

TEST CODE:



TEST -3

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	20	11	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. “Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”
2	20	13.5	
3	20	13	
4	20	12	
5	20	11	
6	20	11	
7	20	10	
8	20	11	
PART-B			
1	15	9	
2	15	4	
3	15	9.5	
4	15	9.5	
5	15	9.5	
6	15	9.5	
Total Marks:			
250		143.5	
Evaluation Date:			

H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI & Canara Bank Rd, beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080

Start Time: 2 PM

End Time: 5 PM

Mode of Examination:

Online: Offline:

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Evaluation indicators

Language:

good

Structure:

good

Presentation:

good

Hand Writing :

good

Content:

good

Attempt:

good

Remarks:

* focus on impressive way of introducing & concluding answers, you have potential to get good marks.

Part 1 (Attempt all questions 8*20=160marks, 250Words each)

1) Critically substantiate the significance of the psychic unity of mankind as per classical evolutionists, especially with special reference to E b Tylor?

A.

The concept of Psychic unity of mankind was given by classical evolutionists in the 19th century.

good

1.5

→ Concept of Psychic unity of mankind -

◦ It believes that mankind all over the world thinks in the same way and thus humans evolved in the same unilinear way everywhere.

◦ The concept of Psychic unity ensured that societies evolved everywhere unilinearly i.e. from Savagery to Barbarism to Civilization. (The basic premise of Classical Evolutionism).

→ Condition of similar environment attached to it. ↓
man everywhere where think alike in similar environment

→ Why Psychic unity?

◦ Since humans all over the world have the same primary needs (Food, Shelter, Protection, Sex etc) and other needs.

◦ Thus, in same environmental conditions, human mind will function in the same way to fulfil these needs.

Example of Psychic unity

① Hunting and gathering was the mode of living of early man everywhere. In order to hunt animals or to cut trees, every human would invent almost same types of tools almost resembling an axe.

→ How various anthropologists viewed Psychic Unity?

- Critical of Psychic unity (diffusionists)
- Henry Morgan (man contained certain common 'gem ideas' and they are the basis for Psychic unity).
- E. B. Tylor - Believed in Psychic Unity of mankind.
 - Believed in the concept and named it Monogenism.
 - Believed that it is part of human genes.
 - Therefore, humans think the same way.
 - However, in order to for Psychic Unity of mankind to be fully true, the environment conditions must be same.
 - Difference in environment conditions can cause differences in how humans think.

Good

4

→ Significance of Psychic Unity of mankind -

- It proved that 'Race was just a psychological myth'.
 - All human societies are the same and thus no question of inferiority or superiority.
 - Later used by many anthropologists and in their respective schools of thought.
- For example - Structuralism - Study of human mind to study culture
Culture and Personality School etc.

Content well organized
 Maintain the consistency

→ Critical evaluation of the concept.

- Evolutionists especially Tylor said that Victorian societies are the most evolved ones. This defies the concept of Psychic unity.
- Diffusionists criticised the concept and said that man was basically uninventive.
- Psychic unity does not recognize human individualism.
- Universal application of the concept of Psychic unity is not proper.

Good attempt

Irrespective of the above criticisms, the concept of Psychic Unity provided a lead to many anthropologists to study cultures and societies in a simple way.

