

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	PUNIT KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910083588	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901 (KAROL BAGH)	Date/दिनांक	14/08/2025

\*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।	
5				
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			10:40 AM	1:40 PM
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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			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 sub-branch of anthropology focussing on social and cultural aspect of human & society.

- Key scope
- ① Tribal cultures
  - ② Ethnic differences
  - ③ Kinship & Family
  - ④ Religion
  - ⑤ Socio-cultural changes.

Relevance in present times ⇒

- ① National integration by reducing conflict  
 ↳ KS Singh: Conflict studies in North East India for peace and internal security of India.
- ② Understanding protests and violence:  
 (eg) Student's protest: Victor Turner's liminality phenomenon of common issue of unemployment.

- ③ Policy formulation for development
  - ↳ Study impact on all dimension
  - ↳ efficiency.
- (eg) Andre Betelli study of Panchayat Raj + development in villages
- ④ Social changes study
  - ↳ caste dynamics & violence
  - ↳ Nature of caste system
- ⑤ Migration pattern and hybridisation
  - (eg) Texas Migration Study: To solve drug & illegal migration problems

limitation

- ① present issues too complex to fit in single framework
- ② lack of resources to study
- ③ External factor like factors, Biasness

Socio-cultural Anthropology provides holistic approach to study humans scientifically highlighted by Marvin Harris.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

b) Structural-functional theories of totemism

(10 Marks)

Coined by Emile Durkheim, Totemism refers to practice of consideration as sacred of religious objects, symbols.

(e.g. → Australian Aboriginals : Snake Totem as a clan; sacred object)

Structural-functional theories

① Radcliffe Brown supplemented

Emile Durkheim : →

↳ Totemism stabilizes the society and act as social control tool

(e.g. → Toda dairy Magic : → Sacred dairy

to prevent people misuse of milk as well as social norms reflecting the society control)

② Emile Durkheim's social unity & and co-operation

↳ Supporting overall cohesion

③) Australian Aboriginals Totem of Bone

↳ "Bone" can collect all the individuals at single place as "festival"

↳ Unified actions

→ Santhal Tribe : → Fish, Nag, Tortoise

totem divide effectively leading to co-operation as well as healthy competition

Away from "personal need" concept of

Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown led structural functional theory focused

on social stability

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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c) Filiation & Complementary Filiation

(10 Marks)

Filiation refers to affiliation to specific descent based on descent rules in society.

(Eg) Patriarchal Gender Society :

↳ filiation : Father's family considered as affiliation

Matriarchal Gender :

↳ filiation : Mother's side

Significance

① Residence Pattern

↳ connected to filiation descent. (Eg father's relative in patriarchal)

② Property Inheritance

(Eg Khasi : Daughter inherit properties)

③ Strong sense of unity

Complementary filiation refers to marital affiliation to other descent than filiation.  
(like in-laws)

(eg) Patriarchal Gond → Mother's descent as Complementary filiation

Matrilinal Khasi → Father's descent as Complementary filiation

Significance

- ① Create alliance and relationships (Levi Strauss approach)
- ② Co-operation and help in case of needs (Agriculture)
- ③ Festivals, culture continuity.

So, Both filiation and complementary filiation reflect the nature of descent in the society for better division of relationship.

**Feedback**

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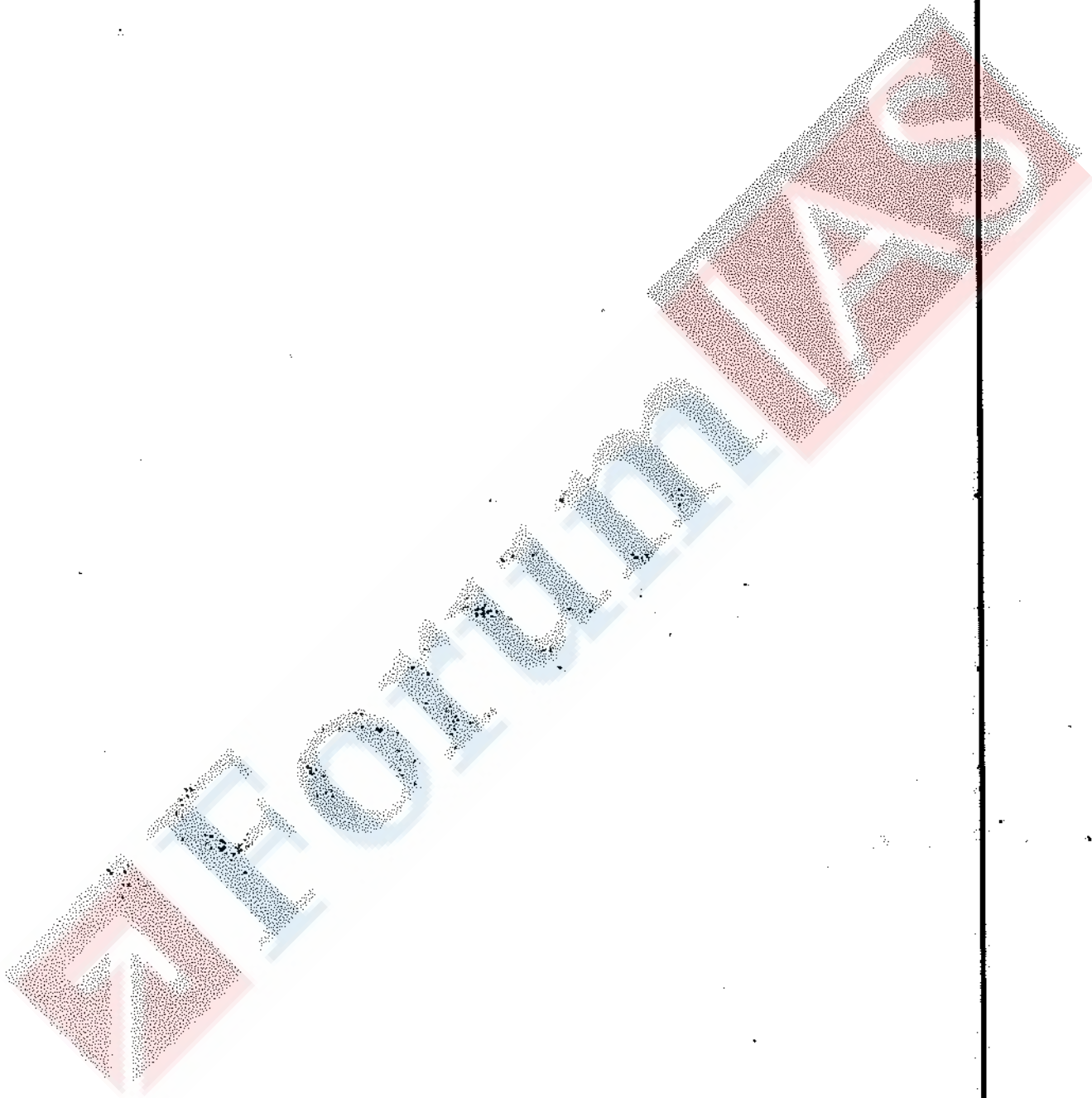
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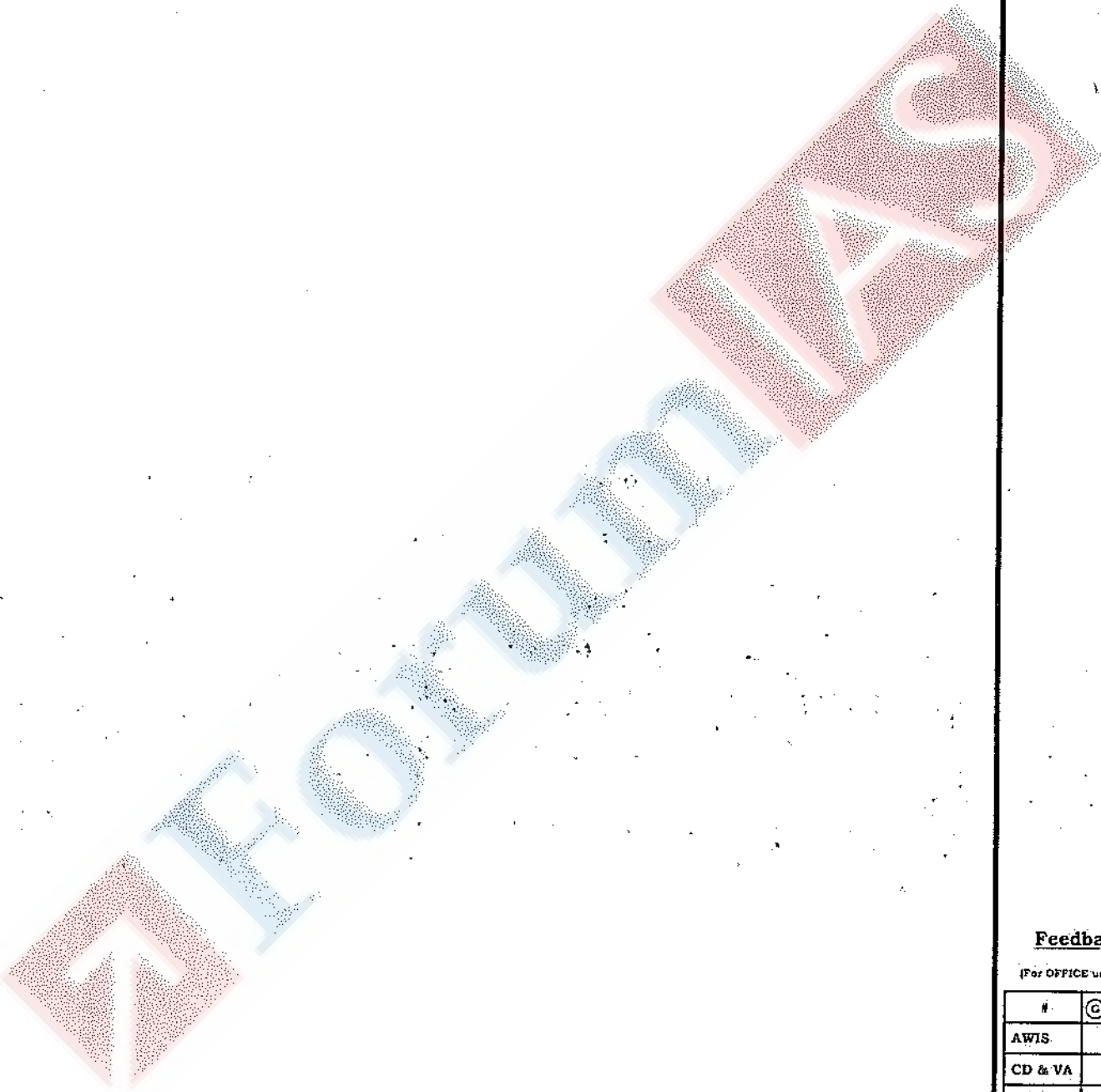
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d) Types of social action as given by Max Weber

(10 Marks)





**Feedback**

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

(10 Marks)

Erving Goffman proposed 'Total Institution' concept where separate and independent whole culture flourishes like a small society away from main society.

Identified Total Institution :->

① Prison :-> No connection to outer world  
↳ Internal groups, economy flourish.

② Mental Asylum :-> Separated area with internal communication

③ Residence Schools of Church :-> Complete separation from society

⇒ Above concept reflect the workings of "bounded" institution.

Relevance in present times ⇒

① Better Prison Management ⇒  
 ↳ Social & Basic need of humanity  
 ⇒ American Prison Reforms in 1970s  
 and later

② Understanding Migrants as they  
 stay isolated  
 (e.g. ~~the~~ Mexican, Asian groups in US)

③ Tribal culture understanding of  
 their Indigenous institutions

④ Better Mental health infrastructure  
 based on social concepts.

Ervin Goffman's concept of "Total Institution"  
 provide effective way to study  
 the behaviour of "isolated" society.

