



VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

नृविज्ञान (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Anthropology (Paper-I)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

(Test Code : 4521)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 88+4 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 88+4 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 46054445

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rasneet Kaur

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

3 Aug, 2025

नृविज्ञान (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Anthropology (Paper-I)

केंद्र
Centre

Chandigarh.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Shaila Kaur

	<p style="text-align: center;">महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश</p> <p>उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Important Instructions</p> <p>Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.</p>
1	<p>(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें।</p> <p>(ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।</p>	<p>(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates.</p> <p>(b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet</p>
2	<p>अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।</p>	<p>Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.</p>
3	<p>परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।</p>	<p>Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.</p>
4	<p>उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.</p>
5	<p>उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.</p>
6	<p>प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।</p>	<p>Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.</p>
7	<p>प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।</p>	<p>Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.</p>
8	<p>यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।</p>	<p>If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.</p>

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
<p>परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)</p>	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	a	b	c	d	e	अंक Marks
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL						



नृविज्ञान (प्रश्न-पत्र I)
Anthropology (Paper I)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three Hours**

(Test Code : 4521)

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

इसमें आठ प्रश्न हैं तथा हिंदी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपे हुए हैं।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने सूचित हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी प्राधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्नों में शब्द-सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ आवश्यक हो, अपने उत्तरों को उपयुक्त चित्रों/मानचित्रों तथा आरेखों द्वारा दर्शाइए। इन्हें प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए दिए गए स्थान में ही बनाना है।

प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की गणना क्रमानुसार की जाएगी। आंशिक रूप से दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर को भी मान्यता दी जाएगी यदि उसे काटा न गया हो। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

There are **EIGHT** questions and printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

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. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. निम्नलिखित पर लगभग 150 शब्दों (प्रत्येक) में टिप्पणियां लिखिए:

Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

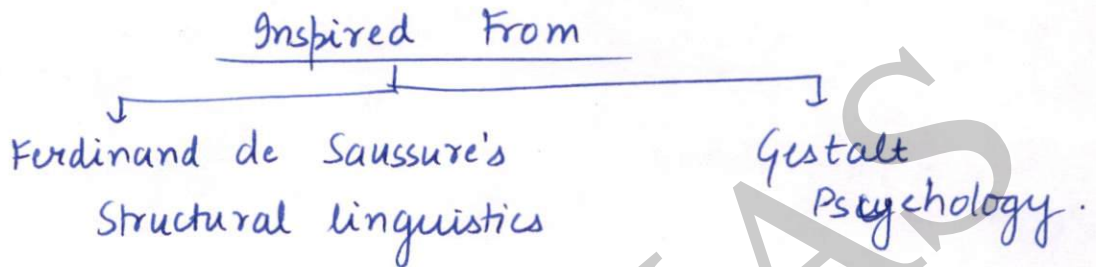
10 x 5 = 50

(a) भाषाई नृविज्ञान का विस्तार और प्रासंगिकता

Scope and relevance of Linguistic Anthropology

10

Linguistic Anthropology deals with study of linguistic characteristics across societies in their socio-cultural context.



SCOPE OF LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY

(I) Studying Impact of language on culture

(i) Sapir Whorf Hypothesis → "speech is the best show a man puts on which helps a man in his thinking."

(ii) Study by Whorf

- | | |
|---|---|
| <u>Hopis</u> | <u>English Society</u> |
| - don't have discrete time and space words. | - have discreteness between past, present and future. |
| - Therefore, they focus on present more | |

II Studying Impact of Culture on Language

(i) Study by Elizabeth Zenechter → different social groups maintain their identity through different dialects.

(ii) Gender Perceptions lead to use of words like "chairman", "policeman".

(iii) Japanese Society → different word used by male and female

eg chopsticks → Male call it → "hasi"
female call it → "ohasi"

(iv) Conklin's Study → "Hanyunoo Color Categories"

RELEVANCE :- based on witness and drum.

1) Contemporary times → loss of languages

As per PLSI → 900 languages in India are endangered.

2) Linguistic Anthropologists can help in the preservation of these endangered languages.

Thus, linguistic Anthropology gains ^{more} importance in present times.

Also highlighted by GoI initiative

SPPEL → Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered languages.

1. (b)

माइटोकॉन्ड्रियल वंशागति
Mitochondrial inheritance

10

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्शिए में
नहीं लिखना
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It refers to inheritance of
Mitochondrial DNA by an individual
from the mother's side.

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Racism generally refers to unscientific prejudice against certain races.

Franz Boas → "Race is biological while Racism is Social Construct"

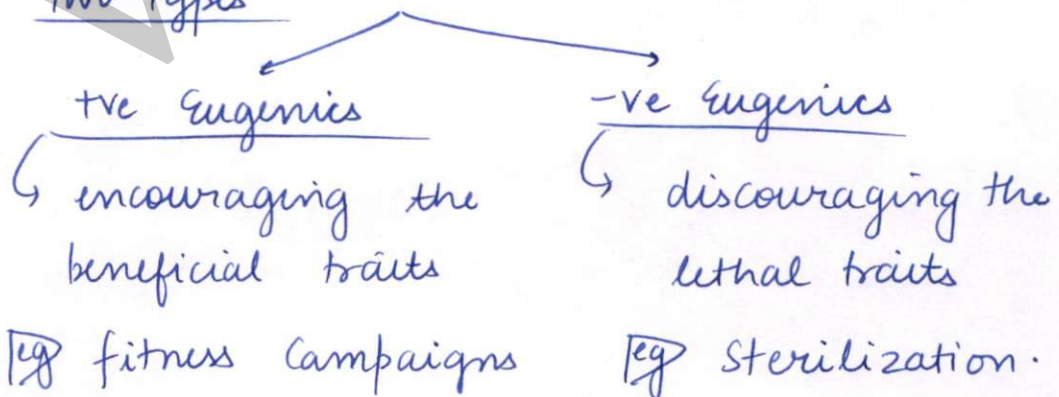
Eugenics refers to the manifestation of Scientific Racism.

EUGENICS

1) Was coined by Francis Galton during 1860s.

2) Aim → To encourage the inheritance of good Racial traits by discouraging the lethal ones.