②

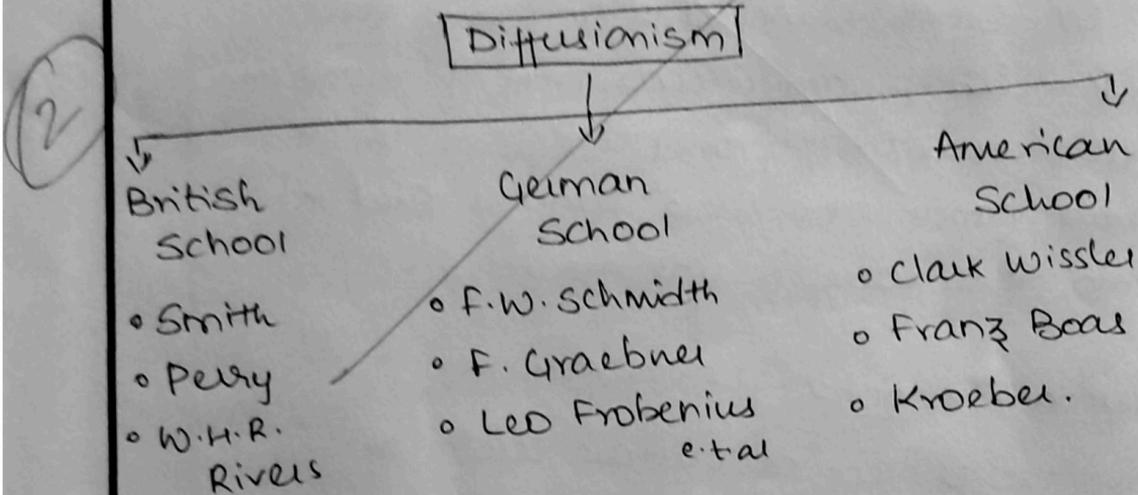
~~good~~

~~Use the space properly~~

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

2. Write about the significant contributions of British, German, and American anthropologists to the total school of diffusionism?

A. The concept Theory or School of Diffusionism emerged in the 20th century as a response to Classical Evolutionism.



→ Background

- o As a reaction to classical Evolutionism.
- o Critical of Psychic Unity of mankind.

→ Basic Premises

- o Man was basically uninventive.
- o Cultural Inventions took place at one area from which they later spread through.
 - a) Imitation
 - b) migration.

→ British School -

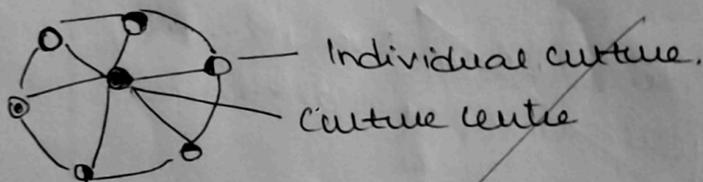
- o Known as Egyptologists since they believed that Egypt was the only centre of human culture.

- Egypt - the only cultural cradle of the world.
- **Criticisms** - ① Egypt, only centre not justified.
 - ↳ ② Provided proof of imitation form but not function.

Ex - Smith believed ~~to~~ anything that resembled pyramids was proof of imitation, but in reality pyramid like tombs in India, Japan e.t.c were temples and in Ohio, they were burial grounds.

→ German School -

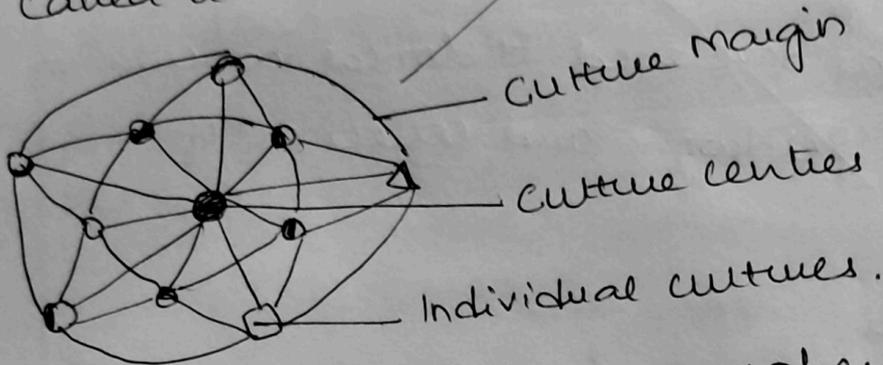
- Gave the concept of culture circle or culture District or Kultur kries.



- There are certain culture centres all over the world like Egypt, India, mesopotamia e.t.c where cultural elements were invented and were diffused all over the world.
- However, they could not establish a culture centre.
- **Criticisms** - ① No culture circle established.
 - ↳ ② Cannot be applied to a large area.

→ American School

- Gave the concept of culture area.
- A geographical area which consists of several identical culture groups is called a culture area.



- Culture centre is the area where multiple cultural traits are concentrated from where they spread throughout.
- Food as a criterion used to study American tribes and establish a cultural area.
- Criteria of Quality - Shows where the culture was concentrated and where it began.
- Criteria of Quantity - Shows how long ago, cultural elements had diffused.
- Age Area - to know how old cultural elements are.

Culture area and Age area help to study culture across space and time respectively.

* Content up to this mark
* keep it up and maintain the same

→ Significant contributions of all schools -

- A new method away from Evolutionism to study cultures.
- Culture area, Culture district etc used widely later on in other schools.
- Franz Boas developed Historical Particularism
- Focus on fieldwork and collection of data.

