

TEST CODE:



TEST - 03

MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES - JUNE 2025

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E-mail Id.	[REDACTED]		Roll No.
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]		Date: 22/06/25

Time Allowed: 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q.No.	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile).</p> <p>2. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”</p> <p>H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI & Canara Bank Rd, beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080</p>
	Part I		
1	20	7	
2	20	8	
3	20	7.5	
4	20	10	
5	20	10	
6	20	8	
7	20	9	
8	20	7	
	Part II		
1	15	7	
2	15	6	
3	15	5	
4	15	5	
5	15	6	
6	15	6.5	
Total Marks: 102			<p>Start Time: 2:30 pm</p> <p>End Time:</p> <p>Mode of Examination: Online: <input type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Evaluation Date: 27/06/2025</p>

Evaluation Indicators

Language: *good*

Structure: *good*

Presentation: *neat & clean*

Hand Writing: *good*

Content: *good, there is scope to improve*

Attempt: *14/14*

Remarks: *Structure & presentation is good, scope is there to improve
keep working hard, keep writing, All the best*

Part 1

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

1. To what extent did the idea of the 'psychic unity of mankind' provide a foundation for early evolutionary anthropology, and how have later theoretical developments challenged its universality and assumptions?

you can simply write what it means in intro

Psychic Unit is a principle first proposed by E. B Taylor in his book Researches in early history of mankind to explain his theory of classical evolutionism.

Psychic unity of mankind concept adopted by E.B Taylor from Adolf Bastian.

Basic premise of Psychic Unit

- ① Humans everywhere think in unilateral and unilinear manner.
- ② All society thus evolve in same fashion from Savagery → Barbarism → Civilisation
- ③ Psychic Unity is universal.

Define Psychic unity of mankind in few words

Foundation for early evolutionary theory

- ① Used by other thinkers like L.H Morgan to expand the 3 stages of Taylor into 7 stages.

② Classical evolutionist neglected other process
in their scheme of culture.

③ Considered Victorian Civilization as the
epitome of evolution.

④ It also inspired works of other schools
like Structuralism. Levi Strauss considered
culture as abstract and a product of
Unconscious mental thoughts that are
patterened in binary.

Explain role
of psychic
unity of
mankind in
early evolution-
nary school

→ Tool for
generalisation
across cultures
→ Common
mental frame
→ Unilinear
evolutionary
model
→ Basis for
ethnocentric
conclusion.

Challenges in its Universality and assumption

① Franz Boas became the greatest critique
where he called for ^{Historical} cultural particularism
that is each culture is a product of
particular history rooted in geography,
environment, human agency, etc.

② As per diffusionist, man is basically
uninventive and there is spread of

culture from a place of origin.

③ Malinowski criticised Psychic Unity as a Survival of past relic. He said functionless less trait must not exist.

④ The Neo Evolutionist also reformulated the criticism of classical evolutionist

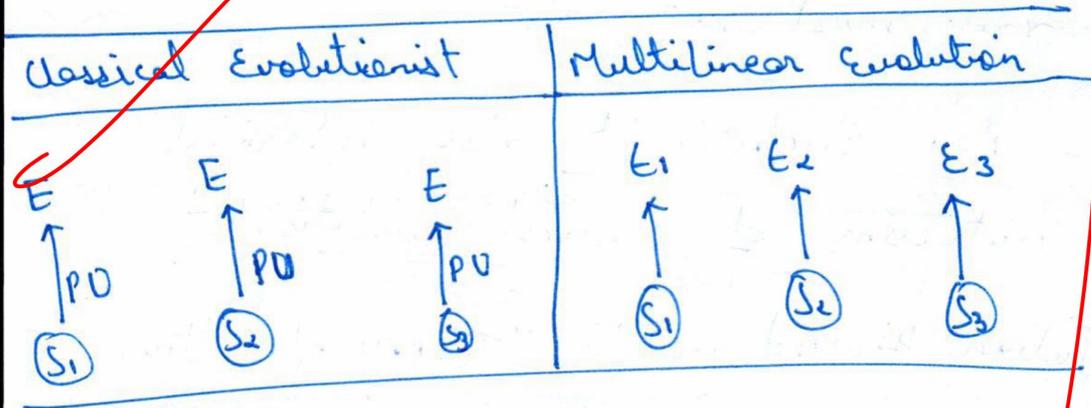
a) Julian Heward in his "Theory of culture change 1955" said culture is a result of ecological adaptation, thus each society moulds environment as per their need → Negating the view of Psychic Unity.

b) Symbolic school also criticised Psychic Unity as each individual interprets his culture in his own way.

Clifford Geertz even criticised the idea of ethnographies as literary text.

structure
as
part
and

c) Julian Steward and Leslie White also proposed Multilinear evolution in response to Psychic Unity.



⑤ Marvin Harris said Psychic Unity is a failed concept that led to fall of entire classical evolutionist school.

Despite criticism this led to various other studies by Structuralist and Psycho-ologist which helped anthropology understand collective group behavior.

good structuralist
par
and

good you
concluded
with it's
relevance
in anthropo-
logical develop-
ment

Structure	2 1/2	Introduction & Conclusion	1 1/2
Content	3	Total :	7/20

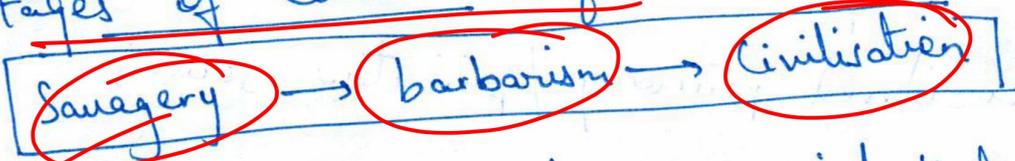
2. Is unilinear evolutionism a scientific theory of cultural progress or a projection of colonial ideologies? Critically analyse its assumptions and impact on the construction of anthropological knowledge.

The classical evolutionism is the first school of anthropology which provided for a unilinear evolution of all society everywhere in the world. It rose as a reaction against special creation theory and scientific racism.

good you started with classical evolutionism in brief.

