution with time and still going on even at faster pace.

Feedback

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b) Critically discuss the concept of status & role as described by Ralph Linton.

(15 Marks)

Ralph Linton, in his book 'The Study of Man', explained about status and role.

→ Status :-

◦ As per Ralph Linton, status is defined as 'Position in a particular social organisation'.

◦ Status always exist in pair.
e.g. Father-Son.

⇒ 2 types of status :-

<u>Ascribed status</u>	<u>Achieved status</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Based on <u>birth</u>. ◦ Based on <u>ascribed & ritual status</u>. ◦ <u>low mobility</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Based on <u>merits</u>. ◦ Based on <u>secular status</u>. ◦ <u>High chances of mobility</u>

◦ More rigid & less flexible

e.g. Caste system

◦ less rigid and more flexible

e.g. Class system

→ Role :-

◦ As per Linton, Role refers to putting one's rights and duties into action according to one's role.

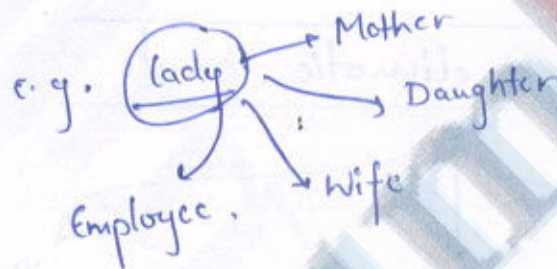
◦ Roles are determined by one's status and thus, acting accordingly; otherwise may have to face social boycott.

e.g. In varna system, shudra had to do cleaning work.

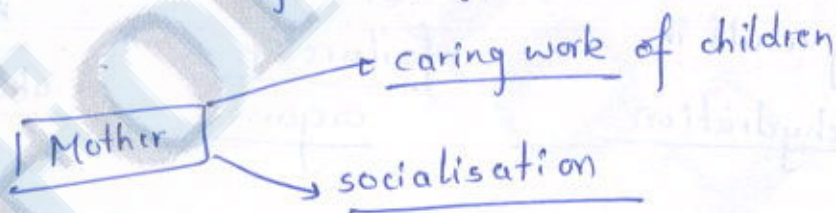
→ Interplay of status and Role in contemporary times :-

i) Role strain

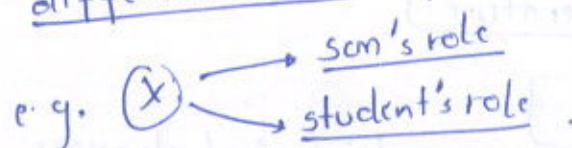
i) Role set - Refers to number of roles played by an individual.



ii) Role strain - Problems in performing roles of a single status.



iii) Role constraints - Problems in managing different roles of different status.



Thus, status and role provides better understanding of functioning of individuals in society.

Feedback

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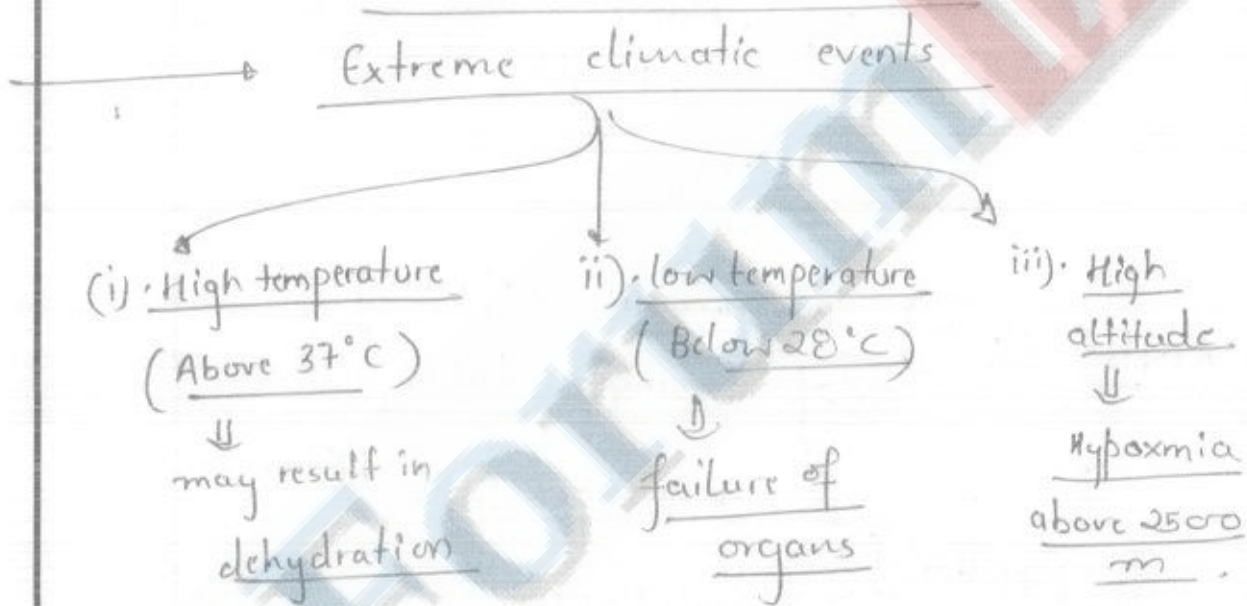
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c) Describe the bio-cultural responses to extreme climatic events.

(15 marks)

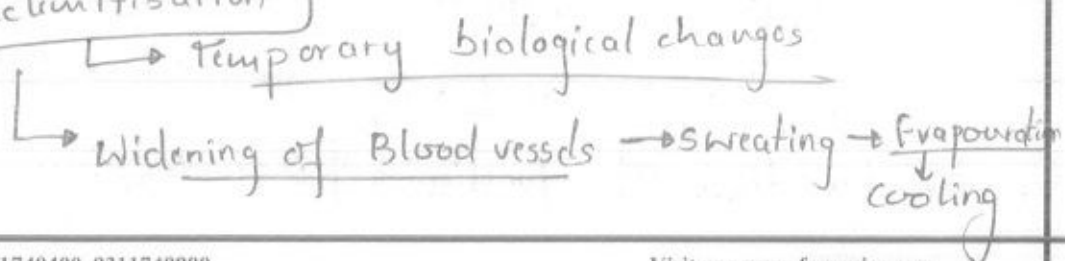
Human responds to climatic events through biological changes (~~Acclima~~ Acclimatisation and Adaptation) and cultural changes.