→ Criticisms

- Did not explain culture change.
- Methods used were not empirical.
- Culture area and district cannot be applied to a large ~~set~~ area.
- Only small cultures can be studied.

Irrespective of the above criticism, Diffusionism as a school of thought spread widely and inspired other schools of thoughts of Anthropology.

Structure

Introduction & Conclusion

Content

Total :

3. What are the major features which Separate the Cultural Functionalism of Malinowski from that of the Structural Functionalism of R.C Brown?

A. Functionalism as a school of thought emerged in the 20th century as a response to Diffusionists and Evolutionism.

→ Contributors

- Structural Functionalism - R.C. Brown.
- Cultural Functionalism - Malinowski.

→ Basic Tenets of Functionalism

- Society has a basic structure and it consists of several parts like Institutions, Societal structures, traits etc.
- All these exist to fulfil various functions of man (Malinowski) and society (Brown).
- Therefore, to understand culture, it is important to study these basic structures or institutions.

While Brown emphasized on structural significance of society, Malinowski emphasized on ~~for~~ institutional basis or significance.

The below points clearly signify the difference between the two approaches -

Structural Functionalism

Cultural Functionalism.

o Founded by R.C. Brown.

o Founded by Bronislaw Malinowski.

o Focused mainly on Societal Needs

o Focused mainly on individual needs.

o Works -

'The Andaman Islanders'

o Works

'The Argonauts of Western Pacific'

o Explained the functions of culture by explaining the structure of society:

o Explained the functions of culture by emphasizing on individual needs.

① Structural aspect - the basic structure of society.

① Primary needs - like food, shelter etc fulfilled by ~~organizations~~ institutions like marriage, kinship etc.

② Ecological aspect - how environment affects culture.

② Secondary Needs - Derived from primary needs. Ex - Political Organisation, Economy etc.

③ Socialization aspect - focus on the process of Enculturation.

③ Symbolic needs - for recreation. Ex - Religion.

Very good
4.5

Structural Functionalism

o Used Organism Analogy to explain culture.

Cells → human

New cells replaced old but human life continues.

Structures → Society

Structures keep changing and evolving yet societies function.

o Mentioned that human societies survive because they have some function

o Criticisms

① Organism analogy open to question.

② Does not explain culture change.

③ circular argument -

Cultural Functionalism

o Explained the structure of Institution.

① Cultural apparatus.

② Material aspects.

③ Personnel.

④ Technological aspects etc.

o Mentioned that institutions thrive because they have certain functions to be fulfilled.

o Criticisms

① Does not explain cultural change.

② circular argument - Institutions survive because they perform

4.5

Very good
well organized
& good presentation

Structural Functionalism

Some structures of societies survive because they have some functions. At the same time, they have to function in order to survive.

Cultural Functionalism

certain function. Also they function, in order to survive.

2

Though, both the schools belong to Functionalism, there are certain differences between them which explain why they are studied differently and how their application varies. However, both Brown and Malinowski are known for their large contributions to the discipline of Anthropology.

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

4. What do you mean by economic anthropology and write about the contribution of Malinowski to the ceremonial exchange with suitable examples?

A. Economic Anthropology studies the economics involved in various cultural practices around the world.

It was believed by some that the basic principles of economics like Law of Demand, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility etc can be applied across all cultures (Formalists). However, certain proponents believed that certain practices are beyond the explanation of economics thus ~~so~~ Economic Anthropology (Substantivist debate).

good

→ Contributions of Malinowski -

- Proponent of Substantivist line of thought.
- Works - Fieldwork in Trobriand Islands (1912-15).

'Argonauts of Western Pacific' (1922)

- Gave the examples of Kula system, Wasi system and Unigubu systems among the Trobriand Islanders.

① The kula System

- Ceremonial exchange in the habitants of Milne Bay Area of Papua New Guinea.
- Twice a year, men from 17 islands set off their canoe to exchange gifts:

- ① Soulava - shell disc necklaces.
- ② Mwali - shell arm bands.

- While Soulava is passed in northern direction in clockwise direction, mwali is passed in southern direction in anti clockwise manner.

- These goods have no monetary value but great social significance for marriages, as a matter of pride and trust.

- This also ensures social cohesion among all the groups. All the groups come together when any one of them is attacked. (All these Islanders had fought the British).