Unilinear evolution as scientific theory of culture change

① Proposed all society goes through same stages of evolution from



② There is Psychic Unity of Mankind that means humans under similar situation act & behave similarly.

③ Evolution is a gradual change from simple to complex, homogeny to heterogeny and uncertainty to certainty.

add exam plus also

good structured as per am

add comparative methodology

Assumptions of the Classical evolutionist

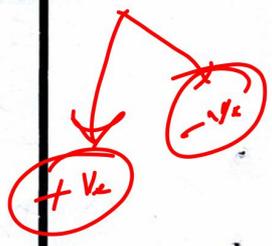
- (a) Victorian (European) civilisation is the epitome of culture.
- (b) There is no process of cultural transmission and exchange.
- (c) They were inspired from August Comte's positivism (cause & effect relation) and Herbert Spencer's social laws.
- (d) Applied Darwin's Idea of evolution directly to culture.

Explains unilinear evolution
↓
projection of colonial ideology
↳ Ethnocentrism
↳ Cultural superiority & hierarchy.

Impact of Unilinear evolution on anthropological knowledge

- a) Considered primary / primitive societies as savage.
- b) Resorted to conjecture wherever they lacked the evidences.
- c) Features like Monogamy, trade, script associated civilised society like Europe.
- d) lack of human agency in culture.

Not relevant



Criticism of the Unilinear School

a) Franz Boas proposed the school of relativism in reaction to classical evolutionist idea which led to cultural relativism as basic tenet of anthropology.

(b) Diffusionist like Wheeler and Kroeber proposed culture area to study the spread & transmission of traits.

(c) Malinowski called them ethnocentric & in his Argonauts of Western Pacific 1922 studied magamy in Angl.

Brown found the same in his Andamanese Islander 1922.

(d) As per Steward they failed to take into account the peculiarities of environment & he proposed Multilinear evolution theory, with ecological adaptation of culture.

Not necessary to emphasize too much on criticism

(e) Ruth Benedict called them Ethnocentric when they argued Victorian civilisation as epitome of evolution.

(f) Culture Personality thinkers like Mead, Kardiner studied cultural impact on personality & called for human agency as contributor of culture.

(g) Marvin Harris in his "Rise of Anthropological Theory" criticised the idea of Psychic Unity of mankind.

As per L.A white the Unilateral evolutionists were right in their principle but lacked evidences for the study

Conclude with balanced evaluation.

with a

Structure your ans as per questions

Never end your ans -ve note

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	3	Total :	8/20

3. Discuss the contribution of Margaret Mead and Ralph Linton to the analysis of the relationship between culture and personality.

Margaret Mead and Ralph Linton belonged to the Culture Personality school of Anthropology. They were students of Boas and studied the impact of culture on Personality and Vice versa.

good you started with Boas about culture-personality school

Salient feature of the school

① Cultural determination of Personality &



Personality determines Culture

② Rose to criticise the classical evolutionist which studied Psychic Unity and Diffusionist who called humans as universe-live.

Contribution of Margaret Mead

① Proposed that culture influences personality in her book "Coming of age in Samoa, 1928" where challenged biological determinism of Stanley Hall.

good

1) Samoan girls are less rebellious in nature as in their culture events like Birth, Sex, death are not hidden from children.

2) Pre-marital sex is allowed → acts for vent out of emotions.

3) American girls are stressed & rebellious as no pre-marital sex in America.

② Study of Personality of 3 different societies

in "Sex and temperament in 3 primitive societies"

a) Arapesh → live in protected region and food surplus hence there is no quarrel & male & female both submissive.

b) Mandegomon - live in resource scarce region and frequent food shortage Male & female both aggressive.

c) Tshomboli - Males submissive & females aggressive as they provide more to fishing which is primary subsistence.

Cross -
Cultural
Studies
of Adolescence
& gender
roles

grad
Culture of
Constructs
of
gender

- ③ Also studied the National Character Study of Russian, Japanese and American society in her "Keep Your Powder Dry".
↳ Same child personality different adult personality

Contributions of Ralph Linton

- ① Idea of basic culture which are common set of practices in the society found in most of the members.

eg - Tolerance in Hindu Society.

- ② Aka proposed various components of culture like (a) Overt Culture - which is visible to everyone.

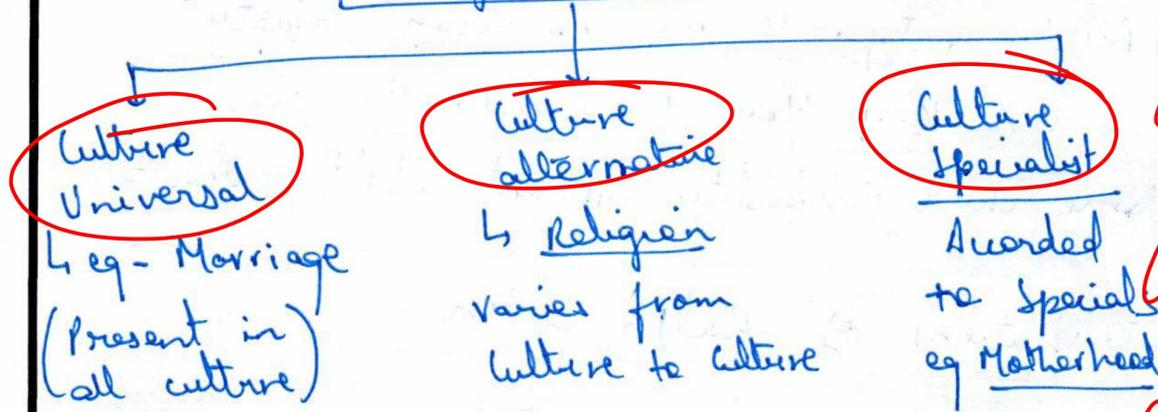
(b) Covert Culture - Not visible to all needs to be deeply studied.

- ③ Fieldwork on Marquessa of Hawaii
Women aren't looked down with suspicion.

↳ Due to polyandry - women cannot look after the children.

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④ Proposed [3 type of Culture traits]



Also write about her concept of status & Role

Relevance → ① Appreciated for including the psychological approach to study culture.