3) Two Types



4) Various Reflections of it are as

- follows: (i) Mass sterilizations in USA in 19th century.
(ii) Hitler's Holocaust.

SCIENTIFIC RACISM

- 1) Main Idea → discrimination and exploitation by taking support from Science.
- 2) Francis Galton applied the idea of Darwin's selection even to social traits like poverty, crime, disability.
- 3) Herbert Spencer → The father of SOCIAL DARWINISM → "Survival of the fittest"

⇒ Thus Eugenics is guided by the approach of Scientific Racism.

- Consequences
- (1) Forced sterilizations.
 - (2) Human Rights violations.

Thus Eugenics exemplifies how science can be used for the purpose of exploitation by the few dominant.

1. (d)

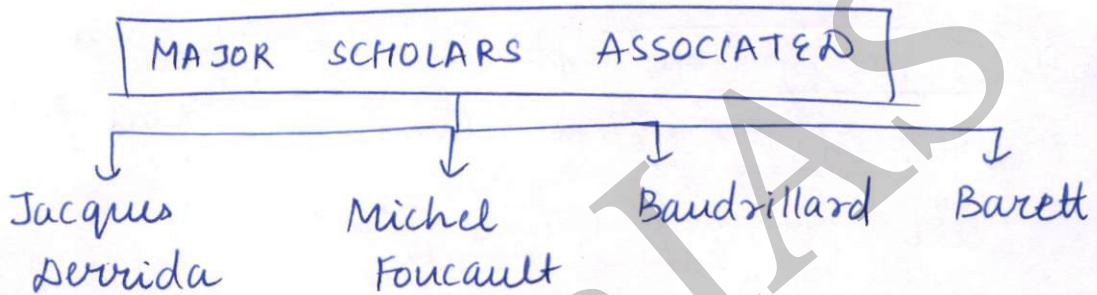
मानवोत्तर नृविज्ञान

Post human anthropology

10

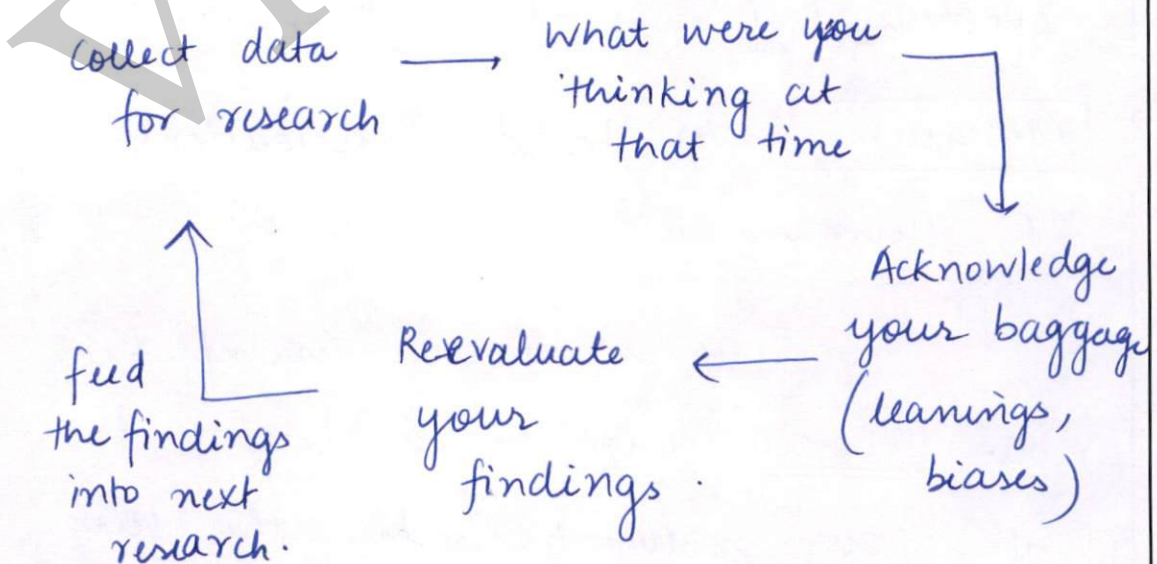
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post human anthropology developed as an approach in 1980s as a reaction to traditional rigid approaches like classical evolutionism, structuralism etc.



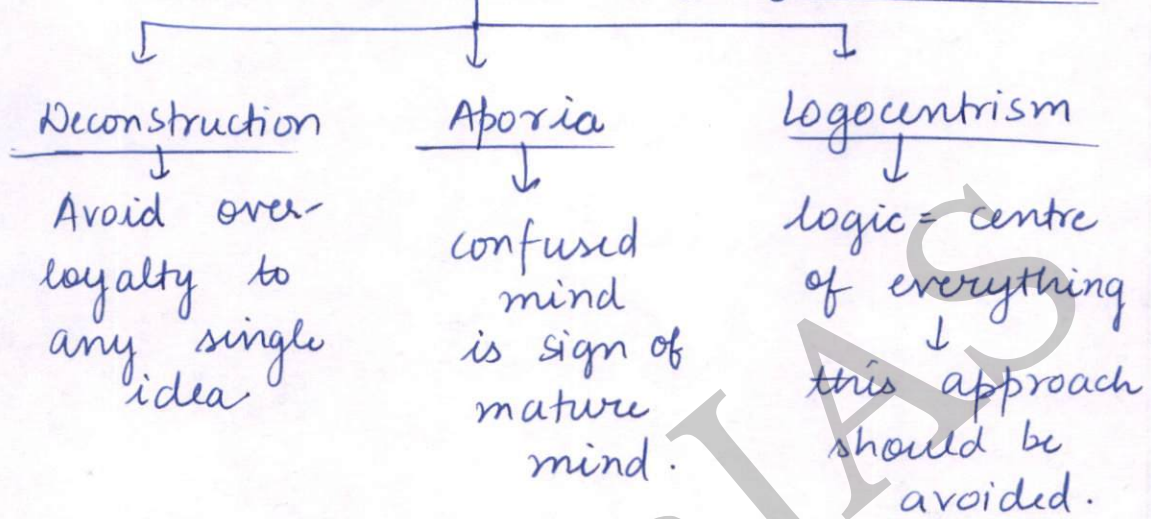
MAJOR TENETS

1) Reflexivism must guide the anthro studies.