Responses :-

(i) To High temperature

a) Acclimitisation



b). Adaptation (Permanent change)

◦ Allen's Rule → Warmer area ⇒ longer Appendages & limbs

◦ Bergman's Rule → Warmer area ⇒ less ~~high~~ Body size

◦ Genes → ADH → prevent dehydration

c). Cultural change

- ↳ light clothes
- ↳ liquid food

→ (ii). To low temperature

a). Acclimatisation

↳ Constriction of Blood vessels → prevent heat loss

↳ Voluntary action ⇒ Rubbing → Generate heat

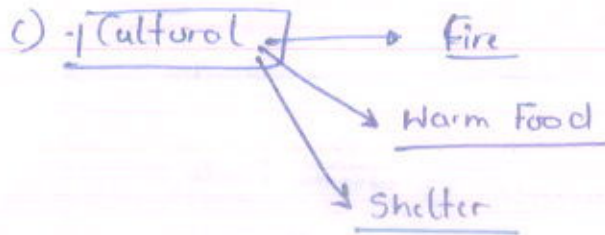
↳ Involuntary action ⇒ Shivering

b). Adaptation

◦ Allen's Rule → Colder area → shorter limbs

◦ Bergman's Rule → Colder area → High Body size

o Genes → HCP1 → prevent heat loss.



→ (iii). To altitude

a). Acclimatisation

- Faster breathing to inhale extra oxygen
- Increase RBCs

b). Adaptation

- o larger lungs size
- o small body - to reduce energy requirement.
- o Genes - EPAS1 in Tibetan Highlanders.

c). Culture

- o Moving downhill during pregnancy.
- o Diet supporting lower oxygen requirement.

In conclusion, humans are able to survive or adapt in extreme climatic conditions because of their bio-cultural adaptability

Feedback

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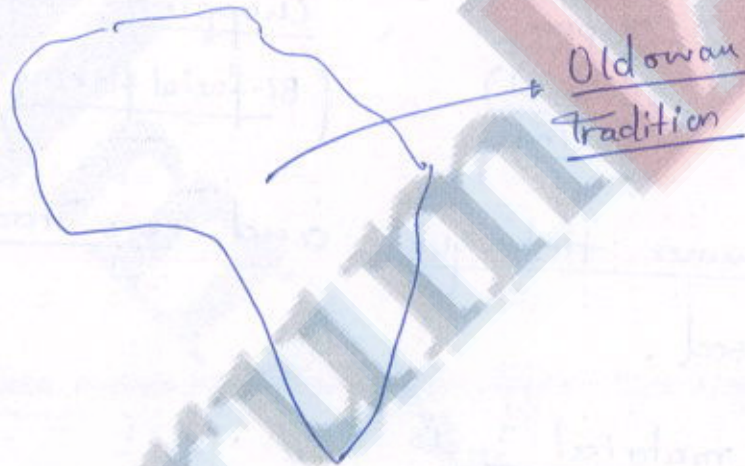
Section- B

Q.5) Write short notes on the following in 150 words.

a) Oldowan Tradition

(10 Marks)

Oldowan Tradition refers to lower
Palaeolithic culture of African
region.



⇒ Time period - 2.58 million year old
to 1.lakh million years ago.

⇒ Climate - witness 4 Pluvial and 3
inter-pluvial climate types.

⇒ Humans → Dominated by Homo habilis
and Homo erectus.

⇒ Culture :-

- Chopper-chopping tools are key tools of this tradition.



Chopper
(Unifacial)
flaking



Chopping
(Bi-facial flaking)

- Direct hammer technique and core tools were used.
- Quartzite material is used.

⇒ Relevance :-

- Beginning of tool culture.
- Use for killing small animals.

In conclusion, Oldowan tradition is one of the earliest and far-most important tradition that provides information about pre-historic humans.

Feedback

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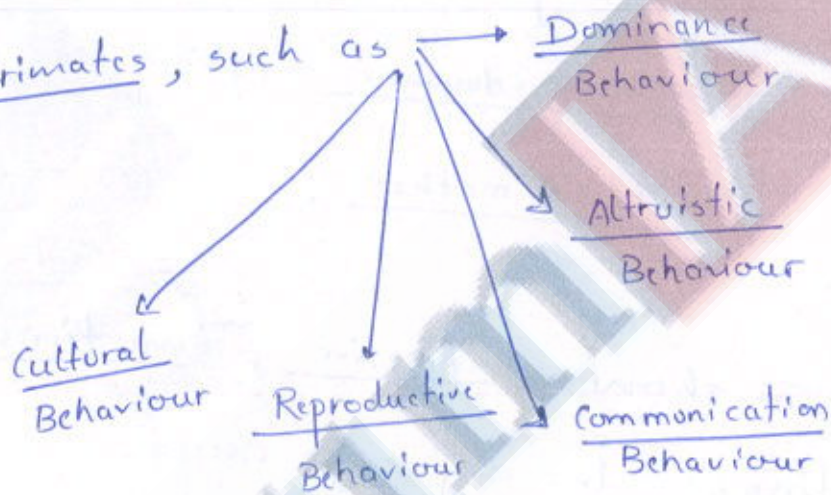
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b) Altruistic behaviour amongst non-human primates

(10 Marks)

Primates is one the 16 orders of class Mammalia.

o Social behaviour can also be seen among primates, such as



⇒ Altruistic behaviour among non-human primates :-

o It refers to behaviour of affection and responsibility.

o Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees and found altruistic behaviour among chimps of Gombe National Park.

e.g. i). Adoption of orphan chimp by other chimpanzee.

ii). α -Male chimpanzee protecting territory.

ii i). chimp daughter taking care of her old mother.

• Apes show affective, emotions, feelings in different ways.

⇒ Factors affecting Altruistic behaviour :-

- ↳ Social Alliance
- ↳ Social Intelligence
- ↳ Cooperation

Thus, altruistic behaviour is not unique to humans only but also can be seen among apes too.