② led to further study of Relativism & field work tradition.

③ Kardiner developed Basic personality from ~~Kard~~ Linton's Basic Culture.

Also write criticisms of

In contemporary times due to migrations and diffusion of culture traits post globalisation their ideas lost some relevance and now are not applied to heterogeneous societies like India.

Culture-personality school

never end your answer in a -ve note

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	1 1/2
Content	3	Total :	7 1/2 / 20

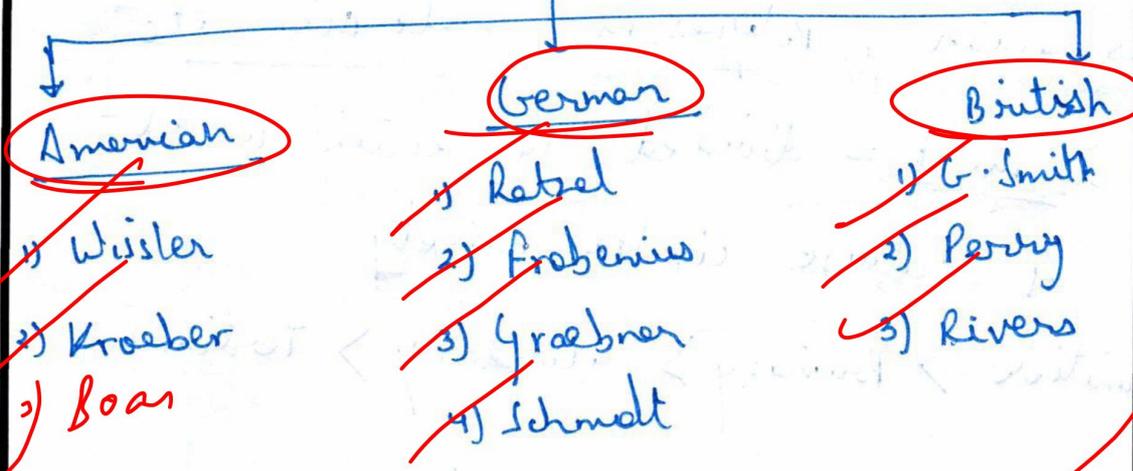
still has relevance

4. To what extent did the British, German, and American diffusionist schools truly reflect global cultural connections, and how much were they influenced by regional biases? Critically examine their contributions and limitations.

Diffusionism as a school in Anthropology rose due to criticism of classical evolutionist and idea of unilinear evolution. The proposed that cultural traits diffuse and transmit from one region to another.

good
you
understand
diffusionism

3 Schools of diffusionism



good
branches

Global Culture connections and regional biases of diffusionist schools

1) British School of Smith & Perry. Considered Egypt as the origin of Civilisation → They considered that technology and culture spread everywhere from here.

good
use of
headings

(2) There is appropriate climate and geography in Egypt for growth of Barley which led to it as origin of civilisation.

(3) German School tried to proposed global pattern of diffusion with their culture

Circle studies eg - Graebner divided the Australian region in 6 circles like Tasmanian, Polynesian, melanesian, etc

→ Schmidt = divided the entire world in 4 culture circles namely

Primitive > Primary > Secondary > Tertiary

(4) American School proposed culture area as development of culture circle which was a continuous geographical zone with homogeneity of culture.

Clark Wissler → divided the American continent in to 6 culture areas based on food practices.

of diffusion
of
of
of

(5) Kroeber also applied culture area in various regions.

(6) We can conclude that the British school was hyper diffusionist & extremely regional while American school was selectively region and German school tried the global outlook.

Contributions of Diffusionist

(a) Systematised the diffusion as process later led to process of enculturation, cross culturation.

(b) Proposed an alternate to classical evolutionism.

(c) Theory of degeneration of culture by Rivers in "disappearance of Useful arts" valid till now.

(d) Their idea of culture area helps in understanding market principle in modern societies.

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Criticism of diffusionist school

- ① Malinowski challenged the uninventiveness of human, proposed functionalism against them. Culture fulfill needs
- ② Julian Steward - They lacked the role of environment in study.
- ③ British school of diffusionism is outrightly rejected by others. eg - Multilinear school
↳ also considered ethnocentric.
- ④ In the modern age of transport and communication the age area & Cultural Area have been useless.
- ⑤ Mervin Harris called them conjecturist.

Add
Eurocentric
bias
Over-
classical
Theoretical
rigidity

Despite criticism it systematise anthropology & their works were applied by other schools to further expand the scope of the subject.

good you
concluded
with its
significance

Structure	7	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	7	Total :	10/20

5. Can R.C. Brown's structural functionalism still helps us understand social order in today's changing and postcolonial societies, or is it outdated due to its focus on stability? Critically examine with reference to its key ideas.

R.C Brown belonged to structural functional school which considered social structures are building block of society. They proposed society consists of various parts & each of them function to ensure social survival.

good
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structural
functionalism
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Basic Tenets of Structural functionalism

① Brown proposed organismic analogy inspired by durkheim to study society
eg social structure → social morphology
social function → social psychology

② Society remains in equilibrium & each part functions for continuation of society.

③ Social structures are arrangement of people in institutionally defined and regulated relationships.

↳ They are real & generate social institutions which enable social existence.

structured
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Also write
about this

comparative
method and
synthetic
analysis

① Social control is one of basic need of society & is fulfilled by norms, roles & status of society.

Social order in changing & post colonial society

② Brown's theory of actual & general social structure accommodates change aspect.

eg - General social structure - prescribed

Actual social structure - present reality
↳ changing caste dynamics

③ His idea of status & role are also dynamic.

Status - the honour accorded to a person

role - The expected behavior

④ Equilibrium in society → society maintains equilibrium thus controls the behavior of other.

eg - Religion functions as a controlling force in society that protects from deviation.

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Institution
function
to
maintain
social
order

④ Challenge in Brown's idea of Social Structure

① Malinowski criticised Brown and considered culture as instrumental reality & society as ideational.

② Levi Strauss in Structuralism also considered social structure as abstract which are a product of mental thoughts patterned in Binary.