2) Plurality → "There is No Absolute Truth and No Absolute False"
Everything is subjective.

3) 3 Major Ideas → by Jacques Derrida



4) Main focus should be on Study of Respective Cultures rather than focusing on Generalizations.

CRITICISM ÷

1) It turned Anthropology to the unscientific side

2) Marvin Harris → "The extreme relativism of post human anthropologists is similar to relativism of Mussolini's fascism".

Yet, Post Human Anthropology introduced greater sensitivity and Accountability among Anthropologists.

1. (e)

थर्मोल्यूमिनेसेंस डेटिंग

Thermoluminescence dating

10

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2. (a)

क्लाउड लेवी-स्ट्रॉस 'ब्रिकोलेज' की अवधारणा किस प्रकार प्रस्तुत करते हैं? संरचनावाद के मानवशास्त्रीय ढांचे में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

How does Claude Lévi-Strauss conceptualize 'bricolage'? Discuss its significance in his anthropological framework of Structuralism.

20

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2. (b)

'संपूर्ण संस्था' क्या है? इसकी विशेषताओं का वर्णन करते हुए, इस पर टिप्पणी कीजिए कि व्यक्ति ऐसे परिवेश में अपनी आत्म-भावना को किस प्रकार संरक्षित रखने का प्रयास करते हैं।

What is 'total institution'? Explaining its characteristics, comment on how individuals attempt to preserve their sense of self within such environments.

15

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2. (c)

दक्षिण भारत की नवपाषाण संस्कृति की अनूठी विशेषताओं की विभिन्न स्थलों के उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the unique features of Neolithic culture of South India, with suitable examples of various sites.

15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. (a)

आर्थिक नृविज्ञान के संदर्भ में रूपवादी और तत्ववादी दृष्टिकोणों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Critically discuss the formalist and substantivist approaches in the context of economic anthropology.

20

Economic Anthropology deals with studying the economy in the social and cultural context.

Malinowski's study of Kula ring exchange among the Trobricand Islanders is considered to be the pioneering work in this field.

Karl Polanyi in his book "Social Transformation" mentioned two different approaches.

- formalist
- substantivist.

① FORMALIST APPROACH

(i) concept → economics of all societies whether simple or advanced can be studied through application of economic laws and principles like

- profit-loss
- principle of maximisation.
- rationality in investment.

(ii) This study can be achieved only through the help of expert economists who are thorough with the economic principles.

(iii) Scholars Associated.

- Raymond Firth
- Henskovitz.
- Schneider

#

CRITICISM

1) Principle of Profit Maximisation doesn't apply everywhere

eg Kuikuru of Amazon work $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day, even if they work for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour more they could attain surplus.

2) Sahlins said → "Tribes are optimizers and not maximizers".

3) Malinowski showed how Kula-ring exchange had a deeper value in the social and cultural life of Trobrianders.

- 4) Sahlins also quoted → " what Money is to the West, kinship is to the Rest".

②

SUBSTANTIVIST APPROACH

- (i) Concept → study of economy of simple societies should be undertaken at the deeper social and cultural aspect level.
- (ii) economy of simple societies is deeply embedded in their respective societies
- (iii) This study can be achieved only through holistic study by an Anthropologist
- (iv) Economic laws and Principles are not always applied in the economy of simple societies.
- (v) Scholars Associated
- Sahlins and Service
 - Karl Polanyi
 - Malinowski

#

CRITICISM

1) Rationality in economy shown by some simple societies too.

[eg] Esquimos engage in fish trade guided by profit.

2) On contemporary times → No isolated society present due to rapid globalization. Therefore simple societies ultimately got influenced by economy of others.

3) Narrows down the economic life of simple societies to their cultural needs only.

Hence, Formalist and substantivist view together provide an holistic approach for economic anthropology.

Welfare Policies through Taxation in modern societies is a good example of the integration of these two approaches.

3. (b)

"संस्कृति मनुष्य के बाह्य शारीरिक व्यवहार के रूप में जैविक पूर्वानुकूलन पर निर्भर है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Culture as extra corporal behaviour of man is dependent on the biological preconditioning."
Discuss.

15

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इस हार्शिए में
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Culture is defined by E.B. Tylor
in his book "Primitive Culture" as :-

"It is the complex whole of knowledge, beliefs, customs, Morals, Attitudes, laws and any other capabilities a man acquires as a member of society".

This mainly referred to the social preconditioning of culture.

But :

Culture as an extra corporal behavior of Man is also dependent on biological preconditioning as follows :-

1) Transmission of Culture

Shortened Pelvis and Increased brain size → lower gestation period → Great infant dependency

Hence, Greater transmission of learned behavior.

2) Role of Erect Posture and Bipedalism

Erect posture → Freed hands → Use of fire, tools development, making of artefacts

Thus, culture of artefacts etc. required biological precondition of erect posture.

3) Levi Strauss' Structuralist Approach

↳ refers to culture as the manifestation of biological preconditioning of man to think in terms of "binary opposites"

eg. ⓪ Idea of God vs Evil
⓪ Nature vs Culture.
⓪ Incest Taboo
↳ us vs Them.

4) Margaret Mead through her

Study "Coming of Age in Samoa"

and Ruth Benedict both noted how

biological preconditioning in the form

of Child Rearing determined their Culture and Personality.

5) Malinowski identified how Cultural elements were result out of human biological Needs

eg

Biological precondition	Culture
(i) Reproduction	Marriage

Yet Social Aspects Too play a key role in determining the extra Corporal cultural behavior of man.

But the primary beginning role is by the biological pre-conditioning.

3. (c)

अनुष्ठानों में प्रदर्शनात्मक पहलुओं के अध्ययन के लिए विक्टर टर्नर और क्लिफोर्ड गीट्ज़ के दृष्टिकोण में अंतर पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the difference in approach of Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz to the study of performative aspects in rituals.

15

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Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz are associated with Symbolic and Interpretative school of Anthropology.