Feedback

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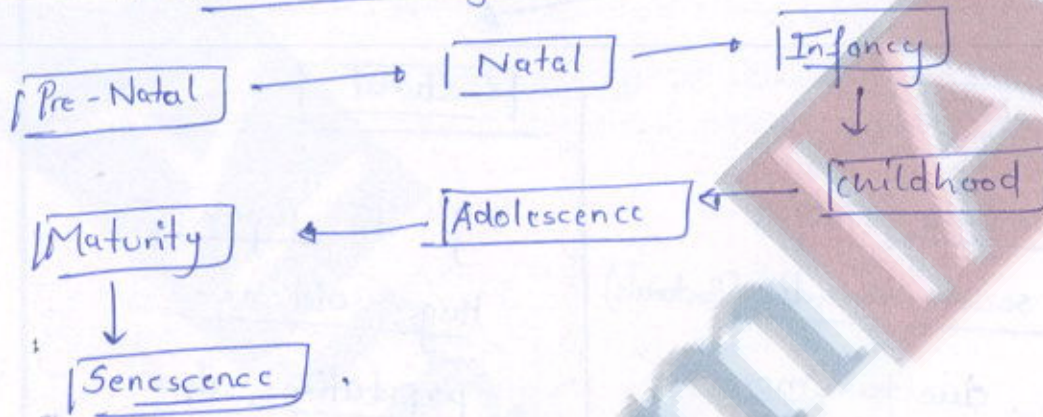
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c) Senescence

(10 Marks)

Senescence is the last (7th) stage of growth (quantitative change).

→ Senescence stage :-



→ Senescence stage :-

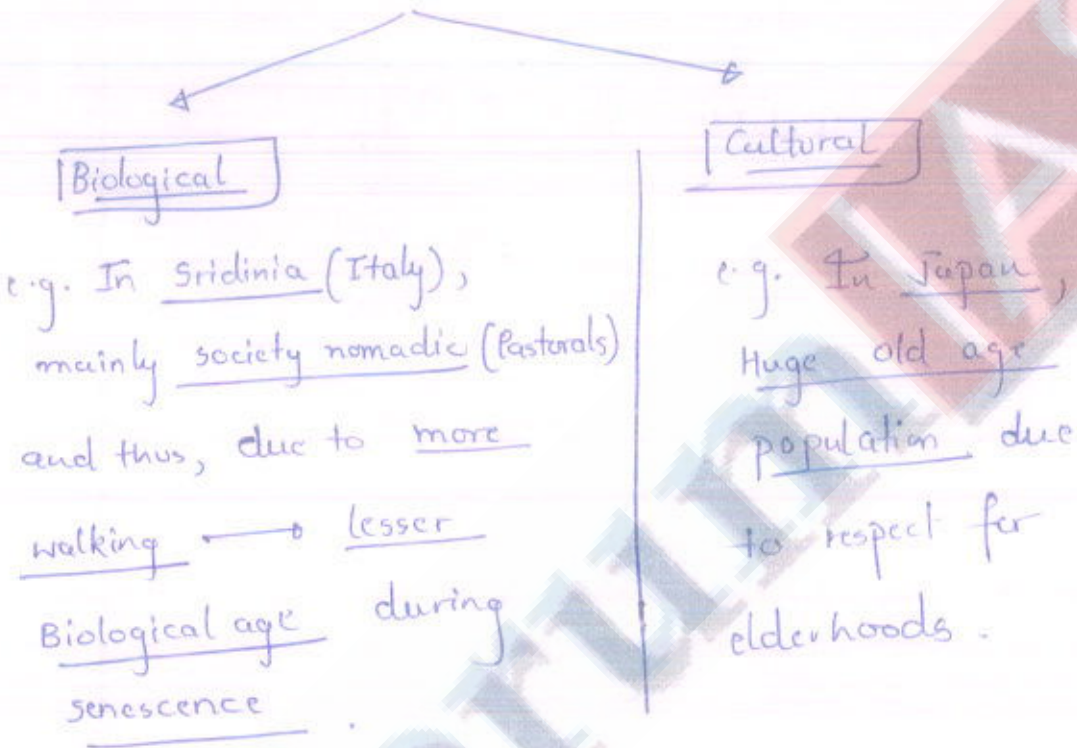
Biological changes

- Decline in efficiency due to decline in bone density (Poor Health)
- Menarche in women.
- Ageing of organs.

Cultural changes

- Disengagement for mainstream.
- Empty nest syndrome.
- Invest time in other activities.

◦ Senescence can be made active and healthier by biological and cultural efforts as follows :-



Thus, to ensure demographic sweetspot, India has to make its old age population active as need of the hour.

Feedback

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d) Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction

(10 Marks)

Facial reconstruction is one of the component of Forensics i.e. sub-field of physical anthropology focusing on identification of persons.

→ Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction :-

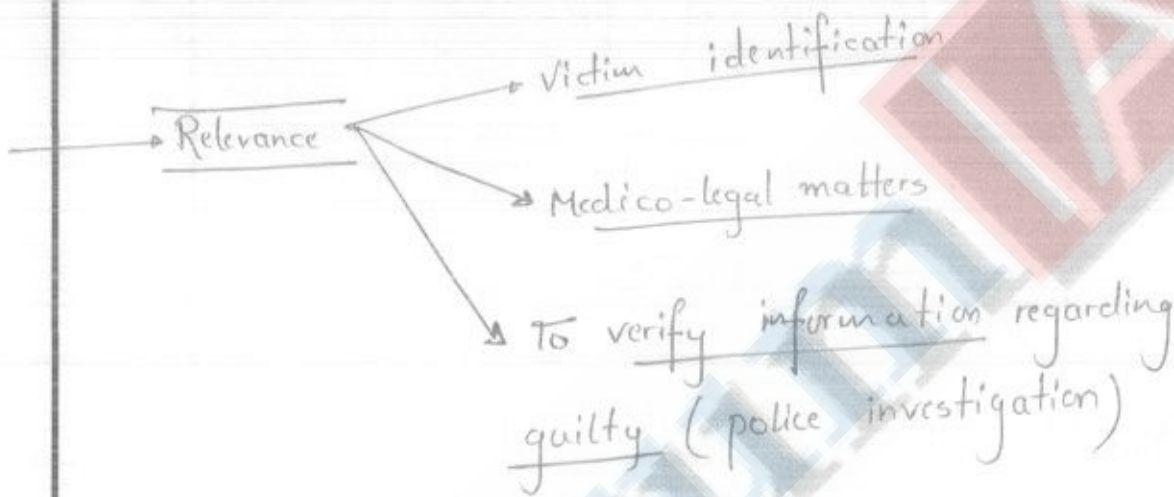
- Provides data on extinct fossils of humans (genus-homo) and their facial features respectively.

- Further, ~~the~~ data collection by anthropologists can be used as inputs.

- Race knowledge can also be used for facial reconstruction,

especially morphological features.

• Further, DNA fingerprinting plays crucial role in reconstructing face of an individual.



still forensic department in India lacks to work its full potential and thus, there is need to raise standards of forensic anthropology to meet demand of police investigations.

