

Q1
(a) Social & cultural Anthropology is a branch of Anthropology that deals with study of social behaviour & cultural practices of human ~~society~~ society.

write a proper definition
link to study across time and space to understand sociocultural evolution and variations

- Scope -
- Studies evolution & development of social behaviour
 - Deals with study of institutions such as religion, marriage, Kinship, etc.
 - How different cultural practices affect humans in totality.
 - Understanding the origin of socio-cultural practices.

Avoid the things not asked in the Q
Hit the Q in the beginning

9.5

Relevance of Social-cultural Anthropology.

- 1) Understanding the grievances of tribal population.
- 2) Solving intra- & inter group problems.
- 3) Targetted Programme designing - keeping in mind the culture of tribal group.
- 4) Preserving the vanishing tribal group.
- 5) Preserving the heritage & culture of tribal groups in general.

mention specific examples of tribes.

similar points keep in one point

Discuss about
- adaptive
- cultural relativism
- holistic approach
- global peace

Hence, socio-cultural studies help in targetted program implementation & Preservation

of tribal & PVTG culture:

Mention Question number separately with proper spacing to separate it from previous answer.

b) According to Angela Cheater "Anthropology is too important to be left for Anthropologists alone".

Applied & Action Anthropology is the core of its holistic approach, & is an example of its unique ness.

Applied Anthropology - eg Medical Anthropology, Sports Anthropology.

It is the integration of Anthropology with other disciplines by interaction between Anthropologists & other policy makers.

Link it to the goal of solving problems of the people

• Holistic approach is used by others for programme designing.

Action Anthropology (Sol Tax)

2.5

With examples like Mestizo tribe

Also discuss the relationship between two as well

Here the anthropologists themselves are involved in programme designing.

No specialisation is required, any one can use a holistic approach. *is needed in knowledge*

Discuss about the anthropologists working with the people themselves to find solution

• Anthropologists are not dependent on others *they depend on local people*

Link Conclusion to anthropological perspective & objectives

Hence every one including the common man should follow the strategy of Action Anthropology, i.e. a holistic analysis of problem.

ef. Navajo and Hopi tribe projects

2) Bio cultural Approach in Anthropology signifies how biological processes affect culture and vice versa, as both are inter-dependent.

Also link the introduction to biological anthropology goals of evolution and variation across space and time

Relevance of Bio cultural Approach

1) Understand evolutionary process in humans
 eg Use of fire $\xrightarrow{+}$ Dentition modification
 opposable thumb $\xrightarrow{+}$ better grip \rightarrow hunting

2) Origin of culture - Due to development of human brain, process of critical thinking developed $\xrightarrow{+}$ culture, caste, religion, etc.

3) Addressing global conflicts & Pandemics by cultural understanding.

4) Addressing the cultural changes due to Globalisation, climate change, etc.

5) Understanding our selves better & introspection of our culture to promote cultural relativism.

6) Understanding Human Differences & promoting peace & harmony - Genetics of humans are 99.9% similar.

Line each point to biological anthropology perspective with specific tribal examples wherever possible

Discusses points like Adaptation & behavior Holistic approach Health outcomes & behavior Interdisciplinary approach Biocultural synthesis

④ Understanding the human behavioural pattern & evolution.

⑤ Demographic studies & study of human body that can help in addressing Public health.

9.

Hence, the biocultural approach integrates the understanding of biological & cultural facts giving a brief understanding of man in total.

Put the Q. number here

d) Physical Anthropological studies were concerned with only morphological studies that changed to include other aspects such as genetic & environmental studies & was called as New Physical Anthropology

Discuss more on physical anthropology

• Washburn coined the term - "New Physical Anthropology."

Discuss about use of new methods like DNA analysis and genome studies, population genetics

includes analysis of Data collected & its application

studies interaction between heredity & environment.

Uses ethnographic data for studies

Genetic studies & other tools used to

Similar points
keep in our point
mention some examples (refer model answers)

Study evolution & development of humans.

• It is a more Holistic study as compared to Physical Anthropology.

4.5

Don't put new information in conclusion

Hence, the discovery of ABO blood group, synthetic theory of evolution & re established discovery of Mendelian genetic lead to the development of New Physical Anthropology.

Also discuss about future development of Biological Anthropology in conclusion

(e) Ethnography - It is a method of population studies using cultural & social facts.

Relevance

Discuss about

• It developed the whole discipline of Anthro-qualitative polology.

qualitative approach methods used like participant observation objectives

Provided concrete data on social behaviour & cultural practice of society.

Transformed Linguistic Anthropology, led to formation of New physical Anthropology.

mention some examples of tribes & works of anthropologists in what manner

Hence, Ethnographic data is an important element of Anthropology aiding in its interdisciplinary approach.

Hence, Ethnographic data is an important element of Anthropology aiding in its interdisciplinary approach.

avoid writing vague points

2.5

(refer model answer)

Q 5) (a) History is called upside down Anthropology as they both study the Past, Present and future but in opposite Orders.