③ In present contemporary society
↳ State has emerged to exert social control & informal social institutions like religion, rituals are losing their relevance.

④ Further with rapid change society is not able to maintain the equilibrium & is changing with modern technology.
eg- Rise of feminism & challenge to traditional patriarchal order.

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⑤ Marvin Harris proposed cultural materialism where the material needs of a society derived ~~to~~ from economy drives the control. eg - Production of resources

Critical appraisal to Brown's Idea

- ① Still relevant in traditional societies like rural India → caste system.
- ② Re-emergence of religion in Covid-19 & stress period.
- ③ Idea of Culture lag highlights society tries to maintain equilibrium.

Thus Brown became the champion of British School and his concept of social control inspired other thinkers like Talcot Parsons, Moore & Davis, etc

good!

good
you
concluded
with
significance

Structure	4	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	4	Total :	10/20

6. How did female anthropologists bring new ideas to the Culture and Personality school by focusing on emotion, identity, and childhood from a gender perspective? Discuss their main contributions and research methods.

Culture Personality school rose as a reaction to ethnocentrism of classical evolutionist and diffusionism which lacked the individual agency in culture.

Proponents → Major female Anthropologist like Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, Cora du Bois along with others like Ralph Linton and Abraham Kardiner.

Basic Premise ① Cultural determination of Personality - both culture and personality influence each other. (C) ↔ (P)

② Ideational view of culture inspired by Boas, Configurational view of Kroeber and integrated view of Malinowski.

begs to be intro body

good you introduced with Culture Personality school

good

New ideas by feminist anthropologist

① focus on emotions → Margaret Mead

studied "Coming of age in Samoa 1928"
where she ~~had~~ proposed that culture
of Samoa determines emotion of girls

USA → Rebellious nature, stress as premarital
sex is not allowed.

Samoa → Joyful nature & non rebellious
as sex is not a taboo.

② Identity → (a) Ruth Benedict studied

personality of Arapesh, Zuni, Dobu, Kwaki-
ult which was a result of culture.

there were 2 type of Personality like

Gynocentric & Androcentric in her

book "Patterns of Culture, 1934"

Zuni → No furall, cooperation and
egalitarian

Dobu, Kwakiult → No cooperation and
Competition

Explain key
contributions
of female
anthropolo-
gists to
the school
individually.

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③ Childhood → Cora du Bois in her "People of Alor"; studied the childhood personality of Alor people. She sent the childhood drawing of Alori children to Kordiner → Developed Model Personality.

good

Accomplishment of new ideas

① Brought the psychological analysis in anthropology.

② Challenged the biological deterministic view → eg Stanley Hall - Hormones in girls determine their behavior.

③ Led to National Character Study for a deeper understanding of personality.

④ New era of relativism - After Boas Luther Benedict became the biggest proponent of cultural relativism.

⑤ Aspect of females in field research came forward to talk to anthropologist.

not necessary

write about research methods introduces

Challenges in the Contributions

- ① Difficulty in replicating the results
Derek Freeman challenged Mead's findings in Samoa.
- ② There were risk of leaking female anthropologist in the field.
- ③ Need for specialist in understanding the result eg Study of Kara Dubois.
- ④ There are biases in some issues especially when dealing with women related issues.

structure your ans as per question

more focus on Contributions & research methods

good boy conclusion balanced perspective

Feminist Anthropologist broadened the scope of anthropology from male centric to neutral thus making the subject holistic & comprehensive

Structure	3	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	3	Total :	8/10

7. Can factors like ecology, economy, and technology explain how cultures change? Critically assess Marvin Harris's cultural materialism as a way to understand cultural evolution.

Marvin Harris belong to Cultural Materialism school of anthropology which believes that culture is rooted in material things.

It was a Reaction against idealist view of Boas and abstract view of Structuralist like Levi Strauss and Leach.

Influences of Harris

- ① Culture ecology approach of J. Steward where Economy is the core of cultural super structure.
- ② Marx's view of Infrastructure of Culture.
- ③ Also inspired from functionalist like Malinowski as culture is a need satisfying mechanism.

good gone started with Cultural materialism

Explains

about Marvin Harris's Cultural Materialism
Key Components → Infrastructure, Superstructure

Factors like ecology, economy and technology explaining culture change

① Cultural adaptation of Julian Steward
where culture is man-made part of environment.

eg - Karl Wittfogel - development of hydraulic agriculture led to the origin of state.

② Herskovits also agreed.

③ Technological determination of Culture
by L. A. White - Thermodynamic theory of Culture.

$$\text{Culture} = \boxed{\text{Energy}} \times \boxed{\text{Technology}}$$

eg - 5 Stages of Culture

Nuclear energy, Steam engine, Agriculture, domestication of animal, muscle power

④ Economic determination studied by Harris eg - Hindu bar on killing cow due to its economic necessity where

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cow provides, milk, manure, pesticide.

⑤ Maxine Margolis studied the participation of women post world war II, due to an economic necessity which led to the rise of feminism.

use
her lines
form @

Critical
Assessment

Main Contribution of Materialism

① Tried to make anthropology a pan-human science.

② Linked the economic aspect to various other aspect of cultures.

③ William Rathje applied it to study cognitive behavior of individuals
eg - Arizona Garbage project

④ Methods Used

a) Cross Cultural Comparison

b) Culture ecological model of Steward

c) Marxist ideas of structure - super-structure.