Feedback

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e) Function of religion in contemporary urban society

(10 Marks)

As per Durkheim, in his book 'The elementary form of religious life',

Religion is defined as an unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things.

→ Positive role/function of religion:

i). As per Durkheim, Religion ensures collective conscience and thus, solidarity in society.

ii). As per Malinowski, Religion helps human in making peace with those phenomenon which are currently beyond limit of science.

(ii) As per Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung, Religion helps in healing pain of one.

(iv) As per Structural functionalists, religion helps in maintaining social structure.

→ Negative functions :-

- It provides place for social conflict in name of religiosity and fundamentalism.

- Growing communalism.

- Acts as means for justification of

evil practices

e.g. Sati Pratha, Dowry.

Thus, Religion as an institution has both its pros and cons and therefore, it should be used as tool for harmony instead of conflicts.

Feedback

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Q.6) a) Distinguish between aging & senescence. Elaborate on "the theories of ageing" in detail.

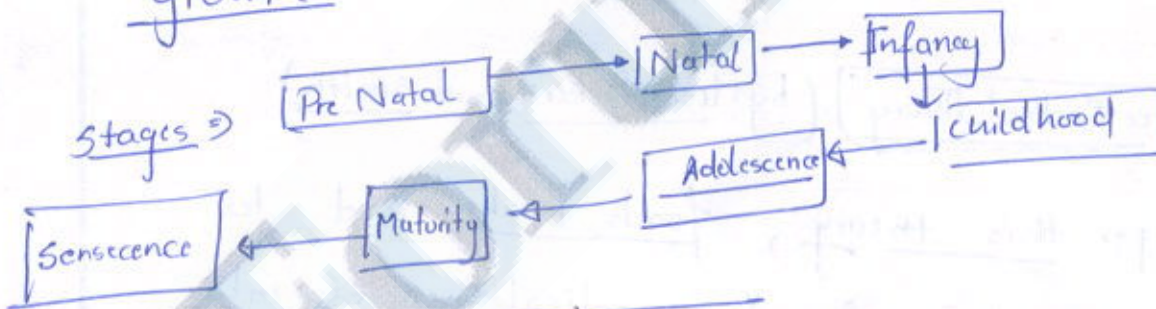
(20 marks)

Aging refers to growing older while senescence is the last stage of growth.

Aging can be of 2 types

- Biological (can be reversed)
- Chronological (uniform)

Senescence is the Post-maturity stage of growth.



Theories of Aging

1) Biological theories

a) Cellular theories

- i) Hayflick limit
- ii) Free Radical
- iii) Error damage theory

b) Extra-cellular

- i) Collagen theory
- ii) Immunity theory

c) Evolutionary theory

2) Socio-Cultural theories

- a) Disengagement theory
- b) Activity theory
- c) Social clock theory

1) Biological theories

1) (a) Cellular theories

(i) Hayflick limit

o Given by L. Hayflick.

o As per it, it is pre-programmed that for how many times cell will divide and thus when it reaches to its limit leads to aging.

(ii) Free Radical Theory (by Lester Packer and Smith)

o As per this theory, foods intake lead to accumulation of free-radicals across entire

life

o At end, these free-radicals lead to aging.

(iii) Error damage theory (by L. Orgel)

o In it, any DNA error during later stage of life will trigger a chain of errors and thus, aging.

1). (b). Extra-cellular theories

(i). Collagen theory

- Collagen are made of covalent bonds and thus, ensures absorption of nutrients and excretion of waste by cells.
- But with time, these bonds become tight and thus, prevent absorption and excretion; ultimately leading to aging.

1). (c). Evolutionary theory (by Kirkwood)

- Women ~~invest~~ divert their energy in reproduction of offspring and men divert their energy in competition.
- Due to this divergence of energy, aging during later stages of life.

→ 2). Social Theories

i). Disengagement theory (by Henry & Cummings)

◦ During old age, people get deattached from mainstream society due to lower efficiency.

ii). Activity theory (by Havighurst)

◦ During old age, people start to invest their energy in other activities such as prayers.

iii). Social Clock theory

◦ Society decides old-age as stage to get deattach from tangible things.

e.g. Vanaprastha stage of Varna system

In conclusion, these theories explain the causes of aging of humans as biological and cultural concept.

Feedback

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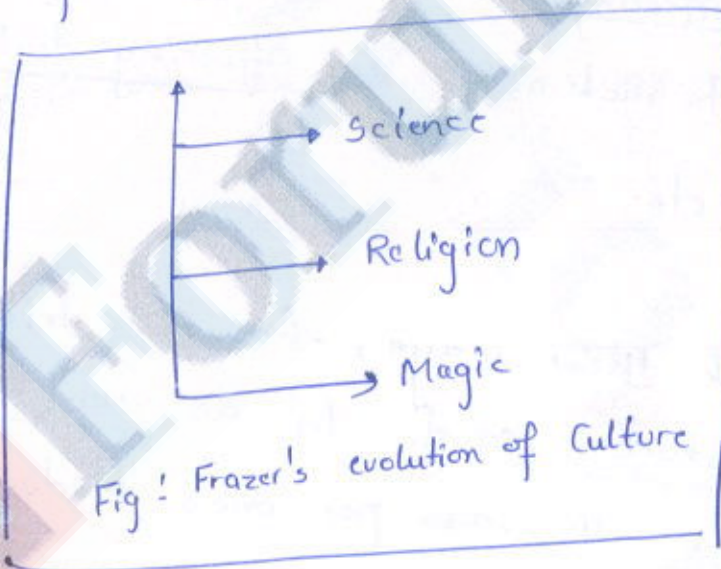
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b) Discuss James Frazer's analysis of magic & religion.

(15 marks)

James Frazer is the classical evolutionist from Britain and as per him, magic and religion were the 2 early stages of culture.

◦ James Frazer, in his book 'The Golden Bough', provides following evolutionary tree of culture :-



→ Analysis of Magic :-

◦ As per Frazer, initially humans tried to control nature with the

help of magic

◦ According to him, magic is of 2 types

Contiguous Magic

◦ Based on principle of continuity
i.e. 'once in a contact,
always in a contact'

◦ In it, one can be affected by affecting his/her elements such as hairs, nails etc.

Harmful magic

◦ Based on principle of similarity

◦ In it, one can be affected by affecting dolls

◦ Thus, through these ways, humans tried to control nature and to do super-natural things as ~~one~~ per one's bidding.

