

TEST CODE:



TEST -4

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	10	5	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile).	
2	10	5		
3	10	5		
4	10	5		
5	10	5		
6	10	5		
7	15	4	2. All questions are compulsory.	
8	15	8		
9	15	11.5	3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
10	15	9.5		
11	10	5	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	
12	10	5		
13	10	5	5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.	
14	10	5		
15	10	5	6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
16	10	5		
17	10	5	<p align="center">“Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”</p>	
18	10	5		
19	15	13	<p align="center">H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI & Canara Bank Rd., beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080</p>	
20	15	10		
			Start Time: 10 AM	End Time: 1 PM
			Mode of Examination:	Online: <input type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			Evaluation Date:	
Total Marks: 250			134.5	

Evaluation Indicators

Language: good

Structure: good

Presentation: good

Hand Writing : good

Content: good

Attempt: good attempt

Remarks:

* Make your introduction & conclusion impressive by highlighting the core importance & relevance of the study.

* Use the provided space properly

* If you lack content in some areas, try to cover it, you will ~~lose~~ get marks in exam.

SECTION A

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

a) Alliance theory of Levi Strauss

1. A. Claude Levi Strauss is associated with the structuralism school of Anthropology. He also gave the Theory of Alliance.

kin relations formed through marriage is called Alliance. Claude Levi Strauss explained the structure of the Theory of Alliance.

• He believed that initially, there was no institution of marriage or kinship. There was promiscuity in the society.

• This often led to clashes among people and groups and there was no sense of solidarity.

2. • In order to ensure, order in the society, the concept of alliance or kinship emerged.

• Since all the groups had common means of production, men, the only thing they could exchange was women.

• This led to the concept of marriage and alliances.

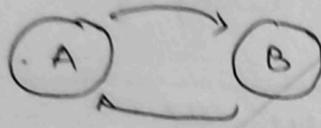
• Alliance $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Restricted Alliance} \\ \text{Non Restricted Alliance.} \end{array} \right.$

good

Valid points
& Content
up to the
marks

- Restricted Alliance - Alliance in these societies is restricted to only certain groups. (Ex) - Endogamy, Exogamy etc.
- Non Restrictive Alliance - No restriction on alliance.

i) Continuous Alliance - Between two groups
 Ex - Moeity ; cross cousin marriage.
 A gives wife to B and vice versa. Therefore, there is a chain.



ii) Non continuous alliance - Between many groups. No continuity.

Thus, Levi Strauss' theory helped understand the various factors that affect alliance, kinship and marriage systems.

good attempt

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

b) Monogenism

A. The concept of Monogenism was given by E.B. Tylor (father of modern Anthropology) who is the founder of Classical Evolutionism School of Anthropology.

→ E.B. Tylor works - 'Primitive Man' (1871).

→ Monogenism -

◦ Human mind, everywhere thinks the same way.

◦ The genetic makeup of humans across societies is same (Mono-one; genism-gene)

◦ Thus, human needs are same everywhere but on one condition that the environment must be same.

◦ In this circumstances, there exists Psychic Unity of Mankind (mankind thinks same everywhere).

◦ This concept gave rise to the basic premise of evolutionary School Classical Evolutionism

i.e. societies across the world evolve unilineally i.e. from Savagery to Barbarism to Civilization.

