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AIR 177 CSE
2023

ANTHROPOLOGY

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Anthropology Test Series
TEST - 05

116

ANTHROPOLOGY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name HARNIT SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature pet

REMARKS

GS SCORE

- Dear Aspirant, we appreciate your effort to complete the paper.
- you have good content and presentation skills
- Try to write better conclusions
- For more points keep writing

Keep writing. All the best

1. (a) Cognitive Anthropology (CA)

(150 Words) (10)

Good introduction
 Cognitive Anthropology is the branch of Anthropology that studies relationship between mind, its processes and society, its culture.

It studies culture and society as an Ideational process.

Fair
 According to Margaret Harris, society/culture is just the material aspect for fulfilling human needs. (ETIC view)

Can Add about places
 However, CA takes into account the EMIC view or how the cognitive processes of people work and how they perceive world around.

Achievements of CA

- Goodenough used componential analysis, mathematical models to analyze processes.
- Development of Picture Anthropology as an approach.
- Tyler used Schemata :- i.e. dividing processes

Remarks

into subparts to analyze better.

Advantages of CA

1. Gives the EMIC view of culture
2. Gives connect between mind and society that was ignored by other theories.
3. Helps us see the world, how people perceive and see it.
4. Uses mathematical models in social processes

Relevant
points

4.5
10

Issues

1. Too complex to understand the models
2. Not applicable to whole society but to individual institutions.
3. Results are very subjective.

Conclusion: Despite, these issues, CA can be great tool to help study various societal processes if the Anthropologist follows a scientific approach.

Remarks

1. (b) Experimental ethnography.

(150 Words) (10)

A

Ethnography is the detailed study of a culture and its presentation as a document or a report.

Introduction gives

- eg Cora Du-Bois - "Modal personality" - Algonese People
- eg Malinowski - "Argonauts of Western Pacific"
- eg M. Mead - "Sex & Temperament in 3 Societies"

Characteristics

- ① It entails subjective information about a culture
- ② deep, holistic and comprehensive information is presented.
- ③ It tends to EMIC perspective and avoids bias
- ④ It is mostly the result of intensive fieldwork.

can mention about

- E. B. Taylor's ethnographic studies
- L. H. Morgan's League of Iroquois

Remarks

- ⑤ It is further used in ethnology.
- ⑥ There can be cultural shock to the anthropologist.

With the emergence of Cognitive Anthropology, traditional ethnography became new ethnography that involves detailed analysis of people's mind, processes and how they perceive world around them.

Concluding
gives Today, ethnographies have become sole way to access remote, isolated but unique and diverse cultures that our forefathers studied in depth & detail.

Remarks

1. (c) Fieldwork traditions in Indian Anthropology

(150 Words) (10)

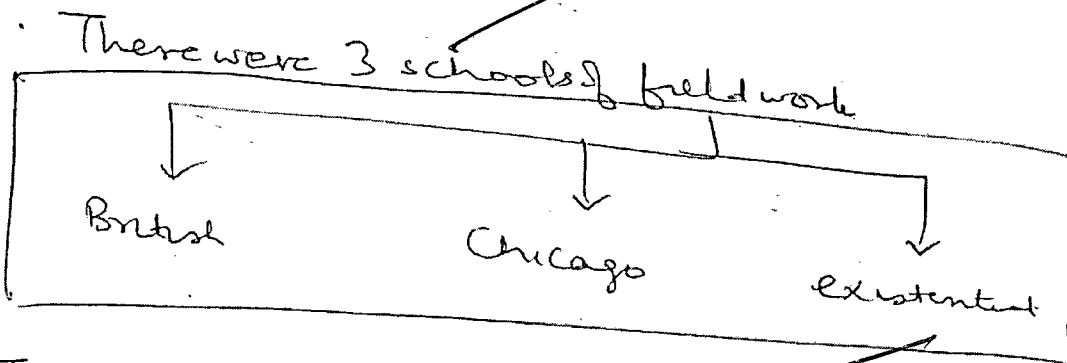
Good
Introduction

A. Field work involves anthropologist being with the people he/she is studying. It is the hallmark of Anthropological research.

The field work tradition is attributed to Malinowski and his study of Trobrianders.

Other prominent names include RC Brown (Andamanese), Cora DuBois (Alor Islands), Ruth Benedict (Zuni Red Indians) & so on.

Fair



The British school was a result of administrative requirements of British empire, to study the Subjects and Penetrate their minds.

Remarks

Mention
gets
field
works
like

Fieldwork tradition in India has been more or less the replication of British Model of Fieldwork

BASIC elements

- S.C. Ray: Anthropologist lives in the society he studies
- D.N. Majumdar: Not just live but participate in the activities
- M.N. Srinivas: He observes people from their perspective
- He is not expected to carry pen + paper in field.