Similarities

- Both study humans social-cultural evolution in a chronological order.
- Anthropology using historical data for its overall analysis of humans.
- They both are based on historical facts of humans.

Differences

While Anthropology is a study of man since its origin, history studies past from 5000 years.

History's focus of study is events & dates, while Anthropology studies cultural & social events.

Methodology of Anthropology involved field work & participant-observation while history studies written records.

Hence, Anthropology is a whole science & history is a part science playing a

Good info

Discuss about relationship and interdependence between them

exchange of data use of methods integration of perspectives and in socio-cultural studies like myths and oral histories

keep it brief and address the more

In conclusion paragraph, Avoid giving incorrect information

very o

PLUTUS IAS

M. 8448440231

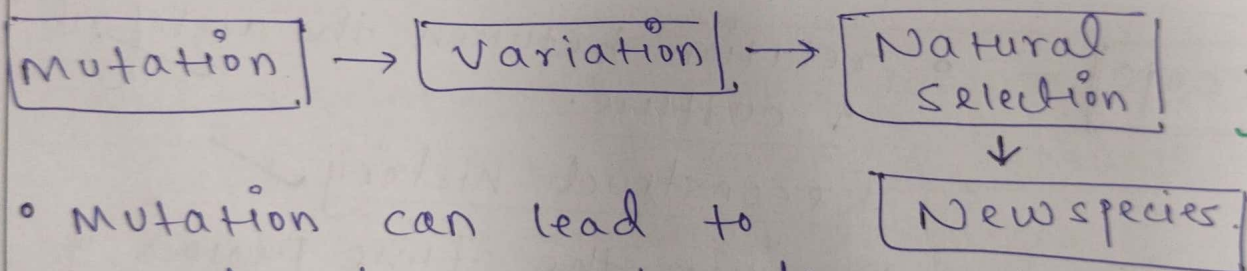
very important role in aiding Anthropological studies.

g) Mutation is a concept given by Hugo de varies defined as a sudden gen. change in genes of an individual.

Discuss methods of mutation like substitution, insertion, deletion

keep it brief and start address the q quickly

- Mutations caused variation in a population
- Supplements to the limitations of Darwinism → explaining the causes of variation.
- Mutation can be Autosomal or X-linked



Put flow chart in a box for better present

• Mutation can lead to an advantageous character, which when naturally selected can lead to speciation further passing on that character to the next generation.

Discuss about detrimental mutation like sickle cell anemia, fibrosis, Deletions mutations like Down's Syndrome

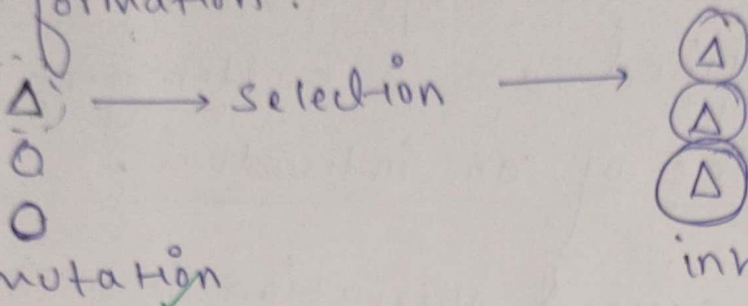
Discuss views of Dobzhansky & micro and macro evolution, natural selection, sexual selection

Mutation leading to a sickled cell which is resistant to malaria.

Malaria resistant population

• Mutation is not always advantageous can lead to multiple genetic disorders.

Hence, mutation is one of the mechanisms of variation that can lead to species formation.



Put it at the end
Conclusion missing at the end

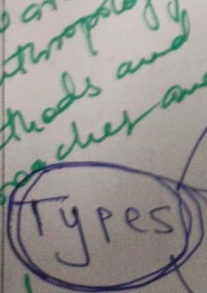
Put diagram in a box for better presentation.

(d) Archeological Anthropology deals with study of cultural & non cultural material left by ancient humans to reconstruct their past.

Along with description and interpretation of the past

- Scope** -
- relation between the artefacts & culture.
 - Reconstruct history ✓
 - Deriving the time period of civilisation using the artefacts recovered.
 - Economic activities based on the items discovered eg pots, tools etc.

Discuss about traditions in America and Europe
Development in brief from 1797 & till
New archaeological anthropology
methods and approaches and
tools used



- Ancient** - study of unwritten records, materials
- Medieval** - study of written records & material
- Ethnographic** - using modern tools & technology to study history.

write proper subbranches
Prehistoric
Historic
Ethno-archaeology

Relevance

- Promote tourism
- Effective urban planning
eg. IVC site study.
- Ancient solutions to modern problems such as water conservation & climate change.
- Understanding ancient architecture, & tool making.

Also preservation of heritage
4.0

Limitation

- undeciphered ancient scripts act- as a barrier.