**Feedback**

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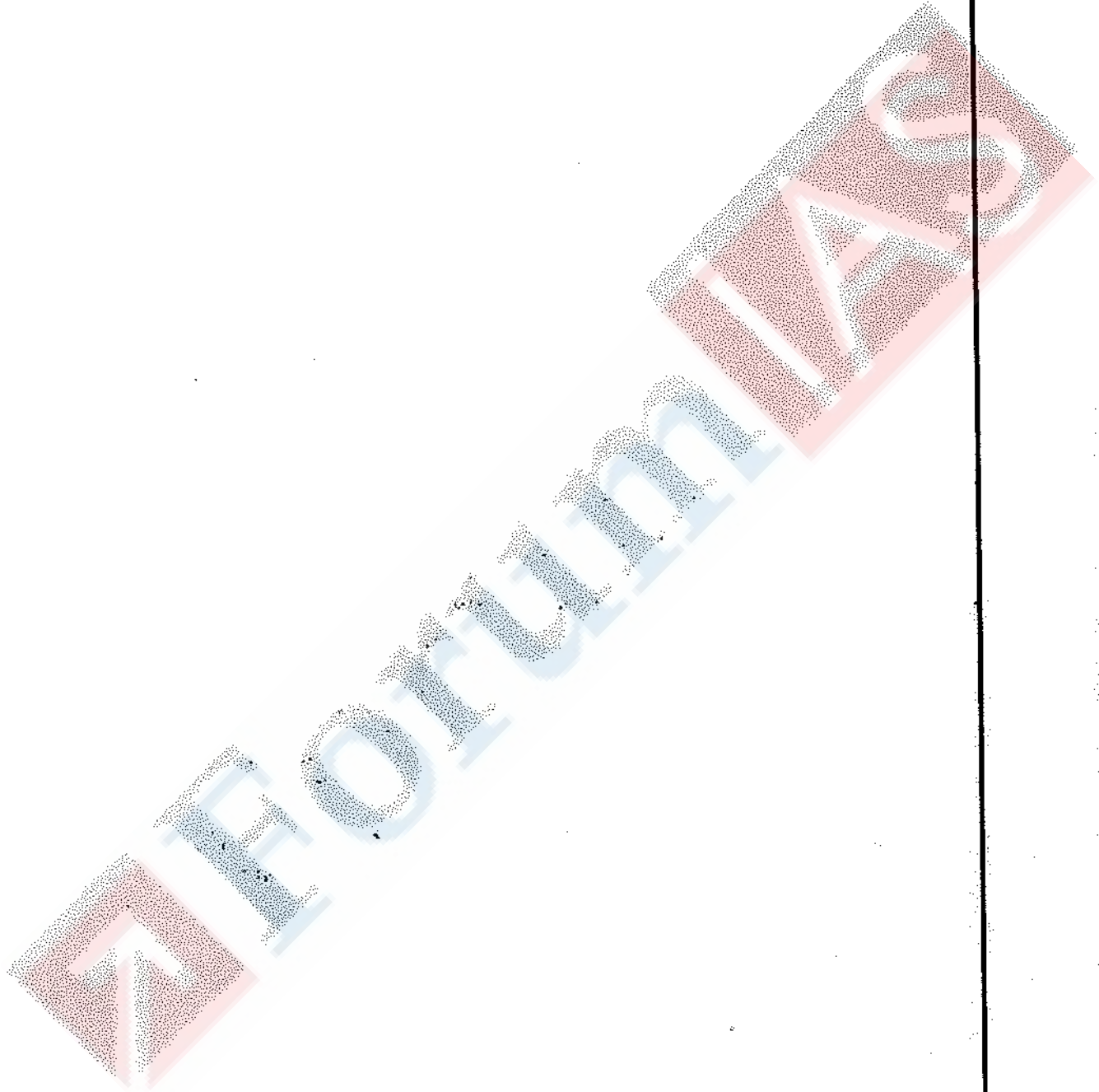
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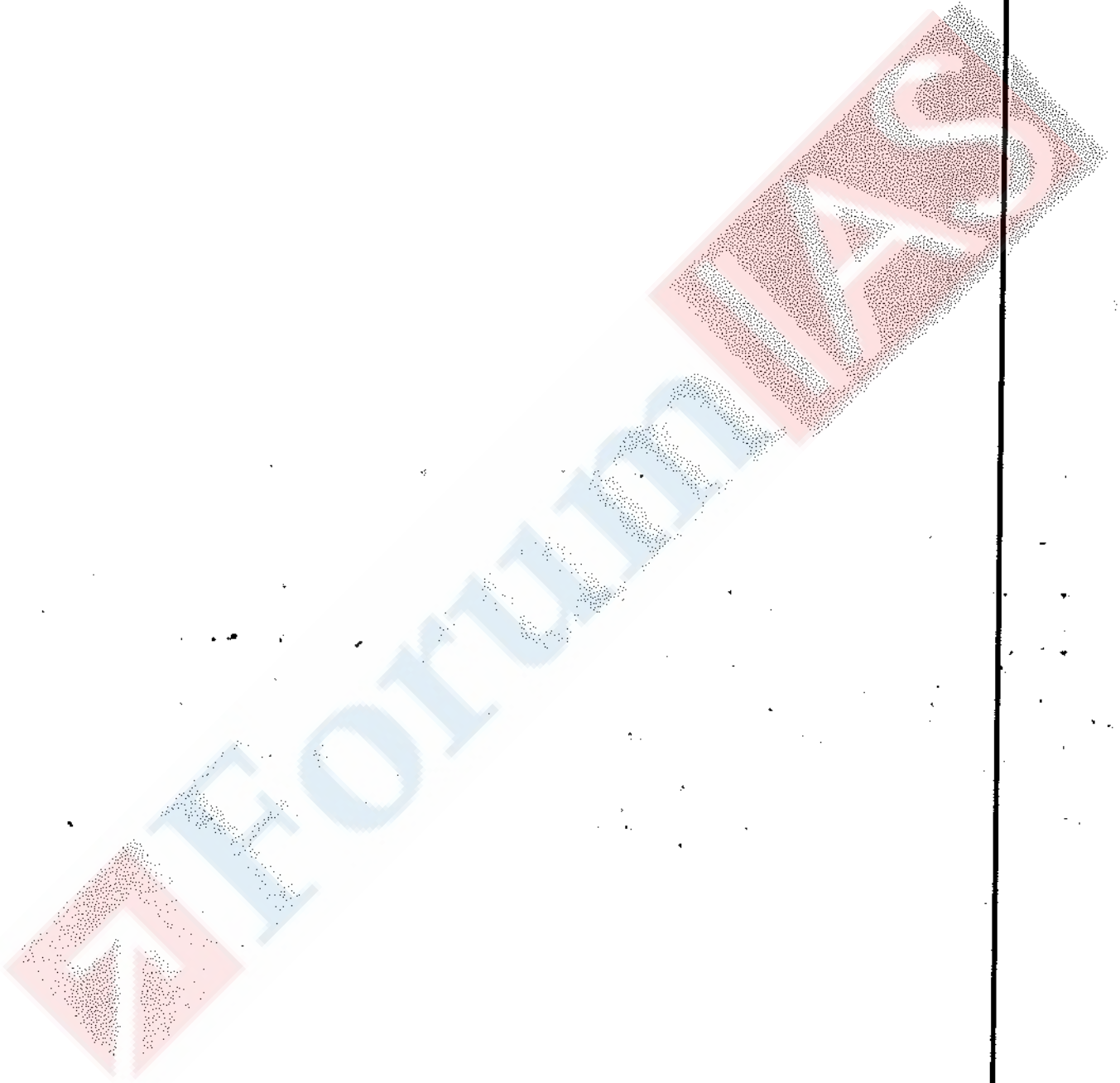
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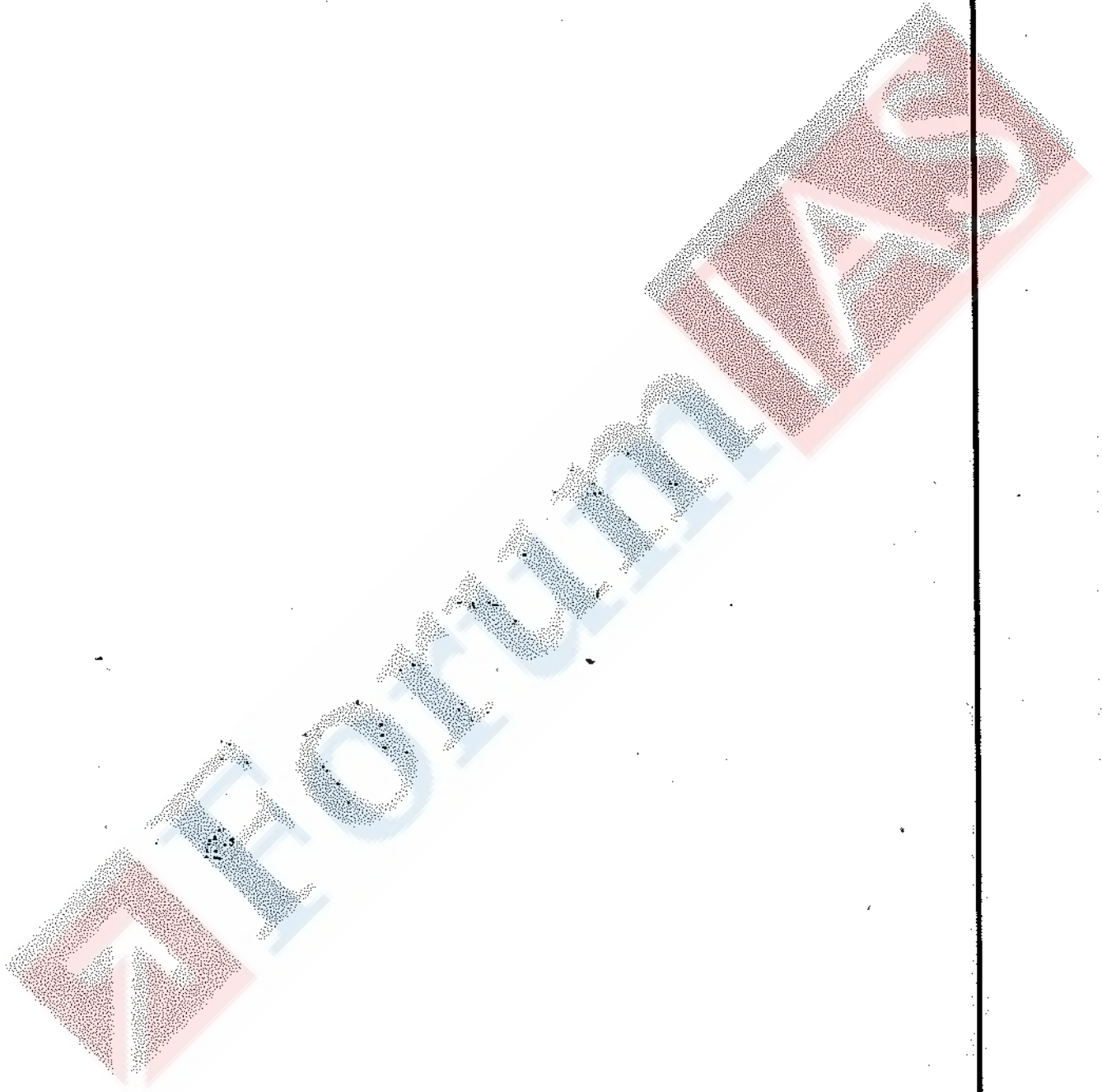
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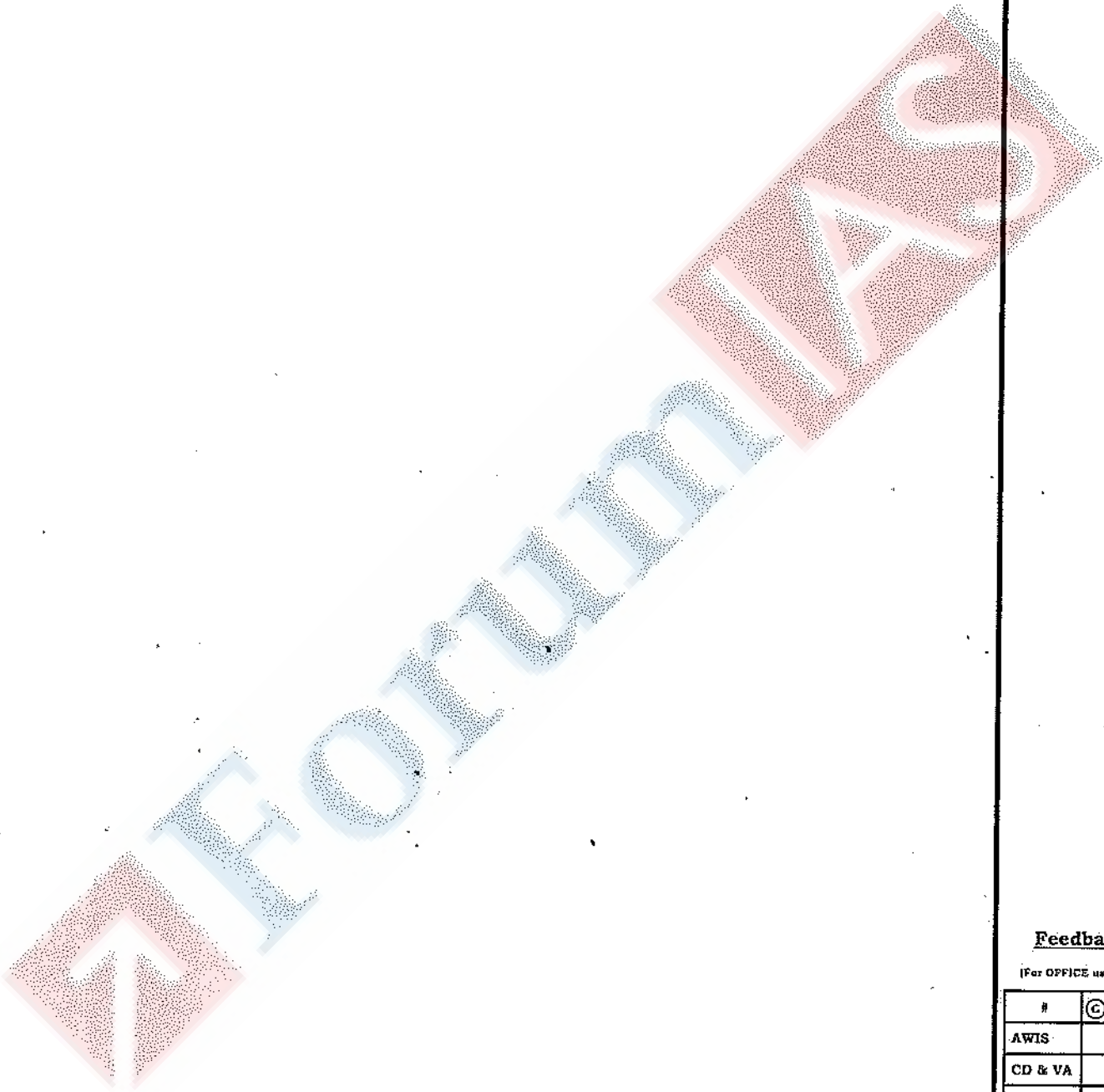
Q.2) a) "Anthropology is a bridge between disciplines". Elaborate

(20 marks)









