

Question  
No.

The Sample Answers have been constructed to train students about how to write relevant and succinct answers in exam condition.

**2. Socio-Cultural Anthropology studies:**

- (a) The formation of ethnography.
- (b) Analysis of the origins and variations in cultural aspects of both material and immaterial traits.
- (c) An in depth inquiry into the institutions such as judicial mechanisms, economic organisation, kinship systems and prevalent terminologies.
- (d) Analysis of emergent areas of social relations like sexuality, gender relations, human rights, migration crisis, diaspora studies, etc.

**3. Linguistic Anthropology studies:**

- (a) The origins of languages and how have they changed overtime.
- (b) Studying the components of languages like syntax, phonemes, morphs, etc.
- (c) Cultural influences on language. (Ex: Study of taxonomic categorizations of Honununoo population by Conklin)
- (d) How language influences culture (Sapir-Whorf's hypothesis)
- (e) The change in language with the change in social context (Multilingualism, code switching etc.)
- (f) Non-verbal communication.

**4. Archaeological Anthropology:**

- (a) Studies the material remains of our ancestors to reconstruct the past.
- (b) Ethno-archaeology is used to reconstruct the past by studying contemporary societies.

**5. Applied anthropology involves the knowledge of the subject for the betterment of human society. It includes:**

Applied anthropology exists in many forms:

- advocacy anthropology,
- action anthropology,
- research and development anthropology
- cultural brokerage
- Various kinds of policy research such as evaluation, social impact assessment, needs assessment and cultural appraisal.