Conclusions missing

e) Linguistic Anthropology studies the origin & development of language & how it has affected human culture.

Can write definition by Edward Sapir

Scope

- relationship between language & culture
- History of origin of language.
- study regional languages.

Types

Historical Linguistics

study history origin & diversification of language.

Structural Linguistics

• structure ie phonemics, morphology of language.

Ethnolinguistics

diff. culture
diff. meaning of words.

Sociolinguistics

• regional dialects.

Psycholinguistics

thought process/cognition behind dev. of lang.

Discusses methods of linguistic anthropology
inter relationship with other disciplines

Relevance

- Preventing extinction of languages.
 - ↳ Tribal languages.
- Deciphering tribal languages & incorporation in their education curriculum.
- Deciphering Ancient primitive languages for better historical understanding.

Hence, it helps preserving the culture & heritage of primitive society.

Discuss some case studies or mention relevant examples as well

5

Q2

(a) Hominization process is the process of evolutionary transformation of Ancient Homonoids into modern day humans.

→ Trends in evolution

① Dentition

- teeth size has reduced.

Tree shrew -

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Dental formula.} \\ 3133 \\ \hline 2133 \end{array}$$

New world monkey -

$$\begin{array}{r} 2133 \\ \hline 2133 \end{array}$$

Lorisies -

$$\begin{array}{r} 2133 \\ \hline 2133 \end{array}$$

Old world monkey -

$$\begin{array}{r} 2123 \\ \hline 2123 \end{array}$$

Tarsier -

$$\begin{array}{r} 1133 \\ \hline 2133 \end{array}$$

② Skeletal changes

Brain size to body size Decreased

Sense of smell Decreased - reduced snout.

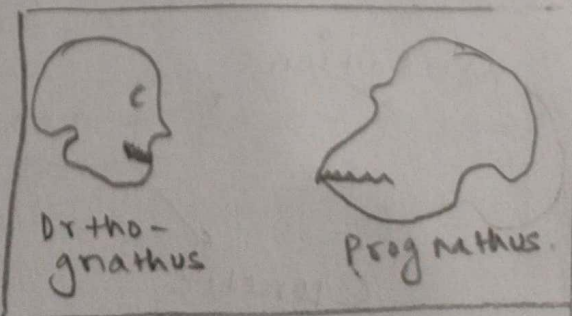
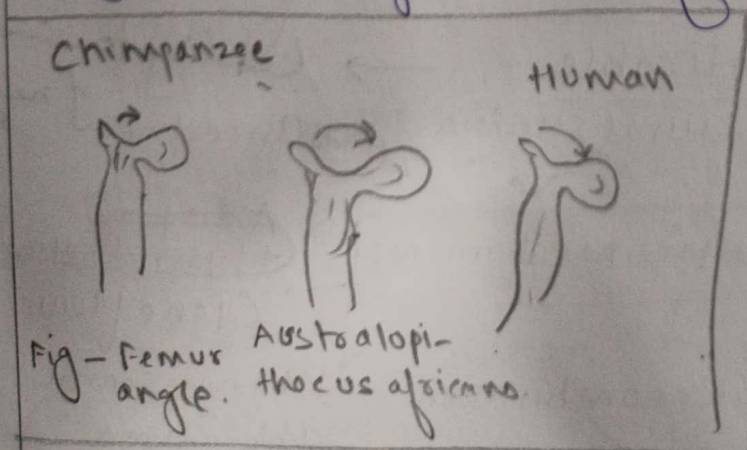
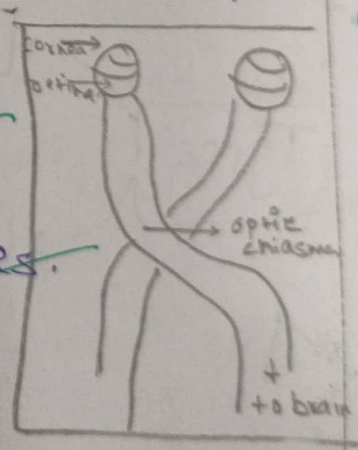
Discuss more on the Hominization process & related functional and structural specialization along with its factors

- Development of forehead.
- Foramen magnum — Posterior to Anterior
- Prognathus face to orthognathous face.
- ③ Development of linea aspera in femur.
- ④ Angle with shaft to the femur has increased for better mobility.
- ⑤ Pelvic Girdle has become more compact to support internal organs.
- ⑥ ~~Curving~~ Curving of spinal chord to support bipedalism.
- ⑦ Brain — cerebellum (↑) — balance
 — olfactory region (↓) — reduced sense of smell.

