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ANTHROPOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	PARIKSHIT THODAM		
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Mobile No.		Date:	15/Dec/2019.

Time Allowed: Three Hours 3hrs + (35 mins)

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
2			2. There are 6 questions in the question paper. Question 1 and 4 are compulsory. You can attempt any 3 out of remaining 4 questions, at least one from each section.
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6			6. Content is more important than content length.
7			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
8			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.
Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time
			End Time
			Mode Of Examination : Online ☐ Offline ☒
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) Write a note on the following in about 150 words.

(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

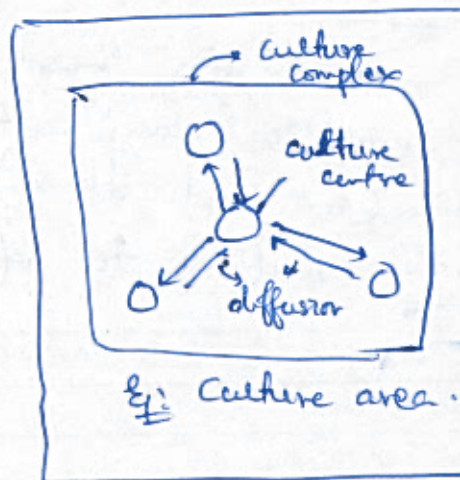
a) Culture Area Approach

The american school of diffusionism gave this approach. It came as a critique of german school that failed to give reason and means of diffusion. It was given by Clark Wissler.

The american school was influenced by Boas. His muesomological approach and his stint in Smithsonian Museum gave him the insight that cultural traits existed across a specific area or region and its presence diminished upon getting farther from it.

This idea ~~by~~ was used by Wissler to develop the culture area. He opined that

- ① the traits emerged from a centre called the culture centre.



- ① There is centripetal spread of trait from the centre
- ② Farther away the presence of the trait diminishes
- ④ There is uniform rate of spread unless it is obstructed.
- ⑤ Age area principle: Older the trait ~~so~~ more spread it is.

This has been compiled in his book "Man and Culture".

He constructed 10, 4, 1 culture areas in North America, South America and Caribbean respectively. He also constructed 8 food areas in North America.

This theory is limited since, it cannot establish many culture areas properly, the transition (marginal cultures) shows many variations, no proper method to define culture areas.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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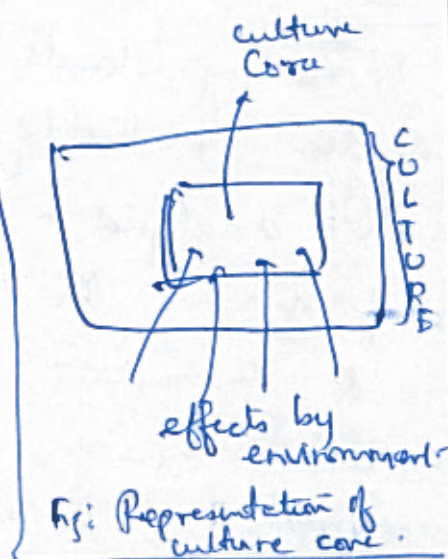
b) Culture Ecology

(10 Marks)

It is a concept proposed by J. Steward.
He talks about man-Habitat Interactions.
also called cultural ecology.

Two concepts

- ① Aspects of environment
differently affect cultures.
- ② Aspects of cultures are
not equally affected by
environment.



Based on it, he proposed that certain aspects of culture are more easily affected by environment ~~that~~ than others. This leads to specific socio-political and economic organisation of the culture.

He says, the technology and environment influences the means of production that moulds the labour organization. This causes development of certain social groups.

These groups are unified by specific religion, myths, and folklores. They share common norms and values.

Case study:

In Canary Islands of Spain, a means of communication by whistle known as Sylbo is popular. It developed in a small island and instead of shouting the whistle can easily be heard throughout upto 7 km in the island. hence, the language flourished there.

Limitation

It fails to explain variation and societies even if with similar technology and economic organisation show variations. It is difficult to completely isolate traits not affected by ~~ext~~ environment. Also, it focuses more on material aspects.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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c) Evolution of Kinship Terminology by Morgan

(10 Marks)

Morgan a classical evolutionist used questionnaire to compare kin terms in tribes such as Ojibwa and Iroquois. His study led to classification of kin terms into :

- ① Classificatory - meaning all kins called by similar names.
Eg: Germanic kin terms, Malaysian kin terms
- ② Descriptive: kins called by different kin terms
Eg: Italians, Semitic, Aryans.

He gave an evolutionary scheme from Classificatory to Descriptive. This is based on the idea the cultures at a later stages developed concept of property and inheritance and hence identification of kins uniquely and

Tracing lineage became important.

Criticism.

- ① Kroeber in his "Critique of Classificatory system of kinship" opines it is wrong to demarcate evolution as kin-terms exist in form of mixture in all societies.
- ② Work by Schneider ~~was~~ showed an alternative to genealogical concept of kin relations. He gave the concept of Nature of being and Nature doing in his work - "A critique of the study of kinship" and showed sociological principles can dictate kin relationship. This was in opposition to Morgan's genealogical approach.