Concerns

- Relevant
- 3.5
10
- Issue of culture shock because of change of society
 - Avoiding own bias
 - Time & Cost involved
 - Surviving harsh conditions.

Conclusion
given

In India fieldwork has been pioneered by MN Srinivas, R.C. Gupta, Nadeem Hussain, Kartik Godavarthy + others, which have led to deep insights of the tribal & native society.

Remarks

1. (d) Genealogical Method

(150 Words) (10)

A There are various methods/techniques of Data collection in Anthropology. Amongst them Genealogical Method stands out as a unique approach.

It basically is related to collecting familial, kinship details to construct a pedigree / family tree chart for understanding various aspects of society and culture.

This method was popularised by W. Rivers & LH Morgan.

Methodology

- Involves asking questions like
 - ✓ mother from whom born?
 - ✓ father?
 - ✓ sibling?
 - ✓ women married to?

Then making charts @ Male - Capital letters
 @ Female - small letters
 (b) d.y = died young & so on terms

Remarks

Advantages

- Helps talk to people / approach them by name → People like it.
- This opens avenues for detailed private information.
- Helps us understand kinship relationship, power structure, rules of residence etc.
- Tells about taboo around dead people.
- Diseases can be traced also.

Relevant

9/10

Precautions

- Make sure sampling size is correct.
- Beware of same names in different generations.
- Supplement data using Interviews etc.

Okay

Need better contact

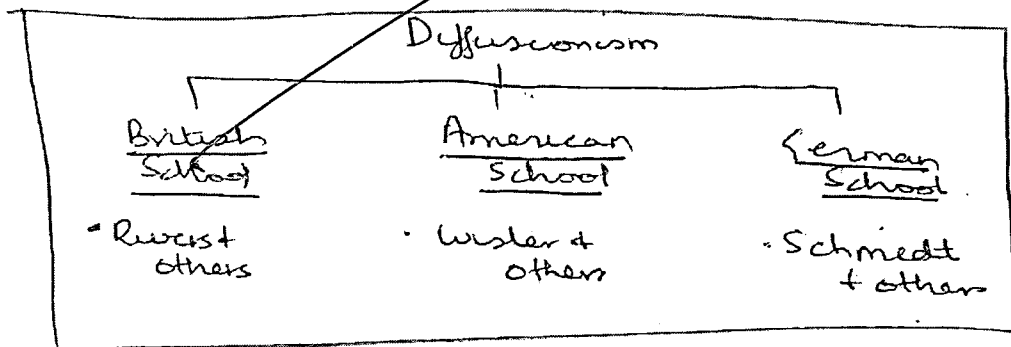
This method is a socio-biological method of data collection that has wide application.

Remarks

1. (e) Culture Area- Age Area

(150 Words) (10)

A The Diffusionist school of thought emerged as a reaction to Classical evolution of Tyler, Morgan & Frazer.



One of the schools of diffusion - American school, Wisler gave the Culture area - Age Area theory.

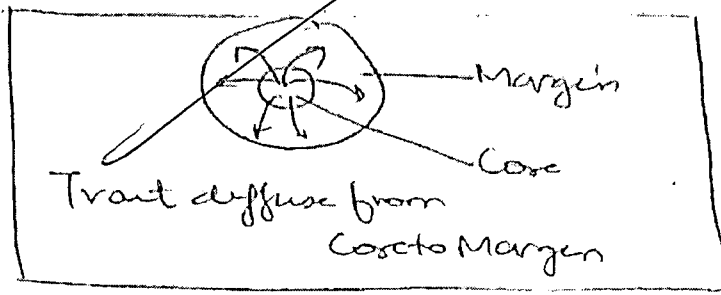
Originally O.T. Mason had given the concept of ethnic environment to designate area in which multiple similar cultures existed.

Wisler adopted it to Culture Area studies.

According to him Culture Area has two components



Remarks



He gave the example of Red Indians → Food based Culture Area

- Bison
- Seaweed
- Caribou
- Maize
- Agri culture
- Salmon

← 6 zones

In addition to this, he gave concept of Age area

Mention about Naturalised diff. (i.e.?)
Org. cultural diffusion
Relevant point

As traits diffuse → they leave a trail of history behind.
→ The larger/farther the trait travels the older it is.

Shortcomings

His approach of age-area of culture area was criticized as he never told how many of these do exist

Moreover, Age area concept refutes empirical test

(eg) Agriculture is older than mobile phones, yet tribes that have phones don't practice Agriculture

Overall he added a new dimension to school of diffusion

Remarks

2. (a) Discuss the contribution of Classical evolutionists- Morgan and Tylor to anthropological thoughts. (200 Words) (15)

Fair introduction

A. Classical evolutionists emerged as pioneers in Anthropological studies and theories. Motivated by Darwin's theory, they adapted ^{it} to study and evolution of culture.