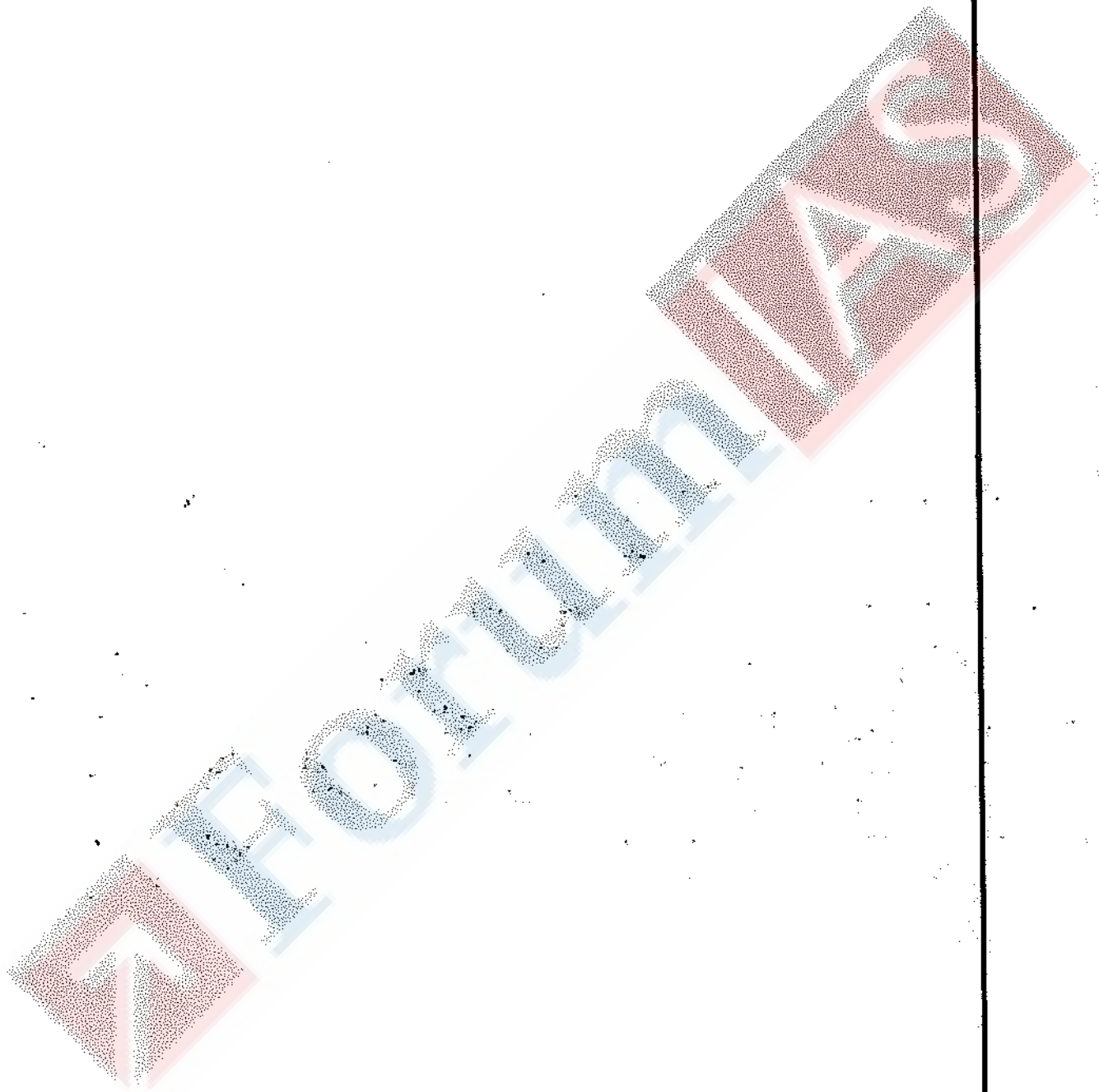
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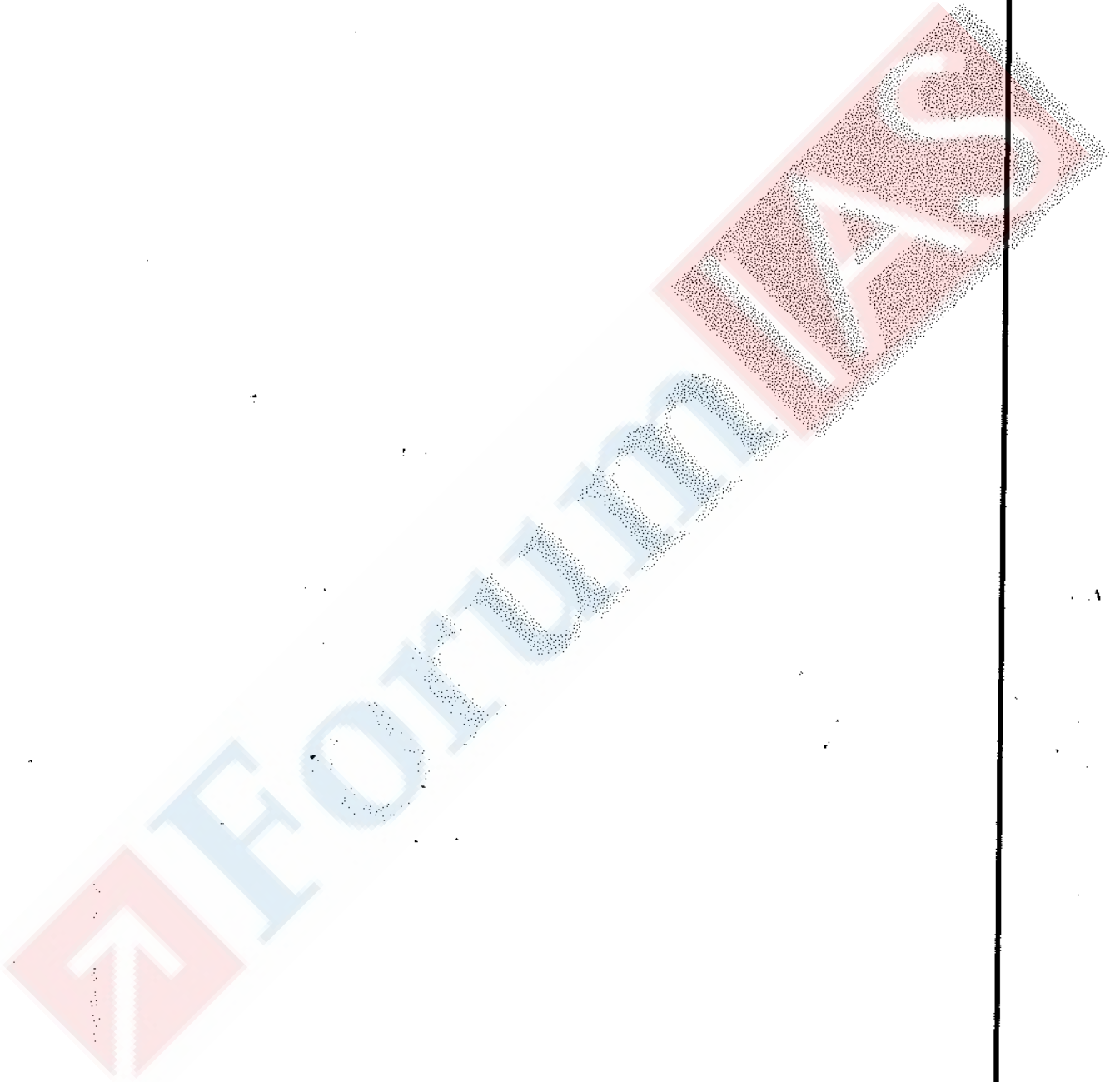
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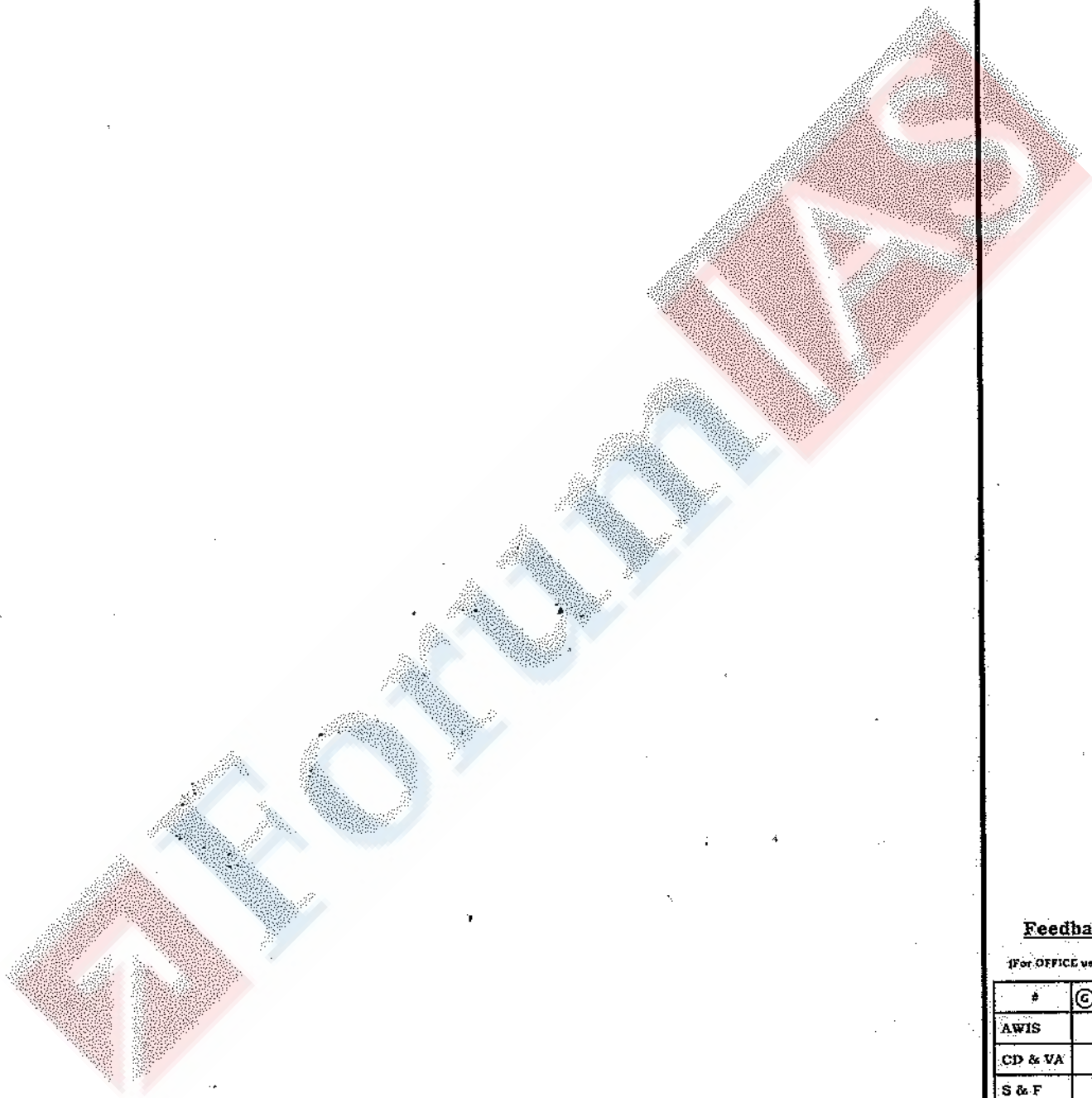
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TOTAL MARKS			



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







**Feedback**

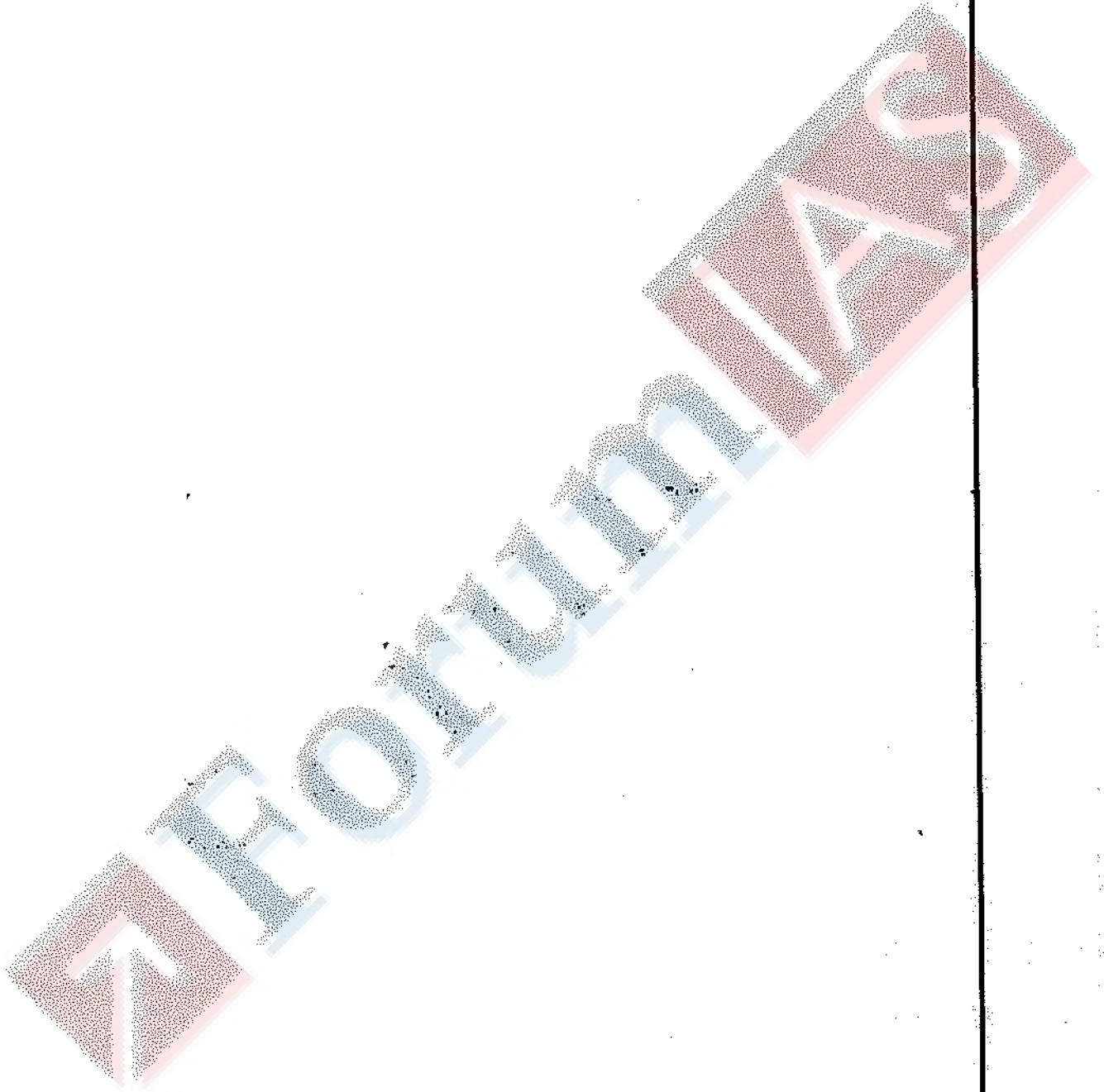
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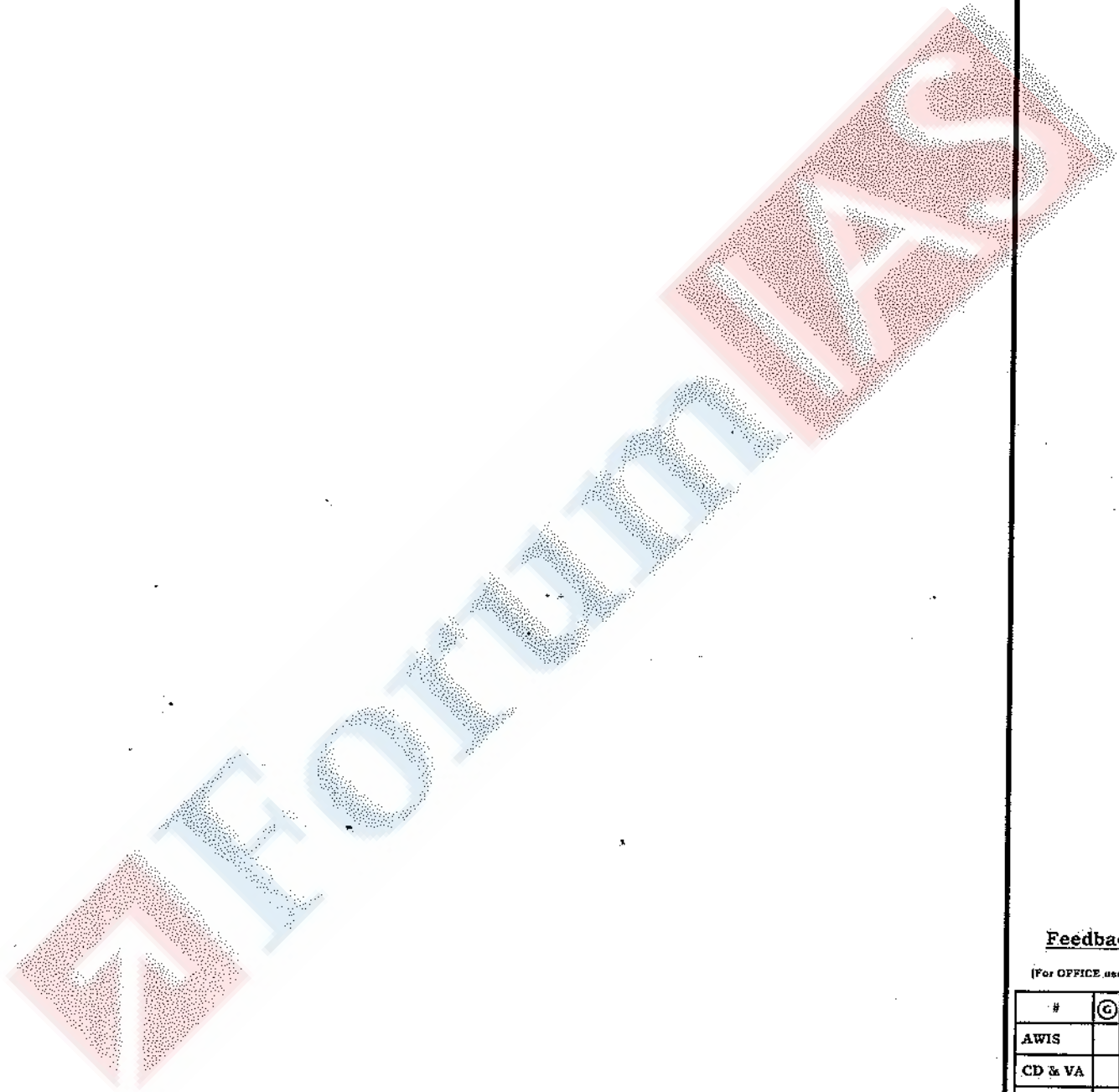
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c) Define "social group". Distinguish between primary & secondary social groups.

(15 marks)