② The Wasi System -

- Arrangement among the coastal habitants and inland residents.

- The coastal habitants are only allowed to fish and not cultivate.

- The Inland residents are not allowed to fish and only to cultivate.
- These people exchange their produce and it is a fixed system between families.
- Followed among the Trobriand Islanders.

③ Urigubu System -

- Urigubu means 'maintainance'.
- A man is supposed to give a certain percentage of his produce to his sister's husband.
- Meanwhile, these men also receive the same from their own wife's brothers.
- These systems were introduced to ensure wider allies, strengthen social cohesion and build trust and interdependence.

④ Potlatch System introduced by Studied by Franz Boas

- Potlatch means 'giving' in Chinook jargon.
- Seen in North Pacific Coastal regions.
- A system of redistribution of wealth.
- celebrated in times of birth, death,

It is a system of exchange of each the amount, that is completely

good

coming of age, marriage etc in communities.

o Also given as a form of punishment.

The above systems show how certain practices are beyond the explanation of principles and theories of Economics.

This necessitates the need for a separate discipline called Economic Anthropology.

Malinowski's contributions through his fieldworks justified the need for a separate branch to study primitive societies.

Overall good attempt
Well organized content.

2

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

5. Elucidate the significant role of binary opposites and exchange figures given by Levi-Strauss' to describe the structural analysis of kinship in the school of structuralism

A. Structuralism as a school of thought emerged in the 20th century.

→ Major Contributors -

① Claude Levi-Strauss -

Work - 'Structural Anthropology'

② Edmund Leach.

② → Historical Background -

- Did not disqualify any school.
- Accepted all schools (Diffusionism, Evolutionism) as valid.

→ Basic Premises -

- Every society has a basic structure. Any changes in this society are due to permutations in this basic structure.
- This basic structure is Human Mind.
- It is the job of the Anthropologists to isolate, decode and unravel the various layers of the human mind.

→ Rather than explain all these things you can just sum up the concept of Levi Strauss in 4/5 lines of an introduction

→ Analysis -

◦ Human mind always thinks in Binary opposites - Good, - Bad ; Sacred - Profane etc.

◦ Every society makes certain changes and fits them in the Binary opposites to make it their own.

◦ In order to study the society, it is important to study these binary opposites.

- Structural analysis of Kinship -

Robin Fox used the structural principles to understand why certain structures, for example patriarchy is the most followed one. He gave four principles i.e.

- a) Men impregnate women.
- b) Women bear children.
- c) men handle economic activity.
- d) Incest is a taboo.

The four principles can be fulfilled efficiently and without compromise of patriarchy is

followed in a society.

- However, the concept of binary opposites in kinship does not hold true.

- Thus, the various principles of structuralism were used to understand how societies work.

→ Criticisms

o The concept of Binary opposites cannot be universally applied.

o Human mind is subjective

o No importance to historical reconstruction or Diachronic Studies.

o Not precise and heavily depend on the observer.

o Not subject to scientific scrutiny.
e.t.c.

Thus, it can be said that the concept of structuralism though did

Very good
Keep it up

contribute to understanding of cultures but also faced certain criticisms with respect to the concept of binary opposite etc.

2

However, the above problems were solved in the post structuralist approach and the theory gained a new significance.

* Use the space properly.

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

6. Write about the principles of structuralism and explain the contributions of Levi Strauss and Edmund Leach?

A. The School of structuralism emerged in the 20th century by Claude Levi Strauss and Edmund Leach.

→ Historical Background -

- Not against any particular school of Anthropology.
- Accept every School as valid.

→ Basic Premises -

- Every Society has a basic Structure. The various changes in the Society are due to permutations and combinations in this basic Structure.
- The basic Structure is 'Human Mind'
- It is the job of the anthropologists to isolate, decode and unravel the various layers of this human mind.

→ Analysis

- Human mind always thinks in Binary Opposites i.e. Good - ~~Bad~~ Bad, Black - White etc.
- Every Society moulds these Binary Opposites and make it their own.

◦ It is the job of the anthropologists to study these binary opposites.

→ Method -

◦ Structuralism is according to them, not a theory but a model to study different structures.

◦ Also proposed certain models to study cultures or human thought.

- Mechanical model - To study the various phenomenon not bound by rigid principles and affected by multiple factors.
For example - Marriage institution is affected by several factors.