As a
scientific
empirical
framework
for analyzing
culture

Limitation

Challenges in Materialism

- (a) Marxist called it Vulgar materialism.
- (b) Post modernist criticised the generalisation of ideas.
- (c) Completely neglected the non-material aspect of culture.
- (d) Pritchard called the approach ahistorical lacked the change aspect.
- (e) Cognitive anthropology criticised the meta-narrative in materialism.

good
Structure
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Materialism revived the role of economic institution in cultural determinism & is appreciated for studying various dimension of it.

good you
Concluded
with
significance

Structure	3 1/2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	3 1/2	Total :	9/20

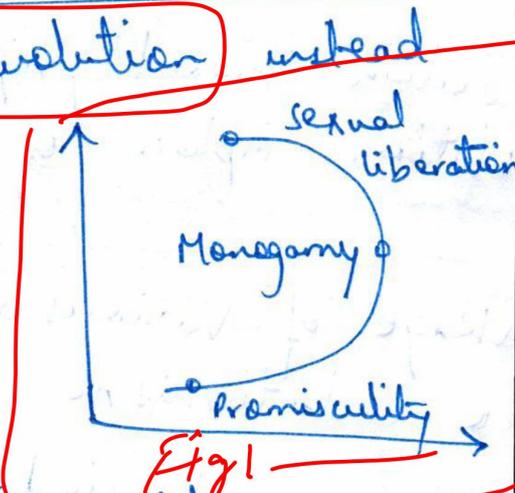
8. Did V. Gordon Childe and Leslie White bring back evolutionary thinking without falling into the old unilineal model? Critically examine how they linked culture, technology, and progress in neo-evolutionary theory.

V. Gordon Childe and Leslie White belongs to Neo-evolutionist school which believed the classical evolutionist were right in their principles but lacked evidences.

good you introduced with neo-evolutionist school

Ideas of evolutionism without the unilineal model

① Proposed parabolic evolution instead of unilineal evolution based on principle of seriation



Label it properly

② Did not incorporate the psychic unity of mankind.
eg - white proposed technological determination of culture.

③ Provided evidence to prevent the conjecture of ideas.

eg - Childe in his Social Evolution 1951
 Bronze Civilisation - Civilisation
 Chalcolithic culture - Upper Barbarism
 Neolithic revolution - Barbarism
 Paleolithic age - ~~Base~~ Savagery

Not needed for too much emphasis

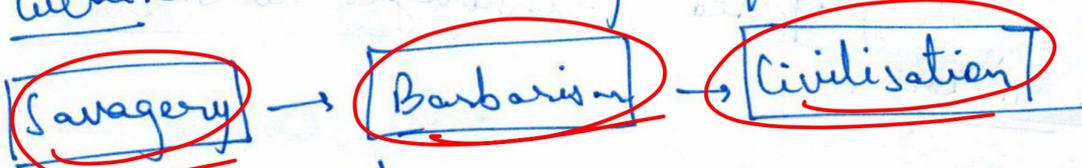
Explain Contributions of vs child & di white separately

④ Did not make claims of Victorian Civilisation as epitome → Not considered ethnocentric. White → technology can speed evolution.

⑤ Julian Steward proposed multilineal evolution in place of unilineal evolution.

Linkage of various dimension in Neo evolutionism

① Culture → believed in evolution of culture in same stages from



but with evidences.

② Technology → white in his work Science of Culture proposed the "thermodynamic theory of culture" - where energy lowered per capita per year leads to culture change.

eg - from Neolithic to industrial revolution in 5000 years but from steam energy to nuclear in 500 years.

$$C = E \times T$$

③ Progress in Society

of Childe - considered 3 revolutions are sign of progress in society.

- ① Neolithic revolution - agriculture
- ② Urban revolution - population increase
- ③ Industrial revolution - Automation

(b) white considered progress as a direct result of technology & energy.

$$C = E \times T$$

highlight how they rejected rigid unlined evolution but still determined evolutionary framework

Criticisms to their theory

- ① Only focus on material examples
↳ lacked the non material aspect.
- ② Sample size of Childe is very small
Europe & middle East.
- ③ White did not provide explanation of
his formula.
- ④ Howard criticized white for lacking
the environmental impact.

They revised the evolutionist works
without any conjecture and ethno-
-centrism which is appreciated by
others.

Good you
concluded
with
significance

Structure	2 1/2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2 1/2	Total :	7/20

Part 2

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

1. Discuss the relationship between the culture and personality.

The Culture Personality school tries to study the relationship with culture and personality. It came as a reaction against evolutionism and diffusionism which lacked human agency.

good you started with a brief about culture & personality school

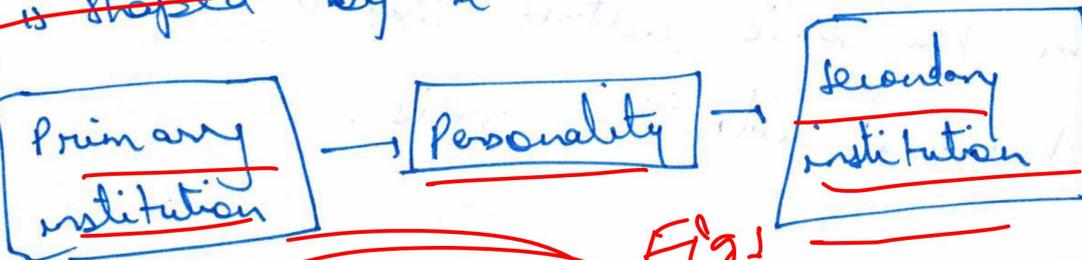
Salient features of the school: relationship between the two culture personality

① Culture is a more or less consistent pattern of thought and action form around a special genius which is analogous to personality - Ruth Benedict

good

② Cultural determinism of Personality

Culture influences personality & in turn is shaped by it.



Label it

Fig 1

Study of A. Kardiner

③ Nature - Nurture debate - Margaret Mead challenged the biological determinism of Stanley Hall and said Personality is shaped by culture.

eg - Her study in Coming of age in Samoa 1928 → Personality of girls in society shaped by values prevalent.

Non rebellious girl in Samoa due to allowance of Pre marital sex.

④ Basic culture of Ralph Linton which is the common set of Behaviour in a society either material or non material.

eg - Tolerance in Indian Society

⑤ Kardiner derived Basic personality from the basic culture that is psychological adaptive traits.

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structured
as
per
ans

⑥ Lera du Bois studied the model personality that are behavioral tendencies present in most members of society.

↳ These are due to childhood experiences

Case study → People of Alor -

Criticism of the School

① There is no generalisation in their thesis results cannot be reproduced.

↳ Derek Freeman different result in Samoa.

② Lacked the material aspect in research

③ Model personality is neat but unconclusive...