◦ L.H. Morgan also spoke on similar lines but he mentioned something called

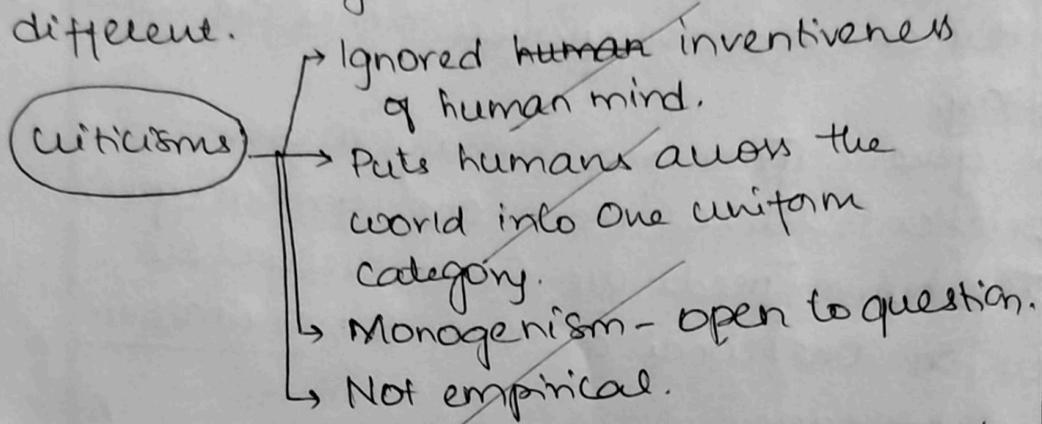
Maintain
the same
consistency

3

'Gem Ideas'

- Every human has certain gem ideas, therefore human needs are same and they evolve in the same way to satisfy the needs.

Ex - In order to cut trees, humans everywhere must have developed tools similar to that of an axe, though the form or shape be different.



Thus, despite the criticisms, the concept of Monogenism and Psychic Unity of Mankind helped in formation of theories in future. Also, the biggest contribution of this concept was that it proved that 'Race was a psychological myth?'

Structure

Introduction & Conclusion

Content

Total :

c) Rites of Passage

A. Rites of Passage refer to the various rituals that are performed at every important social or biological milestones in every person's life. Ex - Birth, Marriage, Puberty, Death, Pregnancy etc.

They can be broadly categorized into -

a) Rites of Initiation

* Refer the concept
thoroughly and
answer

d) Ceremonial Exchange

1 A. Ceremonial Exchange refers to exchange of goods or services which hold ~~immense~~ immense social or cultural significance rather than Economic significance.

Ex - Kula ~~is~~ System of Trobriand Islanders.

→ Kula System of Trobriand Islanders -

o Studied by Bronislaw Malinowski in his work, 'The Argonauts of Western Pacific' (1922).

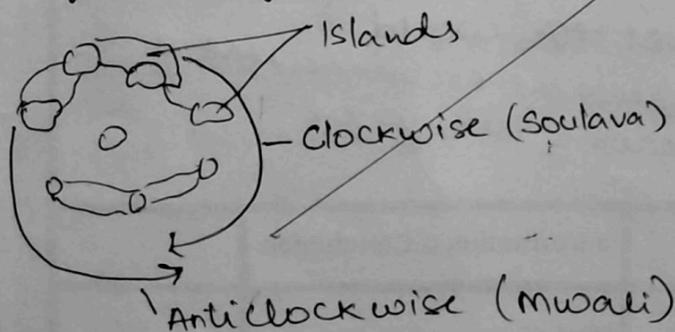
o Kula System - This system spans across 18 islands in the Masim archipelago of Papua New Guinea.

2 o Two types of goods are exchanged

a) Soulava - Shell necklace (in clockwise direction).

b) Mwali - Shell armband (in anticlockwise direction)

- These goods hold very less economic significance but are highly valued socially in terms of marriage, as pride or social prestige.



Very good

◦ Twice in a year, the Islanders start to exchange these goods in the Kula Season.

→ Other examples of Ceremonial exchange.

◦ Wasi Brugabu System - Among trobriand Islanders Exchange of cereals and sea food among Inland habitants and Coastal habitants of Trobriandees. (Studied by Malinowski)

◦ Urugabu System - Brother Is supposed to give a certain percentage of his produce to his sister's husband. (Trobriand Islanders, Studied by Malinowski).

◦ Potlatch studied by Boas - Ceremonial ~~red~~ redistribution functions to celebrate births, deaths etc among the Chinooks of western Pacific.

Thus, Ceremonial exchanges though a concept not widely seen in the modern traditional societies, hold a lot of significance in primitive or tribal societies all over the world.

Fredric Barth - Ceremonial exchange among Maori's & Navajo.

1

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

e) Genealogical method

A. Genealogical Method involves tracing the family tree from an individual to study the kin relations in a family.

◦ Introduced by W.H.R. Rivers. He studied Todas of Nilgiri.