Yet, Morgan's kinship study opened new avenues explored by future anthropologists such as RCBrown.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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d) Cognitive Anthropology

(10 Marks)

Cognitive Anthropology aims to study the relationship between human thoughts and society as defined by Andraede.

Language is a symbolic system of the perception of the world by a culture and it is only by understanding a language that we can know about its culture. Given the stress on language, this subdiscipline is also called ethnolinguistics or ethnosemantics.

It focuses on 3 aspects

① Theory of minds: It is an approach by which a person 'enters' the mind of a person and not merely look at its surface behaviours. This done by analysing the language

② Domains: It is the different categories →

into which a culture categorises its cultural traits.

② Schema: These are universal cognitive processes and innate mental structures by means of which categorisation of traits occur.

Important scholars.

① Cocklin - gave the idea of Dorains in his study of Hanunoo tribe. Also showed difference in perception of colour by Hanunoo. He also contributed in characterizing their knowledge of ethnobotany.

② D. Schneider: focussed on symbols as autonomous system and not on interpretation. He gave the idea of Dominant symbols on which rest of the symbols are arranged.

Though it is criticised for limiting itself to semantic analysis, Cognitive anthropology focused on appreciating individual cultures rather than theorizing

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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e) Thick description

(10 Marks)

It is a concept given by Carlyle. This concept influenced Geertz in his development of Interpretive Anthropology.

Thick description is the interpretation of culture by an outsider who can't think in terms of the natives but is guided by theory(s) of anthropology.

Carlyle gives the difference in the meaning of wink ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~not~~ societies. The same act could totally different thing in different context.

Geertz 2 famous thick description are:

① Javanese Funeral of Iklas:

He showed the breakdown of Iklas (a smooth peaceful ritual done post death of some member) due to religious difference between the ~~practis~~ priest and the family. A poster of group representing a

radical party got interpreted by the priest belonging to secular party and rejected from performing Iklas.

② Balinese Cockfight

In his work "Deep Play", he showed how cockfight which means gambling to an outsider means much more to the Balinese people. It is a ritual and a means of redressal of conflict between members. It decides their status and prestige in the society.

This description has undertones of emic perspective in field work. However, it is limited by subjectivity, particularism and idealism. Also, it lacks cross cultural comparisons aspects.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
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Q.2) a) Explain the school of Structuralism. Also highlight the contribution of Edmund leach to Structuralism. (20 marks)

Structuralism began as a critique to evolutionism and diffusionism. It said that cultures cannot be studied in isolation.

Rather, every culture is a result of the human mind perceiving the environment and different cultural traits in the form of binary opposites.

Historical Background.

Propounded by Lewis Strauss, structuralism was influenced by :-

- ① Durkheim's idea of social facts and social structure
- ② Gestalt law of psychology which states human minds perceive entities as a whole
- ③ Ferdinand De Saussure's Structural linguistic studies -

Premise

Strauss opines that just as language are used by people even without knowing the rules that govern its articulation, cultures are expressed by people without knowing rules that govern it.

He says it by means of binary opposition that the cultures are patterned and conceived by members.

Aspects of Structuralism.

- ① Lévi Strauss applied structuralism in:
 - (A) Study of myth in his book 'Mythologiques' and 'Structural Study of Myth' and show how all myths are similarly patterned.
 - (B) Totemic homology based on models

of binary opposites of Nature - Culture opposition being used to define aspects such as Incest taboo, kinship, economic exchange etc.

© Kinship studies and Alliance theory that helps in building reciprocity and defining 'We' vs 'them' binary opposites

Edmund Leach ~~was~~ ^{looked at} a structure of society in a PROCESSUAL APPROACH. He opined that social structures are not static but dynamically.

In his book - "The Political Dynamics of Highland Burma" he shows the transitions between jumla and Gumsa among Kachin Burmese. He also points out the transition in various statuses and roles of members aided by the ambivalence of the interpretations of

institutions :

He also talks about how we have created a binary opposites in our interpretation of TRAFFIC signals. The continuous spectrum of light has been moulded to our desired meaning.

The act of shaving one's heads also is interpreted by Leach as a depiction of loss of near ones.

He also say Religious places as sacred and separates it from the profane seeing as portals to gods.

Structuralism has limitation that its binary opposites are empirically difficult to prove. It subjugates members such as transgenders that fail to be classified in a binary system. It is also challenged due to its lack of fieldwork and oversimplifying culture.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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b) According to Geertz, how does the cock-fight reveal aspects of Balinese culture?

(15 marks)

Geertz belongs to the Symbolic school of thought which says that symbols are the means by which members of a culture perceive and understand its culture.

Premise of Symbolic Anthropology

- ① Symbols however incomprehensible become meaningful when understood in the context of culture.
- ② Interpretation of symbols aids in causing actions and behaviour of members.
- ③ It is primary to understand the native's point of view.