④ No proper theories are generated by them

Despite criticisms their work are commended for linking various dimensions of psychology to anthropology.

good
Structure
as per ans

good
you concluded with significance

Structure	2 1/2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2 1/2	Total :	7/15

2. Julian Steward explained culture by looking at how people adapt to their environment. How is his idea of cultural ecology different from earlier evolutionary theories?

Julian Steward proposed the Culture Ecology approach in his work "The Theory of Culture Change 1955".

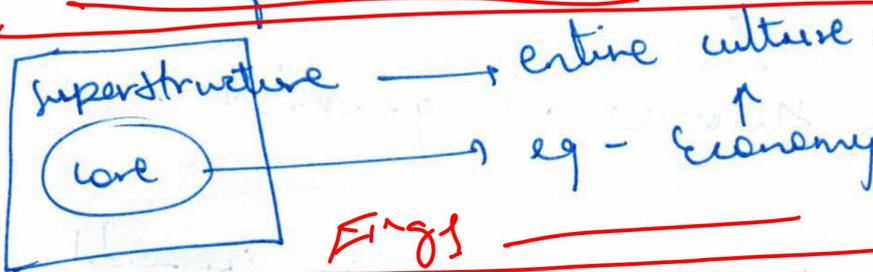
also add
a line
what is
culture
ecology
in
intro

Culture as result of environment

① Proposed that culture are the modification of environment by man.

② Proposed the Core - Superstructure model of environment.

Label
it



Add
Emphasis
on multi-
linear
evolution

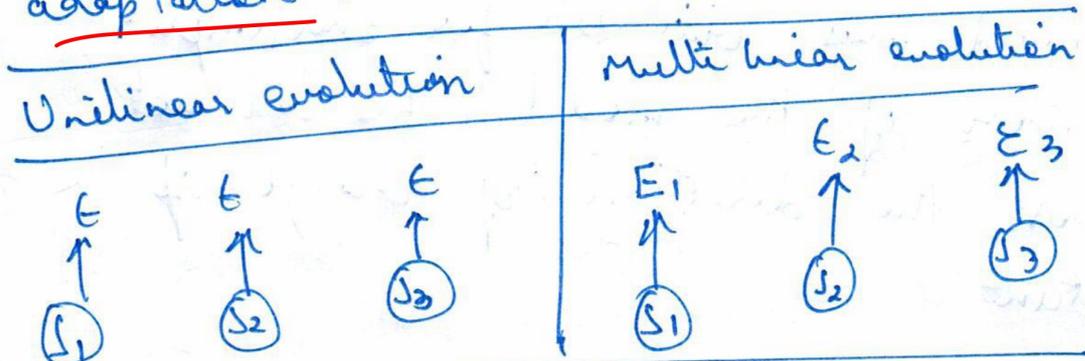
③ Inspired from the marxian idea of production of resources.

④ Field work in Shoshone Indians where production of resources highlight their social relations.

Difference than other evolutionary theories

a) Proposed idea of multilinear evolution rather than unilinear evolution.
eg - different environment lead to different adaptation.

good use of heading, forms question



b) Did not propose the psychic unity of Mankind as different inventiveness due to culture response.

c) Did the fieldwork not performe conjecture.

eg - Karl Wittfogel - applied hydraulic irrigation to evolution of state.

- Ray Rappaport studied ritual slaughter of pig in Tshumbaga as an economic necessity.

Add
1. Role of environment
2. View of progress

④ Did not reject other theories.

eg - There is diffusion of these traits
for response to environment.

↳ Cultural adaptation

Steward was criticised for oversimplification of the model, he did not propose the direction of change of culture.

His theory is commended for the linkage of environment and culture which was also highlighted by Herskovits.

good you
concluded
with
relevance

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2	Total :	6/15

3. Franz Boas believed that language shapes how people see the world. How do his ideas help us understand the importance of protecting endangered languages today?

~~Franz Boas belonged to historical particularism school of Anthropology and proposed the relativistic view of culture.~~

Good you started with Franz Boas?

Add a line Boas view on language

Basic Premise: language shapes the people's world view

a) He believed that cultures are rooted in history which itself is a result of unique geography, environment and human agency.

b) As each culture is unique there should be relativism and they must not be compared.

↳ Idea of cultural relativism

c) Language are also the vessel of culture & one must not compare the languages, they are unique.

In first part of body explain Boas's view on language

→ led to idea of linguistic relativism

(d) Proposed the field work tradition

1) Role of anthropologist is to understand the native culture thus must learn the native language.

2) There should be comparative analysis of various parts of a language to understand a Culture Uniquely.

language → Phonemes, syntax.

3) Just like there are rules of a language which a speaker obeys there are rules of the culture which the participants follow.

(e) These ideas were also put forward ~~but~~ by his students like Sapir and Whorf which proposed the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis for study of language & culture.

Also write about relevance of Endangered languages

world view
↓
Culture of Hostage
Identity

Protection of endangered language by Boasian ideas

- ① led to learning of tribal languages by anthropologist → Used by Malinowski in field work.
- ② Conservation of dying language as the vessel of culture → loss of culture if language become extinct.
- ③ UNESCO applied principle of linguistic relativity to protect languages.

Also write
Challenges
in protection
of languages

Boas is the bulwark of Anthropology
his ideas of relativism of language & of culture are now a hallmark of the subject.

Good
Concluded
with significance

Structure	1 1/2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	1 1/2	Total :	5/15

4. How did Edmund Leach add a new dimension to structuralism by showing how social structures can change over time? Discuss his views on structure and flexibility.

Edmund Leach is a structuralist who studied social structure and the change aspect in them.

Good you started with E. Leach

Change Aspect in Social Structure

① Levi Strauss considered social structure as Projection of mental thoughts which are patterened in binaries.

In first part of body

② He was criticised for lacking the change aspect.

Explain traditional structuralism

③ Leach studied the Burmese society in his "Political system of Highland Burma" where he studied 3 types of political organisation

of Lewis & Davis

- 1) Egalitarian - Gumbao
- 2) Hierarchical - Gunsa
- 3) Organised than state

Add structure is not permanent

④ People with power were able to shift their political orientation, to gain benefits.

⑤ There were frequent association and dissociation of political organisation based on change in leadership.