◦ Method - Symbols used

$\square \Delta$ = man $\square \equiv$ - marriage

$\square \circ$ = woman $\square \frac{\emptyset}{\Delta}$ - Dead

Capital letters for men (name) $\square d.y$ = died young

Small letters for women (name) $\square d.um$ = died unmarried.

\blacktriangle / \bullet = Ego (through whom kin relations are established).

◦ Uses - ◦ To study the kin relations.

◦ Understand how descent or property is to be passed.

◦ Used in genetics to study Pedigree studies

(small changes in Pedigree method -

$\square \square$ = man ; \times = ~~marriage~~ Mating)

◦ Useful in: understanding marriage, kin relations etc.

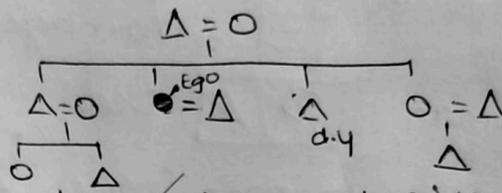
good

Content
up to the
mark.
Keep it up

o Caution to be taken -

- An old man / woman, well informed about the family must be chosen as the ego.
- Important to receive as much information about family members as possible.
- Go wide or deep into as many generations as possible.

Example



o Criticisms

- Time taking
- The family members might not give complete information due to personal reasons.
- ~~Might~~ Anthropologists might be construed as too intuitive.

Thus, the Genealogical method has provided a great way to study social relations and also genetic relations (Pedigree method)

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

Q.3)

a) What are the major features that Separate the Cultural Functionalism of Malinowski from that of the Structural Functionalism of R.C Brown?
(20 marks)

A.

Brown and Malinowski and R.C. Brown gave the basic school of Functionalism in Anthropology.

→ Malinowski - Cultural Functionalism
'Argonauts of Western Pacific' (1922)
Fieldwork in Trobriand Islanders (1915-18)

→ Brown - Structural Functionalism
'Andaman Islanders' (1922).
Fieldwork in Andaman Islands.

→ Difference between the above two:

Cultural Functionalism	Structural Functionalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Malinowski o Various institutions in a culture operate to fulfil the needs of man. o Married the concept of culture to functions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o R.C. Brown. o Various structures of a society operate to fulfil the needs of society as a whole. o Married the concept of structures to function.

good

Cultural Functionalism

- o Focus on individual Needs.
- o Cultural basis of Society.
- o Hierarchy of Needs
 - a) Primary Needs -
Food, hunger, shelter, Sex etc fulfilled by Family, Marriage etc.
 - b) Secondary Needs -
Derived from primary needs. Fulfilled by Political organisation, Economy etc.
 - c) Symbolic Needs -
Religion, morals, values etc.
- o Did not compare Society to organism but gave an example of engine and parts.

Structural Functionalism

- o Focus on societal Needs.
- o Structural basis of Society.
- o Hiera Structure of Society.
 - a) Structural aspect -
Basic structure like Family, Kinship etc.
 - b) Ecological aspect
Effect of environment on basic structure of Society.
 - c) Socialization aspect -
Process of enculturation.
- o compared Society to an organism.

Cultural Functionalism

Just like how engine will perform when all parts perform together, Similarly Culture will function when all institutions work together.

Explained the structure of an Institution -

- Cultural apparatus
- Material Apparatus.
- Technology.
- Personnel etc.

~~Societies and Culture survives if institution function.~~

Structural Functionalism

Just like how organism has a structure, society also has a structure. All the parts of a human help in proper functioning of an organism.

Did not explain anything as such.

~~Societies survive if they perform some function otherwise they disappear.~~

Content well organized
Very good

→ Criticisms of both schools -

- Did not explain cultural change.
- Circular argument - Societies/culture function survive because they have a function. At the same time, they function because they have to survive.

Thus, the schools of Functionalism provided a new way to study cultures though they slightly differ with each other. Their theories were used later by other anthropologists to study human societies and cultures.

2

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

b) Write a note on the school of Ethno-Semantics in understanding human behavior (15marks).

A. Ethno Semantics refers to various structures that exist in a language with reference to a particular ethnog culture that effects human behaviour.

Language is a system of conventionally spoken or written symbols that people use to communicate with each other as member of a society.