Main proponents of this theory are EB Tylor and LH Morgan.

Basic tenets of their theory :-

Valid points

① Culture follows same pattern of evolution everywhere — UNIFORMITY

② It always evolves on same line — Unilinearly
Savagery → Barbarism → Civilisation

③ It is always forward moving — Rectilinear

④ Survivals & Parallels exist.

↳ Relics of Past

↳ because of psychic unity of mankind.

⑤ Different societies have different evolutionary potential.

Remarks

Contribution of EB Tylor

British Anthropologist - established Anthropology as academic discipline in Oxford University.

Works - 'Primitive Culture'

- "~~Ancient~~ Early history of Mankind"

He gave the concept of Survivals & Parallels

↳ Survivals :- entities/elements created in earlier times, that survive how despite loss of utility.

↳ Parallels :- Parallels are people doing same things to solve same problems in unrelated areas.

give example

He regarded Animism as first form of religion.

He defined culture → in fact first definition of culture

Contribution of LH Morgan

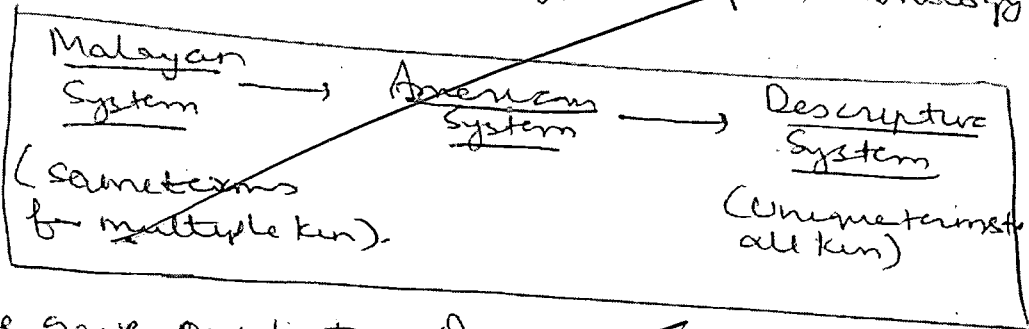
British Anthropologist → classical evolutionist
American

Remarks

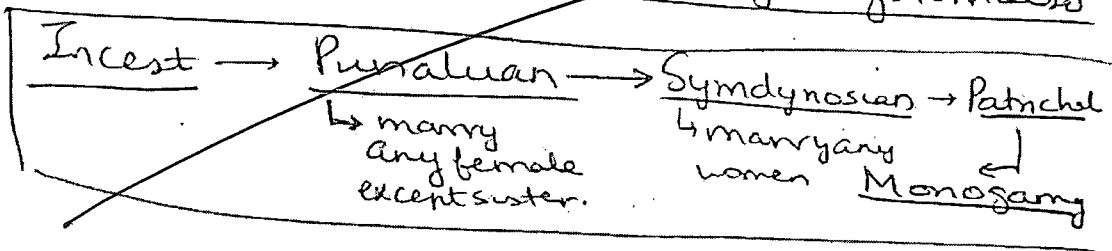
- Works - 'Systems of Consanguineal Affines'
- 'Ancient Society'

Need to
Add
about
League of
Nations

He gave the evolution of Kinship terminology



He gave evolution of Marriage System also



Overall contribution

- Helped in establishing Anthropology as academic discipline
- Pioneers of Anthropological theory
- Concept of Survivals does actually exist.
- Led path for rise of future theories.

Remarks

Give conclusion

2. (b) What do you mean by cultural ecology? Evaluate how Julian Steward's particularistic approach is helpful in understanding multilineal evolution. (200 Words) (15)

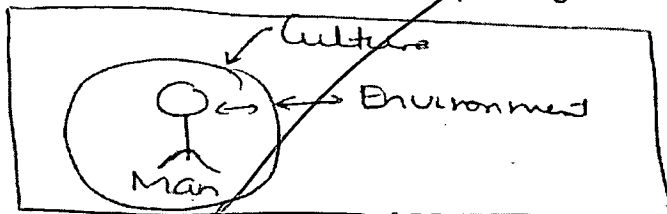
A Humans live in societies, but under the overall ambit and presence of environment.

Fair introduction Thus, we are intricately related to our environment. And this relationship is mediated by techno-social complex of Culture.

Subjects like Ecology, Environment do not consider in depth this relationship and tend to ignore it.

Valid So, Culture Ecology, a subject was born to study man in the closest and dynamic relationship with his environment.