- Statistical Model - To study phenomena bound by strict principles. Example - certain tribal rituals.

Mechanical Model by Levi Strauss is called Juridical Rules by Edmund Leach.

Statistical Model by Levi Strauss is called Statistical Rules by Edmund Leach.

→ Contribution of Edmund Leach -

- The various mental conflict arising in

* mention
Levi Strauss
Contribution
if you missed

a man due to inconsistency with values should also be studied by structuralists. They also have a influence on human mind and thus society and culture.

→ Accomplishments -

- Models are ~~are~~ used to study cultures.
- Simplified the study of cultures to study of human mind.
- Took away Anthropology from Grand Theories.

3 → Criticisms

- Not precise and heavily depends on the observer.
- Use of non empirical methods.
- Not subject to scientific scrutiny.
- No importance to historical reconstruction or Diachronic studies.
- Considers human thoughts as uniform.
- No importance for human individuality.
- Binary opposites concept subject to questioning.

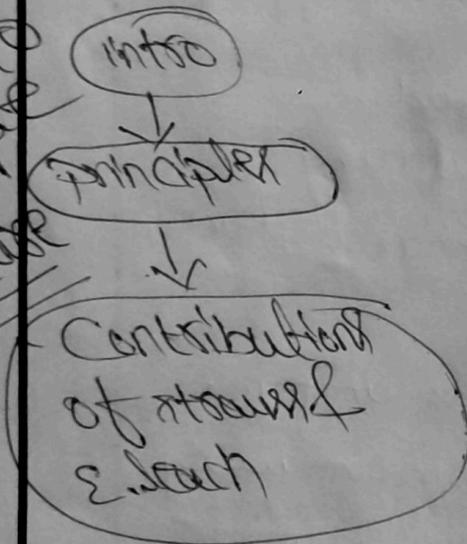
→ Post Modern Structuralism -

- Improvements in Structuralism.
- In this, Observer Ps to only describe or give information and interpreting ones thought Ps more or less disallowed.

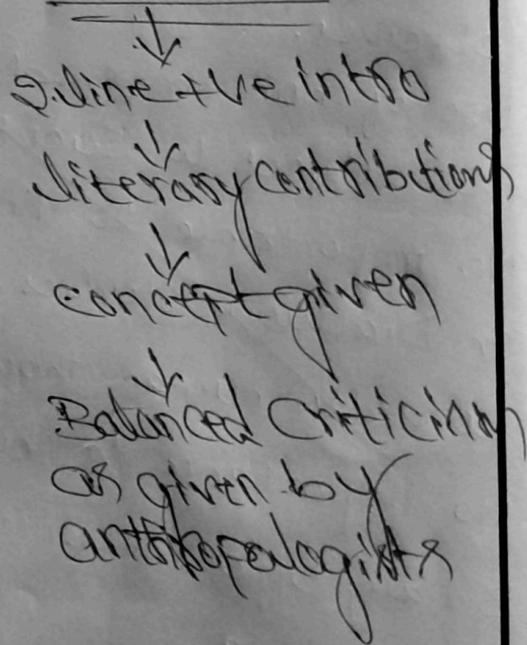
Structuralism, though faced several criticisms, but still continue to update its principles in the name of Post modern Structuralism. Structuralism provided a new way to study human mind and human cultures.

(2)

try to include this structure



Contributions



Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

7. Discuss the contribution of Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead to the school of culture and personality with special reference to the national character concept given by Ruth Benedict.

A The Culture and Personality School emerged in the 20th century influenced by Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis studies.

→ Major Contributors -

- ① Ralph Linton - cultural background of personality (1946).
- ② Margaret Mead
- ③ Ruth Benedict
- ④ Abraham Kardiner - Basic Personality.
- ⑤ Cora-du-Bois - Modal personality.

→ Basic Premises

- Culture influences personality.
- Any changes in personality are due to changes in culture.

→ Margaret Mead -

- Student of Franz Boas.
- Basic premise - It is culture that influences personality.
- Works - 'Coming of Age in Samoa'
'Growing up in New Guinea'
'Sex & Temperament in three primitive Societies'.

① Coming of Age in Samoa -

- Compared Samoan girls to American girls.
- Basic question - 'Are the disturbances that adolescents face due to adolescence itself or culture?'
- Samoan girls cheerful and adolescence is just like any other phase of human life.
- Therefore, it is ones culture and upbringing that influences culture.

