

TEST CODE:

TEST13
paper-1

MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

SUBJECT: ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES 2022

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Time Allowed: 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION					
Q.No.	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained						
1	a	6	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile). 2. All questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.					
	b	5						
	c	4						
	d	6						
	e	6						
2	a	12			“Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”			
	b	9						
	c	9						
3	a	12						
	b	9						
	c	2						
5	a	6	H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI & Canara Bank Rd, beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080					
	b	1						
	c	5						
	d	5						
	e	6						
8	a	12						
	b	9						
	c	9						
Total Marks:					Start Time:	9:15 Am	End Time:	12:15 Pm
					Mode of Examination:	Online: <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
					Evaluation Date:			

27
30
23
23
30
123

Instructions

1. There are 8 questions in the question paper.
2. Questions 1 and 5 are compulsory.
3. You can attempt any 3 out of the remaining 6 questions.
4. The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.
5. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

SECTION A

Q.1) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:
(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

A. Development of Anthropology in the recent times

(A) Anthropology, according to Hertzovitz is the study of humanity across space and time.

The development of Anthropology can be traced from three questions man has always tried to find answers for -

- a) Who are we?
- b) Where do we come from?
- c) Why do we behave the way we do?

→ Development of Anthropology in recent times -

o Anthropology has always regarded highly significant owing to its holistic nature.

- Anthropology in the recent times -
 - Amidst changing socio cultural situations.
 - continuous evolution of institutions.
 - (Ex) Marriage - sologamy - new form of marriage.
 - Changing goals and aspirations of people viz-a-viz traditional beliefs and customs.
 - (Ex) Religion, live in relation e.t.c.
 - Globalization, westernization and modernization and their interplay.
- Physical anthropology has also being seeing a change -
 - Its relevance during covid times.
 - Understanding human evolution and thus trying to predict the future.
 - Oncology and its relevance.
 - Gerontology - increasing grey economy.
 - New modern technologies.
 - (Ex) Human DNA fingerprinting & DNA technology.

- Anthropometrics and Applied Anthropology. (Ex) Defence e.t.c.

o Linguistic and Archaeological Anthropology

- owing to extinction of indigenous languages.

(Ex) ~~Ho~~ Bo language.

- Safeguarding old cultures e.t.c.

Thus, Anthropology with its unique methods like Case Study, participant observation, holistic approach has ensured that Cultural Relativism is always followed.

Covered all points
6

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2	Total :	

B. Tool culture of the Palaeolithic period in the world

(A) Palaeolithic period in the world can be divided into three stages i.e. upper, middle and lower palaeolithic.

- Time period - 1.25 lac years ago.
- Climatic conditions - Glacial period; Pleistocene.

◦ Spread - France, Italy, Germany etc.

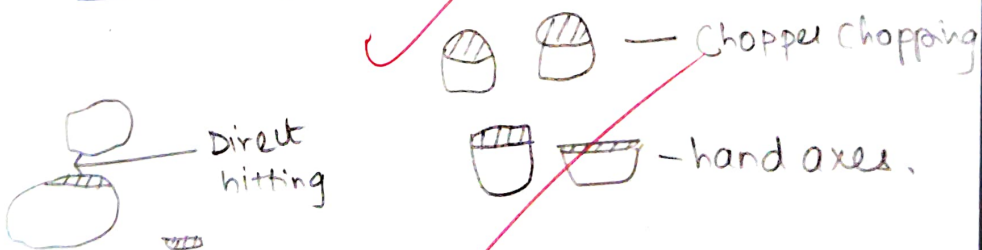
◦ Tool culture -

→ Upper palaeolithic period -

◦ Material - Quartz.

◦ Types - hand axe, chopper chopping tools etc.

◦ Technology - Direct percussion method



→ Middle palaeolithic period

◦ Material - Quartz, Chalcedony etc.

◦ Type - almost same as upper

I think you got confused

paleolithic period.

- Technology - Direct percussion method
Flake method.



→ Upper Paleolithic period -

- well developed in France.
- Material - Quartz, Chalcedony, Steatite etc (only lithic tools)
- Type - Shappers, Boreis, handaxes
- Technology - Levalloisian technique added; controlled flaking.