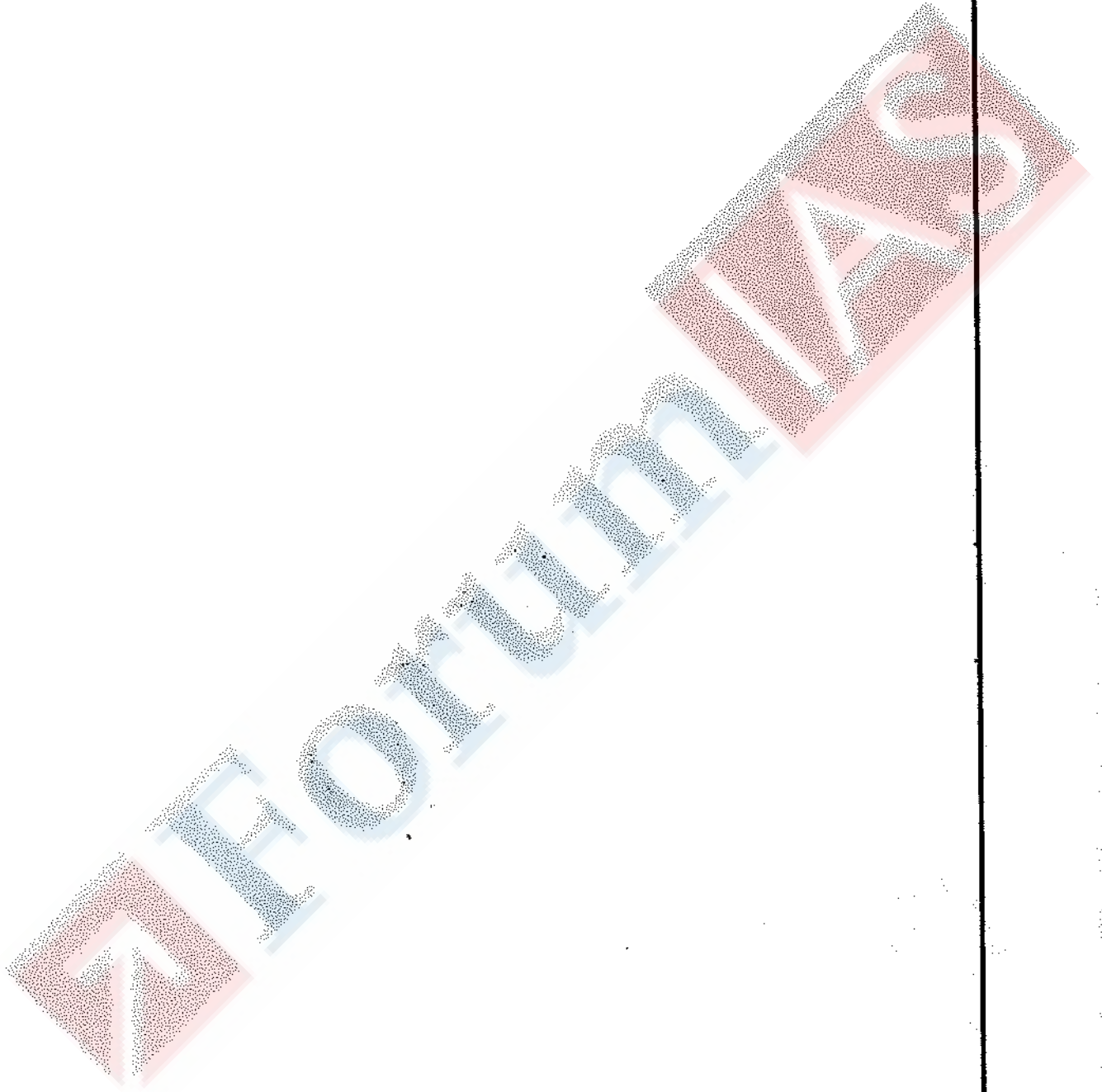
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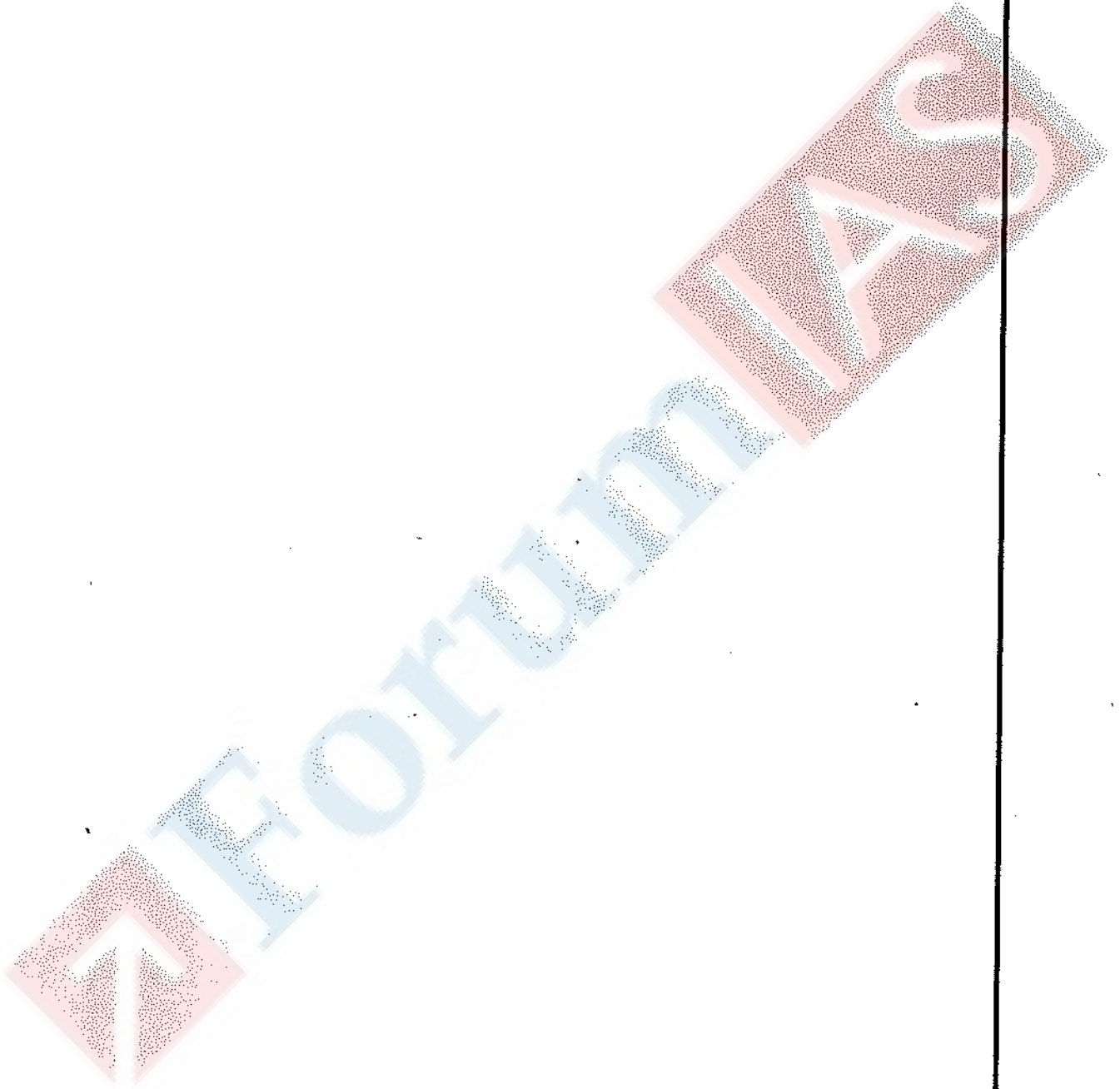
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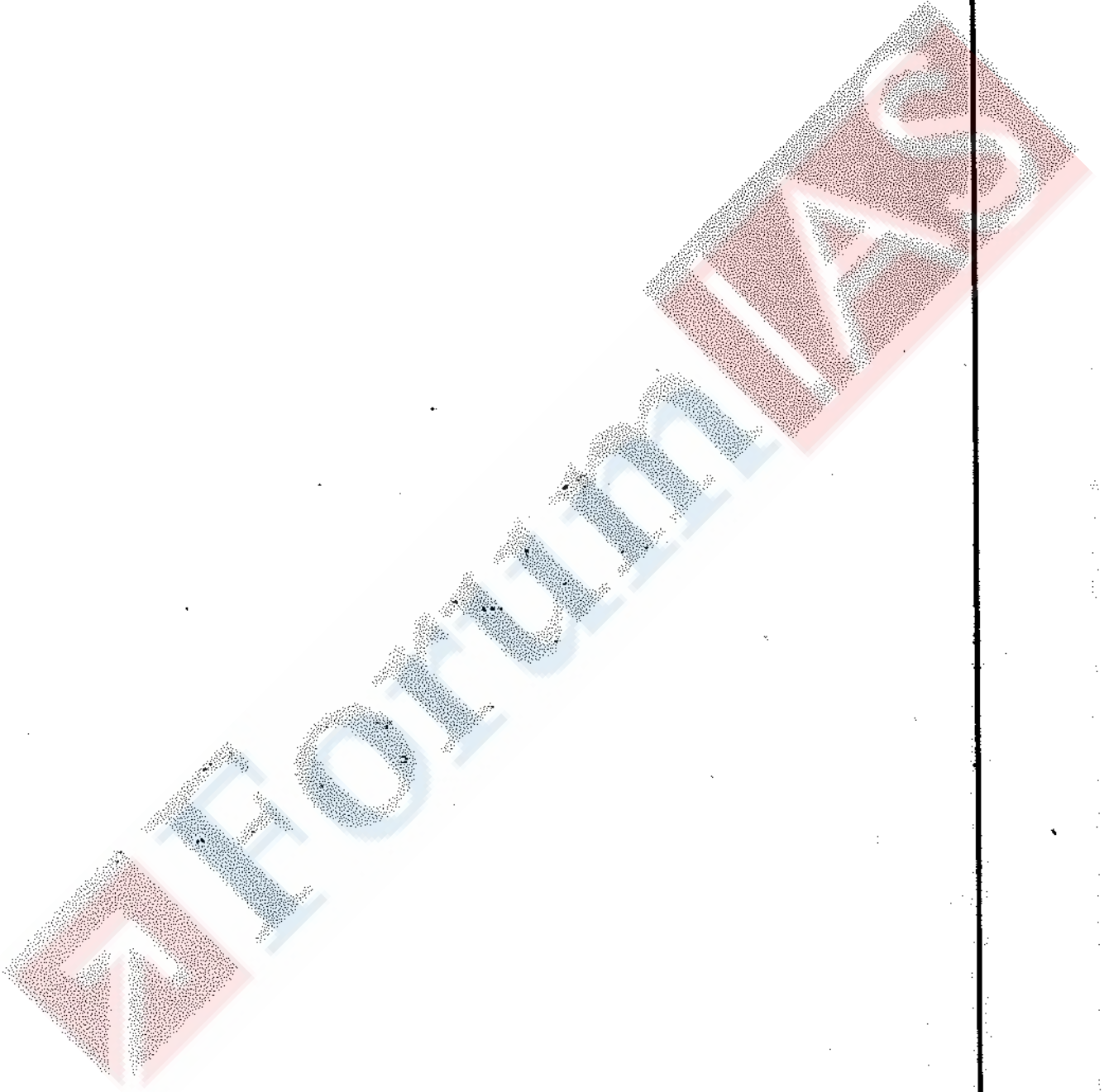
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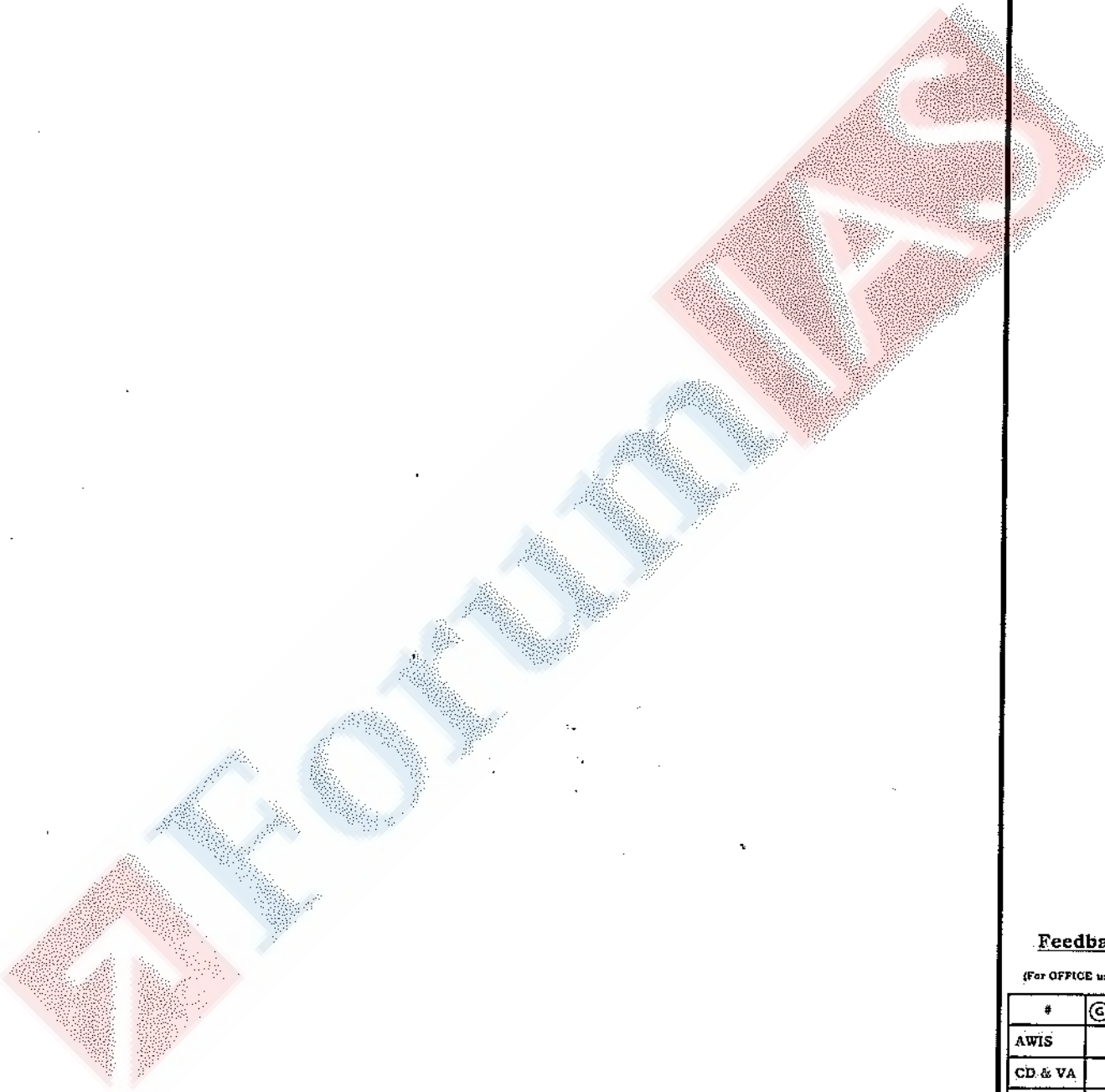


**Q.3) a) Discuss the salient characteristics of primates. Compare the anatomical features of New World & Old World Monkeys. (20 marks)**