Need to Add Characteristics This approach was propounded by Steward.
Examples Julian Steward



Remarks

Julian Steward, a neo-evolutionist worked to understand cultural evolution along multilineal lines (as opposed to universalist approach of classical evolutionists).

His works - "Theory of Culture change".

According to him:-

- Can mention about sequence of cultural development in ice areas, desert areas, forest areas, plain areas is different due to different climates, rivers, market conditions
- ✓ there are multiple parallel evolutionary lines along which culture evolve.
 - ✓ They don't pass via same stages, not evolve at same pace at same time.
 - ✓ Yet some parallels exist between them.
 - ✓ These are not because of psychic unity but because of similarity of environment and ecology.
 - ✓ The approach to study this is Cultural Ecology.

Remarks

✓ According to him culture has two parts

Culture Core

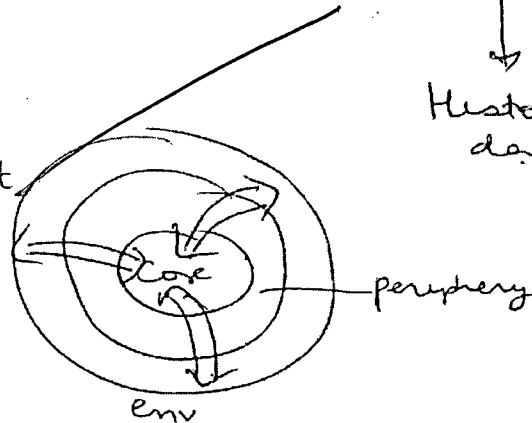
- Techno-economic complex
- eg tools etc

↓
Directly interact with environment

Culture Periphery

- every else eg institutions.

↓
Historically develops



So, differences in culture, are because of different environment and hence different culture cores

CRITICISM

Too much focus on materialism, ignored historical & functional aspects

Only technology need not be factor of evolution, ^{there} can be other factors eg war etc

Conclusion gives

Overall, his theory gave space to diversity of cultures and recognised role of environment

Remarks

2. (c) Discuss various anthropological approaches to the study of personality and culture.
(250 Words) (20)

A In the Mid 1950s, The Culture-Personality school developed independently in Anthropology to study culture through personality of individuals living in it.

Good
introduction

Main proponents

- Margaret Mead
- Cora Du-Bois
- Ruth Benedict
- Unwin & Kardiner

Aim:-

- ✓ To study culture through personality traits
- ✓ To identify cultural traits of nations as whole - National character studies.

Four
points

Basic tenets

- Personality and culture influence each other.
- Personality develops as a process of socialization.

Remarks

People living in same society show similar traits.

Can
Add
about

characteristics
of
personality

Various Approaches

Margaret Mead

works — "Sex & Temperament in Three Societies"
— "Coming of Age in Samoa"
— "Growing up in New Guinea"

Relevant

According to her, personality is a direct reflection of culture.

(eg) Samoan Girls → Easy transition to Adulthood as society is calm & relaxed

(eg) American Girls → troublesome, erratic transition

Ruth Benedict - "Patterns of culture" - According

to her, traits in a society are arranged in a systematic and unique way → PATTERN of culture.

This she calls as ETHOS which has two types.

Apollonian - Zuni Red Indians - calm, cooperation

Dionysian - Kwakiwlt - suspicious, angry

Remarks

Ralph Linton :- His work - "cultural background of Personality"

According to him, as one grows up → socialisation gives traits to personality of a person

↳ Such a personality = BASIC Personality (BP)

Further because of work life, experiences, meeting new people → another type of Personality develops = ADDITIONAL Personality (AP)

Total Personality = BP + AP.

Abraham Cardener :- He gave a systematic framework to study Basic Personality (by R Linton).

The framework has 6 elements

1. Id - animal instincts
2. Ego - Id channelised in proper way
3. Superego - moral compass
4. Response to Supernatural
5. Security Systems
6. Ideal Constellation

Remarks

Cora Du-Bois - She gave the concept of
"Modal Personality"

- A set of common personality traits in the people of a region/society
- She studied Alorose people.

CRITICISMS

Some people have termed this school as neo liberalism.

Later studies of Samoan girls gave different results.

The framework of Kardiner is static, whereas personality is dynamic.

Ruth Benedict's only two ethos were refuted by presence of multiple.

Overall, this school disappeared by 1980's yet has valuable contribution and adds new dimension to study of culture v personality.

Remarks

3. (a) How do the concepts of binary opposites and exchange figure in Levi-Strauss structural analysis of kinship? (200 Words) (15)

A Levi Strauss was French Anthropologist who gave the theory of Structuralism in Anthropology.

He was motivated by Linguistic work of F. de Saussure and his concept of

Langue & Parole

↳ rules
eg Grammar

↳ actual use of
element
eg Speech.