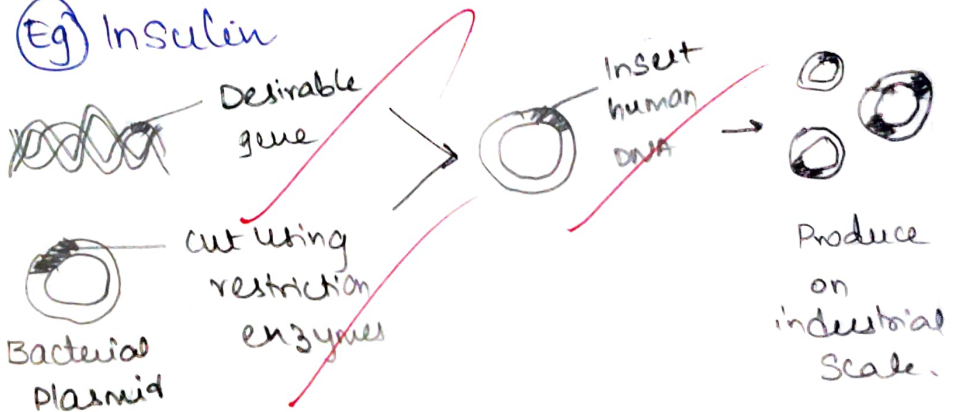
Thus, the paleolithic period of the world across was very crude when it comes to the tool culture. This further gave way to other cultural phases of human evolution.

Structure	1.5	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	1.5	Total :	

C. Ethical issues related to DNA Technology

(A) DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) technology deals with extracting the desirable enzyme from ~~one~~ the DNA of a person and inserting it into a plasmid bacteria to produce it on an industrial scale.

(Eg) Insulin



→ Issues related to DNA technology -

- Misuse of DNA taken from people.
- Absence of Data protection law in many nations. *in india as well.*
- Acting against the forces of natural selection.

(Ex) Designer babies. (having desirable qualities like eye colour etc).

- Lack of awareness on these technologies.

- o Experimentation on people from low income countries and their exploitation.
- (Ex) African nations.
- o Inequality in access.
- (Ex) covid vaccines - 10% of the richest nations took 90% of vaccines.
- o Artificial in nature.
- o No idea of future consequences or threats etc.

Thus, DNA technology is still in a very nascent stage and needs detailed and objective studies so that it does not violate anybody's rights.

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Structure	1	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	1	Total :	

D. Relative Dating Methods Challenges and limitations

Ⓐ Relative Dating methods give an idea about the time period in which a specimen existed.

It does not give the exact date but helps us know what came first and what later.

→ Relative Dating - methods -

A) Sequation - It helps to arrange the specimens in a series.

B) Fluorine Dating - By the amount of fluorine deposited over a period of time.

C) Stratification - Using the fact that the layer which is deposited at the top is the ~~last~~ recent one and vice versa.

→ Challenges

- Time taking method.
- Need for expertise to study.
- Care needs to be taken so that specimens are not polluted.
- Expensive

- (Ex) In case of burials, the technique of stratification cannot be used.
- Does not give exact time.

→ Limitations

- Industrial work and construction has led to disruption in stratification method.
- Fluorine Dating - changes based on location of specimen.
- Seriation - Difficult to find complete series.

Thus, Relative Dating method has its own challenges but when coupled with Absolute Dating methods, it helps us find answers to hitherto unanswered and unsolved mysteries about our past.

6

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2	Total :	

E. Write a brief note on economic anthropology

- (A) Economic Anthropology studies the production, distribution and consumption of goods in specific cultural setting.
- Sahlins, Marshall et.al believed that formal economics can be used universally across cultures.
 - It is then that anthropologists like Malinowski, Polanyi came up with the concept of economic anthropology.
 - Karl Polanyi in his work 'Great Transformations' emphasized that profit is not the motive in many cultures.
 - Systems like Kula, Urukaki, Wari System (Trobriand Islanders) may not pass the test of ~~formal~~ logic in formal economics.
 - In tribal societies, culture is embedded in economics.
- (EX) Potlatch system.

- Economic Anthropology studies the anthropological meaning in economic systems of various cultures.
- Kinship, culture, religion e.t.c hold more significance in indigenous societies ✓
- Economic Anthropology
 - └ understand economy and culture interplay.
 - └ the behaviour of consumer.
 - └ what drives production, consumption in traditional societies e.t.c.

The Formalist and Substantivist debate in Anthropology gave rise to an argument that universal application of formal economics is not possible and there is a need for a unique discipline to study the unique tribal cultures of the world.

6

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2	Total :	

Q.2)
A. Write the meaning of incest Taboo? Write about their socio-cultural functions in the context of stability in the institutions of marriage, family, and kinship determinants you need to highlight its present status to avoid conflicts. (20marks)

- (A) Incest Taboo is the prohibition on mating between closely related kin.
- It is one of the proscriptive rules of marriage.
 - The most common and universal prohibition is between Father-Daughter, Mother-son and Brother-sister mating.

Exception - Brother sister marriage among loyal Egyptian society.