◦ But when they unable to control nature and then there would be anxiety.

→ Analysis of Religion :-

• To cope with that anxiety, Religion came into existence.

• Phenomenon beyonds one's limits can be named under Religion.

⇒ Frazer mentioned that with science as apex stage, Man again tried to control nature -

→ Criticisms :-

i). Cultural is not unilineal and sequential.

ii). Not conducted fieldwork.

Despite criticisms, provide handful insight vis-a-vis origin and evolution of magic and religion.

Feedback

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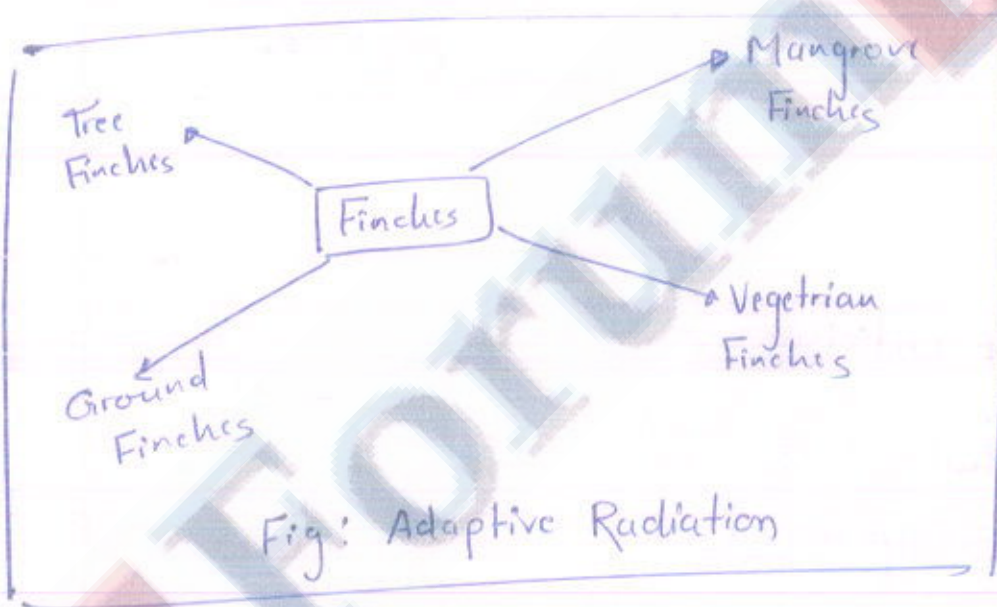
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c) What do you understand by "primate adaptive radiation"? Discuss with suitable examples.

(15 marks)

Adaptive radiation refers to the process of speciation of various new species from a single ancestor species.

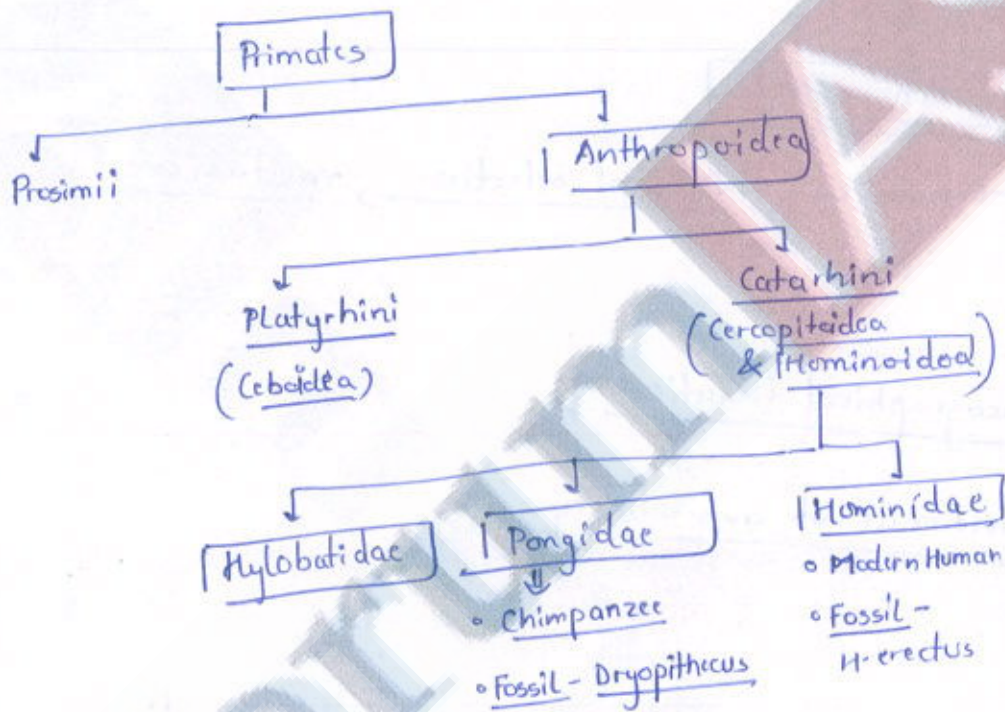
e.g. Darwin study of Finches



→ Primate adaptive radiation :-

It refers to creation of numerous primates from limited primates of paleocene epoch.

- Primate adaptive radiation can be understood through its taxonomy and evolutionary tree.



- Thus, from limited primates, numerous primates emerged via hominisation process.

- Primate adaptive radiation is result of various biological and cultural factors.

→ Factors influencing Primate adaptive radiation :-

1) - Ecological Niche

◦ Interaction with environment determines evolution

2) - Evolutionary forces

↳ such as Natural selection, mutation etc.

3) - Geographical isolation

4) - Nutritional availability

In conclusion, primate adaptive radiation provides huge insights to understand the evolution and hominisation process of Modern Humans (Homo sapiens).