Moreover he was also motivated by Durkheim's view of "every action of human having underlying thought"

He adapted Langue & Parole to Anthropology.

Basic tenets of his theory

1. Culture is like Language with underlying rules.

2. These rules are like Social Grammar.

Remarks

Each & every action of human beings is based upon these rules.

It is duty of anthropologist to seek these rules.

FOUNDATION OF STRUCTURALISM

He says same thing may be done by different people in different ways

Need to write more about Binary opposition

↳ because of same essence and same underlying rules of culture
 This he explained by the concept of "BINARY OPPOSITION" in "elementary structure of kinship".

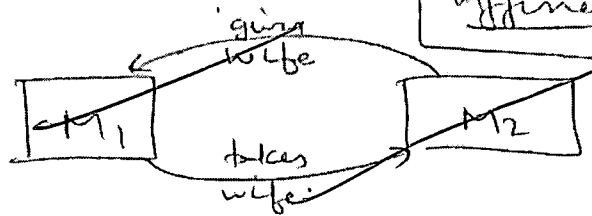
He gives the example of Moieties.

↳ Half Societies
 ↳ exist in pairs
 ↳ a group acts as wife giver and wife taker.

He says overall we may say, they bring solidarity but underlying principle is of

Remarks

Binary opposition — between Consanguines + Affines



Need
take bow
Trust below

This binary opposition leads to exchange
of wives between groups.

Similarly he used Binary opposition to explain

- Sacred & Profane
- Pure & Pollution
- Good & Evil

Fair

CRITICISM

He was criticised for unconvincible theory.

- Moreover, moieties themselves are rare
- Ignored Historical aspect

Overall, his approach led to post-structuralism
of E. Leach

Remarks

3. (b) What are endangered languages? Discuss the causes for the death of a language and propose some meaningful solutions to counter the same. (200 Words) (15)

Fair introduction
A As per UNESCO, endangered languages are those whose number of speakers are not increasing, rather face threat of reduction. It happens when new generation does not use or learn the language as frequently as the previous generation..

UNESCO has further divided Endangered languages into

	Surely endangered	CRITICALLY endangered	Severely endangered.
% of world languages	11 %	9 %	10 %

Causes for death of a language

1. Acculturation: New cultural traits overtake the older ones, leading to death of languages.
 (e.g.) Greek → English.

Remarks

2. Promotion of National languages: Countries in an effort to promote "one nation - one language" undermine diversity.

3. Lack of jobs: Jobs in native languages are Niche.

4. Lack of education: Lack of trained teachers, lack of books, content in local languages is abysmal.

5. Prevalance of English: English is the international language in western world and allows seamless opportunities.

6. Lack of Documentation: Some tribal languages are never documented and hence die unknown.

7. Oral tradition: Not literary sources, children only learn by speaking from elders.

Relevant
points

Remarks

Solutions:-

① Recognising & documenting status of languages :-
 ↳ done by international bodies like UNESCO
 ↳ more focus is needed.

② Making content, books available in local language
 ↳ ensured by NEP 2020 → local language education.

③ Trained teachers in local language → Capacity building.

④ Salvage Anthropology → To document & create literary sources for languages in threat of extinction.

⑤ Giving Constitutional protection eg. Santali has been included in 8th schedule.

By following these steps, ^{only} can we ensure that intangible cultural heritage of mankind is preserved.

Remarks

3. (c) In what ways is Functionalism different from Structural Functionalism?

(250 Words) (20)

A Functionalism as a school emerged from the criticism of Classical evolutionism & Diffusionism.

Main propounders.

- ↳ Malinowski - Cultural Functionalism (CF)
- ↳ RC Brown - Structural Functionalism (SF)

• They criticized Classical Ev & Diffusionism for ignoring the functions of culture and rather delving into non-empirical debates about evolution & diffusion.

• It was the first school that promoted intensive fieldwork and holism in Anthropology.

Cultural Functionalism of Malinowski

• British Anthropologist - known for his famous

Good introduction

Remarks

"Argonauts of Western Pacific-1922"

Other works

- A scientific theory of culture
- Dynamics of culture change

BASIC Tenets of his theory

Valid points

- Culture is an organichwhole comprising of various entities
- everything in culture exists to satisfy needs of man.
- Multiple traits combine to form an institution, which also has a function.
- Institution is permanent but traits in it may change.
- According to him analysis of need & structure of institution must be studied.

Remarks

For each need → different institution exists

eg

Reproduction → Marriage

Food

→ Commensariat

+ soon.