→ Socio cultural functions in the context of stability in the institutions -

There are many theories that tries to explain the existence of incest taboo-

A) Inbreeding Avoidance Theory - To avoid expressing of recessive traits which can be harmful.

B) Familiarity breeds avoidance theory by Westermarck - Children who have

Seen each other since beginning have no sexual interest in each other.

(Ex) Daughters-in-law - raised from childhood marriages in Taiwan - high divorces.

Other theories point towards stability of the institutions like marriage, family, kinship etc in the society.

C] Psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud - According to him, sons always ~~had an~~ have an unconscious interest in their mothers. To avoid any clash, incest taboo exists.

D] Avoid destruction of family and ensure proper enculturation (Malinowski) - As children grow, it is natural for them to try to explore their sexual interests. No incest would mean destruction of family due to competition within family.

E] Wider Alliances - If kin is bought from outside, it would lead to

cooperation and peaceful coexistence between tribes and reduce conflicts.

- Thus, all the above explain that Incest taboo -
 - Is to safeguard the basic institution of family by avoiding conflicts within.
 - ensure proper enculturation.
 - Increase alliances and peaceful coexistence. e.t.c.
 - Avoid Inter tribal conflicts.
 - Bring in a Systematic order in the institutions.

◦ Present Status of Incest taboo to avoid conflicts -

- Science has taken the lead role now.
- consanguineous marriages are avoided to avoid any form of genetic disorders.
- However, cross cousin and uncle niece marriage still exist world over.
- The cultural prohibition since centuries has led to children giving due respect

to these rules and it is very rare that these are broken.

- However, of late, there are a few cases where sexual exploitation of girls within family by fathers, brothers etc is seen. But these are the rare exceptions.
- Also, social ostracization and stigma associated with incest has cemented the rules and thus they are not broken.

Thus, Incest taboo has both biological and cultural significance. This is probably the reason that Incest taboo as a rule has continued to stay relevant even after so many centuries throughout the world.

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Structure	4	Introduction & Conclusion	4
Content	4	Total :	

B. How do you relate the concepts of 'Sacred' and 'Profane' in Durkheim's theory of Religion with a focus on the role of Totem? (15marks)

(A) Emile Durkheim defined religion that as a set of beliefs and practices related to sacred things that is to say things set apart and forbidden that unites into one single community called church and all those to adhere to it.

• Durkheim used the terms sacred and Profane.

- Sacred inspires awe and are things that are highly respected and kept apart and forbidden.

- Profane, on the other hand are everyday mundane things that are used by everyone and has no special rules to be followed.

- According to Durkheim, it is the interplay of sacred and profane that is the basis of religion.

- (Ex) Totems are objects which are given high importance and thus are considered highly pure and important.

case - Arunta tribes have blood, bones e.t.c as totems.

case - In Ndembu society of Africa, the milk of Sap tree holds high significance.

- Durkheim also emphasizes that the human mind thinks in binary opposites (Structuralism).

- This binary opposites also manifests in the form of religion. (Brown).

- Thus, sacred and Profane form two ends of a continuum exactly opposite to each other.

- This interplay manifests in the form of religion.

- It is the fear of purity, pollution, impure, holy etc that ensures that sacred is given the necessary respect.

[Ex] - Saligram or stone god in Hinduism

Saligrama are few stones that are revered and considered holy among Hindus.

Stones $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{saligrama - sacred.} \\ \text{Any other - Profane.} \\ \text{Stones} \end{array} \right.$

Here, the Stone gods can be called a totem.

Thus, sacred and Profane is an ever existing dynamic in the concept of religion.

Covered all points.

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	3
Content	7	Total :	

✓ C. Critically examine the historical particularism approach of Franz Boas in the study of culture. (15marks)

① Historical Particularism was given by Franz Boas which says that every culture must be studied in reference to that culture only since every culture is a result of unique, discrete events answerable to that specific culture.

◦ Historical Background -

Against ethnocentric approach of the schools of Evolutionism and Diffusionism

◦ Work - 'Primitive man'
 'Psyches Task'

◦ Method -

→ Identify an area where traits are concentrated and name the place 'entire'

→ List the traits in that region (Trait listing method).

→ collect data regarding the origin and evolution of each trait.

o Findings

- He studied the creation myths of Red Indians of Timshian People.
- He found that the same story, 'The Prince who was deserted' is seen in 18 different versions

o Achievements

- Took anthropology away from grand theories.
- led to large scale amount of information.
- Cultural Relativism as a concept.
- Also provided the method to study.

o Criticisms

- cannot be applied in a large area.
- Useful only in small cultures.
- Too much information, cannot be reduced and might lead to mismanagement.
- Cannot study complex cultures.