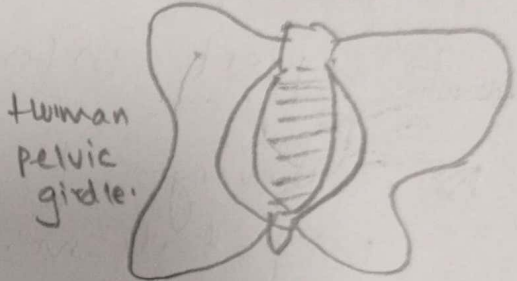
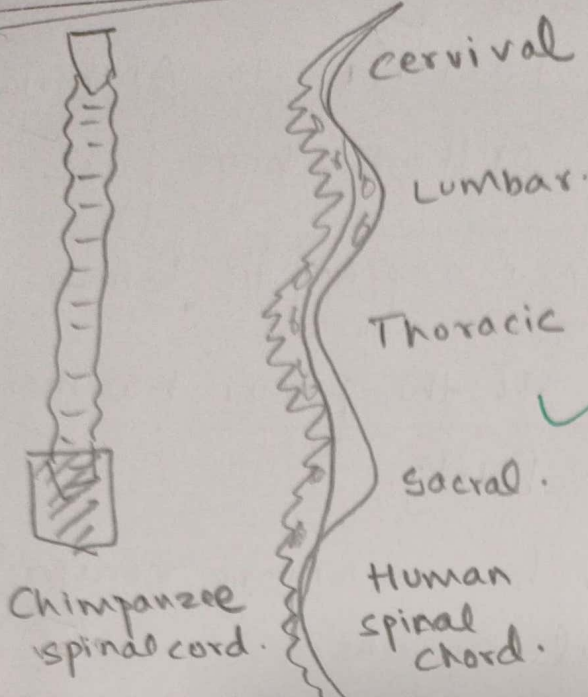
Don't just focus on physical trends but also the cultural trends like shift in habitat food habits tool making impact of climate and geograp

② Eyes

- Developed to see colour & 3D
- (↑) no. of rods & cones.
- lateral eyes → frontal eyes.



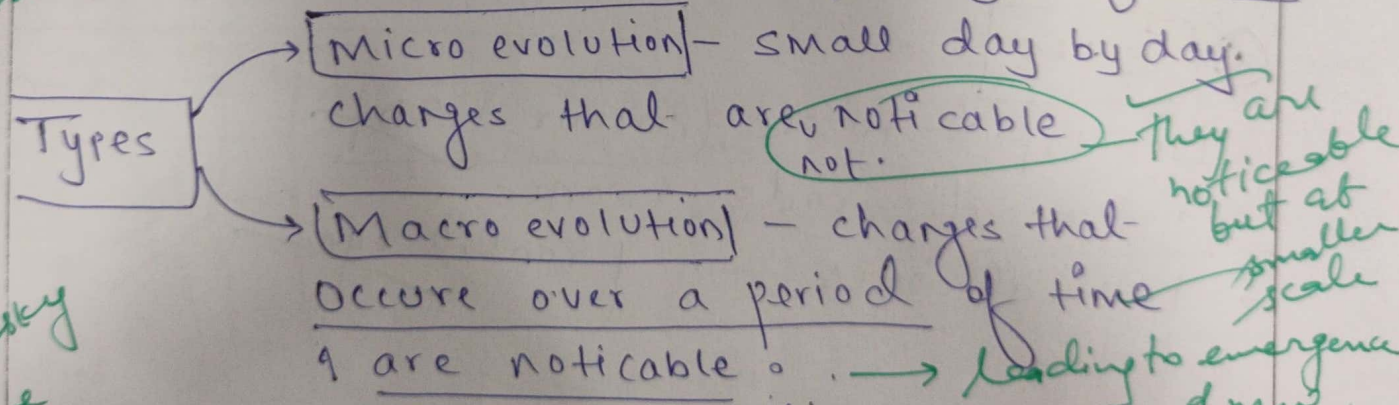
Natural



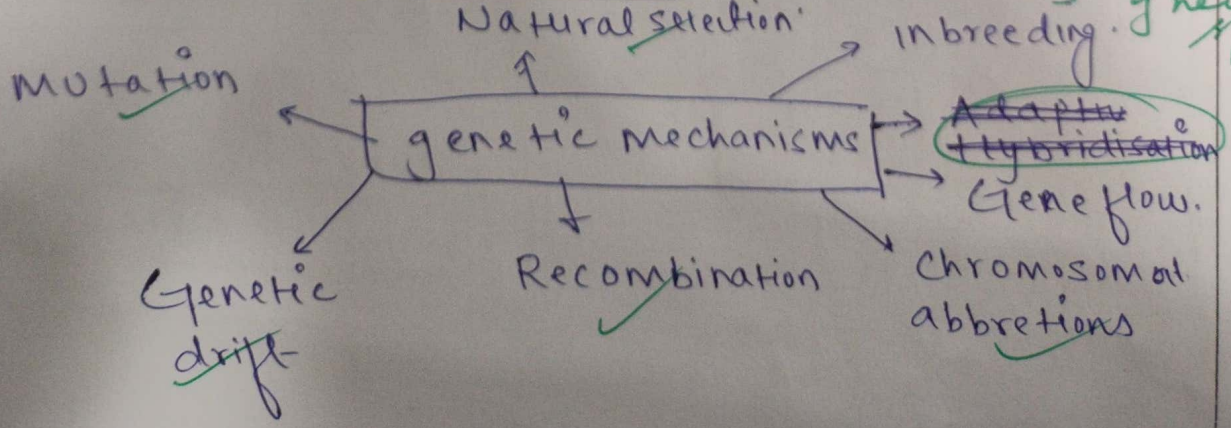
Conclusion missing

(b) Evolution is ^{changing organisms} the process of modification + Adaptation by humans due to environmental changes that leads to change in gene frequency.