Structural Functionism of R.C. Brown

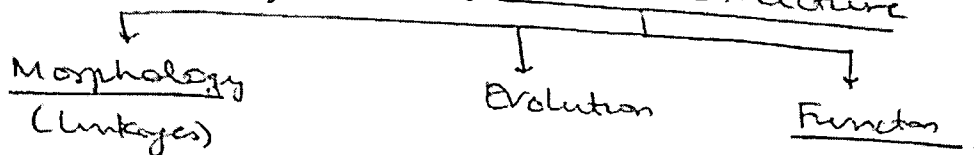
Fair

works: Structure and Function in Primitive Societies

He says Social structure or social institution exist to ensure social solidarity.

By social solidarity he means sustained relationships between people.

According to him, structure of social institutions needs to be studied and he gives 3 aspects of social structure



Remarks

Comparison between CF & SF

CF

SF

- Given by Malinowski.
- Focuses on needs of man.
- Laws for culture are futile.
- Focus on needs in different ways (primary, instrument, integrative)

- Given by R.C.B.
- Focus on social solidarity.
- Laws / social laws must be created.
- Focus on social structure & importance of institutions.

Relevant
Try to
Add
few more
points

Conclusion
Overall, it led to birth of first hand
field work in anthropology. Focus was
more on synchronic studies and arm-chair
anthropology became thing of past.

10
20

Remarks

4. (a) Psychic unity

(150 Words) (10)

A • Concept of Psychic unity was given by Classical evolutionists while explaining the evolution of culture.

For
Introduct

• EB Tylor was the first to shed some light on it in his book - "PRIMITIVE CULTURE"

• According to him, Parallels exist between un-related societies

Valid
points

That is → people who are totally out of contact do certain things or solve problems in similar way.

(eg) Shifting Agriculture developed independently in various societies → for need of nutrition.

• He says human mind everywhere thinks in same way. There is no difference

Remarks

between people at same stage of cultural evolution in terms of thinking patterns

CRITICISM.

• However this approach was criticized

• It was seen as demeaning human ingenuity.

More the theory was untestable and unverifiable.

Contrary examples exist

✓ e.g. Some societies skipped Horticulture
Pastoralism → Why did they do so?

However, this Psychic Unity was later used to dispel myth of Racism, even by other thinkers

Can Add other thinker's perspective

① Franz Boas

② Bastian's doctrine on psycho

Peter Hirst

Remarks

4. (b) Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

(150 Words) (10)

A. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis is actually a research on linguistic relativism ~~determinism~~ → don't do such error

It is actually a misnomer because Whorf and Sapir never worked together or gave any theory together.

BASIC Tenets

We know that language is affected by culture as it defines choice of words, meaning conveyed and meanings understood.

However, this Hypothesis conveys that language affects the view point / world view of people and hence affects the culture.

Eg Zuni Red-Indians → Their word for "water" embodies both → drop of water & ocean itself.

Remarks

good
examples

Eg Kuk Thayyore → use compass directions of
People of Australia. N, S, E, west while
guiding someone to a place
instead of usual left/right.

Eg Some societies have multiple shades of
blue, green, red versus in ours, where
they represent only 3 colours.

4.5
10

So, there needs to be awareness on
conclusion part of Anthropologist to realise that
gives direct translation of words or (natives)
point may not be possible. So, as
Malinowski says "Corpus Inscriptionum"
must be followed so that exact meanings
of primitive societies words are preserved.

4. (c) Emic and Etic

(150 Words) (10)

A The words "EMIC" & "ETIC" are linguistic in their origin :-

"PHONEMIC" → meaning actual word/meaning.
PHONETIC → meaning actual sound.

Emic and Etic coined by Kenneth Pike

Similarly in anthropology EMIC & ETIC are two approaches of studying non-native or cultures apart from our own.

Fast night

• EMIC view stands to represent the world as the native see it. Whereas ETIC view stands for the sense that we make out of our observations of native.

Differences

<u>EMIC</u>	<u>ETIC</u>
• presents view of native/indigenous	• present our relative view of their activities

Remarks

EMIC

ETIC

2. Involves learning their language

2. Not required here

3. Involves getting into their mind

3. Just observe what they do

4. More subjective

4. More objective

5. Methods

↳ Participant observation

↳ Interviews

5. Involves

- Questionnaires

- Non participant observation

6. Eg Malinowski's functionalism

6. Eg R. Harris
↳ Cultural Materialism

7. Culture shock is possible

7. NO culture shock

8. More time consuming

8. Cheap & Quick

Concluded
Well

Overall, both of approaches in some balance are required for the best analysis.

Remarks

4. (d) Thick description of Clifford Geertz

(150 Words) (10)

A The school of Symbolic Anthropology (SA) emerged as a criticism of Structuralism and Functionalism.