→ Ethno Semantics in understanding human behaviour

- 1) Age
- 2) Sex
- 3) Sapir- Whorf Hypothesis.
- 4) Sociolect - Social differences in language
- 5) Ideolect. - Individual variations in language.
- 6) Dialect - Regional variations in language.
- 7) Class aspirations and class differences.
- 8) Pidgin and Creole.

- (9) Lingua Franca.
- (10) Gender differences.

The structure of a language have an influence on human behaviour -

a) How we see the world around us.

(Ex) Religion.

* Revisit the topic
& cover it properly

c) Critically evaluate the cognitive theories given by Tylor and Conklin (15 marks).

A. The Cognitive Theories emerged in 1950s and 1960s in USA and France.

→ Contributions - Tylor, ~~Conklin~~ Conklin.

→ Basic premises -

- culture exists in the minds of people in the form of symbols, rituals, theories etc.
- Study of human cultures requires the study of human mind.
- Links anthropology to psychology.

→ Achievements

- ① Moved away from grand theories.
- ② gave a new method to study cultures.
- ③ Simple method.
- ④ Gave importance to emic method (what anthropologists think).

→ Criticisms

- ① Reduced the scope of culture to only human mind.
- ② Ignored human individuality.
- ③ Did not develop into a true theoretical procedure.
- ④ Ignored historical reconstruction of cultures.
- ⑤ No importance to Synchronic and Diachronic studies.
- ⑥ Did not explain culture change.
- ⑦ Ignored other factors which effect cultures.
Ex - Environment, history etc.
- ⑧ Did not provide an adequate method to study cultures.
- ⑨ Believed human thought to be same throughout.

If you need
 more
 on Basic
 premise
 & explain
 it in detail
 in this
 question

Irrespective of all the criticisms, the biggest contribution of cognitive school is the Emic approach in anthropology which helped reduce ethnocentrism and encouraged ~~to~~ cultural Relativism.

1.5

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

Q.4)

a) What do you mean by the Tools of data collection? Describe the various types of tools used for Data Collection in the present context? (20 Marks)

A. Tools of Data collection refers to various elements used in a research to collect data.

Ex- Interviews, Participant Observation etc.

→ various types of tools of data collection

① Fieldwork - People live in a particular culture to study about a culture.

i) Participant Observation - participate by learning language, talking to locals etc. (Ex) Malinowski - Trobriand Islands.

ii) Non Participant Observation - Just observe cultures and not participate.

(Ex) - R.C. Brown in Andaman Islands.

② Genealogies - Helps to trace the family tree and study kin relations.

(Ex) - W.H. Rivers in Todas of Nilgiri.

Symbols - Δ = man \circ = woman
d-y = died young.
d-um = died unmarried.

good

③ Participant Observation -

1) Rural participant Observation -

③ Interviews - one to one discussion with a person to know about him/her and his/her opinions, ideologies etc.

Types

- ~~No~~ Structured Interview.
- Non structured Interview.
- Group interview.
- Individual Interview etc.

④ Oral History - Collect data through the understanding of oral stories through

a) Folktales.

b) Mythology.

⑤ Ex - More or less of Indian ancient history is present in the form of oral history only.

⑤ Rapid Rural Appraisal / Participant Appraisal -

- Include participants or rural people to collect data.

⑥ Ex - Tribal Studies
Village Studies.

6) Schedules and Questionnaires -

Questionnaire - when questions are sent in the form of mail to participants.

Schedule - when questions are explained by an enumerator (Ex) - for illiterate people.

7) Case Study - This involves a detailed study of a social unit.

Ex - an individual, a family, a nation etc.

(Ex) - Ethnographies like

- Trobrianders by Malinowski.

- Noyars by Kathleen Gough.

etc.

8) Life History - Use of biographies and auto biographies to study or collect information about people.

(Ex) - The Diary of a young girl by Ann Frank.

9) Secondary sources of information -

Information that is already collected

Very good
You covered
the culture
tools.

and is present in the public domain.

- a) Published data.
- b) Unpublished data.

Thus, there are several tools of data collection. All these tools help in the efficient collection, analysis and interpretation of data. This data can also be used by future for future studies and hold a lot of significance.