↳ eg - New leader Gunsa → Gunlas

Views on structure and flexibility

① In his later work "Paul Eliya: A Village in Ceylon" - he said that social structure were dynamic and flexible with time.

Case study → Change of society among the Vaigas of Sri Lanka

② He provided the fieldwork to Levi Strauss' concept of social structure which was his major criticism.

Explain
by
use
of
tribal
examples

Criticism to Leach's work

- ① Pritchard called the works as ahistorical.
- ② Marvin Harris challenged the ideational view of culture.
- ③ There are no standard in Leach's work.
- ④ Post Modernist called Structuralism as superficial school of anthropology.

good

Despite criticism the structural principles are used in various psychoanalytical aspects like Economic anthropology, Sports anthropology, etc.

good
you
concluded
with
signification

Structure	1 1/2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	1 1/2	Total :	5/15

5. How did Franz Boas change the way anthropologists study cultures by focusing on their unique histories instead of general theories? Explain the importance of Historical Particularism in understanding cultural differences.

Franz Boas belonged to the Historical Particular school and he called that cultures are a product of history which is unique thus various cultures are unique.

good
you
started
with 9
books
about historical
particularism

Changing the way of studying culture

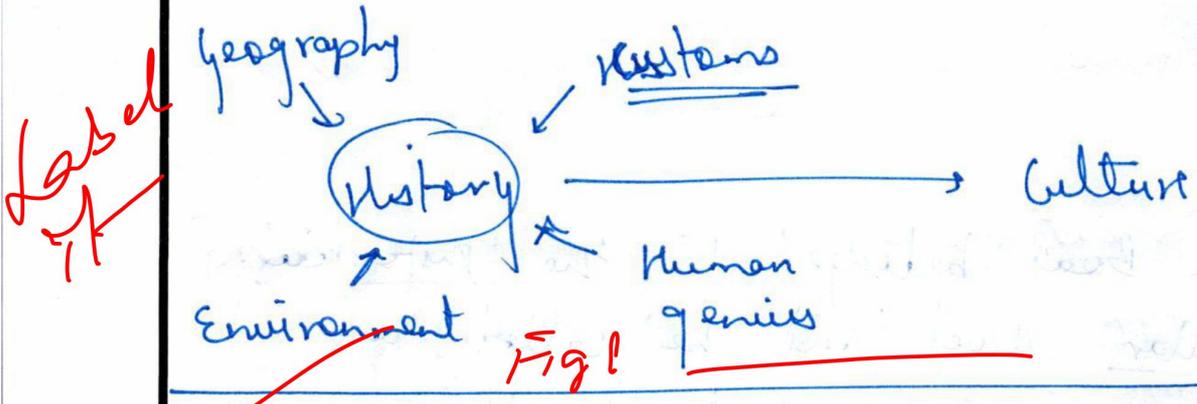
① More focused on field work rather than providing the general theories.

How
Boas
rejected
milined
evolution

② Countered the ethnocentric biases called for relativism among anthropologists.

③ Study of history → Proposed each culture is rooted in the history which is a product of various other forces. Thus all cultures are unique → Historical Particularism

good



good
Structure
as
per
ans

④ Anthropologist rather than proposing general theories must solve the unique challenges of cultures.

⑤ Field work tradition :-

- a) Focus on Primary data
- b) Learning of Native language
- c) Respect the locals.

Importance of Particularism in understanding the cultural differences

good

① Challenged the evolutionist view of unilinear evolution & psychic unity of mankind.

② Led to the birth of cultural relativism that all cultures are

Unique and should not be compared
therefore.

③ There is cause effect relationship of the
particulars like History, geography with
culture → later studied by his students
like Benedict & Mead!

④ Cultural determination - where culture
is shaped by personality & in turn
shapes the personality.

⑤ His data were later use to challenge
various ethnocentric biases.

Relativism became a hallmark of the
subject highlighting the uniqueness of
each culture. His studied Archieve
Montague later rejected racism
altogether. Evolution rejected unilinear

Also
write
for
questions

good
you
concluded
with
relevance

Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2	Total :	6/15

6. Radcliffe-Brown focused on how social institutions keep society stable. Can this approach still help us understand changing societies today? Discuss with examples.

Brown was a structural functionalist who proposed the theory of social structure to study the society.

also add a line what is structure of functionalism

Theory of social structure

① Society is divided into component parts like social institutions, groups, which are formed via social structure.

② Proposed organismic analogy to understand social dynamics → Inspired from Durkheim.

③ Social structures are arrangement of person in institutionally defined & socially regulated relationships.

④ They ensure social equilibrium thus maintain the society.

good structures as per us

Keeping Society Stable

- ① Maintains the needs of society eg - Marriage as a social institution maintains procreation and social continuity.
- ② Provides status and role - thus creates division of labour & maintains balance.
- ③ Provide for social control - eg Religion as the binding force in society → Fear of Unknown Brings conformity in the society.
- ④ Maintains the socialisation of individual → Thus conformity to Norms, Values, Customs.

good
for humans
in
pur
ans

Understanding Changing Societies

- ① There are dynamism in status and role → The actual roles changes eg - Dominant caste challenging the status of traditional high caste - Jats in Haryana.

Relevance

helps in understanding
social roles
in context

② Re-emergence of social institutions
like family, religion in time of
crises like Covid Pandemic.

Reinvention
of institutions
&
Function

③ Role of state in maintenance of
social order → Politics as new and
most important social structure.