**Feedback**

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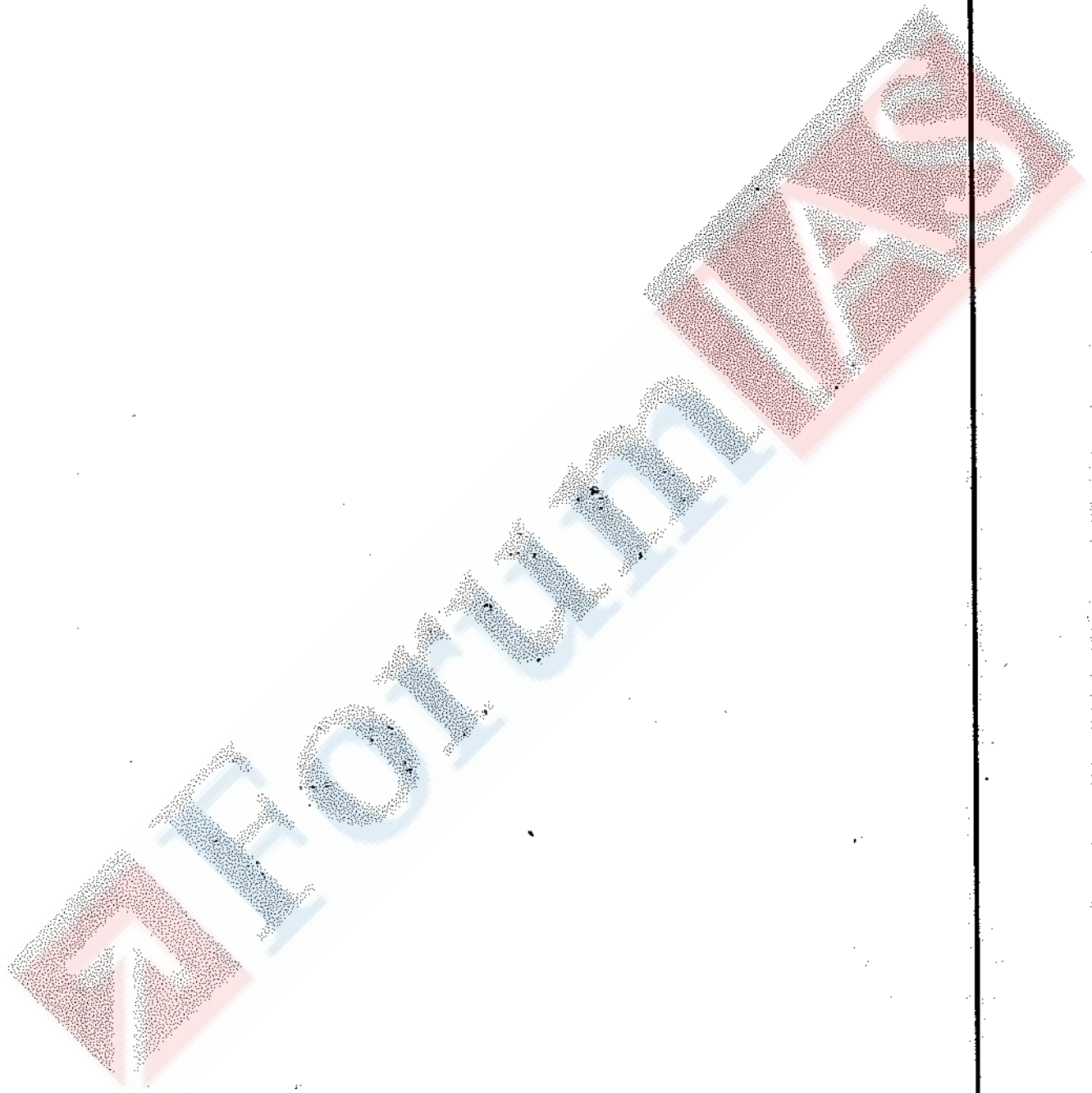
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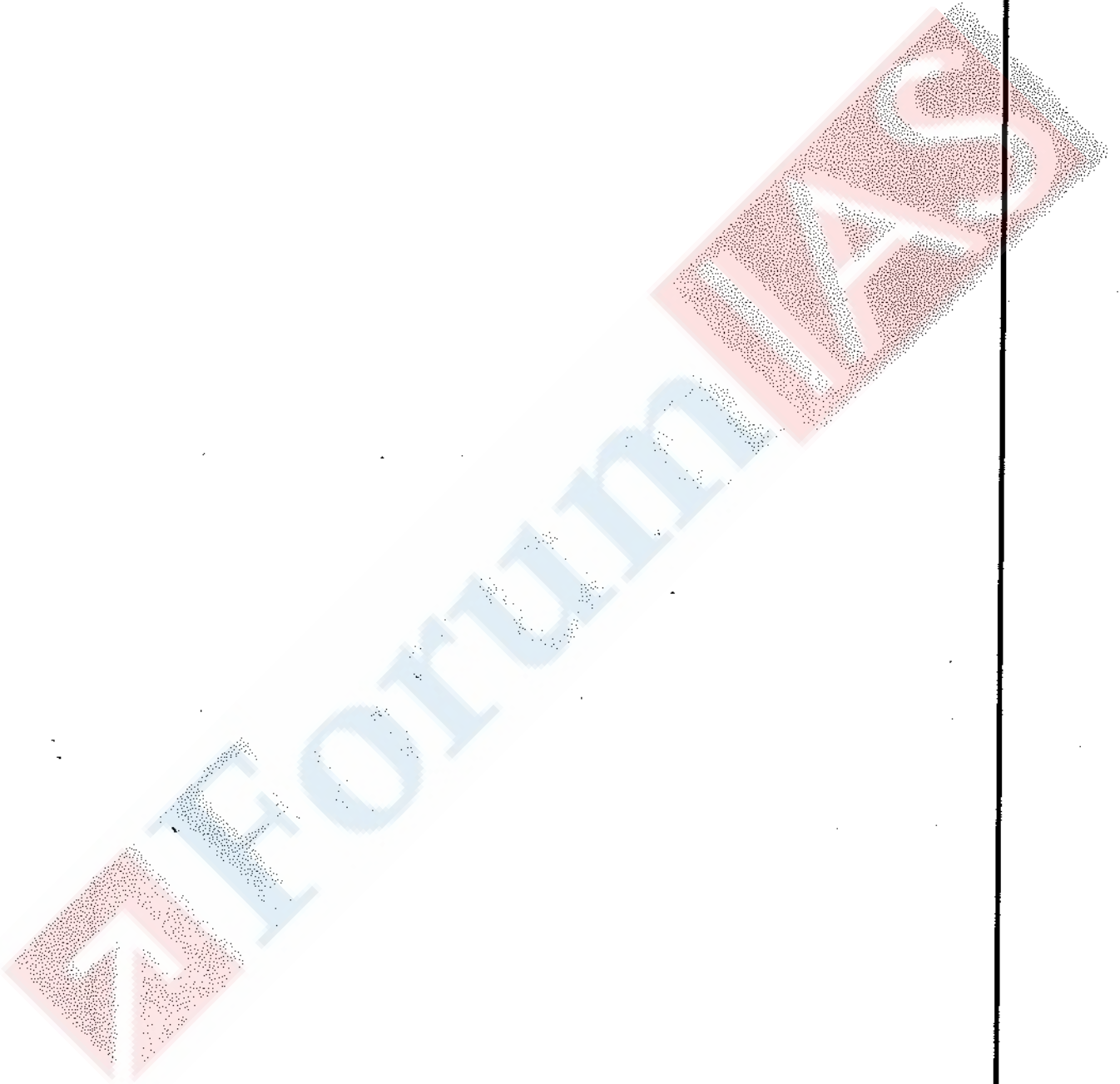
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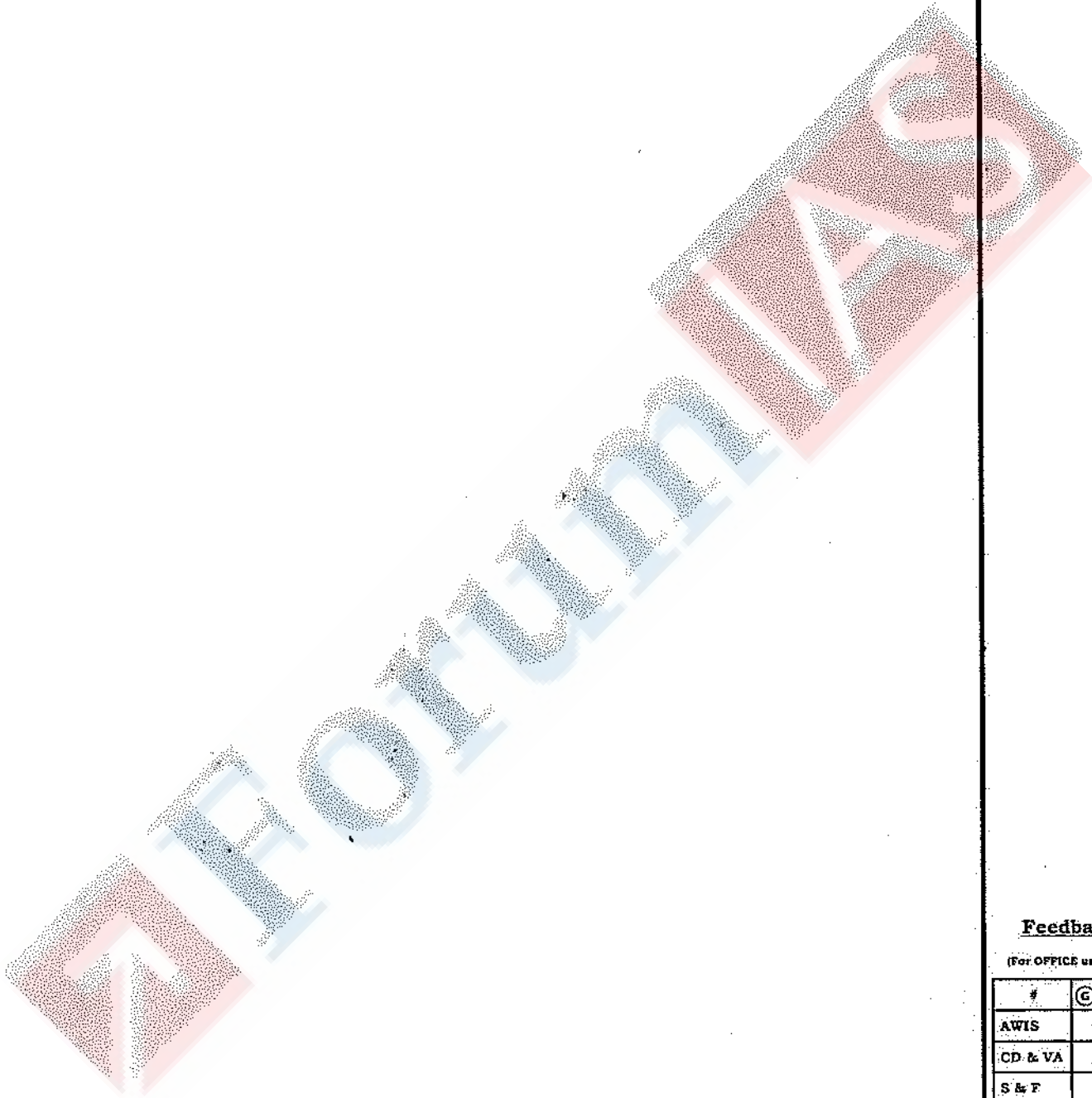
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b) Highlight the various techniques & tool types of Lower Paleolithic Culture.

(15 marks)







**Feedback**

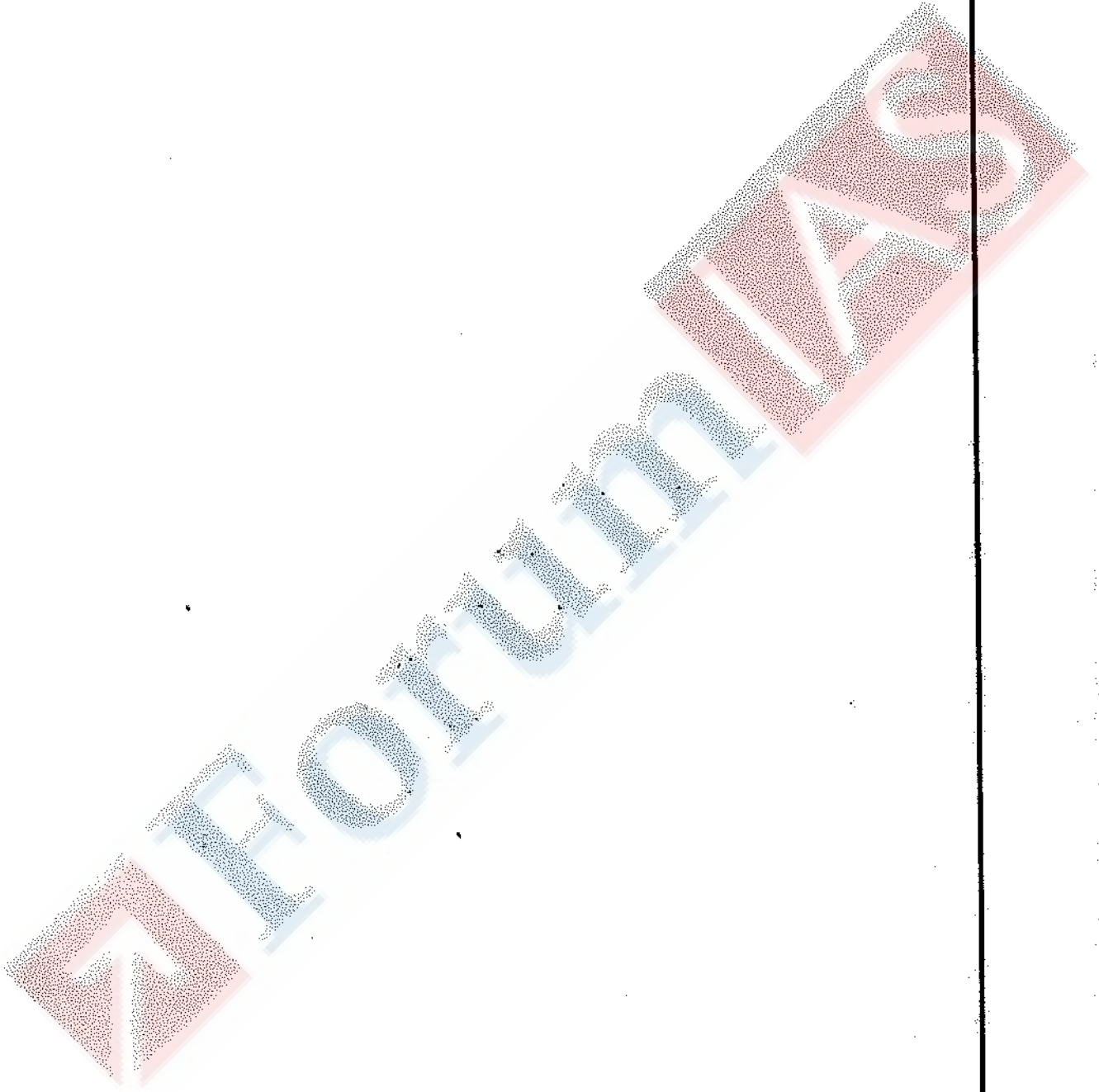
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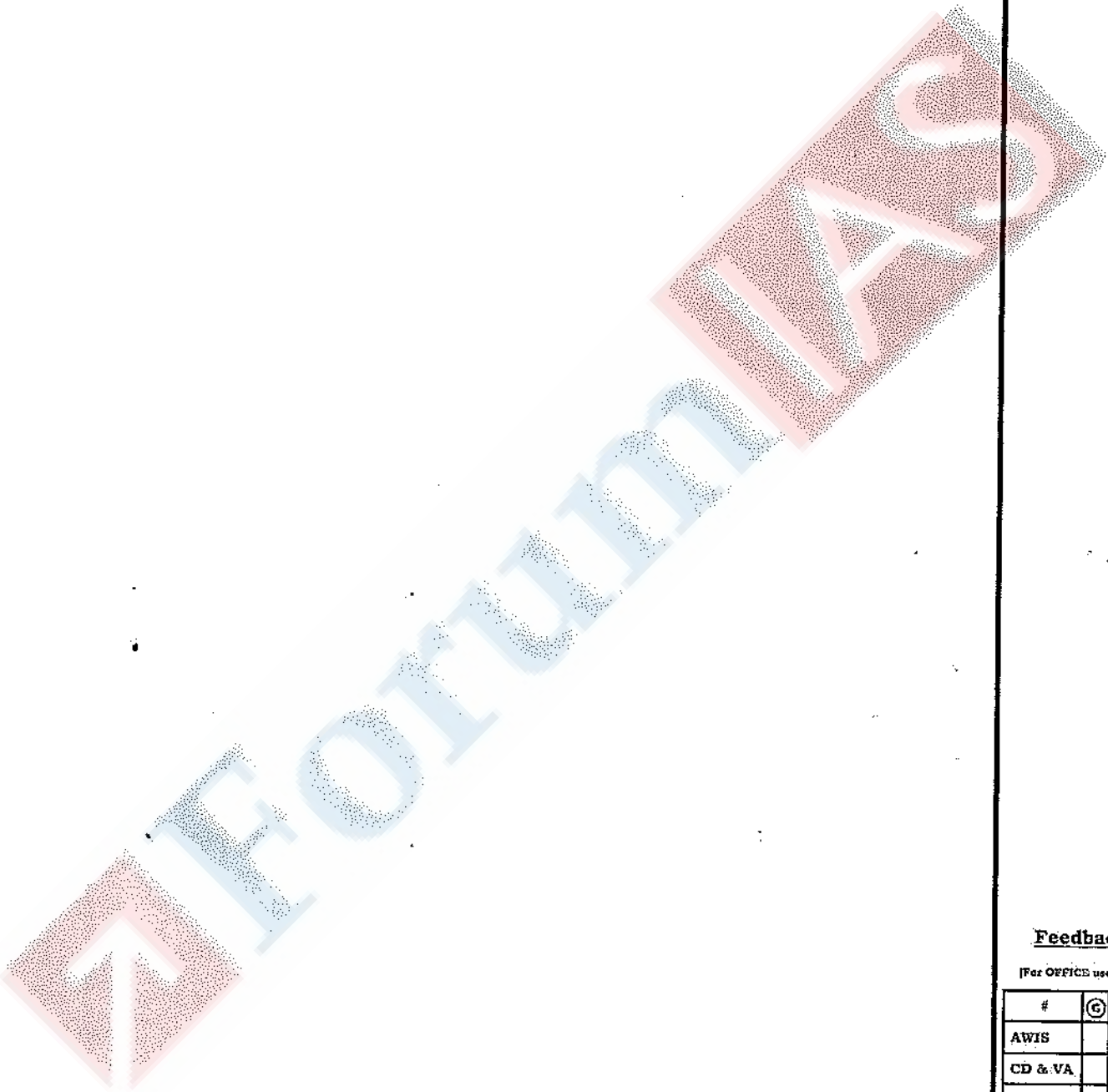
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

(15 marks)





**Feedback**

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

"Hominization" refers to process of evolution of species alike Human evolution in biological and cultural aspects.