Can mention definition by Darwin



Discusses about Dobzansky who gave these



- ① Natural selection - when an adaption that is advantageous is selected by the environment.
- ② Mutation - It is the sudden change in genes.
- ③ Recombination - change in the sequence of gene without changing the number.
- ④ Chromosomal aberrations - change in the number of gene chromosomes either more or less than (46).

⑤ Genetic drift - Sudden change in gene pool due to random fixation.

⑥ Gene flow - change in gene pool due to migration or emigration.

⑦ Inbreeding - mating within a mendelian population.

Intelligence, micro evolutions over a period of time lead to macro evolution.

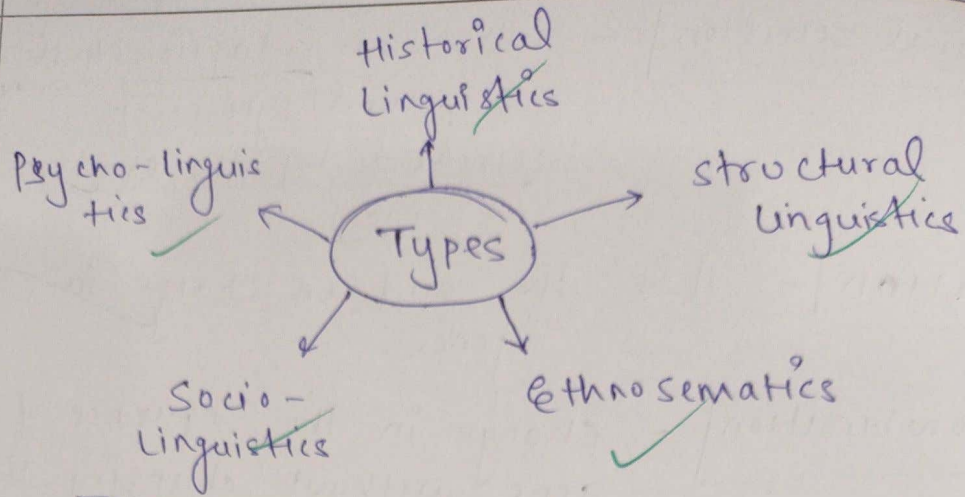
(c) Linguistic Anthropology | studies origin & development of language & how it has affected human culture.

Discusses processes of macro evolution like Speciation, Adaptive Radiation, Extinction and Replacement process.

Causing diversity and help understand human evolution.

Can mention definition by Sapir

⑥



① Historical linguistics - focus on the origin & development of language - Discovery & Development & Diversification.

② Structural linguistics - structure of different languages - phonemics, morphonemics.

③ Ethnolinguistics - How different cultures have different meanings.

④ Socio linguistics - language in different social settings eg regional dialect, magic language, etc.

⑤ Psycholinguistics - Mind set behind development of a particular language.

⑥

Discuss about language in sociocultural settings (read properly) based on tribal examples (refer model answer) Conclusion missing