Feedback

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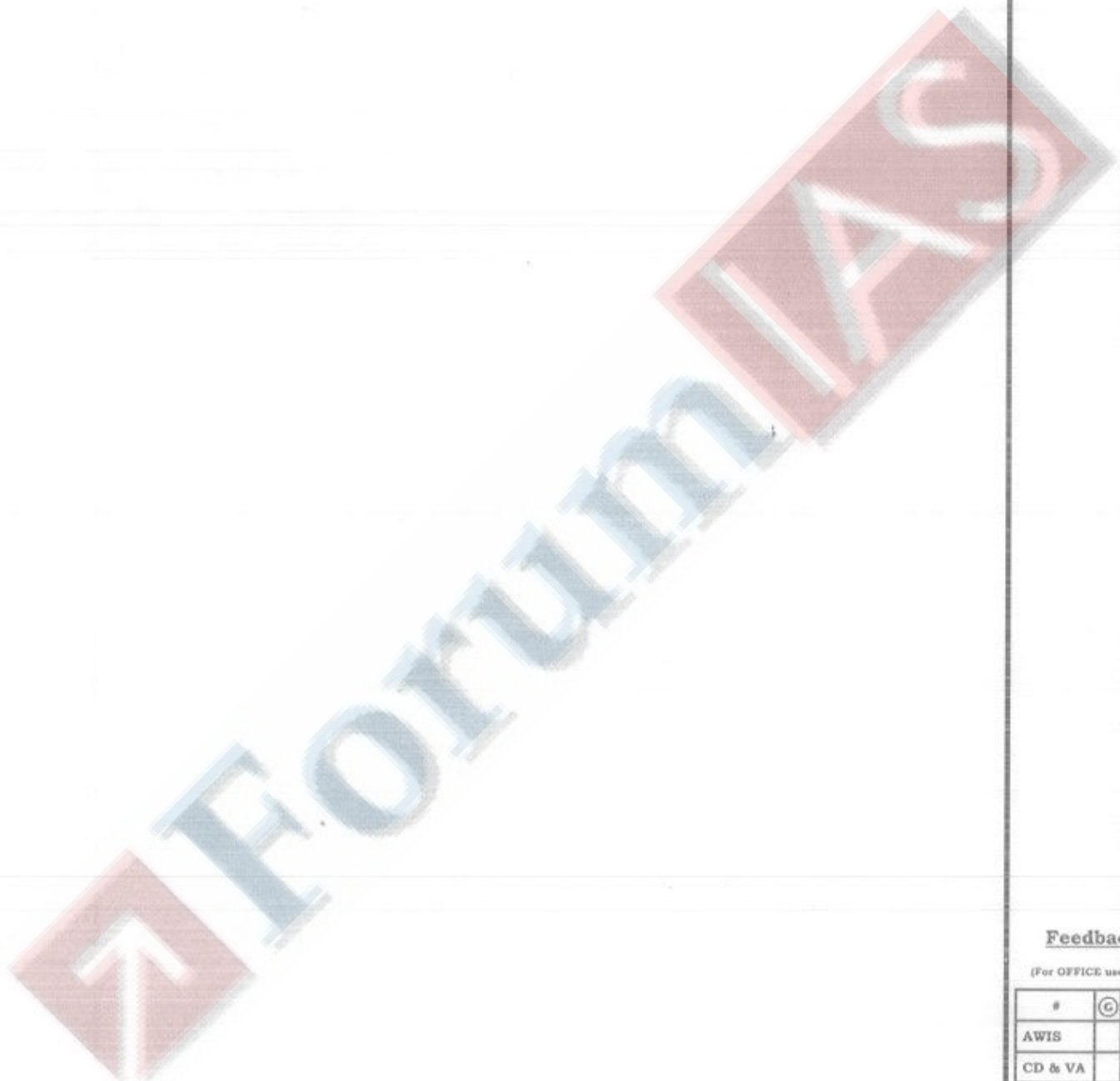


Q.7) a) What do you understand by “epidemiological transition”? Elaborate on its causes & consequences with relevant data. (20 marks)









Feedback

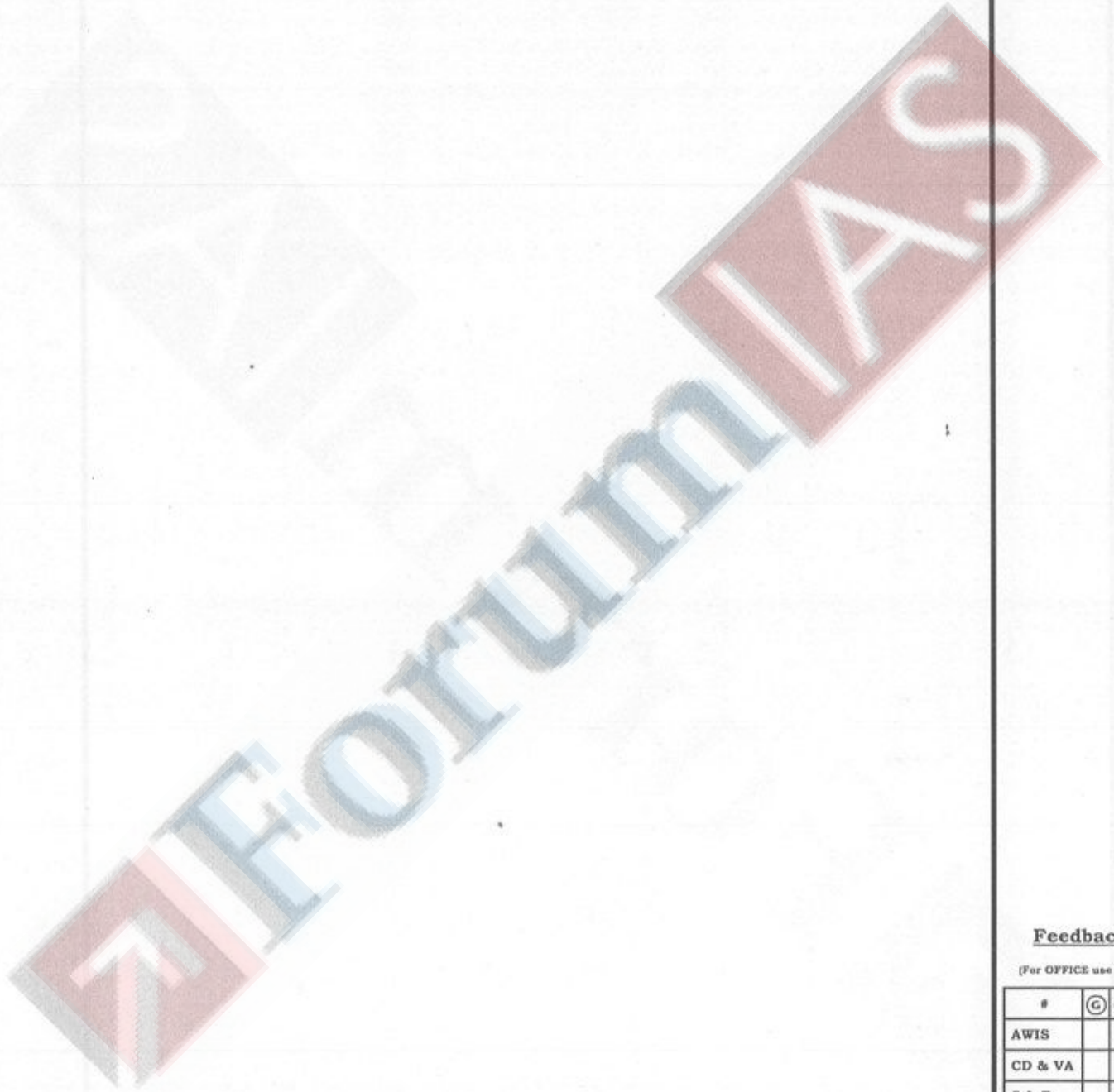
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b) Discuss inbreeding along with its genetic consequences with appropriate case studies. (15 marks)