2

* try to work on introduction & conclusion, it will attract your answer more.

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

b) Critically substantiate the advantages and limitations of participant observation as a technique of data collection? (15 Marks)

A Participant Observation involves the participation of a person in a culture to study the culture up close.

(Ex) - Started first by Morgan to study Inquis Indians.

Later by Franz Boas.

Developed fully by Malinowski in his study of Trobriand Islanders.

Participant
Observation

- learn the language.
- live with the locals.
- understand the emic approach / view.
- communicate with the locals.

→ Advantages -

- ① Give an unbiased and objective study of a culture.
- ② Avoids Ethnocentrism.
- ③ Cultural Relativism.
- ④ Helps in building faith and trust.

3

- (5) Emic view can be understood.
- (6) Gives access to information which an outsider cannot get.
- (7) First hand data.
- (8) Helpful in implementation of policies and data collection.
- (EX) - Implementation of schemes for Tribal India.

→ Disadvantages -

- 3
- (1) Need for an experienced participant.
 - (2) Participant must not go with preconceived notions.
 - (3) Chance of retaliation by locals.
 - (4) Emotional involvement of the participant might impact objectivity of studies.
 - (5) Insiders might not give right information.
 - (6) Change in the behaviours of

Insiders might effect the studies.

(+) Certain concepts like Sexual behaviour, interpersonal relations cannot be understood by an or are not available to observation.

Thus, participant observation is a great tool to study cultures. The success or failure of this method depends largely on the ability of the participant who should be able to win the trust of the locals or the insiders.

Malinowski's rules.

Good
Valuation

Overall
good
attempt

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

c) Write a note on the evolution of anthropological fieldwork tradition evolved through the various stages? (15 marks)

A. Fieldwork tradition is a method by which an individual studies particular cultures by being a part of the culture or as an insider.

Fieldwork

→ Participant Observation
(be a part of locals, learn language etc.
Ex - Malinowski - Trobriand Islanders.

→ Non Participant Observation
(only observe the cultures from outside; not participate)
Ex - Braon - Andaman Islanders.

→ Evolution of Anthropological Fieldwork -

- L.H. Morgan's study of Iroquois Indians - Introduced fieldwork but did not complete it.
- Franz Boas - studied Eskimos, Baffin bay etc.
- W.H.R. Rivers - introduced Geneological studies in anthropology.
(Ex) - Studied Todas of Nilgiri Islands,

Studied Melanesian Society.

- Browne Malinowski - Participant Observation in Trobriand Islands of Papua New Guinea.

(Ex) Kula System, Wari System etc.

WORK - 'Argonauts of Western Pacific' (1922)

- R.C. Brown - Non Participant Observation, among Andaman Islanders.

- Margaret Mead - Introduced photographic data (photos, videos) etc.

Fieldwork in Samoa, Polynesia; Admiralty Islands; Mundugmor, Tshambuli tribes of New Guinea.

- Cora-du-Bois - studied the Alor of Indonesia and gave the concept of modal personality.

- Clifford Geertz - studied symbols. Indonesia, Bali field studies.

- Tylor, Conklin - studied American societies.

Well done!
Content up
to the mark
Keep it up

◦ Past modernists - Questioned the validity of fieldworks and ethnographies and brought a revolution in fieldwork studies.

Thus, the present tradition of fieldwork is a result of contribution of multiple anthropologists over centuries. Their contributions have helped us to develop a method of objective study of data.

1.5

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

SECTION B

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

a) Franz Boas and cultural relativism

A. Franz Boas is associated with the School of Historical Particularism and also gave the concept of Cultural Relativism. He is also associated with the American School of Diffusionism.

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

→ Concept of Cultural Relativism -

- Cultural Relativism believes that every culture must be studied with reference to its own history, environment etc.
- The standard of one's culture must not be used to judge other cultures.
- Cultural Relativism is an anti-thesis of Ethnocentrism.
- Ethnocentrism is a concept wherein one's social group is the centre of everything and other groups are judged with reference to one's social group.
- Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism are opposite ends of a spectrum.