- Method provided is too complicated.
- Follows the emic approach
(Malvin Harnis suggest etic approach)

Thus, like all other theories, Historical Particularism also faced criticisms on multiple levels. However, it cannot be denied that amid all the theoretical approaches present, Franz Boas provided a realistic and practical approach that gave emphasis on cultural Relativism and inspired everyone to move away from ethnocentric bias.

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Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	3
Content	3	Total :	

Q.3)

A. Write the meaning and significance of the erect posture and give a brief note on the evolutionary significance of bipedalism and erect posture (20 marks)

(A) Erect Posture refers to nothing but erectness in upper bodies.

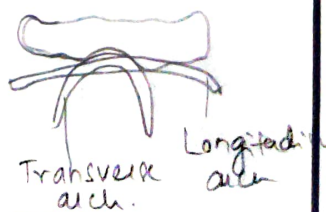
→ Meaning -

- Erect posture came in as a result of bipedalism (walking on two legs).
- Bipedalism evolved around 4 MYA.
- The Origin of erect posture is open to questioning and several theories have been given like Tool making, Reproduction, canine reduction e.t.c.

→ Significance of erect posture -

- Erect posture brought in several changes in skeletal structure that helped man make culture.
- Skeletal changes

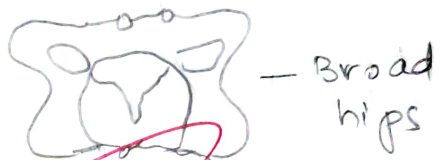
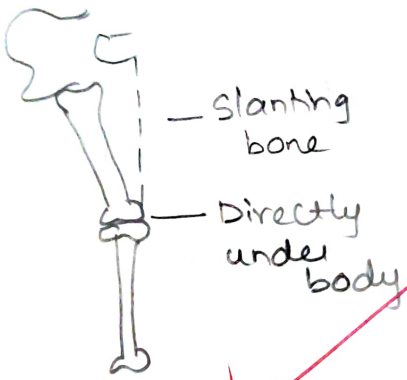
(Foot) → Increase in size.
 → Two arches
 → As a platform to support weight



Knee — Increase in size to carry body weight.
Directly under body to decrease pressure.

leg — Increase in length to ensure natural swing.
Development of muscles.

Hip — Broadening of hip. (basin shaped)
Development of pelvic muscles.



Skull — Foramen Magnum placed inferiorly
— Balancing on skull.
— No Sagittal crest.

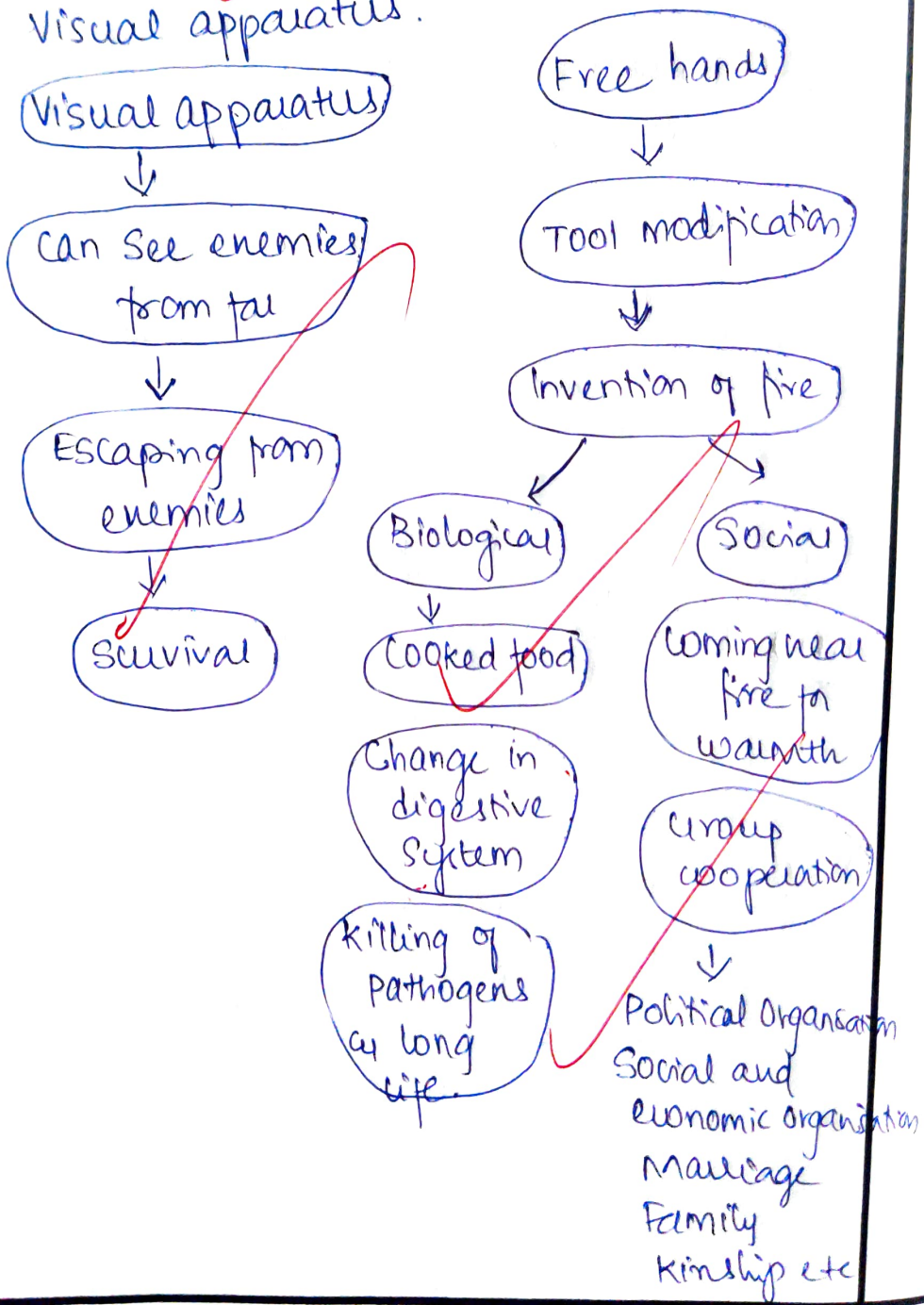
Backbone — S shaped to transfer weight.
— Widening towards the bottom.
— Bends in thoracic & lumbar regions