DIFFERENCES IN THEIR APPROACHES TO STUDY OF PERFORMATIVE ASPECTS IN RITUALS

(I) VICTOR TURNER'S APPROACH ÷

1) Social Order is maintained through rituals which in turn are governed by symbols. Thus

Symbols = "Operators in the Rituals"

2) Symbols

↓
Arrangement and meaning

↓
Rituals

↓
Social Transformation

- (i) Tie individual to norms of society
- (ii) Change individual status
- (iii) Resolves conflicts

3) Study :-

Ndembu of Zambia in book "Forest of Symbols"

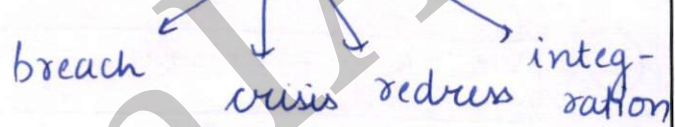
→ Ritual of feeding the milk sap from Mudyi tree to the child.

→ Mudyi tree → symbol of breast

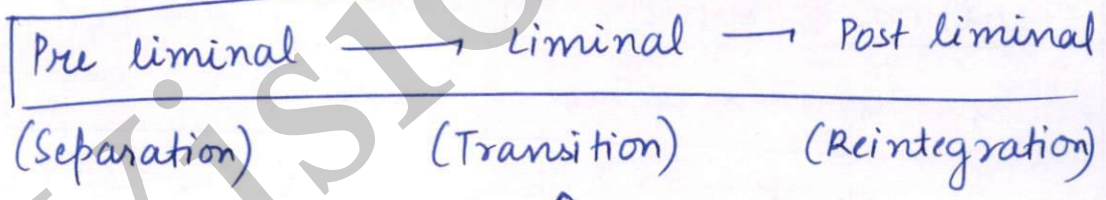
Sap → symbol of milk.

Ritual → reflects mother child bond.

4) Social drama involves rituals like



5) Rites of Passage involve 3 stages:



↑
Liminal stage marked by a feeling of solidarity → "Communitas"

II CLIFFORD GEERTZ APPROACH

1) Interpretative approach → viewing the ritual from "Emic view" i.e. native's point of view.

2) Thick description

eg Wink → thin description — closing and opening of eye
→ thick description — whether it is a sign of flirtation or conspiracy.

3) Study :-

→ Mourning Ritual among Japanese
↳ different symbols carry a specific meaning.

→ Deep Play: A Note on Balinese Cockfight → This ritual depicts the already prevalent social tensions and competition.

SOME SIMILARITIES TOO

- 1) Both refer to Rituals as the sum of symbols.
- 2) "Emic view" is the focus of both.

Thus, Victor Turner and Geertz provided transformative insights into the performative aspects of various rituals.

4. (a)

हेरोल्ड कॉकलिन के नृवंशविज्ञान संबंधी दृष्टिकोण का परीक्षण कीजिए, तथा नृवंशविज्ञान अभ्यास के रूप में 'सूक्ष्म वर्णन' के महत्त्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine Harold Conklin's ethnoecological approach, and discuss the significance of 'fine description' as an ethnographic practice.

20

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4. (b)

मनुष्यों में ट्रांसजेनरेशनल एपीजेनेटिक इनहेरिटेंस का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।
Critically examine Transgenerational Epigenetic Inheritance in humans.

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4. (c)

मध्य नर्मदा घाटी में खोजे गए प्रमुख आकार रूपों की विवेचना कीजिए जो मानवीकरण की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाते हैं तथा दक्षिण एशिया के लिए संभावित विकासवादी परिदृश्य पर समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Discuss major morphotypes discovered in the central Narmada valley which reflect the process of humanization and comment on possible evolutionary scenario for South Asia.

15

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5. निम्नलिखित पर लगभग 150 शब्दों (प्रत्येक) में टिप्पणियां लिखिए:
Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: 10 x 5 = 50
- (a) नातेदारी शब्दावली के निर्धारक
Determinants of kinship terminology 10

In every society, kins are referred to by different terms. Sum total of all these terms in a society is called as Kinship Terminology.

MAJOR STUDIES

1) LH Morgan in book "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity in Human family"



DETERMINANTS OF KINSHIP TERMINOLOGY

1) As per Kroeber and Lowie → higher advanced the society; greater is the prevalence of descriptive terminology.

- 2) Generation → [eg] Father and son called by different terms due to difference in generation.
- 3) Past Cultural Relic → [eg] WHR Rivers identified that "Devar" = dvi - var
↓
symbolizes levirate practice.
- 4) Sex of the Speaker → [eg] Among British Columbians, two terms for father, one by son and the other by daughter.
- 5) Affinity → [eg] different terms for father and father-in-law because the latter is an affinal kin.
- 6) Descent Pattern
[eg] Omaha → Patrilineal descent → therefore descriptive terms for relatives from father's side.

Hence, different factors determine Kinship Terminology of Society.

Contemporary Society → newer evolution of terms like "God fathers", "broCode"

5. (b)

भारत में जानपदिक रोग विज्ञानीय संक्रमण
Epidemiological transition in India

10

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Epidemiological Transition in India

refers to the trend of transition in the health problems throughout evolution.

KEY CONCEPT :-

1) Abdel Omran was the pioneer in the study of epidemiological Transition.

Mainly 3 Stages :-

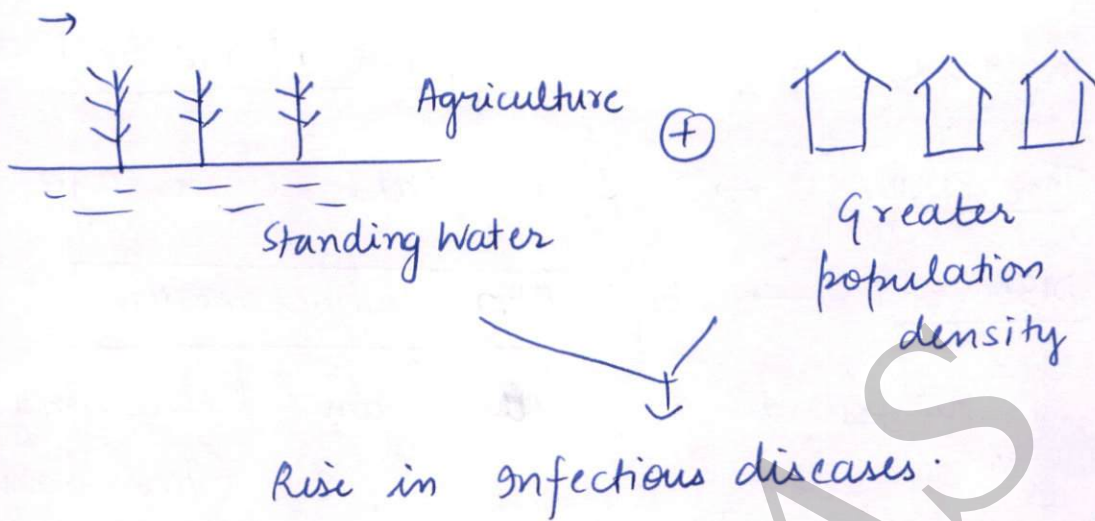
(i) Early Epidemiology during the stage of hunting Gathering was mainly concerned with nutritional deficiency diseases.