- For example - ◦ Consumption of Dog meat considered barbaric in USA (ethnocentric)
- Franz Boas believed that every culture must be studied in reference to its own history because every culture is the result of the discrete events of the past. (Historical Particularism).
- He recommended
 - a) learning the local language.
 - b) living with the residents.
 - c) Talking to the locals to study a culture.

Good Attempt

Thus, it can be said that Franz Boas' concept of Cultural Relativism lies at the basic base of the discipline of Anthropology since it ensures objectivity and unbiased study of cultures. If not for Cultural Relativism, the ethnocentrism would take centre stage and would make the study of ethnographies futile.

Structure

Introduction & Conclusion

Content

Total :

b) Difference between Etic and Emic view

A. Etic and Emic words were given for the first time by Kenneth Pike.

- These concepts emerged as part of changing tradition in study of ethnographies in anthropology.

Emic	Etic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insider or locals view of culture. New Anthropology. How the locals view the different elements of the culture. Includes learning the local language, staying with the people etc. Participant observation. Cultural Relativism. Used by Postmodernists, cognitive schools etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anthropologist's view of a culture. Old Anthropology. How the outsiders or anthropologists view a particular culture. Does not require learning the language etc. Non participant observation. May lead to Ethnocentrism. Used by cultural materialists.

Context well
organised &
maintain
the same
consistency

Emic

- Reflexive Ethnography
- Suggested by Franz Boas, Malinowski etc.

Etic

- Ethnographic Realism.
- Suggested by Marvin Harris of cultural materialist School.

Example - Trobriand Islanders' study by Malinowski (Argonauts of Western Pacific).

Etic - The Islanders exchange non economic useless goods made of shells.

Emic - They hold lot of cultural significance and ensure group solidarity and widening of alliance.

Thus, the emic and etic views have helped anthropologists provide unbiased study of cultures and objective ethnographies.

good

1

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

c) Concept of thick description by Clifford Geertz

A. The concept of Thick Description was given by Clifford Geertz who belongs to the Symbolic School of Anthropology.

- Works - 'The Interpretation of Anthropology'
'Deep Play: Notes on Balinese cockfight'

o Interpretive School of Symbolic Anthropology and Thick Description -

- Symbolic Anthropology must not be an empirical science in search of law but an interpretive one in search of meaning.
- Studied Symbols as operators in culture.
- Use the concept of Thick Description to study the underlying meaning of Symbols.
- Ex - The difference between a wink and a blink.

Both involves the movement of eyes and are symbolic but only one who knows the cultural significance can understand the fine difference between the two.

- Case - 'Deep Play: Notes on Balinese cockfight'

good

The Seating arrangement in the cock fight forming a circle around seems just like an ordinary group.

But deeper analysis tells us that the Seating arrangement describes the social stratification existing in the society with the inner circle having people placed highly on Status symbol.

Thus, the concept of Thick Description given by Clifford Geertz helps one understand the interpretation of symbols and the deep meaning underlying within it.

It also somewhat relates to the Emic approach since to understand Thick Description, one needs to look at things from the outsider perspective which is nothing but Emic approach in anthropology.



Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

d) Evolution of fieldwork tradition in India

A. Fieldwork tradition in India began from the time of colonialism in India. Fieldwork relates to studying cultures by living in the cultures to understand the elements.

Fieldwork $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Non Participant.} \\ \text{Participant.} \end{array} \right.$

→ Evolution of Fieldwork Tradition in India

- Began with British and American Anthropologists.

Ex - W.H.R Rivers Study of Todas of Nilgiris
Kathleen Gough's Study of Nayars.

- Began with establishment of Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1774.

- Study of entire Indian culture in order to study them and help in efficiently ruling them.

- Later, there emerged a phase wherein individual cultures came to be studied.

Ex - Mundas by S.C. Roy,

Baigas

Chenchus by Haimendorf e-t.c.

Very good
keep it up

- Indian anthropologists like S.C. Roy, Praveer Karve emerged much later.
- A shift from tribal to village and caste studies was seen later.
 Ex - M.N. Srinivas Study of Coorg.
 C.P. Vidyarthi e.t.c.

2

Thus, the fieldwork tradition was brought by anthropologists outside India to study Indian cultures. Later, Indian anthropologists also started conducting fieldworks to study cultures and started providing case studies.