→ Bipedalism and erect posture

Significance -

- Freed hands to help with tool modification
- Increased pressure on brain
- Reduced nasal apparatus and increased visual apparatus.



- Development of brain due to increased pressure → Development of language.
- Developed brains → higher chance of survival and benefit to the species.

Thus, Bipedalism and erect posture gave rise to a lot of biological and social changes which helped man make culture. However, Erect posture also ~~have~~ has certain disadvantages like back pain, reduction of speed in running etc. Nevertheless, it helped man ~~bec~~ to be the top species on the pyramid of biodiversity.

12

Structure	4	Introduction & Conclusion	4
Content	4	Total :	

B. Write the meaning of Kinanthropometry and Critically substantiate the role of Anthropology in selecting and monitoring Sports persons (15Marks)

(A) Kinanthropometry is the application of anthropology in sports.

It is a branch of applied anthropology in the physical anthropology.

- Kinanthropometry studies body type or Somatotype of an individual which ensures that the right kind of sports are picked by right ~~per~~ bodytypes.
- Kinanthropometry also is helpful in choosing diet and exercise as per the bodytype of an individual.

→ Critically substantiate the role of Anthropology in selecting and monitoring sports persons -

- Sheldon and Heath & Carter provided methods to study somatotypes.
- Heath and Carter's method is mostly used.

- Divided Somatotype into three types.
(4-4-4) - The first number signifies endomorphy; second mesomorphy and third ectomorphy.
- Endomorphy (8-1-1) - General roundness of body and thin extremities. Generally not good for sports.
- Mesomorphy (1-8-1) - Tall, broad, muscular athletic body. Good for sports like weight lifting, basketball etc.
- Ectomorphy (1-1-8) - Thin, lean, broad. Sports that require high endurance and flexibility.

Weight	Height	Sports
Heavy	Tall	wrestling
	Medium	Boxing
	Short	weight lifting
Medium	Tall	Swimming
	Medium	Hockey, cricket etc.
	Short	Any sport
Thin Light	Tall	Shot put, long jump
	Medium	weight Horse riding
	Short	base Skating

Criticisms

- Endomorphs - not good for sports
questionable.
- Any somatotype can pick any type of sports with right training and diet.
- It discourages people.
- Stereotyping and restricting people's choices.
- Other factors also have a role to play.

Thus, Anthropology should work and cooperate to encourage people to train and develop for any kind of sport rather than restricting people's choices.

9

Structure	7	Introduction & Conclusion	7
Content	7	Total :	

C. What is Organic Evolution & Write about the theories of organic evolution and critically analyze the theory in the present context.

(A) Evolution, according to Charles Darwin is descent with modification.

According to change in environment, changes take place in people to adapt accordingly. These changes are inherited in the future generation. This is called Organic evolution.