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c) In what ways do qualitative & quantitative methods supplement each other in Anthropological research? Explain (15 marks)







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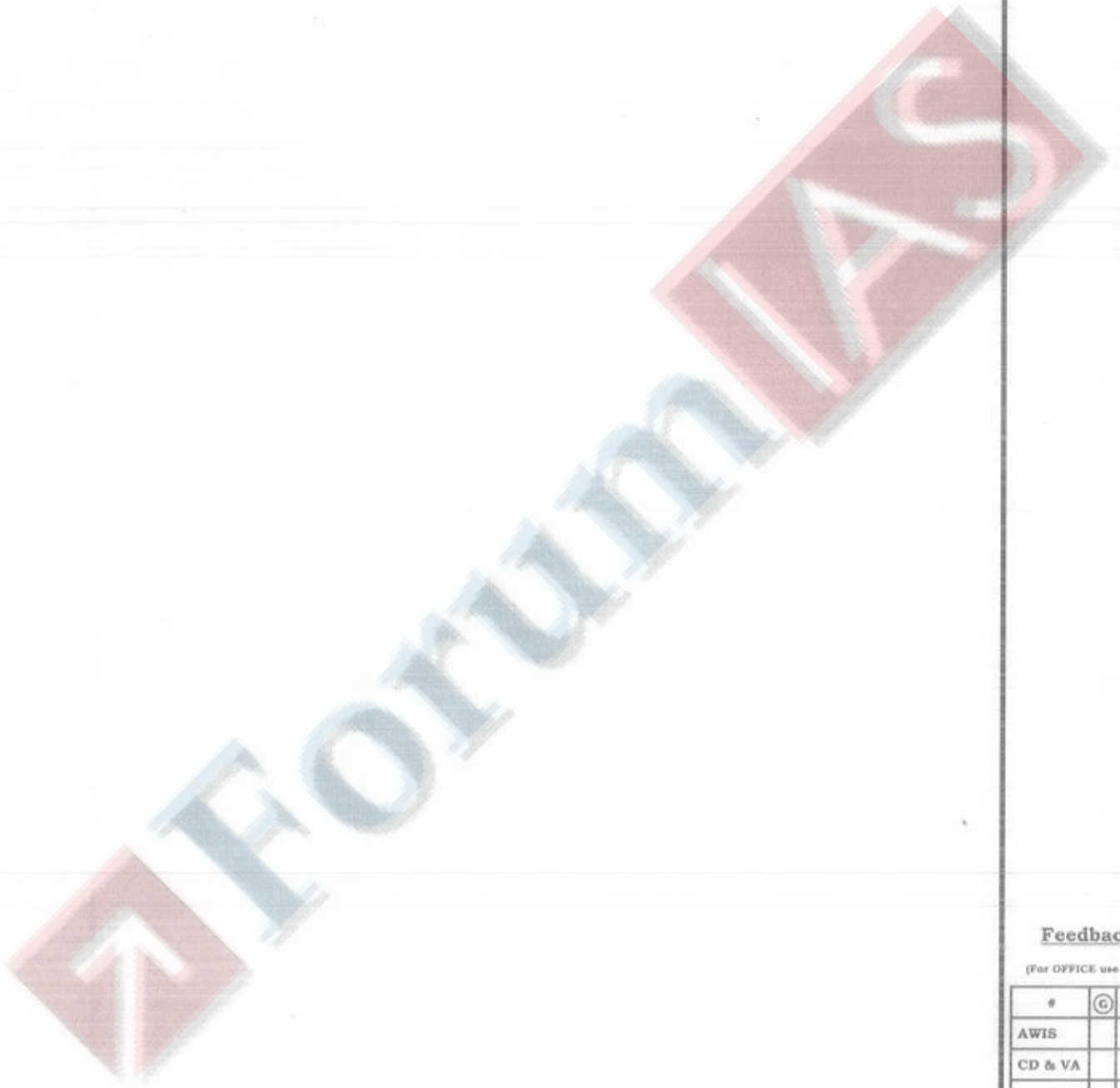
Q.8) a) Discuss ways in which anthropological knowledge might be used in designing equipments of human use.

(20 marks)