1

Today, fieldwork tradition is highly valued and used not just in anthropology but across various other disciplines too.

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

e) Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

A. Edward Sapir and Whorf (student of Sapir) gave their respective hypotheses which was later combined and given as one by other anthropologists.

→ Edward-Sapir Hypothesis says that language influences our thoughts, our beliefs and our way of looking at things.

→ Edward Sapir - Extremist School of Language Determinism - Entire human thought is effected by ones language.

→ Whorf - Though agrees with Sapir but does not believe in extremist. He believes that language influences human thought only to a particular extent.

Ex - How we look at things is largely influenced by factors like religion.

- ① As a Hindu, one ~~who~~ would never think of consuming beef and would never tolerate insult or harm to cows
- ② A muslim would never eat pork in his / her life.

good

Example - The colour white

→ In Hindi, there is only one word for white (safed) whereas in English there is off white, cream white etc.

Thus, language has a large influence on how we view culture and society and that has large influence on human thoughts and way of thinking.

* use the space properly

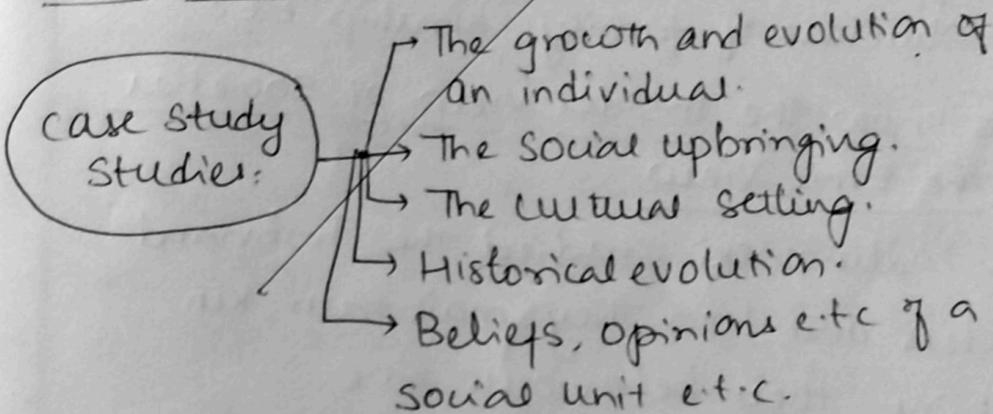
Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

Q.8)

a) Substantiate your answer with the relevant examples, and how the case study method is helpful in understanding a social behavior of an individual. Comment (20marks)

A. Case Study method involves a complete study of a social unit whether it is an individual, a family, a clan etc.

→ How case study is helpful in understanding social behaviour of individual?



o Helps understand the beliefs that form the core of an individual -

(Ex) A Hindu society or a group is brought up with beliefs completely different from a muslim family.

o Attitude towards different elements -

(Ex) Margaret Mead's study of sexual behaviour of American and Samoan girls. Premarital sexual activities and adolescence are treated like any other phase of life.

◦ Helps understand culture -

(Ex) - Ruth Benedict's study of Patterns of Culture as Apollonian and Dionysian. (What are the factors that has contributed to the culture e.t.c).

◦ Helps understand societal structure -

(Ex) Societal structure of a tribal society is different from modern society from the structure of family, kinship e.t.c.

◦ Helps know the insider view of societies
i.e. the Emic view

(Ex) - Malinowski studied the Trobriand Islanders and how they maintain kin relations, their behaviours e.t.c.

◦ Helps understand the abnormalities in behaviour

(Ex) - People who face sexual violence in young age are more prone to be fearful of having sexual relations and face tensions in sexual life (Sigmund Freud).

◦ Helps understand behaviour towards taboos, cultural values, significance of various elements or traits in a culture.

(Ex) - The Senteleneese of Andaman hate the presence of outsiders since ~~it was~~ during the British time, a significant population of Senteleneese were killed by them. Even today, they do not tolerate presence of outsiders.

◦ In understanding behaviour with other groups i.e. Inter group rivalries or friendships

◦ Helps understand the existence of systems

(Ex) - The existence of caste system can be understood by studying Indian Village as a case study.

◦ Helps understand relations between environment, humans, spiritual beings etc.