→ Theories of Organic evolution

A] Lamarckism - He gave four postulates to explain the process of evolution. He said that changes that take place as a result of adaptation are inherited by future generations.

◦ Postulate One - Theory of Growth or Elan vital - Organisms have a tendency to increase in size

◦ Postulate two - Theory of use and disuse
The traits which are not used are

diminished over a period of time.

(EX) Appendix in humans.

Why you
missed not the
please select the
questions properly

SECTION B

Q.5) Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:

(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

A. Relevance and significance of Matrilineal society in India in a few selected states

(A) Matrilineal societies refers to societies in which lineage passes through the female line.

(Ex) Nayar Taravadi, Khasis of Meghalaya, Trobriand Islanders e.t.c.

→ Relevance and Significance

o Relevance -

↳ Not quite relevant owing to slow transformation to patrilineal system due to interaction with hindu & other religions.

(Ex) Lakshadweep - Islam - matrilineal to patrilineal now.

→ Division among tribes.

(Ex) Khasis of Meghalaya.

Some follow matrilineal and some patrilineal. This has led to vertical division of society.

↳ Impact of globalization, westernization, modernization.

(Ex) Inter caste marriages.

↳ Law taking the centre stage.

(Ex) Equal division of property between children e.t.c.

◦ Significance -

↳ High status of women by their empowerment.

(Ex) Nairas of Kerala.

↳ Less discrimination of women.

↳ Safeguarding of traditional customs e.t.c.

Thus, though the matrilineal system is receding slowly, it continues to hold relevance in a few societies.

Matrilineal societies show how social and cultural systems vary when women have the charge of the lineage and its responsibility.

6

Structure

Introduction & Conclusion

Content

Total :

B. Totemism

- (A) Totemism refers to attachment to an object which is considered as holy or is given high importance.
- Totemism is considered to be one of the earliest forms of religion.

Again

C. Write a brief note on Ecological Anthropology.

(A)

Ecological Anthropology studies the impact of ecology or environment on humans and how they adapt to it.

Julian Steward can be credited to have made a beginning in the study of ecological anthropology.

o According to him, humans make changes in their culture in order to adapt to their environment.

o Ecological Anthropology

- understand developmental, acclimatory and regulatory responses of humans.

- understand how humans evolved and adapted.

(Ex) Arid climate, high altitude, cold climate e.t.c.

- studies the cultural faculties made by man to adapt ecologically.
- (Eg) Adaptations in shelter, clothing etc.
- It is one of the branches of physical anthropology.

Thus, ecological Anthropology studies how humans became a species that holds the capability to adapt to extreme climates all around the world.

Here, you can draw a diagram

5

Structure	✓	Introduction & Conclusion	1.5
Content	1.5	Total :	5

D. Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction

- (A) Anthropometrics or Applied Anthropology involves with applying the principles of the discipline in real life problems.
- (Ex) crime detection, facial reconstruction e.t.c.

→ Anthropological inputs in facial reconstruction.

- Facial reconstruction is done in case of
 - burnt bodies.
 - decomposed bodies.
 - when the face is destroyed in accidents e.t.c.
- Anthropological inputs -
 - ~~Due~~ Due to its study of paleontology, Ethology, it has helped to know the difference of sex, race e.t.c.
 - (Ex) Nasal Index, Cephalic Index e.t.c.
 - Racial differences in face construction
 - (Ex) Negritos - short face
broad nose.

caucasoids - big head.

mongoloid - almond shaped eyes
e.t.c

- Historical evolution of facial construction i.e Neanderthals e.t.c.
- Useful in ethnoarchaeology and archaeological anthropology.
- Methods deployed - clay modelling, 3D face reconstruction e.t.c.

Thus, Anthropological methods has provided the discipline of forensics, the basic differences that are essential in facial reconstruction. This has helped in crime scenes and help solve several cases.

5

Structure	1.5	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	1.5	Total :	

E. Ageing and Senescence Challenges and issues in developing countries.

(A) Ageing refers to the quantitative increase in years. (Ex) Both a new born and an old man are ageing.
 Senescence on the other hand deals with the qualitative aspect. It is the decline in the functional ability of a person. (Ex) Menopause.

→ Challenges and Issues in developing countries -

• Challenges

- Increasing number of old people.
(Ex) 1 in every 5 people in India will be above 60 years after 2050.
- large pressure on working age population.
- Need to build infrastructure.
(Ex) old age homes, wheel chair friendly etc.
- Development of the discipline of Gerontology.

- Increase in medical expenditure.
- High pension cost and the need to give the old, a life of dignity.

Issues

- Exploitation and abandoning of old parents by children.
- Empty Nest Syndrome - Depression caused to old parents when children leave for jobs or higher education.
- Mental agony to the old people.
- Need for faster building of infrastructure.