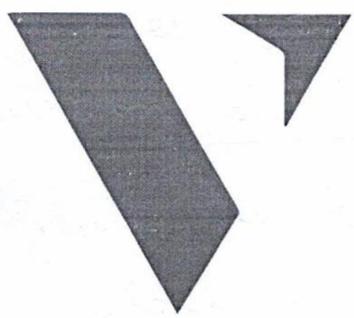
④ Role of technology in socialisation
of individuals → digital culture

write
limitations
also

Thus Brown's ideas are still relevant
as they show the core component
of society & also highlight the
change aspect.

good
you concluded
with
relevance

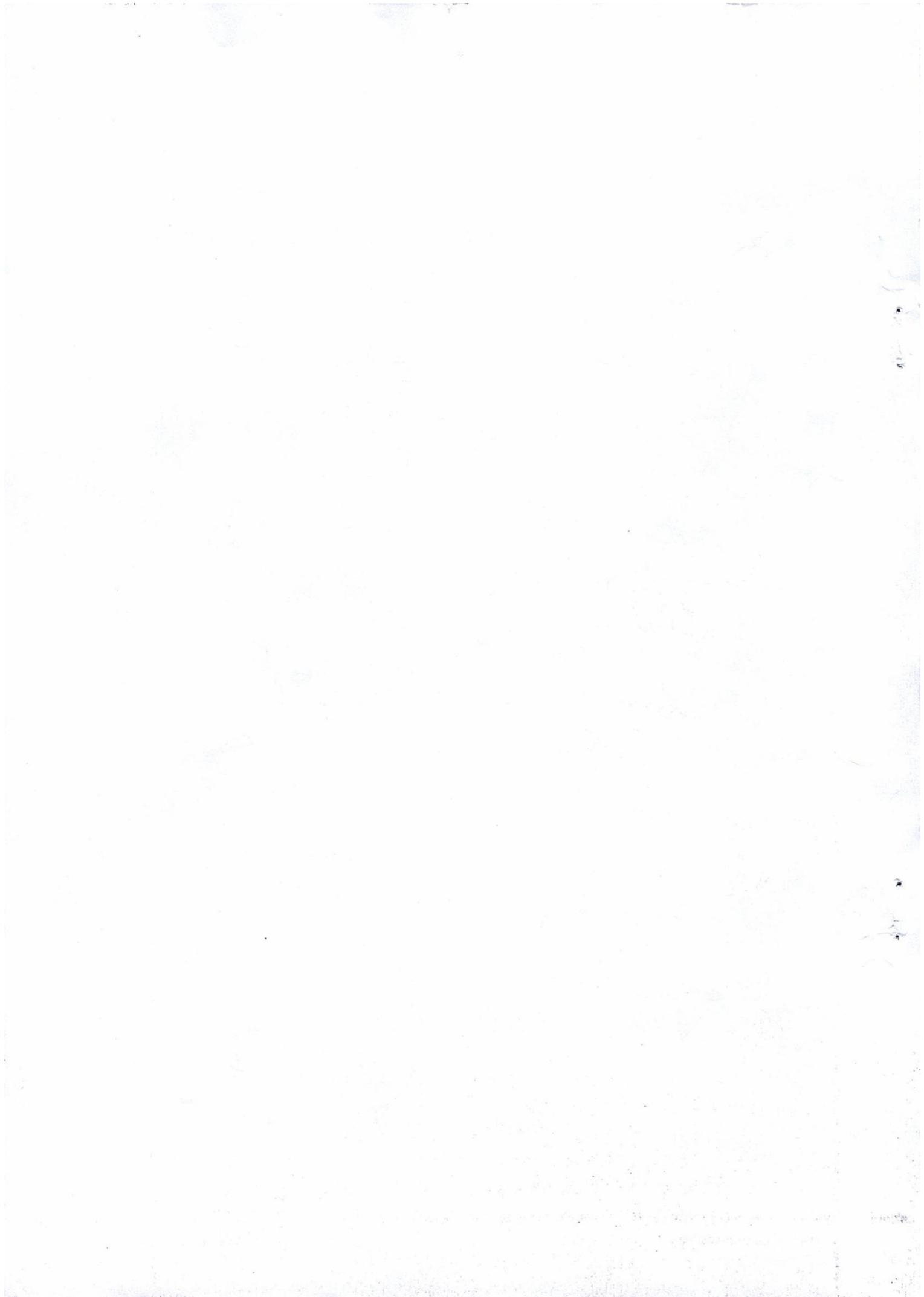
Structure	2	Introduction & Conclusion	2
Content	2½	Total :	6½/15



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ALL THE BEST





MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

TSPSC G 1 | UPSC - CSE | APPSC G 1

VISHNU IAS ACADEMY

ANTHROPOLOGY 333 PROGRAMME

ATS JUNE - 2025

QUESTION PAPER

TEST-03

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

1. To what extent did the idea of the 'psychic unity of mankind' provide a foundation for early evolutionary anthropology, and how have later theoretical developments challenged its universality and assumptions?
2. Is unilineal evolutionism a scientific theory of cultural progress or a projection of colonial ideologies? Critically analyse its assumptions and impact on the construction of anthropological knowledge.
3. Discuss the contribution of Margaret Mead and Ralph Linton to the analysis of the relationship between culture and personality.
4. To what extent did the British, German, and American diffusionist schools truly reflect global cultural connections, and how much were they influenced by regional biases? Critically examine their contributions and limitations.
5. Can R.C. Brown's structural functionalism still help us understand social order in today's changing and postcolonial societies, or is it outdated due to its focus on stability? Critically examine with reference to its key ideas.
6. How did female anthropologists bring new ideas to the Culture and Personality school by focusing on emotion, identity, and childhood from a gender perspective? Discuss their main contributions and research methods.
7. Can factors like ecology, economy, and technology explain how cultures change? Critically assess Marvin Harris's cultural materialism as a way to understand cultural evolution.
8. Did V. Gordon Childe and Leslie White bring back evolutionary thinking without falling into the old unilineal model? Critically examine how they linked culture, technology, and progress in neo-evolutionary theory.

Part 2 (Attempt all questions 6*15=90 Marks, 150 Words each)

1. Discuss the relationship between the culture and personality.
2. Julian Steward explained culture by looking at how people adapt to their environment. How is his idea of cultural ecology different from earlier evolutionary theories?
3. Franz Boas believed that language shapes how people see the world. How do his ideas help us understand the importance of protecting endangered languages today?
4. How did Edmund Leach add a new dimension to structuralism by showing how social structures can change over time? Discuss his views on structure and flexibility.

5. How did Franz Boas change the way anthropologists study cultures by focusing on their unique histories instead of general theories? Explain the importance of Historical Particularism in understanding cultural differences.
6. Radcliffe-Brown focused on how social institutions keep society stable. Can this approach still help us understand changing societies today? Discuss with examples.



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