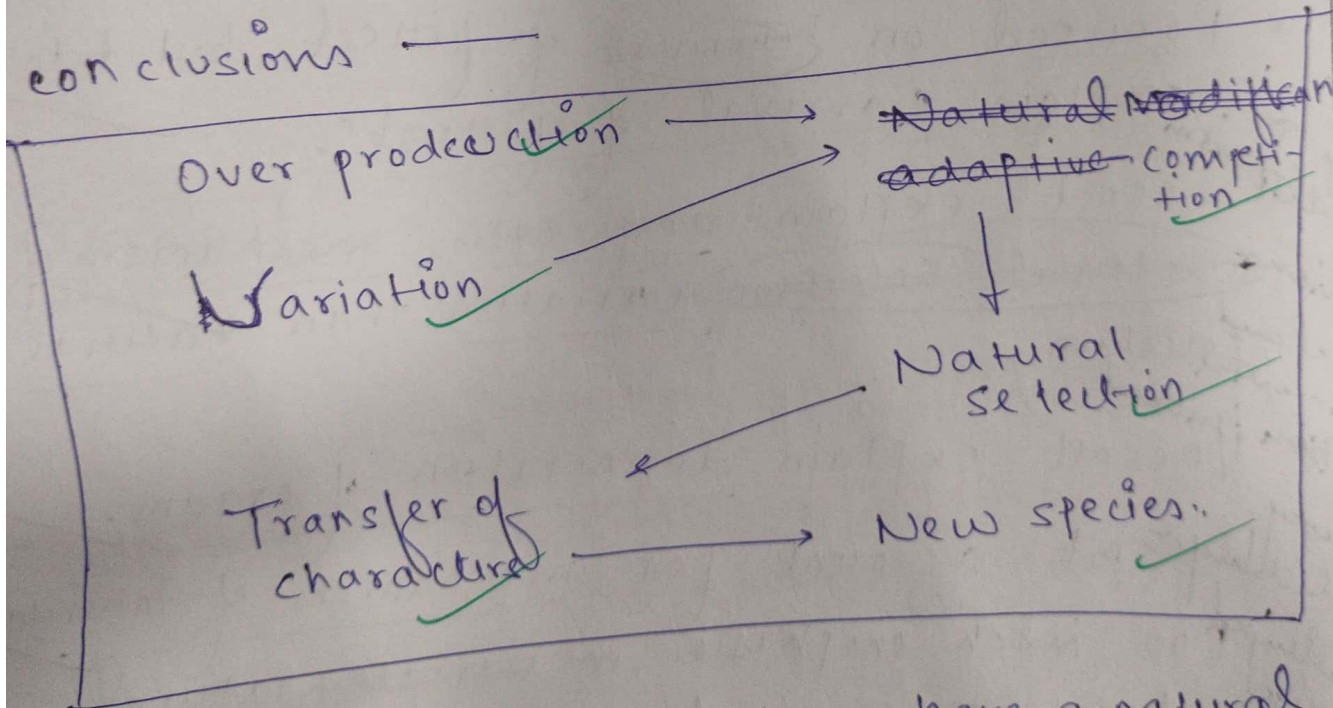
- Preserving primitive languages.
- Developing tribal specific curriculum
- Understanding their culture through language.

Q7. According to Darwin, Evolution is "Descent with modification".

During his ~~was~~ voyage in HMS Beagle He concluded —

- If ~~no~~ human can cause artificial variation to plant & animal then nature can also cause variations in humans over a period of time.
- Embryological similarities signifies ancestral origin.

In his work — "On Origin of species by Natural Selection" (1859) he made following conclusions —



Also discuss how Darwin's was a progressive theory was compared to Lamarck & previous thinkers

Over production

— organisms have a natural tendency to reproduce extensively.

Competition

- Organisms in same ecological niche tend to compete for resources.

Variation

- Characters in organisms can be advantageous to them.

Natural selection

- Those with advantageous characters are selected.

Transfer of character

- acquired character is inherited to the next generation.

Leading to the formation of new species.

Criticism

- survival of fittest, but didn't explain "arrival of fittest".

Doesn't explain any other mechanism of Natural Selection variation than Natural Selection.

Doesn't explain degeneration of organs.

Doesn't account for mechanism of inheritance.

Too much emphasis on Natural Selection.

All traits transmitted - only germplasm.

Despite criticism it remains one of the scientific basis for evolution *relative conclusion to anthropology discipline as well*

Use some examples to substantiate your points

Also mention inability to explain altruism in behaviour, cultural and environmental coevolution ignored. His theory of gradual change was challenged by Eldredge and Gould.

10.5

(b) Evolution of modern present-day Humans involves the process of Homini zation.

Contemporary trends —

• Dentition — \downarrow in size
change in Dental formula.

• Eyes —
• evolved to see colour & 3D figure
• more number of rod & cones.
• Lateral eyes evolved to frontal eyes.

• Skeletal —
• Prognathus to Orthognathus.
• Skull to body weight \uparrow .
• Development of chin
• S-shaped curved spinal chord.

• Brain —
• cerebellum \uparrow
• olfactory region \downarrow
• Language specific region \uparrow .

• Limbs —
• linea aspera in femur.
• hands shortening compared to legs.

• Pelvic girdle — short & broad to support internal organs.

• claws developed to nails.

Completely misinterpreted the
of
(refer model answer)

- ~~Development~~ opposable thumb disappeared.
- Tail disappeared.

Hence all these events lead to the evolution of present-day homo-sapien sapien.

(c) Organic Evolution according to Darwin is the "Descent with modification."

organic does not imply only humans

which implies that the process by which humans modify & adapt to the environment change that results in change in gene frequency.

Also mention human transition from primates to homo sapiens - birds and cultural aspect

→ Evidences of Human evolution

Explain more on organic evolution (views of Darwin, Lamarck, Synthetic theory)

(i) Morphological evolution -

- Analogous organs/str. - structures that are structurally similar but perform different functions.

leg → hind limbs of Human & Frog

- Vestigial organ - organs which are no longer in use but were used by ancestors - leg → appendix.

② Fossil evidences - eg Proplio pethocus of Eocene period is considered as the connecting link b/w humans & monkeys.