② In 'Sex and Temperament in three primitive Societies' she studied whether gender specific personalities are sexually linked or culturally determined.

- She studied the Arapesh, Tshambuli and Mundugmor tribes.
- She concluded that gender is culturally linked and not sex linked or biologically acquired.

③ Growing up in New Guinea

- Compared Manus children of Admiralty Islands to American children.
- Concluded that the qualities in children must be consciously inculcated at an early stage.

→ Ruth Benedict

WORKS - 'The Chrysanthemum and the Sword'
'Patterns of Culture'

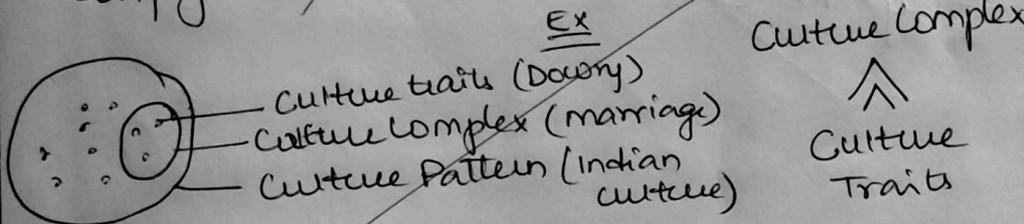
Basic premise - Culture is not merely an addition of parts but a unique arrangement of all the parts.

Contributions -

① Culture Pattern and Configuration of Culture

- Every culture has a 'genius', a 'central axis' etc and which is the ethos of a culture.

- This unique arrangement is called Configuration of Culture. Culture Pattern.



② Types of Cultural personalities

i) Apollonian personality - Serene, calm, helpful etc.

ii) Dionysian Personality - Aggressive, opportunistic, quarrelsome etc.

③ National Character Studies

- Undertook by Mead, Benedict, Rickman etc.

Maintain
the consistency

You are
supposed to
study
more on
National
Character
Studies.

- The traits of individuals of a culture gave give the idea of the culture of the whole nation.
- Used during World War-II to study Germany, China, Japan and other countries.
- The character of a nation is reflected in the personality of the people.
Ex - Even today, Indian culture related to an elephant; China to a tiger etc.

Thus, the Culture and Personality School provided new ways and methods to study the culture and societies.

②

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

8. What are the distinguishing features that separate Geertz's Interpretative Anthropology from Turner's Symbolic Anthropology? And write about their own interpretation of the Symbol & Symbolic?

A. Symbolic Anthropology emerged in the 20th century as a response to Structuralism and Marxism.

→ Leading Proponents

① Clifford Geertz - Interpretive approach.

② Victor Turner - Symbolic approach.

→ Basic premises

- Symbolic anthropology contributes insight to the study of symbols.
- A symbol is something that stands for something else.
- Symbols hold a lot of significance and meaning in them.

Ex - Rituals, Totem, taboo etc.

Case - Ndembu's of Apica

The new born are fed the milk of Sap wood tree first in order to inculcate loyalty to the clan. The Sap wood tree is their totem i.e a symbol.

good

Interpretative Approach

Symbolic Approach

◦ Proponent - Clifford Geertz.

◦ Proponents - Victor Turner
David Schneider.

◦ Interested in Symbols as to understand the underlying meaning of culture.

◦ Interested in Symbols as 'operator of social change'.

◦ Used Thick description to understand symbols.

◦ Used symbolism to understand culture.

◦ Understand the importance of symbols and what they mean in a culture.

◦ Understand how symbols inspire feelings in humans.
Ex - Indian Flag - Patriotism.
e.t.c.

◦ Symbols as key to understand cultures.

◦ Symbols as vehicles of culture.

Interpretative Approach

- Used Balinese cockfight and the underlying meaning to understand symbols.

Symbolic Approach

- Used symbolism - a strong sense of identity with a particular symbol.
Ex - Food Symbolism
Nation Symbolism
etc.

→ Interpretation of Symbol and Symbolic -

- A Symbol is something that stands for something else.
- Symbolic or Symbolism is a deep sense of identity with a particular symbol.
- Explained how they have the power to inspire people and make them act as per the needs of others.