→ Low life expectancy.

→ diseases like → Sickle Cell, Kwashiorkor

(ii) Middle Stage evolved as man took to settled Agriculture

→ Rise in infectious diseases like cholera, dengue etc.



(iii) Present Stage evolved as man changed to sedentary life and industrialized world.

→ Man-made diseases. due to pollution. eg Asthma like respiratory diseases

→ Non-Communicable diseases like Obesity, diabetes etc.

Hence, in this light, Need is have a proactive approach to tackle epidemiological problems. Anthropologists can play a crucial role in this arena.

5. (c)

होमो हीडेल बर्जेन्सिस
Homo heidelbergensis

10

Homo heidelbergensis is often referred to as "European Homo erectus"

TIME PERIOD → 3 to 4 lakh years ago

DISCOVERY → By Otto Schoetensack

He found a skull from Heidelberg (Germany)

PHYSICAL FEATURES :-

1) Skull and Brain

- Cranial Capacity - 1100-1200 cc
- More Rounded Skull.
- Greatly developed cerebral cortex, parietal lobe and frontal lobe

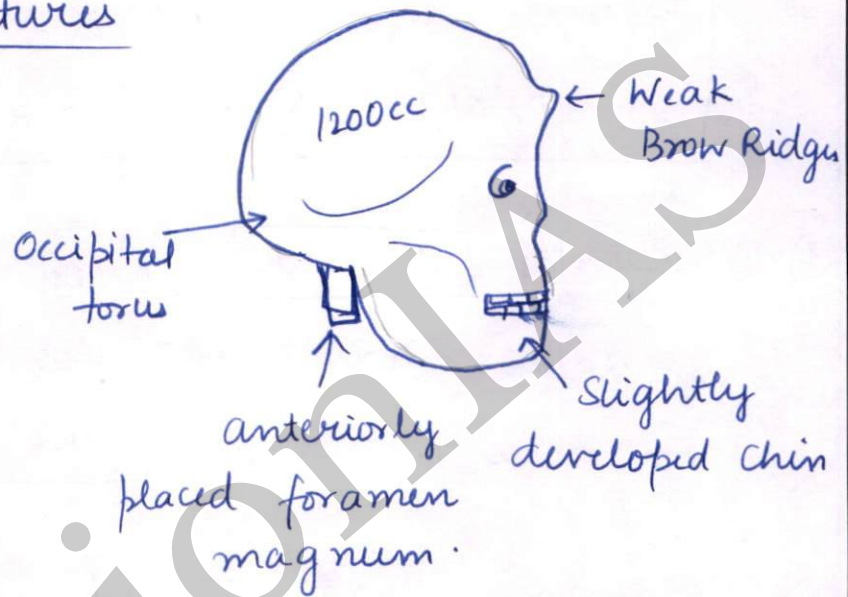
2) Dentition

- Parabolic jaw
- Decreased size of incisors
- less specialized molars and pre-molars due to omnivorous diet.

3) Post Cranial features

- Erect posture → with 4 curves in the vertebral column
- hinds limbs longer than the forelimbs.

4) Facial features



CULTURAL FEATURES ÷

- 1) They are regarded as one of the first to practice controlled use of fire
- 2) Rituals evidence can be found in the form of Red ochre smeared burials
- 3) Hunting → leg bones of bison, mammoth found along with human fossil.

Thus *Homo heidelbergensis* marked a transition between European *Homo erectus* and Neanderthals.

5. (d)

भारतीय लड़कियों में रजोदर्शन की आयु के रुझान
Trends in age at menarche among Indian girls

10

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Menarche is a critical stage in the reproductive growth of females. It marks the onset of menstruation.

TRENDS IN AGE AT MENARCHE
AMONG INDIAN GIRLS

1) Study by AM Shah noted that girls in Delhi have the lowest age at menarche that is 11.8 years

2) Urban vs. Rural Trend → Study by KM Kapadia → Urban girls generally attain menarche at a lower age as compared to rural girls.

3) Social Status Trend ÷

Study by Rajni Pabriwala ÷

Girls belonging to SC/ST caste average menarche age = 14 years.

Girls belonging to higher castes → average menarche age = 12-13 years.

4) Role of Mother's Menarche Age

↓
"BIORHYTHM" → Generally daughters reach the menarche at a similar age to their mother.

5) Role played by diet

→ CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE → In present times with the rise in trend of junk foods → obesity is increasing this leading to early menarche in Indian girls.

- Way Forward
- 1) Appropriate adolescent health policies
 - 2) Availability and Affordability of Hygienic and Safe Menstrual products.

5. (e)

गतिहीन नवपाषाण और पोषण संबंधी तनाव
Sedentary Neolithic and Nutritional Stress

10

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Neolithic Stage refers to the time period when man took to settled agriculture.

V. Gordon Childe referred to it as "Neolithic Revolution"

Time period → Around 10,000 to 7,000 BCE in holocene epoch

Climate → Warm and dry.

SEDENTARY NEOLITHIC

- 1) settled habitats → Neolithic marked the transformation from nomadic hunting gathering to settled habitats.
- 2) Development of societies and villages → due to clustered residence.