③ Embryogenic evidence - Recaptulation

Theory → embryological similarity signifies ancestral origin.

eg Presence of gills & slits in Human embryo. *slits*

④ Genetic evidences - 1.2% similarity with Chimpanzee

1.5% with gorilla.

3.1% orangutan.

PLUTUS IAS

⑤ Serological evidences - cytochrome c is same in human & chimpanzee.

⑥ DNA structure & genetic codes same in all Homonoids.

These evidences implies ancestral origin of humans from other primitive primates.

Q3 (a)

Jacobs & Stern - "Anthropology is the holistic study of social, cultural & biological variation of humans across space & time."

Also discuss cultural evidences as well (not missing)

writes holistic conclusion addressing the full Q.

Anthropology is a universal discipline with interdisciplinary approach.

Scope -

- Helps us understand our self better & leads to cultural introspection.
- Helps resolve intra-inter group conflicts.
- Studies social behaviour & cultural practices with the view of its effects on humans.
- Understands evolution of human as a ~~culture~~ cultural being.
- Language as a way to communicate.
- Adaptations in humans due to climate change.
- Promote Cultural relativism.
- Busts myth of "racial discrimination" by providing genetic evidences.
- Studies tools & artefacts to understand the socio-economic conditions.
- Improve public health by demographic studies.
- Targetted & effective programme implementation using Applied Anthropology.

Hence, it helps find answers to the contemporary problems of infighting,

which is not possible in studies of other disciplines as others just focus on one factor to explain human behaviour, while anthropology provides a Holistic view.

Discuss the consequences of the anthropological discipline
 ✓ participant observation
 ✓ universalistic approach
 ✓ interdisciplinarity
 ✓ cultural relativism

As per Clarke - Holistic approach by anthropologist have enabled them to link various disciplines to understand grievances of tribals.

PLUTUS IAS

Conclusion missing

~~(a) Darwin's theory of natural selection~~

(b) Synthetic theory of evolution is a development over darwinism addressing their limitations.

Developed by - Ernst Mayr, RA Fisher, G. Simpson

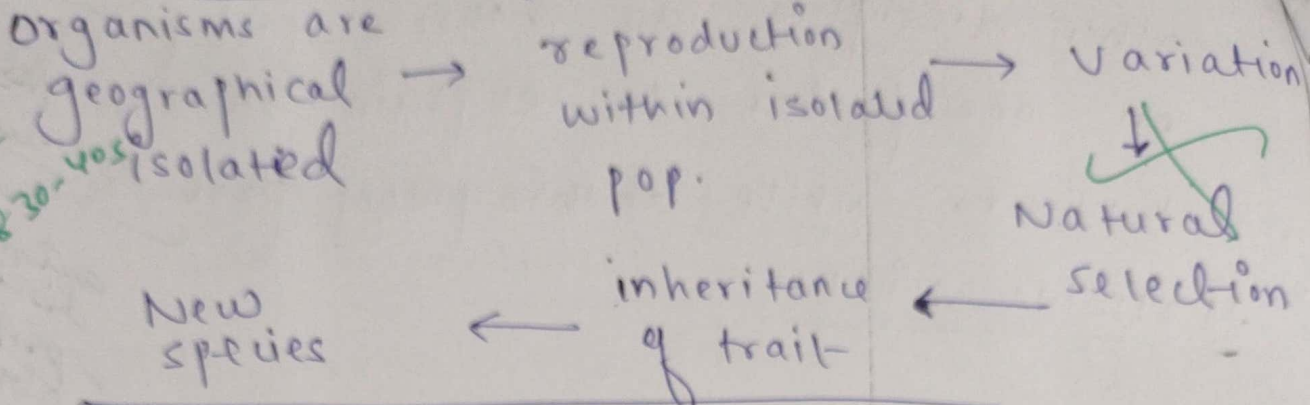
→ Darwinism (1859) explains how existing variations are favored by environment to promote its survival.

"Survival of fittest"

Discuss or mention principle of Darwinism in brief
 ✓ like interspecific struggle for existence
 ✓ overpopulation
 ✓ Natural selection
 ✓ variation
 ✓ heredity

Post Darwinism Theories.

① Isolation Theory - by LH Morgan ^{Wagner}



it was in 1830-40s

② Continuity of Germplasm Theory - August Weismann

Also discuss

Population genetics & Hardy Weinberg principle

Traits on Germplasm are transmitted. Somatic traits / acquired traits are not transmitted.

④

✓ Molecular Biology

✓ Concept of Biological species by Mayr

✓ Speciation by Dobzhansky

③ Theory of Mutation - Hugo de Vries

Sudden genetic changes called mutation leads to variation in population.