Thus, the area of Symbols and Symbolism was something which was

Part 2 (Attempt all questions 6*15=90marks, 200Words each)

1. Write the important contributions of Franz Boas's Historical Particularism approach to studying primitive cultures?

Ans The School of Historical Particularism was introduced by Franz Boas in 20th century.

→ Basic premises -

- Every culture is intelligible with respect to its own history and must be studied in relation to its own history alone.
- Because every culture is the result of discrete and diverse events of the past history.

→ Works - 'Central Eskimo' (1888)
'Mind of a Primitive Man'

→ Contributions of Historical Particularism to Studying Primitive Cultures -

- Focused on the importance of participant observation.
- Importance on learning a language and living with the people.
- Will help an individual to better

understand cultures without being ethnocentric.

o The concept of Cultural Relativism gained significance.

o Method -

- Trait Listing - understanding where traits are concentrated.

- Naming the place centre.

- Study the history of every trait and culture.

o This method provides a lot of first hand information which is extremely important to study primitive cultures.

o For example - Tribal India.

- Tribal India is not just one entity but consists of hundreds of cultures with ~~tribes~~ tribes with diverse cultures.

- A 'One Size Fits All' approach will not work.

- Thus, Historical Particularism will generate information which will help us make customized policies

- and programmes for each tribe.
- will lead to greater acceptance for outsiders and increased respect among tribals.
 - This will allow us to help tribals in a larger way.

Thus, the School of Historical Particularism may be considered a boon to save the extinct tribal cultures and cultures which are on the threat of disappearing.

good

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

2. Critically substantiate Lewis Henry Morgan's stages of societal evolution?

A. Lewis Henry Morgan is a Classical Evolutionist of the 19th century.

→ Works

'Systems of Consanguinity & Affinity' (1871)

→ Method

• Used the concept of technology, kinship e.t.c to study evolution.

• He explained the evolution of kinship and family structures to explain societal explanation.

• Ex -

- Sexual Promiscuity

- Marriage twinning (marriage between brother and sister of same generation)

- Punaluan marriage (group marriage)

- Polygamy.

- Syndanlian marriage (one man married to one woman, but man had relations with multiple women)

- Morgan.

Thus, he tried to explain the evolution of society using the institution of marriage and kinship.

→ Critical evaluation -

- o Believed in the concept of 'Common Gen ideas' - subject to questioning.
- o Ethnocentric.
- o Use of Secondary data.
- o Not much of fieldwork.
- o Only studying through the lens of religion and kinship, a narrow approach.

The studies of Morgan attracted many scholars to the studies of kinship. Later, his methods were used widely by other anthropologists. Thus, irrespective of the criticisms, it can be said that Morgan's

* include the evaluation of any scheme by the Morgan explain

Contribution in terms of kinship,
kinship terminology (classificatory and
Descriptive) give him very high
importance in the discipline of
Anthropology.

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
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3. Write a note on Malinowski's theory of kinship studies

A. Malinowski was popularly known for his contribution to the fields of Participant observation, Economic Anthropology, Kinship studies etc.

→ Works - 'Arganoulis of Western Pacific' (1922).

→ Theory of kinship studies -

o Believed that institution exist in order to fulfil the needs of man.

o Thus marriage is an institution to fulfil the need of sex.

* Content deficient
* Revisit the theory and complete it properly

- The traits of people of a common culture create a modal personality. (Conradu Bois).

Thus, various anthropologists used varied methods to analyze individual personalities and thus cultures.



Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

5. Write a brief note on the significance of the "Thick Description" Concept given by Clifford Geertz?

A Clifford Geertz is the proponent of Interpretative approach given under Symbolic Anthropology of 20th century.

1.5 → Works

- ① Interpretative Anthropology.
- ② Deep Play: Notes on Balinese Cockfight.

→ Thick description Concept of Clifford Geertz -

• Geertz was not interested in symbols as operators of social process but was interested in understanding the underlying significance of symbols.

• A symbol is something that stands for something else.
Ex - Rituals, Totem etc.

• Geertz was interested in the 'etic approach' i.e. the insider approach of societies.

• He believed that symbols explained a lot about cultures and emphasized on

the need to understand the
'Thick Description of Symbols'.

Example - The difference between a Blink
and a Wink.

- Though both of them are involved with movement of the eyes, there is a lot of difference between the above two.
- An outsider would not understand the meaning or difference between the two.
- However, thick description focuses on Interpretation of Symbols.

case - Deep Play; Notes on Balinese
Cockfight

For an outsider, it may appear just as any cockfight but deeper understanding will tell us that the seating arrangement in the fight shows social stratification.