SEDENTARY NEOLITHIC CONTRIBUTING TO NUTRITIONAL STRESS

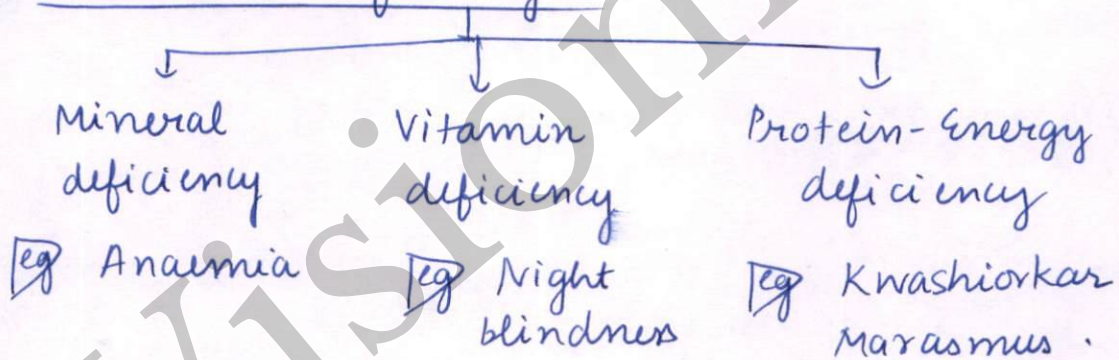
- 1) Reduced dietary diversity → Hunter-

Gatherers subsisted on diverse products like meat, fruits and nuts. But sedentary agriculture gave rise to reduced diversity with greater dependence on cereals

2) Food Shortage was a recurrent phenomena mainly due to environmental causes or pest attacks.

→ All this gave rise to famines
plagues.

3) Nutritional deficiency



4) Stratification due to Surplus lead to inequality in distribution, which further aggravated nutritional stress for a few.

Hence Neolithic stage though transformative in human evolution also came with its fallouts in form of Nutritional stress.

6. (a)

नये साक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में भारत में लौह युग की प्राचीनता की विवेचना कीजिए। यह विश्व के अन्य भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Discuss the antiquity of iron age in India in context of new evidences. How does it differ from other parts of the world?

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6. (b)

"विवाह की एक ही परिभाषा सभी संस्कृतियों पर लागू नहीं की जा सकती।" उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

"A single definition of marriage cannot be applied to all cultures." Discuss with examples. 15

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Marriage is characterised as a ~~single~~ universal institution which is present in all societies in one form or the other.

Since a long time there have been many efforts to devise a single universal definition of marriage.

VARIOUS DEFINITIONS OF MARRIAGE :-

1) George Murdock defined marriage as a social institution which involves

- residential cohabitation
- economic cooperation
- formation of a nuclear family

CRITICISM :-

(i) Residential cohabitation not followed in all cultures.

eg Nayars of Kerala → husband and wife don't live together.

2) Westermarck defined marriage as :
"a ritually and socially recognized bond between a male and female who have mutually exclusive sexual rights over one another".

CRITICISM :

(i) Male and female bond doesn't apply everywhere.

eg Female-Female marriages among the Nuer of South Sudan

(ii) Mutually exclusive sexual rights not always. In some cultures extra-marital sexual relations are allowed.

eg Yanomami of Amazon.

3) Kathleen Gough defined marriage as : "a relation between a woman and one or more other person, where

offsprings born out of such union get the social status"

CRITICISM :-

i) Ignores Male-Male Marriages

eg Prevalent among the chuckchee of Siberia

ii) Ignores single parent relation

eg Basoga of Central America —
high divorce rates.

④ Stephen defines marriage as an institution that begins with a public proclamation and involves lifelong ties

CRITICISM :-

i) Does not take into account the fact that marriage not always with social proclamation eg ghost marriage in Sudan (in secrecy)

In contemporary times, with the coming of same sex marriages and live in relations → universal definition becomes more difficult.

6. (c)

नृवंशविज्ञान संबंधी उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए कि सरल समाजों में उत्पादन, वितरण और विनिमय को नियंत्रित करने वाले सिद्धांत निर्वाह गतिविधि के आधार पर किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं।

Discuss, with ethnographic examples, how the principles governing production, distribution and exchange in simple societies differ based on subsistence activity.

15

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The principles of production, distribution and exchange are studied under the branch of ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Malinowski's study of Kula ring exchange is considered as pioneering work in this field.

PRINCIPLES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF SUBSISTENCE SOCIETIES

(I) Hunter Gatherer Society

Production → involves simple processes like hunting animals or gathering the forest produce.

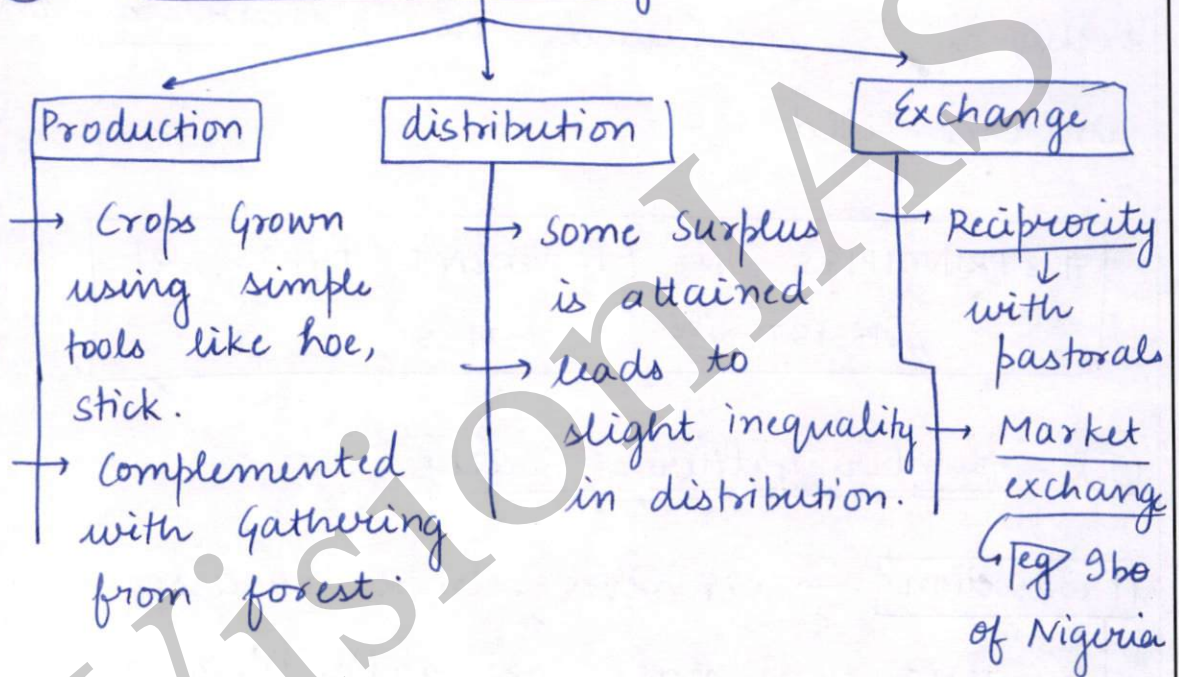
→ have simple tools like — points, sticks