(e.g. → Erect posture, Bipedalism of Homo. Erectus),

Key features of Hominization ⇒

① Anatomical changes ⇒

↳ Binocular vision

↳ Large limbs

↳ Grasping Hands

(e.g. → Primates changes occurred include Homo-erectus, Chimpanzee)

② Social Changes : →

- ↳ Group formation
- ↳ Communication
- ↳ Altruistic Behaviour
- ↳ Prolonged care

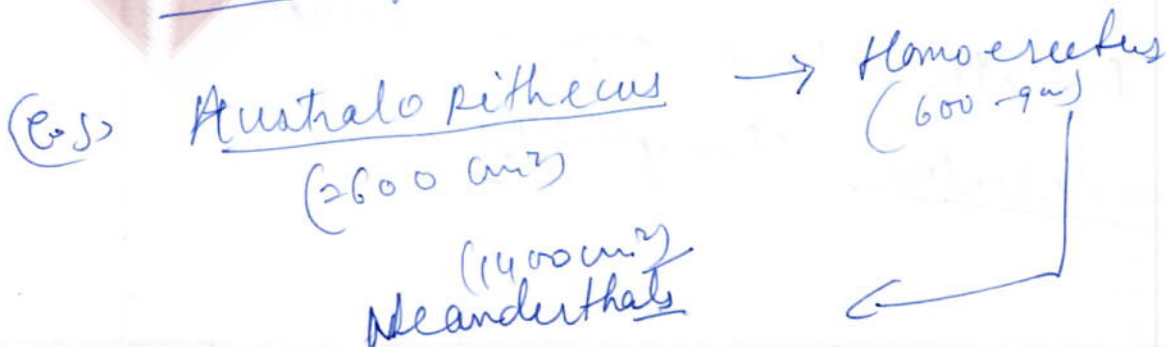
(e.g.) Jane Goodall : Chimpanzee study

In Tanzania :

- ↳ Communicate with humans as well as peers.
- ↳ Understand and show emotion like humans

→ Gorilla : → Terrestrial adaptation

③ Increasing cognitive powers and with large brain size : →



- More thinking powers
- Tools development

Chimpanzee case study (Jane Goodall):

↳ know use of tools like human

reflect Human evolution patterns

Significance

→ ① Human evolution pattern as well as Mechanism

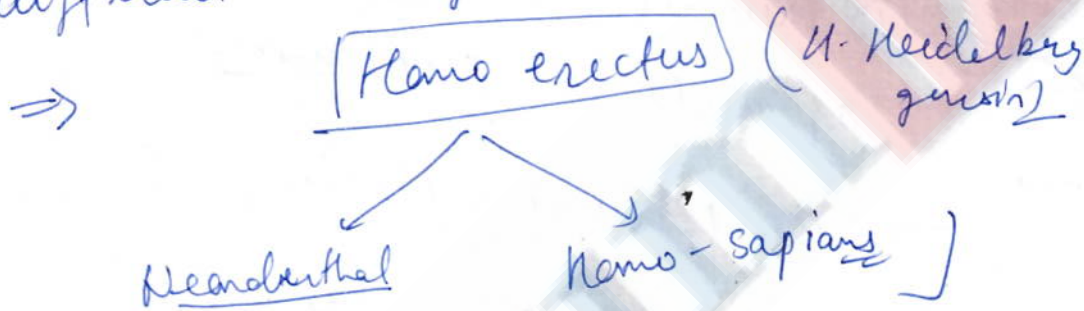
→ ② Natural selection of trait with environment adaptation among other species

→ ③ Slow and long-term evolution leading to significant changes.

↳ ④ Culture development and evolution

However, "Homimization" process is not a single way path but Multiple paths:

(e.g. → Neanderthal and Homo-sapiens reflected common culture but Homo- different lineage of evolution)



Thus, Homogenization process reflect the changes occurring biological as well as socio-cultural across the species.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 Marks)

Ralph Linton introduced the concept of "status and role" as a basic tenet of personality study of any culture.

key feature

① Status as the hierarchical position in the society of any individual.

(Ex: Hopi Indian Tribe: Chief as high status)

② Role as the duties and obligations as a member of society.

(Ex: Hopi Indian: Kachem Ceremony,  
↳ Chief as respected person)

↳ Women and Men perform different dances)

→ Chief: Formal behaviour while Normal tribals can have casual)

→ ③ Both are dynamic and changes the personality as well.

(e.g.) Tribal Chief: will remain impartial, knowledgeable & follow rules.

⇒ Also changes his personality in personal life.

Present Significance

① Political leaders behaviour (e.g.) president when in position ⇒ Respectful & formal

② Youth behaviours changes with responsibilities

Limitation

① Ignored personal inherent nature as identified by Ruth Benedict & Margret Mead.

② Other factors than status life future action impact the behavior

(e.g.) Politician vote bank politics

However Keirli Wintar provided significant dynamic aspect to personality studies

↳ ③ Changing status not always changes the behaviour of person.

(Eg. Zuni Tribe peoples : Inherently co-operative)

↳ ④ Socialization impact also changes the role

↳ Kardiner & Cole du-Bois socialization studies in

Indonesia Alouse.

Ralph Linton provided significant dynamic aspect to status and role of each member contributing to the personality as well.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks)

With high and low temperature as well as high latitude, our body adapt to increase survival rate while cultural values also changes to increase survivability.

Bio-cultural responses ⇒

① Extreme cold events ⇒

① Biological response:

↳ Genetic adaptation with high basal Metabolic rate

↳ Body shape with high weight to surface area (Bergman's Rule)

(eg) Arctic munts

↳ Vasco constriction to reduce heat loss

↳ Piloerection

① (Eg) Eskimos & Inuits thick body shapes & adaptations

② Cultural Responses :-

↳ Diet : Meat based, Alcohol

↳ Reduced activity to day time

↳ Snow houses

↳ Thick clothings

(Eg) Himalayan Tibetan people dressing and culture) →

③ Extreme Heat events :-

① Biological Response :

↳ Slender Body shape (Allen's rule)

↳ Black color of Melanin to reduce

UV impact

↳ Vasodilation to increase the heat evaporation

↳ Reduced Metabolic rate

(Eg) Masai Tribe in Africa genetic adaptation to slender body]

② Cultural Response →

- ↳ High activity in cool period
- ↳ Natural leaves clothes in tribals
- ↳ Running as part of culture
- ↳ Diet of staple

(Eg) Masai tribe: Morning running rituals)

③ Extreme Altitude :

- ↳ Genetic adaptation like EPAS1 gene in Tibetan population
- ↳ Hemoglobin (Hb) level increased to maintain supply.
- ↳ Reduced activity to save oxygen

Thus, Biology and culture work in synergetism to increase the human survival from arctic to Sahara.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

**Section- B**

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

a) Oldowan Tradition

(10 Marks)

Oldowan Tradition refers to tool typology prevalent from 2 Mya to 0.25 Mya followed by the Pebble tool culture

Tool technology in oldowan

① Tools Materials :-  
↳ stone, quartzite

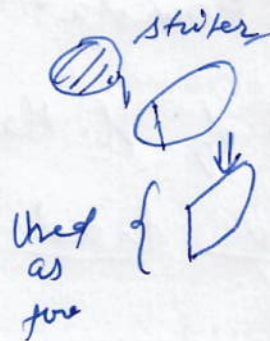
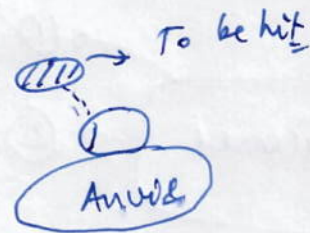
(e.g. → Olduvai Gorge tool of 2 Mya)

② Technique used in oldowan :-

↳ Anvil technique

↳ Percussion of two stones

↳ Major use of core as tool



③ key tools :-> Handaxe & Cleaver



④ Geography :-> Mostly found in East African valley (olduvai)  
 ↳ Also found in other parts of world like India (Karnataka) yet not fully established like acheulian in Attirampakkam.

Significance

- ① Transition from pebble
  - ② Social evolution as 30 member in olduvai g
  - ③ Foundation of Acheulian tradition
- Considered of H. Habilis & H. Erectus, olduvai tradition reflects the evolutionary line social & technological development.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

**b) Altruistic behaviour amongst non-human primates**

(10 Marks)

Non-human primates like Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan, Monkey shows considerable Altruistic behaviour in society.

① Chimpanzee Altruistic behaviour to their community as well as Human. ( Jane Goodall study in Tanzania )

- Her favorite chimpanzee helped others in problem
- Celebration with chest thumping
- Care of children

② Gorillas Altruistic behaviour :- ( Dianna Fossey )

- Much familiar with her and helped her to study their communication.

→ Even saved her from injuries while help himself shot down by robbers (Reflect Gouilla's altruistic)

③ Orangutan Altruistic behaviour (Binate Galdikas study)

↳ Care for 7-8 years to children (exceptional)

↳ Love and support to partners at exceptional level.

④ Temporary Bachelor group in chimpanzee for collective interest and food hunting.

Different from generally seen by us as animal, they reflect significant altruistic behaviour to primates as well as human.

**Feedback**

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c) Senescence

(10 Marks)

Senescence refers to later stage of life when functioning of organs starts degrading leading to the death with time.

→ Part of Ageing process after 50 years & later

Reasons of Senescence

① Genetic theories:

↳ Blueprint theory where gene on & off after ageing

↳ Cell division is constrained

to Hayflick limit

② Biochemical theories →

↳ Wear & Tear theories

↳ Oxidation of tissues leading to decay.

③ Sociological theories reflecting

the retired lives.

Impact of senescence

- ① Reduced physical activity like running, sports etc
- ② Increased disease chances :  
(eg → 50% more chance of Heart disease in older peoples)
- ③ Reduced social circle and role :  
(egs Park chatters with senior citizens)
- ④ Modern changes with Nuclear family impacting anxiety and loneliness  
(ICMR study : old age home issues)

As Ageing is unevitable truth and senescence is part of life, there is need of socio-cultural as well as physical adaptation to modern changes in older citizens.

**Feedback**

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d) Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction

(10 Marks)

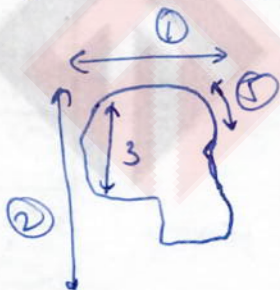
Facial reconstruction refers to ~~technological~~ construction of face from available inputs like skulls, Jaw and other bones.

Anthropological inputs required for facial reconstruction

① 2D facial reconstruction :->

-> Require Cranial dimensions like width ①, height ②, occipital area ③, brow ridge ④ and recedding profile ⑤

to create



② 3-D facial Reconstruction : →

→ Superimposition over skull with clay to make the face

(Require 3D Model) (eg Neanderthal face in Georgia)

→ For digital reconstruction, 3D scanned input can create facial reconstruction:

(eg) "Cranio" software can create face from available fossils

① Archaeological evidence

Importance → ② forensic cases

→ ③ Identification in disaster like 2005 Tsunami

Facial reconstruction need various measurements of skulls with 3-D forms to create a nearby matching face

**Feedback**

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e) Function of religion in contemporary urban society

(10 Marks)

Functional approach in religion highlighted the function of religion that can be seen in present urban society as well.

Key functions ⇒

① Unity of society as well as Nation:

↳ Emile Durkheim approach

(e.g.) Gurugram Society: Common celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi, Holi, Dussehra, Cham: → coherence

② Fear and uncertainty handling:

↳ Malinowski's personal need theory

(e.g.) Fear of Job loss, failure is mitigated by Temple worship

↳ Gives self confidence

③ Stability of Political and social structure : (Radcliffe Brown)

↳ Maintain fear of God to do anything wrong.

(Ex: Use of Geeta in Judicial courts)

④ New Ideas and Dynamism :

↳ Religions evolve with time accepting new values.

(Ex: Bible interpretation changed leading to feminist changes in last 2 centuries)

Yet, there are significant issues like Caste division clubbed with religion impacting the functioning but still religion plays a key role in social control in Urban society.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

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

(20 marks)

Aging and senescence are part of our life. Aging refers to Chronological passage of time from Birth to death.  
i.e. Continuous process.

while Senescence refers to later stage of life where degrading of capabilities of human organs start affecting survival.

Key differences ⇒

Aging  
→ Throughout life from birth to death  
→ Not Biological concept rather Statistical concept of age calculation;

Senescence  
→ At elder stage (After 50 years approximately)  
→ Biological Concept is related to organs and physical changes

→ Not impacted by Nutrition and environment

→ Impacted by exercise, activity, Nutrition and environment

Yet, both are related as well:

→ Both reflects / Marked by physical changes (e.g. Adolescent → Adult → Senescence)

⇒ Skin, hair, face, behaviour changes

(Jean Piaget theory of physical & cognitive changes)

Theories of Ageing ∴ →

Ⓐ Genetic theories ∴ →

① Genetic Blueprint theory:

↳ Already established information in DNA that make genes on

4 off with time.

(Eg) Decreased insulin production as a genetic or /off Mechanism)

② Cell division limit theory :

↳ Hayflick limit after that

cell division can not take place

→ No new cells but older one die

⇒ Ageing

③ Biochemical Theories : →

① Wear - Tear Theory : →

↳ with time reduced organ capabilities with use cycles as they have limits.

(Eg) Lungs function decline

→ Bone density decline

② Hormonal theory :-

↳ Reduced hormone production impact the survival chance

(esp Testosterone reduced ⇒ impact growth & physical activity)

③ Radical theory :-

↳ Oxidation leads to increased decay with free radical formation

④ Socio-cultural Theories :-

① Retired life theory of reduced social connection

↳ Social isolation ⇒ Reduced survival chance

② Increased social activities ~~increase~~

delays the senescence

↳ Erickson theory of "Satisfaction vs despair" ⇒ Grandfather-Grandson

bond affects senescence

Ageing is a complex mechanism interwoven of biological as well as socio-cultural idea reflected by Japan's 100+ years society.

**Feedback**

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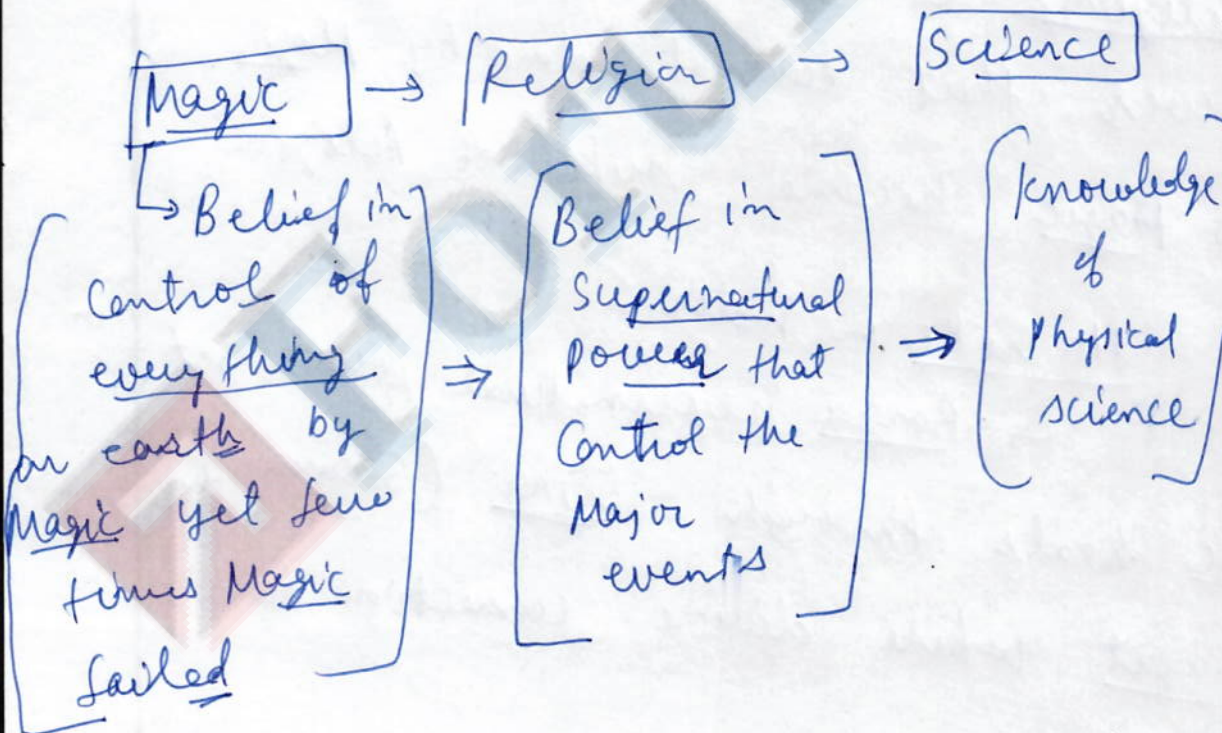
b) Discuss James Frazer's analysis of magic & religion.