The main propounders of SA are

- Clifford Geertz — Interpretive
- Schneider — Taxonomical
- Turner — Symbolic

- Actually "Symbol is anything that stands for something"

Share from this

Since 1950s

Clifford Geertz adopted "symbols" as vehicles of culture.

10 marks

According to him culture is transmitted and communicated via symbols.

need to define

An Anthropologist must not study symbols for just the sake of it, but for the hidden meaning behind it.

Thick description

He adopted approach of life history Method

Remarks in the beginning

to create "thick description" of symbols.

↳ It involves a combination of overt elements and underlying hidden elements.

He gives the example of Balinese Cockfights

- ✓ Some may say these are just cock fights
- ✓ but actually they show tension in society.
- ✓ These fights are status symbols and help to ~~ease~~ release tension
- ✓ People interact cordially as a means of these fights.

Fair point

4/10

Conclusion gives

So, according to him, culture is nothing but historically ^{transmitted} ~~patterned~~ ^{of} meaning embodied in symbols

Remarks

4. (e) Victor Turner and liminality

(150 Words) (10)

A

Fair
Introduction

- Arising from the criticism of Functionalism and structuralism, Symbolic anthropology rose as a means for holistic interpretation.
- One of main proponents was Victor Turner who was into Symbolic Approach.

Fair

According to him, symbols need not be studied for hidden meaning but for their function.

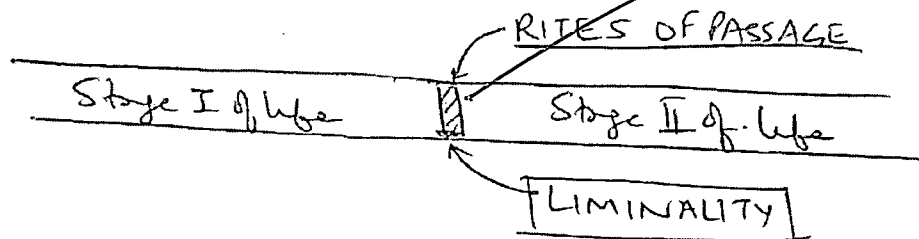
(eg) Inquilab Zindabad → Served function to mobilise masses
(Symbol)

- He says symbols, help in conflict resolution, mobile people and smoothen transition.

Remarks

So, symbols to be studied for their social values.

He studied the Rites of Passage in Ndembu Culture



Need to mention about Cause of ~~the~~ transitioning smoothly of rites help in transitioning smoothly to next stage of life which instead could have been tense, chaotic.

Rites bring people together to help individual begin his new stage of life with confidence. This helps individual pass via liminality without getting caught in betwixt & between.

Remarks

5. (a) State the theories regarding the origin of spoken languages in human societies both from biological and cultural point of view. (200 Words) (15)

A language is a system of communication by use of symbols/words by which individuals participate in various activities as members of society.

Fair introduction

According to "Bernard + Trager" - language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates.

There are different theories of origin of languages.

Biological theories

Darwin Hypothesis - It argues that God created humans with intrinsic capacity of language.

Though we can't verify this but we can for sure say that language is as old as human civilisation.

Remarks

as it was said - "Shakespeare Roars with
Macedonian swiftness"

• Natural evolution Hypothesis :- by
Chomsky et al.

According to this theory, post Homo erectus,
encephalisation occurred and with

continuous attempts

↳ brain developed

LAD (Language Acquisition
device).

for the use of language

• This primitive sounds of primates got
transformed into full blown language.

Cultural theories :- These can be divided
into two categories

Imitation Hypothesis

Necessity Hypothesis

Remarks

Imitation Hyp

① Ding Dong Hypothesis

- Humans started by imitating natural sounds
- eg Bang, Thunder etc

② Poo-h-Poo Hypothesis

- 1st sounds were involuntary exclamations
- eg Ouch

③ Bow-wow Hypothesis

- 1st sounds → Animal sounds
- eg Dog - Bark
- eg Pig - Oink

④ Tada Hypothesis

- 1st sounds → vocalization of gestures

Necessity Hyp

① Lying Hypothesis

- Faces would convey hidden feelings, so we had to speak lie to hide them

② Warning Hypothesis

- urge to warn others while hunting gave rise to language

③ Ye-He-ho Hypothesis

- To motivate + move or collective gave rise to language

- eg "Dum laga ke Haath"

Relevant points

Try to Add thinker's perspective

conclusion gives

However, none of these theories is complete in itself. So London's Royal Linguistic Society has put a ban on discussion of origin of language instead focus on its function