(Ex) - Nature Man Spirit complex
The belief in super natural beings etc.

◦ Case Study method as a tool for collection of data.

Very well presented

* But use the space properly
so that answer presentation looks some more attractive

2 Thus, the scope of the method of data collection is extremely wide and this method helps us to study the behaviour of a social group objectively and without any bias.

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	

b) Critically substantiate the given statement "The structure and content of language are influenced by culture" (15marks)

Language is a system of conventionally written or spoken symbols used by members of a social group to communicate with each other.

→ Culture has immense influence on ~~the~~ language since humans acquire language as part of culture.

→ They are interdependent on culture.

→ How culture influences structure and content of language?

◦ Sociolect - Social differences of class and society effect language.

◦ Idiolect - Individual thoughts and variations influence language (Ex - Sapir Whorf Hypothesis).

◦ Dialect - Regional variations in language.

◦ Class differences and class aspirations -

Higher classes speak less standard language than lower class.

Lower class try to emulate the upper class.

◦ Gender - Men use verbally abusive language than woman; woman are more inclusive

3

(this reflects the cultural upbringing and gender differences reflective in society).

- Age - Old people speak more polished and standard language than young (reflects the experience gained as being part of culture etc.

◦ Lingua Franca

Ex - Hindi, in India reflects the culture of India as a whole (though not fully since there are regional variations).

→ Criticisms -

How structure and content is not influenced by culture?

- Today translations of all the works are available. The change in language does not influence culture.
- Globalisation - No one nation or culture has exclusive ownership of one language.
- Give and take between languages -
Ex - European languages are said to have many similarities with Sanskrit but both the cultures have lot of difference.
- India - Indian culture is almost same but hundreds of languages are spoken

In India.

- Example - Gujarati is spoken by several Hindus and Muslims in India but there is very less similarity in their cultures.
- The language and content of hunting and gathering ~~com~~ tribal communities of India and Africa hold a lot of difference.

Thus, it can be said that the content and structure of language are influenced by culture to an extent but not fully. There are several other factors like society, environment, historical evolution etc. that influence language and culture.

well presented

c) Discuss in detail about Culture Personality school? With special reference to the female anthropologists (15marks)

A. The Culture Personality school emerged in the 20th century.

→ Basic Premises - 'Cultural Practices of people are reflections of their personality and vice versa.'

→ Contributors - Ralph Linton, Margaret Mead, Lévy-Bruhl, Abraham Kardiner, Ruth Benedict.

→ Margaret Mead -

'culture influences personality'

Works - 'Coming of Age in Samoa'

'Growing up in New Guinea'

'Sex and Temperament in three Primitive Societies'

Analysis -

○ In 'Coming of Age in Samoa', she compared ~~And~~ sexual behaviour of American girls vs Samoan girls.

○ She concluded that the disturbances that vex the adolescent personalities are due to culture influence and not the nature of adolescence.

1.5

2

• In 'Growing up in New Guinea', she observed children of Manus of Admiralty Islands and concluded that qualities that we wish to see in children must be consciously be built culturally.

→ Ruth Benedict - 'culture is not merely addition of parts but a unique configuration of various elements of culture!'

• Works - 'Patterns of Culture'

• Analysis - Every culture has a pattern in terms of 'central axis', 'genius' etc which reflects the ethos of culture.

culture traits > culture complex > culture pattern.

3 She broadly divided culture into two patterns based on studies of Dobu, Kwakiutl, and other societies.

a) Appolonian personality - Order, restraint, calm, group support etc.

b) Dubosian personality - Individualistic, frenzy, enmity etc.

→ Cora du Bois - gave the concept of Modes Modal personality.

Very good

- The common traits shared by people of a culture form modal personality.
- This concept was used in National Character Studies to study characters of countries like USA, Britain, Japan etc during World War II using projective techniques.
 - Her works - 'People of Alore'.

Her concept of modal personality was used by other anthropologists to study cultures across the world.

Thus, the contributions of female anthropologists to not just culture and Personality school but the entire discipline is of Anthropology is immense and have helped mould the subject of Anthropology.

(1.5)

Structure		Introduction & Conclusion	
Content		Total :	