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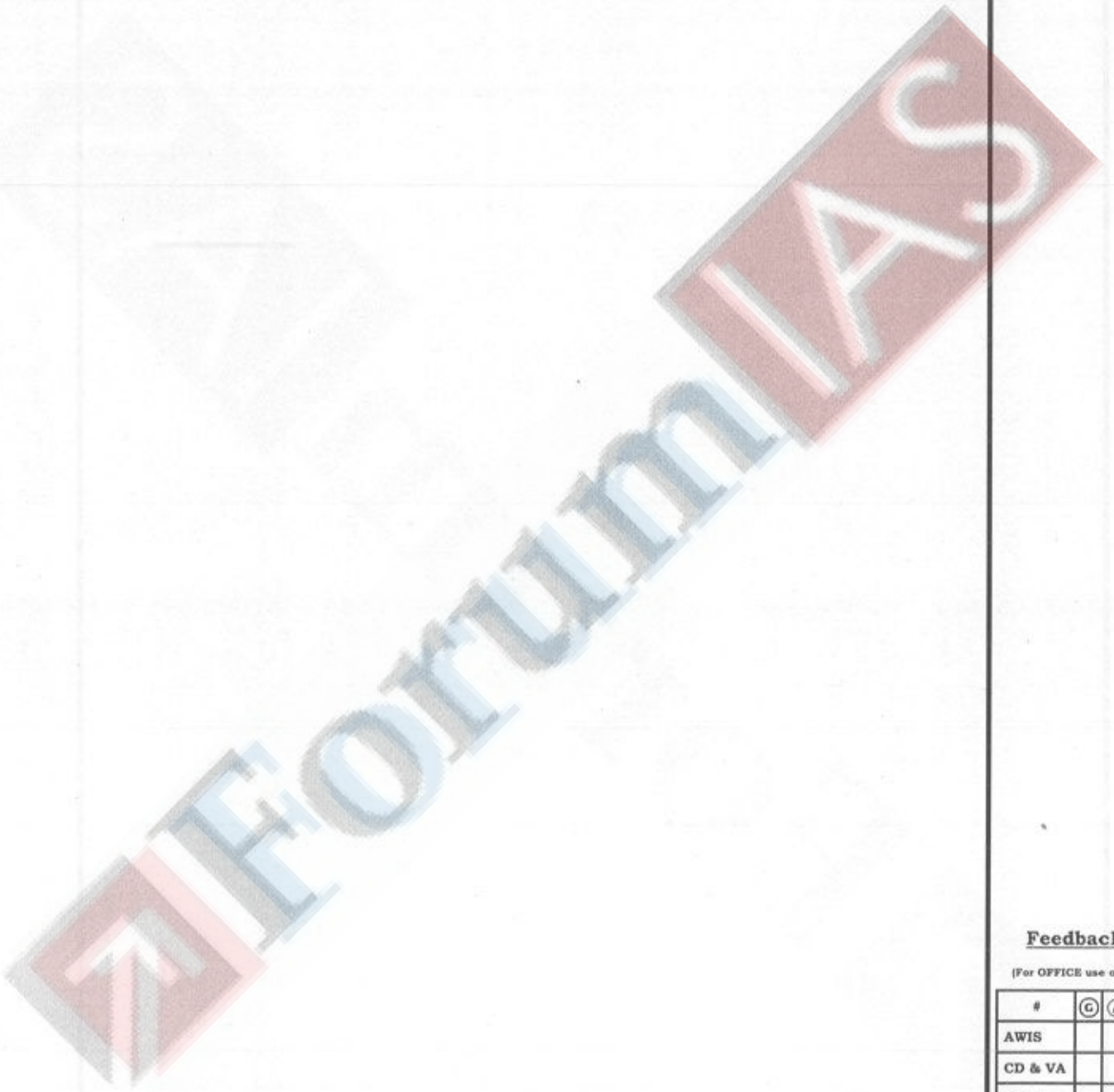


b) Highlight the secular trends in human growth & development with appropriate case studies.

(15 Marks)







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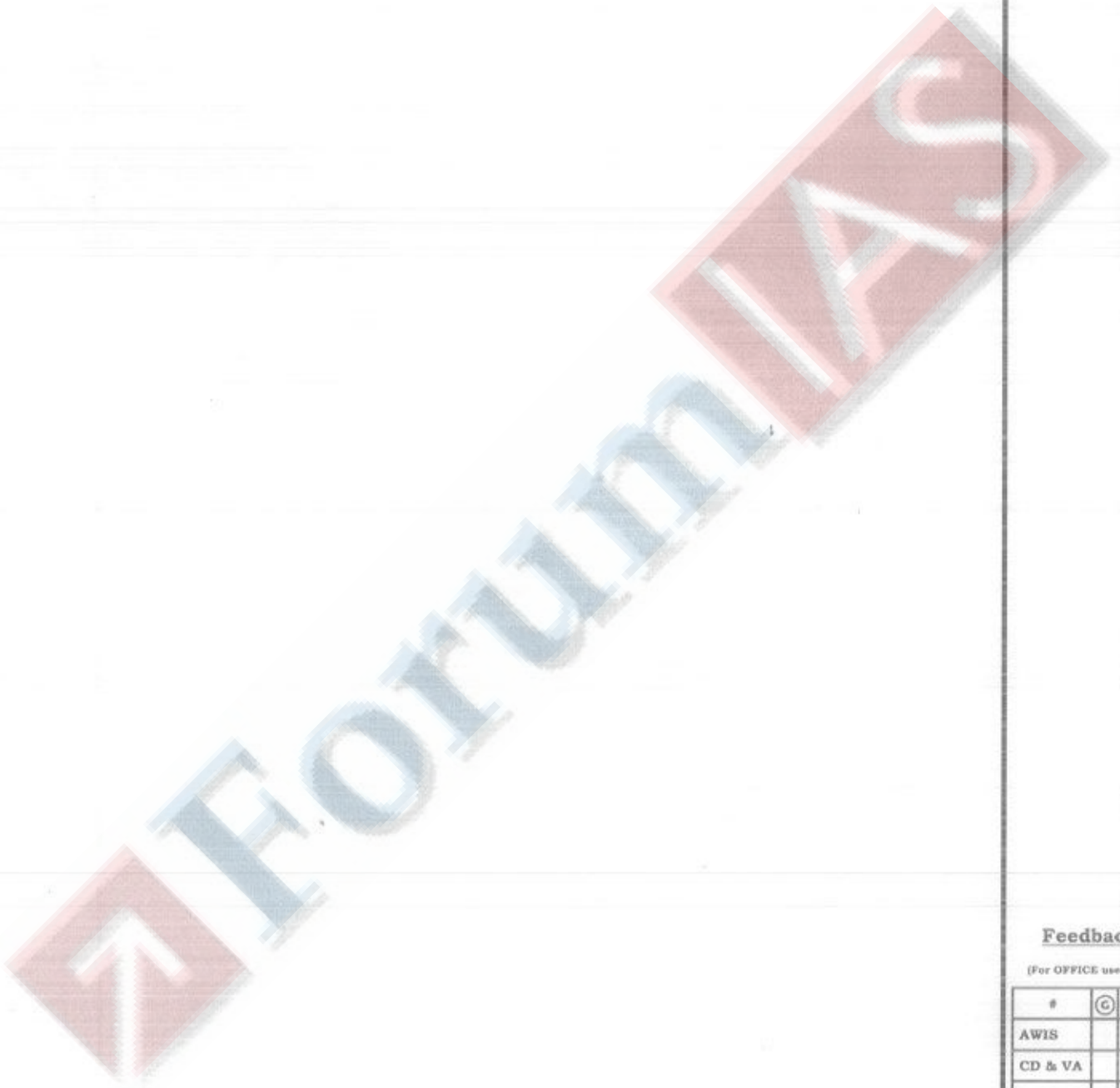
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c) Discuss the serological, biochemical & DNA markers in the light of genetic polymorphism. (15 marks)







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