Thus, the ~~adult~~ or old population owing to their experience form a treasure of knowledge and information to every country. This must be respected and valued for the development of all nations.

6

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2	Total :	

Q.8)

A. What is an Anthropometric Somatotype? Critically elaborate its significance and challenges of Heath & Carter's method of Somatotyping in the present context (20 Marks)

- (A) Anthropometric Somatotype means bodytype of an individual. It studies the height, weight, muscle, fat ration, and other several indicators in a man to understand the bodytype of an individual.
- It is a branch of applied anthropology and is used widely in sports anthropology.
 - Several methods of Somatotyping were given by people.
 - The most widely known and recognized ones being
 - A) Sheldon's method.
 - B) Heath and Carter method.
 - Somatotype helps people know the diet, exercise, medication e.t.c which can be used by a person.

→ Heath and cauter's method

o Metrics used - Around 18 metrics including height, weight, calf fold, supra Orbital fold e.t.c.

o Method - The Somatotype is given in the form of three numbers i.e (8-8-8).
The first number indicates endomorph.
The second number indicates mesomorph.
The third number indicates Ectomorph.

The general somatotype of an individual is around (4-4-4). They also tried to assess the personality of individuals based on somatotypes.

- ⊕ Ectomorph - As shy and underconfident.
Mesomorph - As assertive and confident.
Endomorph - As funny e.t.c.

→ Endomorphy (8-1-1)

- Indicates general roundness of body.
- Thin extremities.
- More fat, less muscle.
- Not suitable to be sports persons.

→ Mesomorphy (1-8-1).

- └ Tall, broad shoulders muscular.
- └ Athletic personality.
- └ High endurance and flexibility.
- └ Sports like basketball, Swimming etc.

→ Ectomorphy (1-1-8).

- └ Thin, lean
- └ low fat.
- └ Sports like skating, pole jumping etc.

Criticisms

- Encouraging endomorphs.
- Any sports can be picked by any person with right training.
- Diet and exercise has a huge role to play.
- Stereotyping of individuals.
- Personality based on bodytypes led to stereotypes.
- ⊕ (Ex) In movies, fat people are cast for funny or comic roles.
- Examples of endomorphs being world class sports persons.

→ Mesomorphy (1-2-3)

- ↳ tall, broad shoulders, muscular
- ↳ Athletic personality
- ↳ high endurance and flexibility
- ↳ sports like basketball, swimming etc.

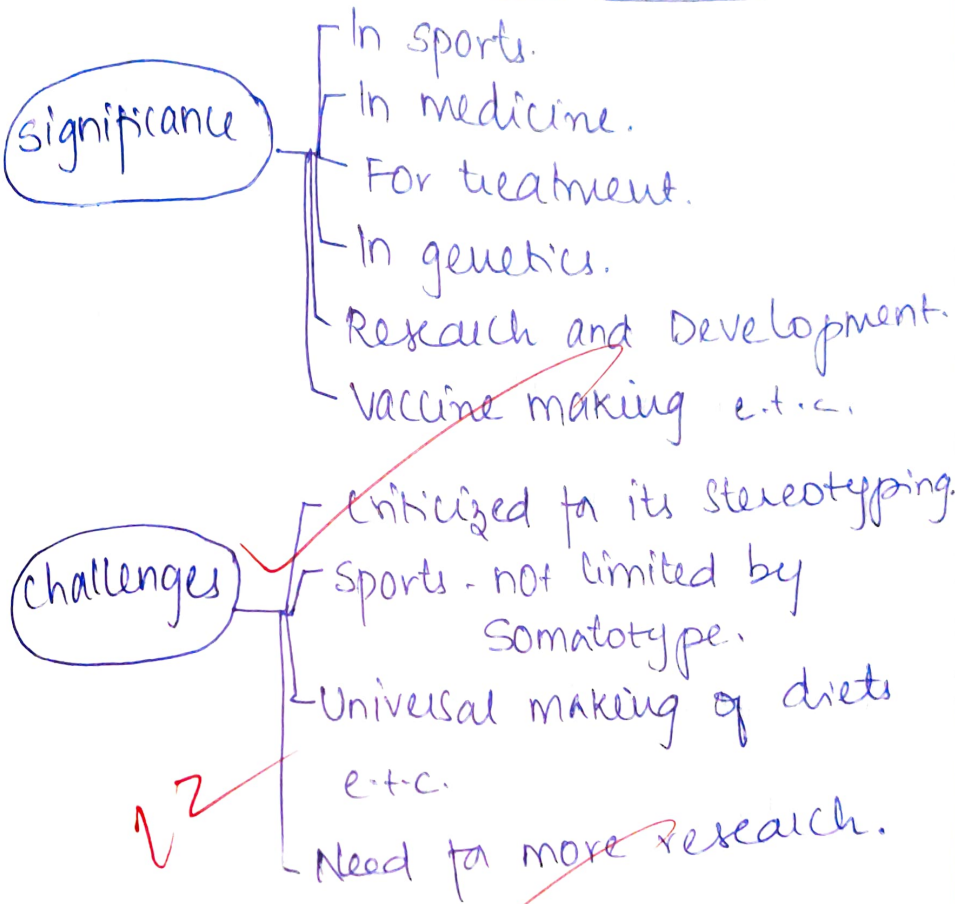
→ Ectomorphy (1-1-2)