Distribution → Production is distributed equally among all. This leads to an egalitarian society.

Exchange → Mainly Reciprocal exchange is practised

- Examples
- (i) Bushmen of Kalahari
 - (ii) Gnits of Arctic
 - (iii) In India → Chenchus of Andhra, Bishors, Andamanese.

II Horticulturalist Society



- Examples →
- (i) Samoan people
 - (ii) Oraons, Baigas, Gonds etc.

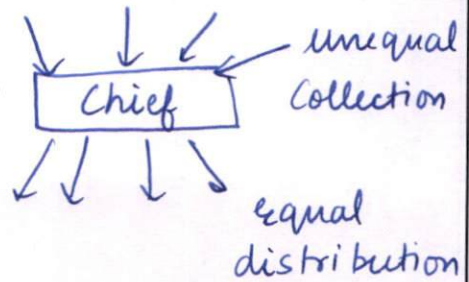
III Fishing Society

Production → Mainly practised in cold coastal areas using tools like fishing nets, boats etc.

distribution → Mainly involves distribution

by the chief equally among the subjects

eg Potlach Ceremony
among the Kwakiutl.



Exchange → Mainly Market Exchange and Reciprocal exchange.

IV Intensive Agriculturalist Society

Production → crops produced using sophisticated tools like sickle, plough etc.

distribution → mainly land ownership present, therefore produce managed by the individuals themselves.

Exchange → mainly practice market exchange, barter too → eg Joon Bui Mela in Morigaon (Assam)

V Pastoralist Society

Production
↪ use tools like milking equipment, leather pouches.

distribution and exchange
↪ Reciprocal exchange with Agriculturalists

eg Basseri of Iran, Bedouins of Saudi

On this way → all the principles are deeply entrenched in their social systems.

7. (a)

यूरोप की मध्य पाषाण कालीन संस्कृतियों के लक्षणों को वर्णित करने वाली तकनीकी-प्ररूपात्मक विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की मध्य पाषाण संस्कृति से इनकी तुलना और अंतर किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Elucidate the techno-typological features characterizing the Mesolithic cultures of Europe. How does they compare and contrast with Mesolithic culture in the Indian subcontinent? 20

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7. (b)

हीथ-कार्टर विधि के अंतर्गत प्रयुक्त कायप्ररूप के घटकों और आयामों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा इसकी सीमाओं पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Discuss the somatotype components and the dimensions used in the Heath-Carter method and comment on its limitations.

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7. (c) जैविक और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जनसांख्यिकीय सिद्धांतों के प्रकाश में द्वितीय जनसांख्यिकीय रूपांतरण (SDT) की अवधारणा की विवेचना कीजिए।
Discuss the concept of second demographic transition (SDT) in the light of biological and socio-cultural demographic theories.

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8. (a)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आणविक नृविज्ञान के विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।
Discuss various applications of molecular anthropology with suitable examples.

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8. (b)

"नृसंस्थिति और कुशल द्विपाद गमन की उपलब्धि मानव विकास का एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण चरण है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"The achievement of erect posture and efficient bipedal locomotion is a critically important stage of human evolution." Discuss.

15

The first evidence of erect posture and starting of bipedal locomotion was in the form of Australopithecines that occurred 2-4 mya in Plio-Pleistocene epoch.

THEORIES ABOUT ORIGIN OF ERECT POSTURE

- 1) Optimal Foraging Theory → Erect posture leading to free hands was beneficial for optimal foraging.
- 2) Emergence of Grassland habitat → As the ice melted, grasslands emerged which favored the development of bipedal locomotion.

CHANGES THAT ENABLED BIPEDAL LOCOMOTION

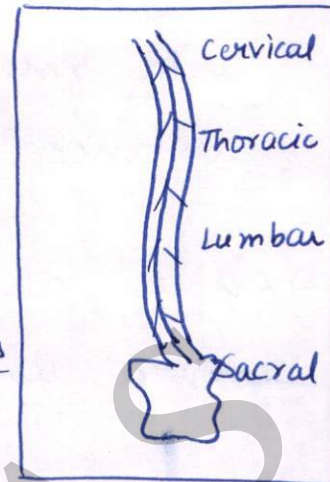
- 1) Foramen Magnum got more forwardly

placed.

2) Vertebral column evolved to have 4 curves

3) Pelvis got shortened and broadened in the form of basin shape.

4) Knees straightened and arches in foot developed.

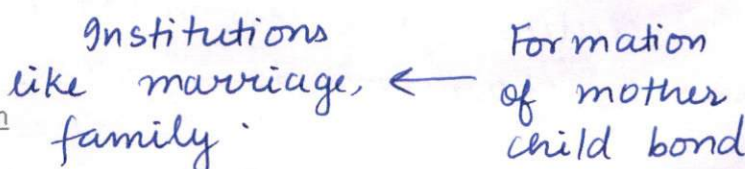
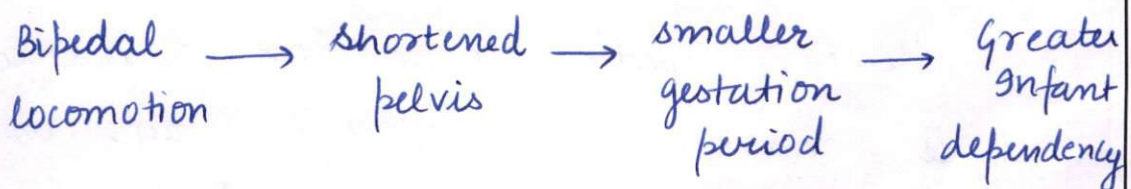


SIGNIFICANCE OF BIPEDAL LOCOMOTION :-

1) Greater efficiency in walking - 60-70% more efficiency as compared to quadrupedalism.