This is what he referred to as Thick Description.

→ Significance of Thick Description -

→ Ethic approach.

→ Focus on participant Observation.

- Focussed on understanding the meaning of symbols and their interpretation.
- Symbols gained new significance.
- Focus on actor-centric actions.
- provided new method of study in Anthropology.

1.5 Thus, Symbolic Anthropology and Geertz' contribution provided a new way of looking at symbols which constitute an important part of every culture.

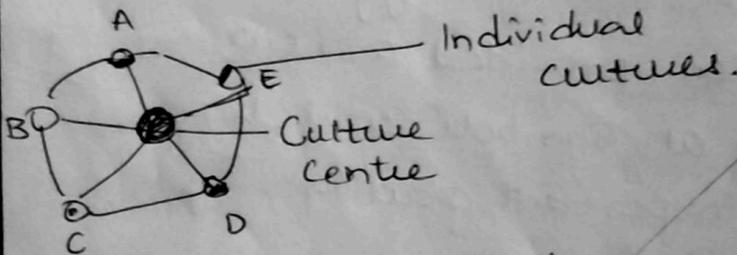
good

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
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6. Critically elaborate on the difference between the concept of the Culture circle and the culture area approach given by the Diffusionist?

A. The concept of Culture circle and Culture Area was given by German and American School of Diffusion respectively in the 20th century.

→ Culture Circle / Culture District -

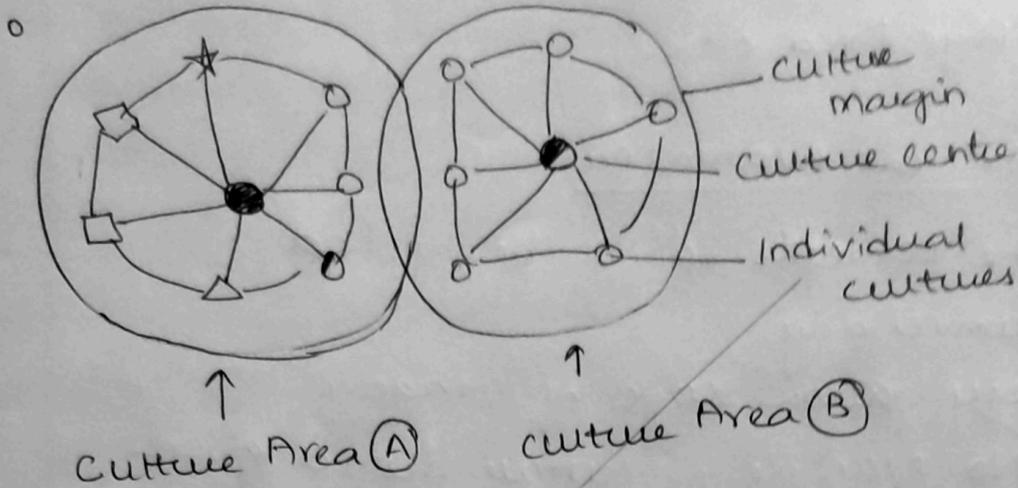


- In the above ~~cut~~ diagram, the Culture centre is the area where all the traits of a culture are concentrated.

- A, B, C, D, E are the different culture circles ~~where~~ which are the diffused forms of ~~the~~ Culture centre.

→ Culture Area -

o A geographical zone where similar groups of culture are located at one specific location is called a culture area.



Thus, the Culture Centre (where traits are concentrated) and the diffused centres of one Culture Centre are part of one Culture Area.

→ Differences between Culture Area and Culture Centre -

Each diffused & Individual Culture is a different culture district which is not the case in Culture Area.

The concept of Culture Area Margin is widely referred to in Culture Area.

The concept of Culture Area also is wider in scope since it covers -

- a) ~~Quality~~ Criterion of Quality
- b) Criterion of Quantity.

good

c) Age Area e.t.c.

→ Critical evaluation

o The concepts cannot be applied universally.

o very narrow scope of usage.

o No example of culture district given. e.t.c.

(1)

However, the concept of Culture District and Culture Area came to be used by future anthropologists to explain their own school of thoughts.

(1.5)

Good attempt
Keep it up

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	