7.5
15

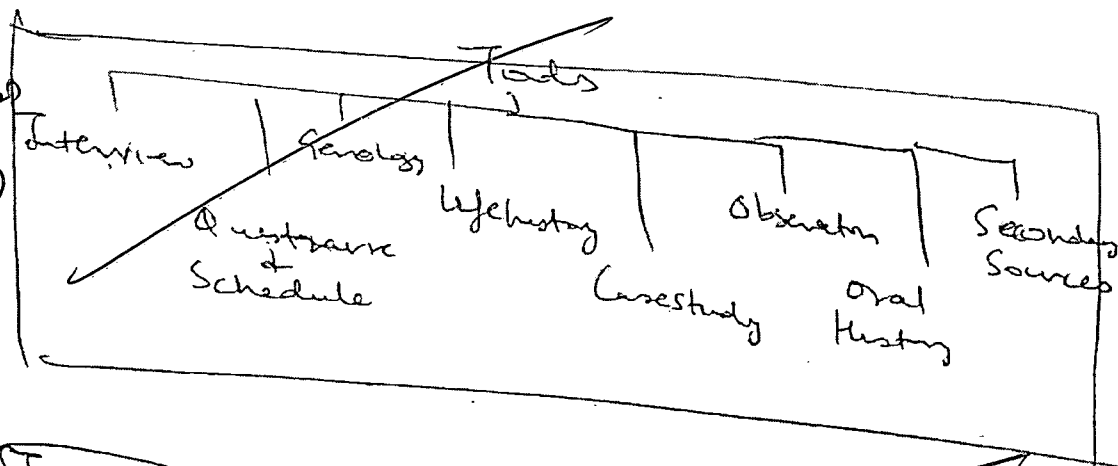
Remarks

5. (b) Discuss various tools of data collection in conducting anthropological research.
(200 Words) (15)

A Anthropological Research or research is general

Introduces → collection of data, organise them,
analyse them, interpret and finally present
them in appropriate format.

So, Data Collection tools become extremely
important in this regard.



Interview - It involves talking to an individual,
asking questions, and observing his body language.

Advantages → intimate method
→ intricate info can be collected

Concerns → Reliability of Information
→ Time consuming

Remarks

Questionnaire & Schedules

:- Both involve asking questions to the native people. However

Questionnaire

- Sent by mail
- quicker
- relatively poorer data

Schedules

- done in person
- slower
- better quality data

Relevant points

Mention merits and Demerits

Genealogy

:- Involves constructing Pedigree charts of kin and familial relationships.

Life history

Method popularised by Geertz to locate life of people within larger context of societal dynamics & change

Case study

It involves deep study of a singular entity, for a comprehensive & holistic details. (e.g.) Malinowski - Trobrianders

Remarks

Observation: involves looking at & making sense of activities of people. It is of two types

Participant

observer becomes one of the people themselves

Non participant

observer operates as a marginal entity

Fair points

Oral History :- Mostly done for illiterate societies, by asking them & talking about their present, past & future

Secondary Sources

:- Involves already published or unpublished data. It may have concerned of reliability, authenticity and adequacy.

conclusion

can be improved
Overall, more than one method may be required in a research.

Remarks

5. (c) Discuss the advantages and limitations of participant - observations as a technique of data collection. (250 Words) (20)

Fair introduction
A Research involves collection of data, analyzing the data, interpretation and finally presentation of data in appropriate format as per academic needs.

One of the methods of data collection is Participant observation. In this method:-

- Anthropologist participates in the society affairs. He is studying
- He becomes an active member of the people
- He aligns his mental & social thought processes as close as to people.

Remarks

The anthropologist does not carry a pen & paper in the field, but makes notes at night while in camp based on memory.

Valid points

- eg
- Margaret Mead - "Coring of Age in Samoa"
 - Malinowski - "Argonauts of the Pacific"
 - Franz Boas - "Kwakiutl"
 - Cora DuBois - "Aloresse People"

Advantages

- ① Allows for detailed and comprehensive data for research.
- ② It helps to avoid Halo-effect or natives becoming cautious that they

Remarks

are being observed.

Relevant

③ Various hypotheses can be tested and newer hypothesis can be formulated.

④ It helps anthropologist to avoid bias in his study.

⑤ It squeezes out ETIC & gives holistic EMIC view point.

⑥ It is now a prerequisite for Field work.

Issues

① Culture shock to anthropologist may be unpleasant.

② Increased cost and time of stay.

Remarks

③ Enduring harsh conditions

④ Anthropologist may be clouded by emotions when on account of becoming a member of ^{his} society

⑤ Unknown diseases may be communicated by anthropologist to the native people

⑥ It may not fulfill the hopes of natives that because of this data welfare may come.

⑦ Choice of field of study, and method to be used depends on intellectual acumen of Anthropologist

Overall, it is a holistic method of analysis and issues can be solved if one is aware of them

Valid points

Add

All phenomena and observations not subjected to observation

15 observations

10/20

Remarks