- ↳ thin, lean
- ↳ less fat
- ↳ sports like skating, pole jumping etc.

Criticisms

- ↳ Encouraging endomorphs.
- ↳ Any sports can be picked by any person with right training.
- ↳ Diet and exercise has a huge role to play.
- ↳ Stereotyping of individuals.
- ↳ Personality based on bodytypes led to stereotypes.
- ↳ (ex) In movies, fat people are cast for funny or comic roles.
- ↳ Examples of endomorphs being world class sports persons.

→ Significance and challenges of Health
causal method in present context



Thus, Anthroposomatotyping is in a very nascent stage and needs further study to be developed and accepted by all the people and in all the fields. All efforts must be made to avoid any type of stereotyping.

Good answer

	4	Introduction & Conclusion	1
	4	Total :	

B. Critically elaborate on the role of nutritional, socio-economic & cultural factors on human growth and development. (15marks)

(A) Growth and Development refers to qualitative and quantitative aspects of increase in functional capability of people over a period of time.

◦ Shukla, Sharma et al have studied widely on the growth and development patterns especially in India.

→ Human growth and development

◦ Role of nutrition -

- Under nutrition, ~~and~~ over nutrition, obesity, Anaemia e.t.c.

- kwashiorkor and Marasmus - protein deficiency diseases.

- vitamin deficiency diseases

◦ ~~vitamin~~ - vitamin - c - Scurvy.

◦ vitamin - D - Rickets e.t.c.

↳ Has an impact on brain development.

(Ex) Mid day meal in India in schools to take care of nutrition.

Criticism

- Genetics has a role to play.
- Only nutrition has very limited effect.
- Genetic and chromosomal disorders not affected.
- Governments need to work on nutrition related issues.

Socio economic factors

- Standard of living → access to nutrition and medical facilities
- Income of family.
- Education of mother. - awareness.
- Development of state -
(Eg) war ravaged states like Sudan vs Democracy like USA.
- Policies of government e.t.c.

Criticisms

- Intra uterine factors also play a role.
- Genetics, nutrition, culture has plays a role.
- Foster child method shows impact of environment.

o Cultural factors

- Age ~~of~~ of mother.
- Number of children.
- Religion or cultural practices.
- (Ex) Todas do not consume milk - It is a taboo.
- Cultural habits like prevalence of smoking, drinking e.t.c in women.
- cultural practices.
- (Ex) circumcision, genital mutilation known to impact health.

Thus, growth and development is a result of multiple factors that have an interplay i.e. social, economic, political, genetic, cultural e.t.c.



	7	Introduction & Conclusion	3
	7	Total :	

C. Discuss the contributions of fieldwork in the development of anthropological concepts and theories (15marks)

(A) Fieldwork or Participant Observation is a method where anthropologists live with the people in the culture and learn about the culture.

→ Contributions of fieldwork in the development of anthropological concepts and theories -

o First founded and used by Malinowski in his study of Trobriand Islanders (1915-18) in his work 'Argonauts of Western Pacific'.

o Franz Boas emphasized on fieldwork and gave the concept of cultural Relativism and Historical Particularism

o comparative method - Diachronic and synchronic studies to understand cultures.

o Emic approach -

Understand culture from insider perspective rather than outsider.

Cognitive Anthropology

- o Ethno Reflexive Ethnography - Post Modernists believed in not interpreting cultures but just presenting the observations in poetic or dialogic form.

o Holistic approach -

Fieldwork helps understand things in a holistic perspective.

o Rapid Rural Appraisal and Action Anthropology -

Participation of Anthropologists in policy making.

(Ex) S.C. Roy as a member of Bihar legislative assembly to understand

- tribals and design policy for them.
- o No place for ethnocentrism in fieldwork.

Thus, fieldwork and participant observation provided a method that not just helps anthropology but several other disciplines to provide objective and unbiased study of ~~cultures~~.

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