(15 marks)

James Frazer in his book "Golden Bough" in-depth analyzed the magic and religion with his evolutionary approach.

Frazer's analysis's ⇒

① Evolution of Magic & Religion :



→ Unilinear evolution across tribes

② Magic as tool for both positive and negative :

(e.g.) Haiti Magic : → Voodoo dolls used for revenge using both imitation as well as direct connection while Magical Hymns for betterment of society ↓

③ Religions as belief in supernatural powers that cannot done by Magic  
↳ Magic became subset of Religion.

(e.g.) Ho. tribe in India :

→ Bonga supernatural power yet Magic heals through Ojha (Shaman), Bhagat while divine connection to Religion ↓

④ Increased knowledge of science subdued both magic & science  
↳ Present society reflection

→ ① Ignored political context of magic  
(Evan Pritchard : Aranda tribe study & witchcraft)

↳ ② magic and religion still continue despite knowledge

↳ ③ Ignored functions of both highlighted by Malinowski as well as Durkheim.

↳ ④ Not universal across all tribes  
Frazer's analysis of magic and religion opened new dimension for future study like Levi Strauss, Malinowski integrating separate elements.

**Feedback**

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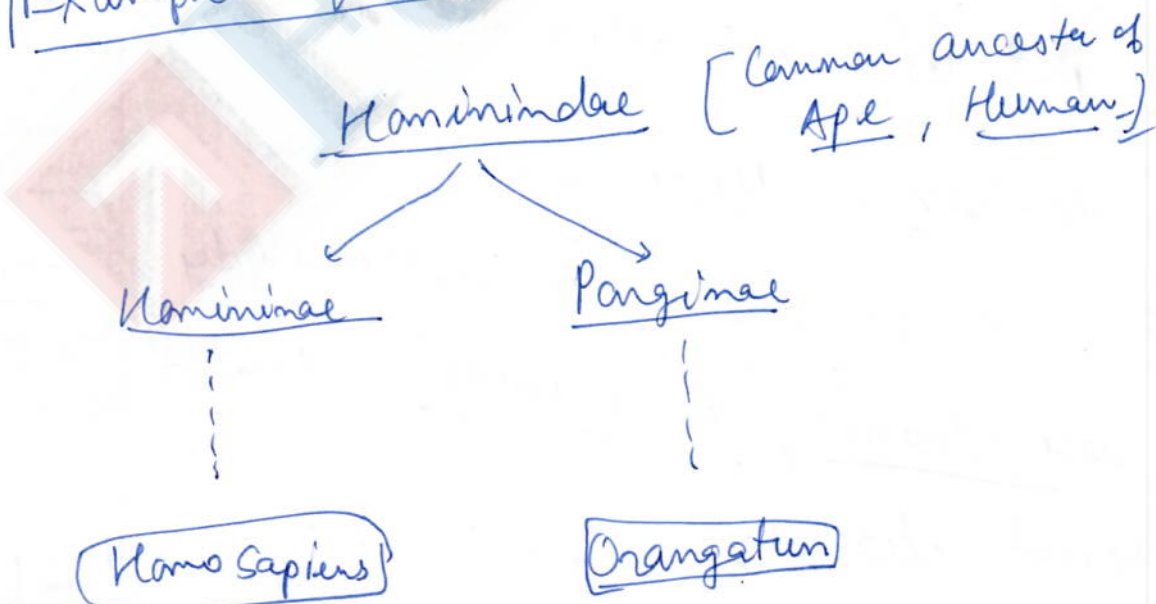
c) What do you understand by "primate adaptive radiation"? Discuss with suitable examples.

(15 marks)

Primate adaptive radiation refers to long term phenomenon of change of niche of human ancestors leading to different primates with different lineage over the time.

→ With time, increase phylogenetic distances among the primates from Common Ancestor.

Example of primate radiation :->



→ Orangutan and Homo sapiens have same common ancestor yet there are different:

Adaptive Radiation features

① Changed habitat over time:

↳ Orangutan stayed Arboreal while Homo-sapiens became terrestrial.

② Anatomical changes:

↳ Erect posture & Bipedalism in Homo-sapiens while Arboreal anatomy of Orangutan.

↳ ③ Changed diet and culture:

↳ Orangutan stayed fructivorous and vegetarian while Homo-sapiens became non-vegetarian.

↳ Apes, Langoor, Baboon, Gibbon everyone found their different

diet and space across the globe.

Significance of Adaptive Radiation

① No fight for food and habitat  
(Gause's Rule)  
(e.g. Gowla and Human both terrestrial yet different diets)

② New speciation and Natural selection (Darwin's theory)

(e.g. Homo-erectus, Neanderthal etc)

③ Balance in nature with changing times

(e.g. Reduced forest & savannah increase need Terrestrial species)

Primate adaptive radiation reflects the surviving and non surviving primates

difference with environment and niche

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

Epidemiological Transition is a concept reflecting the changing nature diseases with time elaborated by "Abdel Omran" in theory.

Epidemiological Transition :->

- ① Pandemics Time of majorly infectious disease & famines  
 (eg) 1600 plague swept more than crore of population.  
 → 18th century Bengal famine (1780)  
 ↳ 10 lakhs dead (India)
- ② Reduced infectious disease with time and vaccination:  
 (eg) completely removed malaria in west, at low level in other areas

③ Rise of lifestyle diseases across the world.

India	Obesity : 23 %	}	NFHS-5 data
	Diabetes : 20 %		
	Hypertension : 16 %		

Causes of the transition ⇒

① Increased production of food grains:

(e.g. India : 330 MMT of cereal to ensure food security / 8X of century earlier)

→ Reduced famines.

② Vaccine development reducing infectious disease

→ TB reduced to 25 lakh patients only, (Targeted of 2030 elimination) yet very few deaths

→ Diphtheria reduced cases to nil.

③ Hygiene and Sanitation :  
 ↳ Reduced infectious diseases  
 (Less ODF free status)

④ Sedentary life style :  
 ↳ Low exercise [ Average below 30  
 minute in India  
 (Indian express survey)  
 ↳ Car, Bike + office job.

⑤ Increased stress & work load  
 (Less EY employee deaths due to workload)

⑥ Social pressure & increased focus  
 on wealth  
 ↳ Youth suicides, anxiety

⇒ As per ICMR study, 16.4% of  
 present India disease only due to  
 lifestyles

Consequences of transition

① Increased Mental issues :

WHO : 58 Million patients in India.

② Reduced productivity due to health issues:

↳ Increased doctor visit time

③ Degrading cultural values and leading to conflict :

(e.g) Religion vs Modern values

Limitation of Concept

Still rising Pandemics at global level  
(e.g) 1918, 2020 Pandemics

↳ Infectious disease still high in equatorial region (Africa, South Asia)

Extended version of epidemiological transition reflect transformed

infectious disease as well as life style disease reflect need of co-operation

at large scale to tackle it.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS

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

Inbreeding refers to process of reproductive mating with less genetic distant relatives

(e.g.) First cousin Marriage  
Second cousin Marriage

Key Reason of Inbreeding

① Cultural Reason like cousin marriage preference

② Small gene pool like US : Amish population

③ Migration with ethnic marriage  
(e.g.) Indian community in ~~West~~ Eastern Europe

Genetic Consequences of Inbreeding

① Homozygization of trait leading to

reduced fitness

(e.g.) Amish population: Dwarfism issue reflecting fitness problem

② Increased carriers as well as recessive disease:

(e.g.) Royal Haemophilia disease due to inbreeding among European princes and princesses

③ Genetic disorder increased in society leading to issues:

(e.g.) UK Bradford study (15000 sample) (20 years)

↳ 6% increase in rare genetic disease (Normal : 3%)

↳ Increased doctor visit or normal genetic issues by 40% due to inbreeding.

④ Impacting Tribal survival with deadly diseases:

(egs Gorsia tribe (Rajasthan) :-> 20% occurrence of Sickle cell anaemia due to inbreeding)

Political debate & action

- ① Scandinavian countries implementing Cousin Marriage regulations
- ② UK introduce Cousin Marriage Bill to regulate
- ③ US discussion on inbreeding consequences

Although culturally inculcated, with changing times inbreeding can increase the rare genetic diseases by significant levels.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

Anthropological research involve both quantitative method and qualitative to fulfill aim of holistic study of Human:



Supplementary to each other ⇒

① Quantitative provide logical data while qualitative provide best way to inturpret ∴

(eg ⇒ Tribal Health data ∴  
↳ 68% (anaemic)

while interviews of Tribals shows cultural, economic inequalities etc to complete essence of study]

② Credibility of data by qualitative depth ∴

(eg ⇒ Community level data collection verified by in-depth research if they filled genuinely]

③ Qualitative method connects with

subject efficiently leading to better quality

(e.g. → Malinowski Tobriander study in-depth detail)

④ Increased balance of science and humanity (logic)

humanity :

(Pathos → Reflect true sense and culture relativism)

(e.g. → Income data can reflect poor yet high HDI index of few the Northeast India tribes reflect balance)

⑤ Technological upgrade with ease of data collection while humanistic touch with "Participatory Action" → Reduce time of research

Thus, both are two wheels of chariot from earlier to present times for effective balance

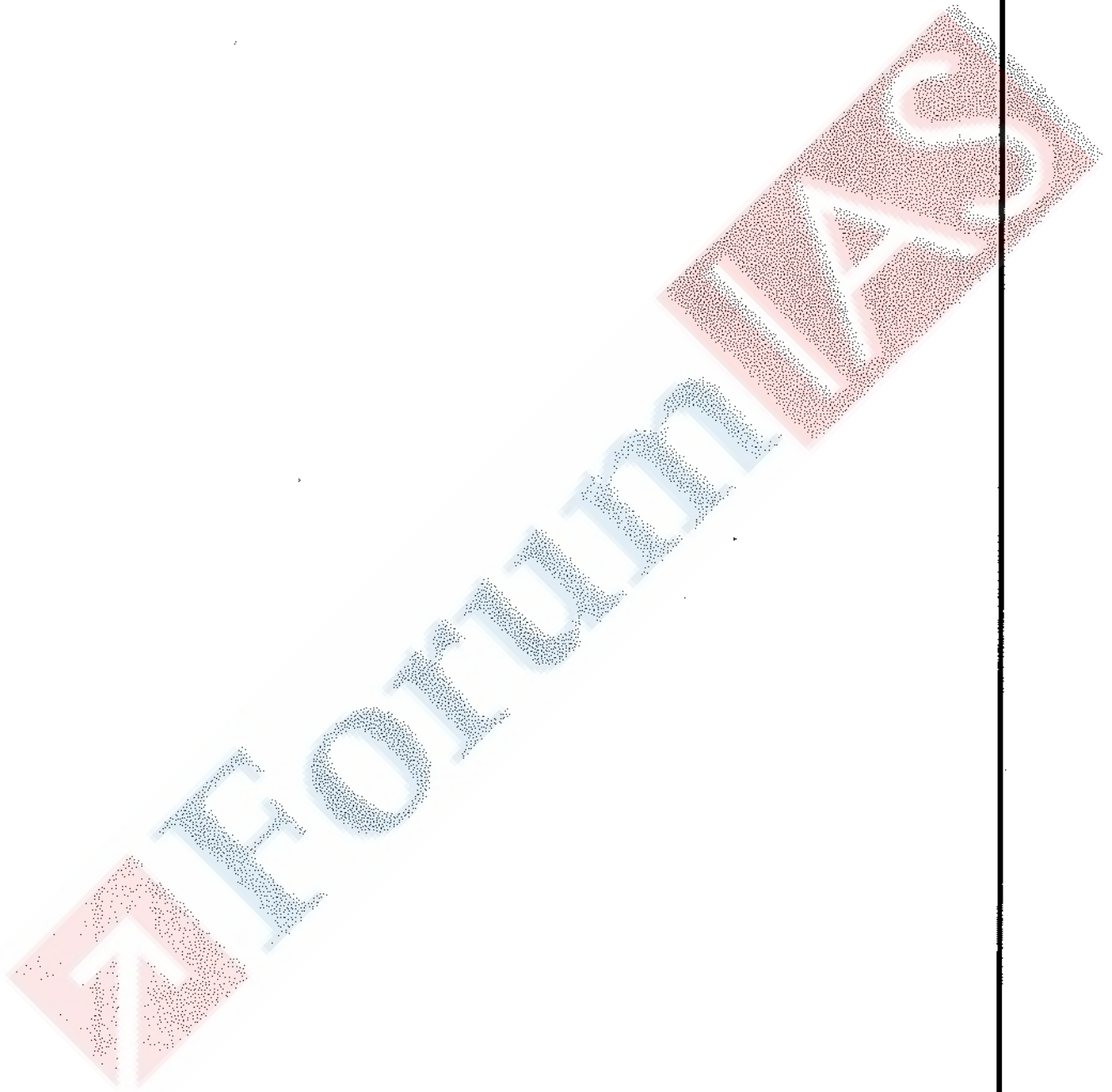
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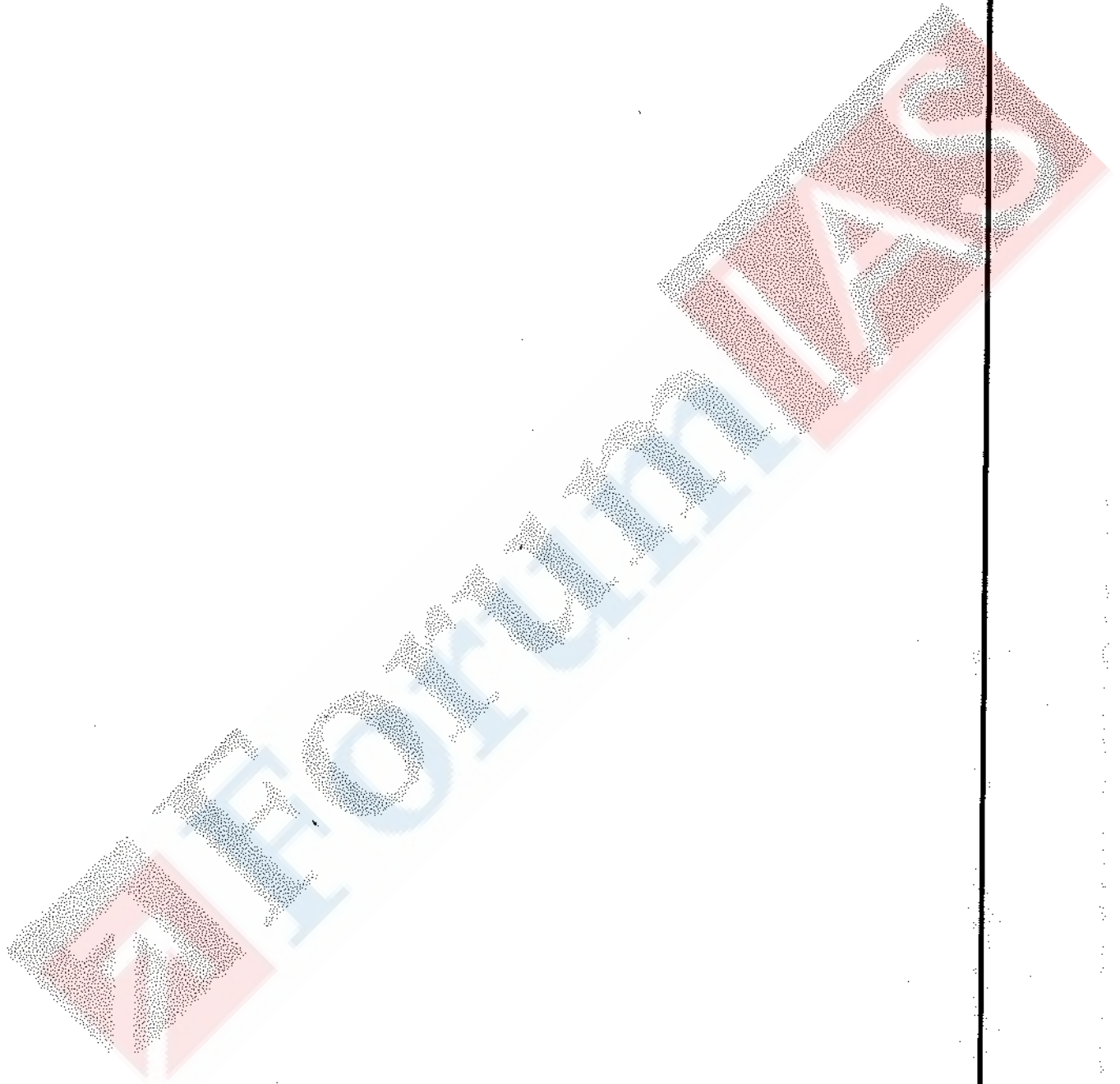
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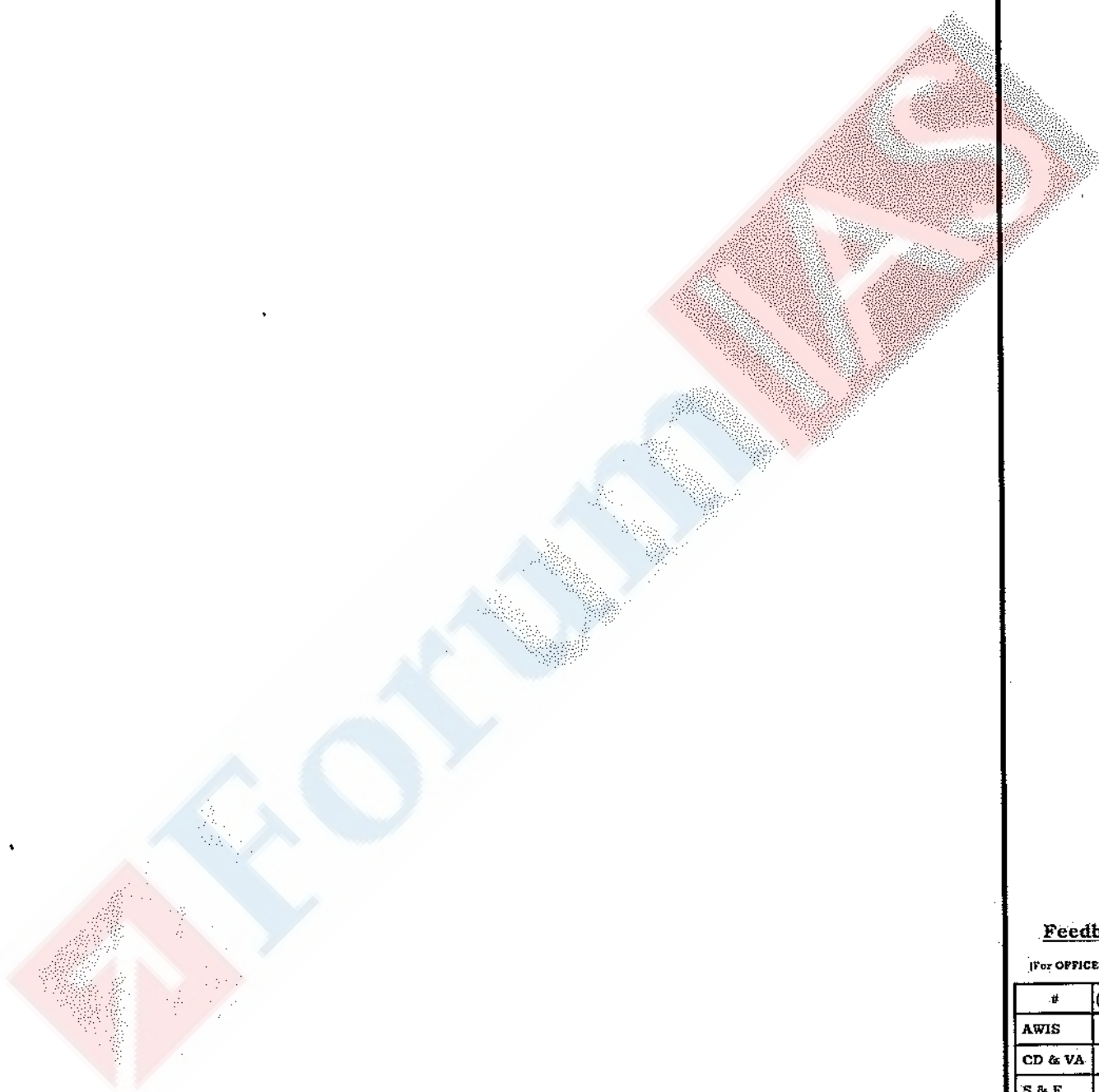
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**Q.8) a)** Discuss ways in which anthropological knowledge might be used in designing equipments of human use.