Also discuss about how these theories integrate

All these theories combined together with Mendelian genetics led to the synthetic theory of evolution which is the most accepted theory.

synthetic theory

(c) Jacobs & Stern

- Anthropology is the

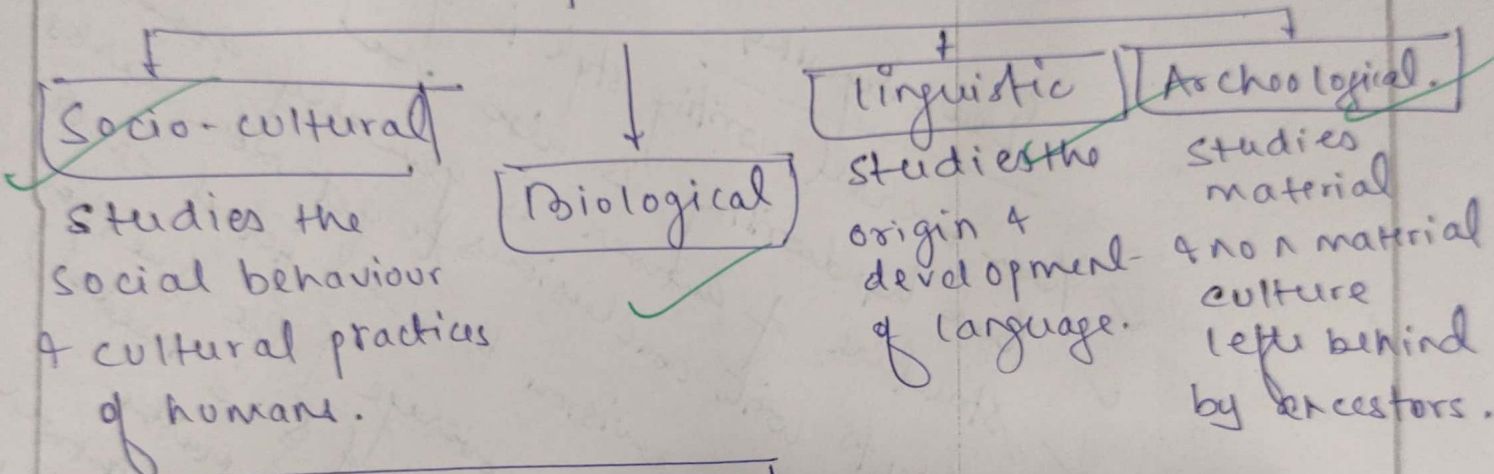
holistic study of social, cultural & biological evolution of human across space & time.

When asked to define evolution write at least 2-3 definitions with example

• E.B. Tylor & L.H. Morgan's role has led to development of anthropology as a separate discipline.

→ According to **Franz Boas**

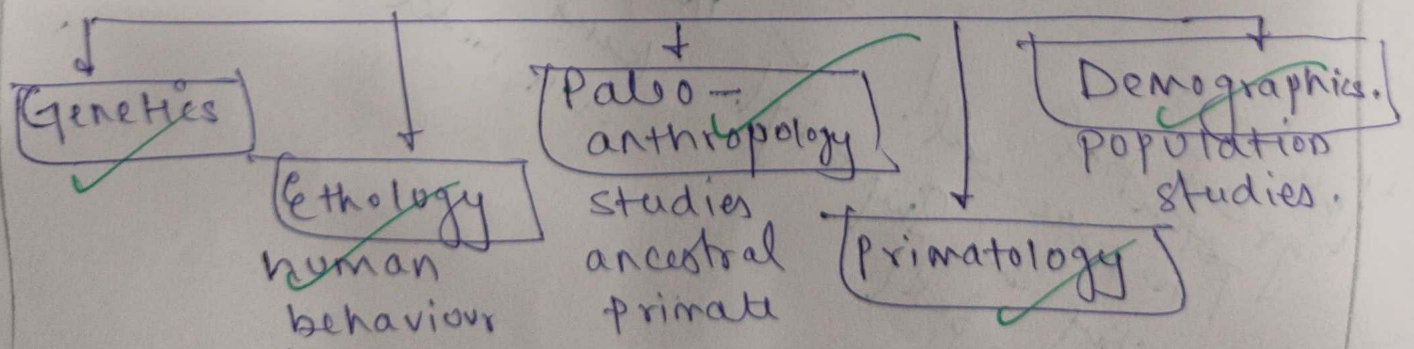
Branches of Anthropology



Biological Anthropology studies man as a social cultural & physical being in its social cultural & physical environment.

avoid cutting

Types



Relevance

- Studies history & origin of Pandemics.
- Traditional medicine knowledge.

- Resolving public health issues.

Hence Anthropology is a unique, universal, & holistic study of human in total.


(7)

Dear Jagritha

- ✓ Your overall writing style is good and presentable
- ✓ Your handwriting is also good
- ✓ Structure of answer is generally good (try to write conclusions to avoid factual errors)
- ✓ Work upon revision to avoid factual errors
- ✓ Work upon your coverage of Q. is addressing all parts of Q. is
- ✓ Use examples to get more marks
- ✓ Do value additions from model answer & create your own model answer

PLUTUS IAS

You have great potential to score well!
Keep writing and Improving!
All the Best!


6/12/2024