2) Freed hands - led to development of tools and artefacts.

3) Development of culture and society



4) Safety from Predator → bipedal locomotion led to greater survival as predator could now be visible from a longer distance.

⇒ Despite all these advantages, erect posture also came with FEW CHALLENGES :-

- 1) Frequent Pain in the back, knees due to greater pressure on lower body
- 2) Painful birthing process due to pelvis shortening.
- 3) Efficiency in Running suffered a loss.

Yet; the advantages of bipedalism outnumber the limitations; otherwise human wouldn't have evolved to bipedalism.

Hence, bipedal locomotion and erect posture marked a critical stage in human evolution as it marked human's separation from other primates

8. (c)

ठंडे पर्यावरण में मानव के जैव-सांस्कृतिक अनुकूलन में जननिक और अजननिक कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Discuss the genetic and non genetic factors in bio-cultural adaptation of human beings to cold environment.

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Early Human beings evolved in the hot savanna climate of Africa. With time; they evolved bio-cultural adaptations for cold environment.

Today, humans reside at high altitudes of even 5000 metres.

BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION

(I) Genetic Factors

1) Cold Genes found in some populations which help in adaptation to the cold

eg Among Brazilian highlanders

2) Unique Genetic Composition

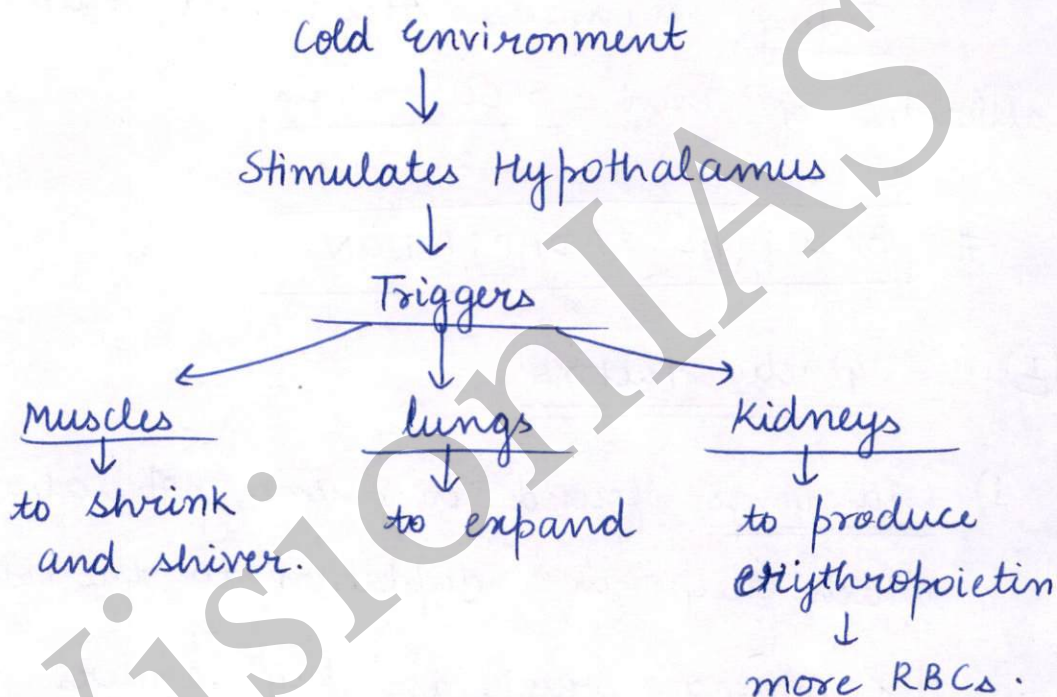
eg Tibetan highlanders have genes EPAS-1 and EGLN-1 which maintain oxygen homeostasis even at high altitudes.

3) enlargement of chest size

eg Peoples of Andes mountains.

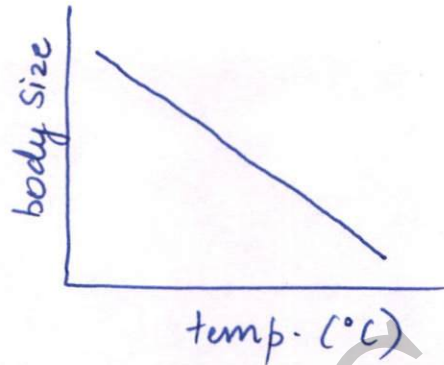
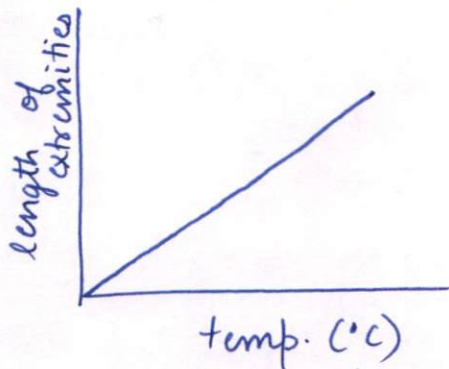
4) Higher levels of Haemoglobin in some populations. This helps in greater Oxygen transmission.

II) Non Genetic Factors



- 1) shivering of body in response to cold climate.
- 2) Increased breathing rate to compensate for the low oxygen taken with each breath.
- 3) Kidneys increase the RBC production.

Genetic
⇒ Adaptation in Accordance with Allen
and Bergmann's Rule ÷



CULTURAL ADAPTATION

- 1) Diet → with more carbohydrates
eg) Brazilian highlanders chew
herbal leaves which increase Hb.
- 2) Lifestyle → more work during the
daytime sunshine
- 3) clothing → wooden, fur clothes.
- 4) Habitation → eg) Igloos.
- 5) Modern technology → Thermostats, heaters

Thus, through the combined effect of all these factors, human beings are able to survive even in harsh cold climate.

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