(20 marks)







**Feedback**

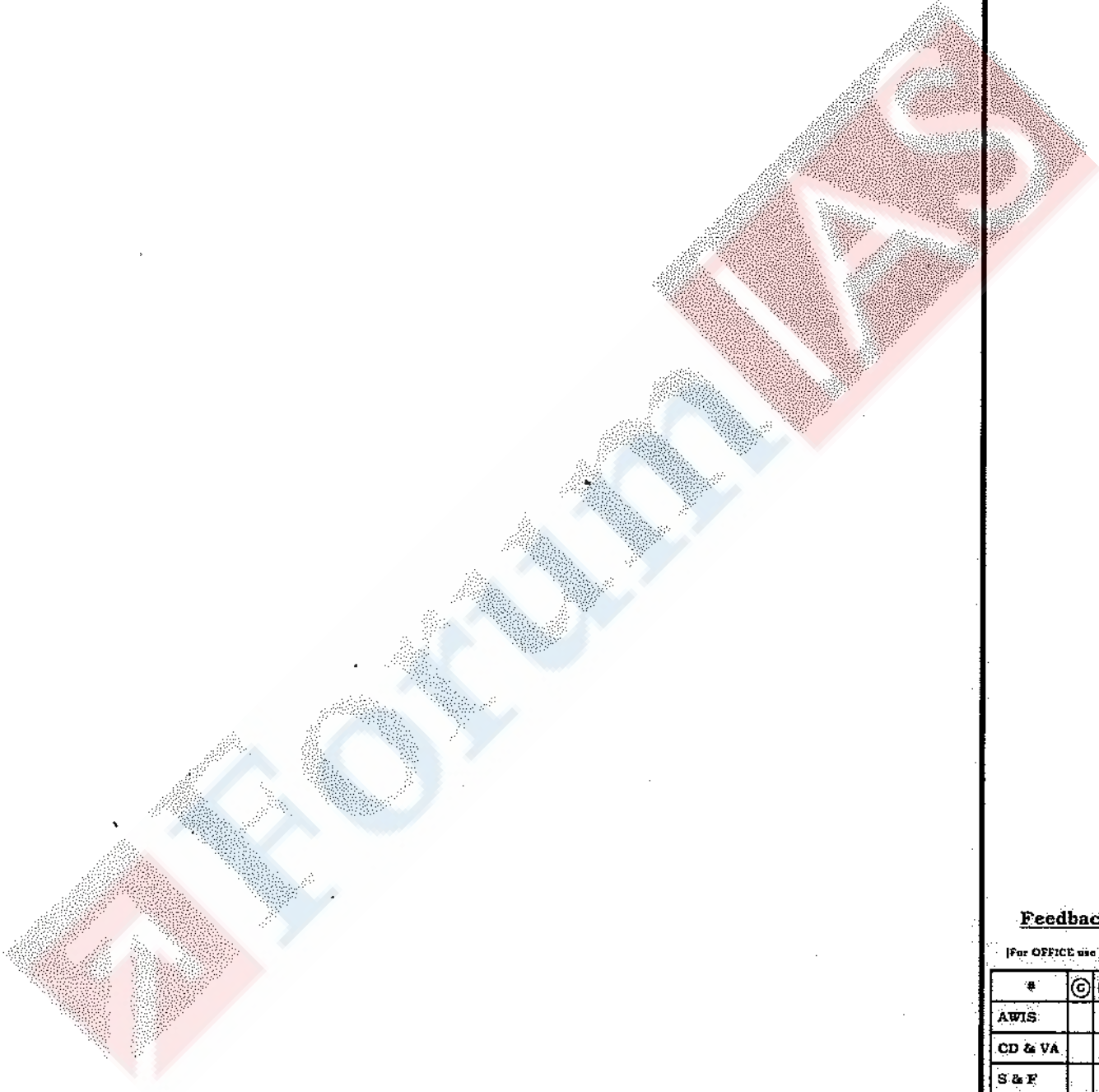
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 Marks)





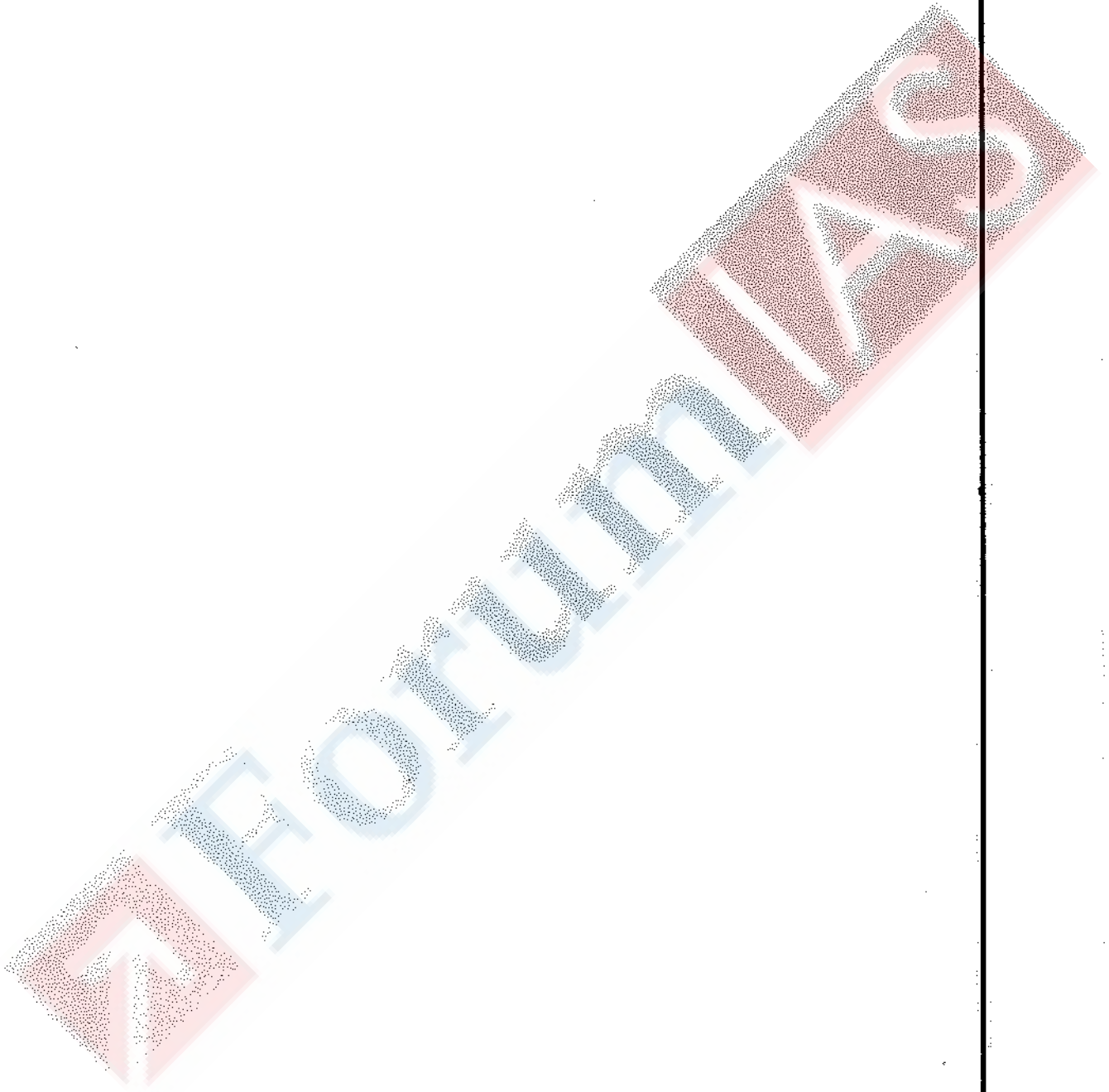
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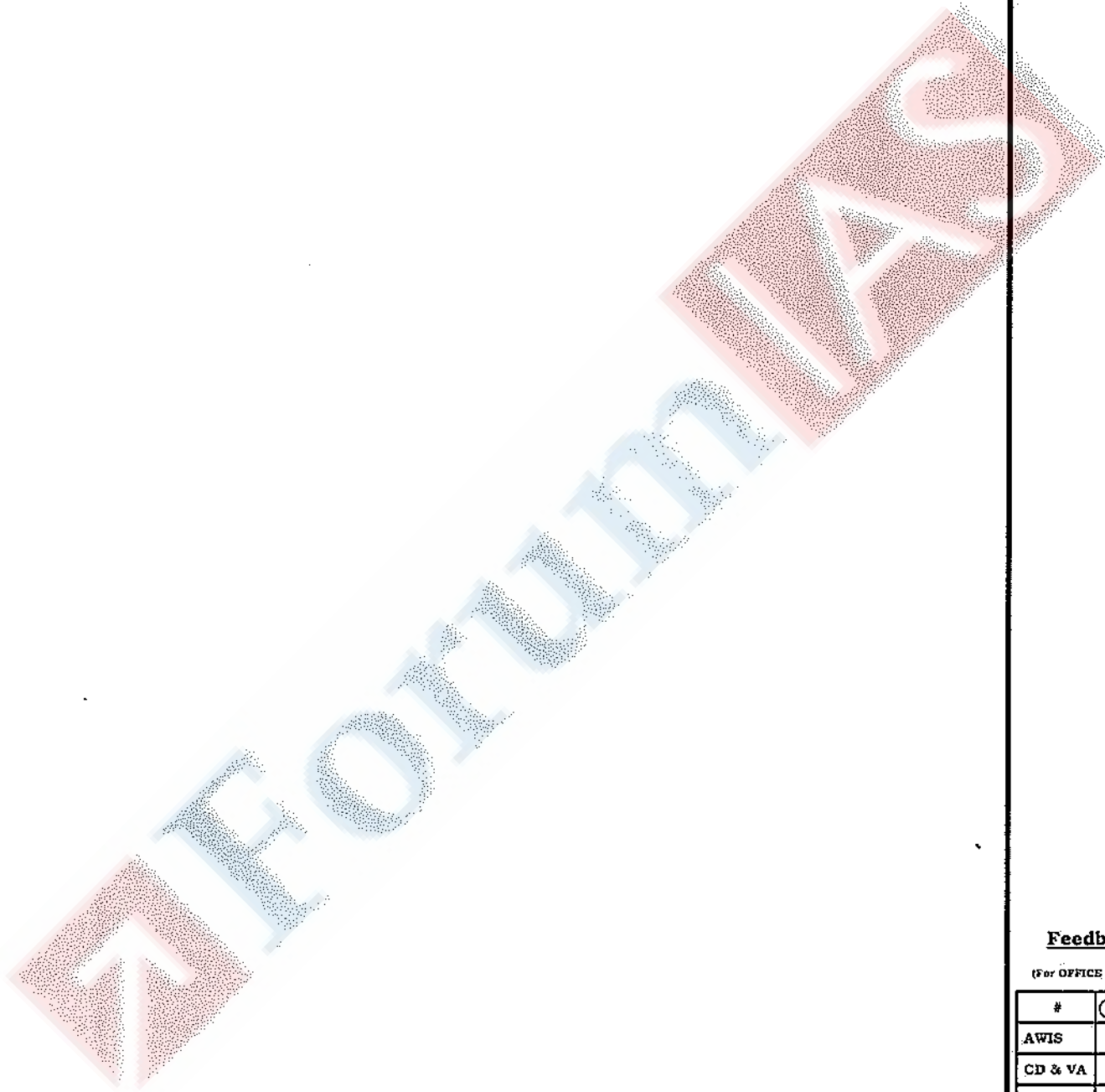
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c) Discuss the serological, biochemical & DNA markers in the light of genetic polymorphism. (15 marks)





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