Interpretative aspect by C. Geertz -

It is based on: ~~three~~ ideas:

- ① Idea of Hermeneutics that says Anthropologists much interpret the cultures.

② Motivated by Thick Description approach & he focuses on understanding acts from the subject/emic view.

Geertz defined culture as a system of ideas embodied in symbols, a set of inherited conception by which man communicate, perpetuate and acquire attitude and knowledge in their society.

In his work - "Deep Play", he provides a thick description of the Balinese Cockfight. He interprets it from an emic perspective.

Though banned by the government, the Balinese Cockfight means a lot to its members. Even though animal behaviour and homologies is detested in Bali, its members represent

themselves in the cock both meaning his penis and cock in animal terms. The act is not merely gambling but a means of conflict resolution, redressal mechanism and determination mechanism of leaders.

The act is limited to leaders and women and children aren't allowed to participate. The people side our support their respective reference group. The stakes are high enough that at times members lose rationality and end up betting even their wife.

Balinese cockfight shows how an act can mean very differently to its members that practised. Symbolic anthropology especially the interpretative school worked to identify such hidden meaning that causes social action rather than being locked up in people's heads.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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c) Briefly explain the contribution of Cora DuBois to Culture and personality school. (15 marks)

Culture personality schools tried to establish a relationship between culture and personality.

It was motivated Boa's idea of historical particularism that opined that psychology apart from historical experiences and environment can influence cultures.

Culture personality school tried to define functional personality or culture pattern that was carried by most adults. It was also inspired by S. Freud's - "The Future of an Illusion" that talked about infantile neurosis that says childhood experiences shape basic personality of members.

Different scholars of this school has claimed that personality dictates culture (eg: M. Mead). While others like R. Benedict

claimed that ~~each~~ personality is a gift of cultures. However, Cora Du Bois among others claimed cultures and Personality are intertwined

Contribution of Cora Du Bois

She gave the concept of MODAL PERSONALITY. It is the most prevalent personality type in a culturally bounded group. It is the type of personality that showed greatest central tendency in a diverse frequency distribution.

Method to construct modal Personality

She collected local history, biographies, folklore, myth etc. She also performed analytic and psychological test such as Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and Rorschach's Tests among the people of Alore.

Her finding has been published in "The People of Alore" that showed

a modal personality of suspicion, shallowness and mistrust.

Upon performing fieldwork, she saw that females had little time to spend with new born children as their economic subsistence has large women contribution. This caused a feeling of hatred towards females especially by the young ones which is reflected in their modal Personality.

Improvements by Cora Du Bois

① She introduced Statistical Rigour in the Culture personality school.

② Improved the Basic Personality proposed by Kardiner and Ralphinton by accommodating variations.

Hence, her work added new perspective To culture personality school.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Please don't award marks for this question. I thought it was 15 mark but it turned out to be 20 mark. (I have deducted the time I spent in writing this question).

ForumIAS

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.3) a) Explain the basic features of post-modernism in anthropology highlighting the work done by major scholars. (20 marks)

Post modern began as an approach of denying the idea of progress associated in modern period. It began primarily from the arts and architecture but the theoretical deliberations also shifted to sciences including

Anthropology.

Arnold Toynbee defined post modernism as a critique of modern sciences and claims that reality is incomprehensible and that truth is socially constructed and dynamic in nature.

Anthropology as a science is also challenged by post modernists in:

- ① epistemological approach: that it is laden with subjectivity and hence not a science.
- ② ideological approach: that it subjugates the marginalised and the idea of those in power is reported.

Post modernists propose Anthropology as a field of study to:

- ① Accept its subjectivity and focus on emic approach.
- ② Not to support universal theorizing
- ③ Be reflexive and open to criticism.

Major Scholars

① Michel Foucault: In his works, 'The history of sexuality', 'Discipline and Punish', 'The birth of Clinic' and 'Madness and Civilization', he points the optimistic smugness we have associated with modern ideas and practises. He proposes to also learn from historical experiences and primitive societies (e.g. Tribal cultures).

② Andrew Baudrillard: He opines how those in power misuse the control over media to spread information, silencing the weak and the marginalised. He takes ~~are~~ care from

The work done by A. Gramsci.

⑨ Barrett: He classified the ethnography done by Anthropologists.

Ⓐ Realistic: claims to write actual descriptions.
Eg: 'Argonauts of Western Pacific' by Malinowski

Ⓑ Experimental: Based on experiments and statistical analysis.
Eg: The People of Alor by Cora Du Bois.

Ⓒ Interpretative: To interpret the native's point of view.
Eg: 'Deep Play', 'Javanese Funeral' by C. Geertz.

Ⓓ Reflexive: Be open to criticism and be subjective.
Eg: Post Modernists.

Other scholars also proposed idea of deconstruction and analysis of state of confusion (Aporia) such that the truth emerges.

However, this school is limited by its extreme subjectivity, emicism and lack of fieldwork. It is argued that post modernism does not add anything

new to the field of anthropology:

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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b) What is meant by functionalism? Discuss the basic tenets of Malinowski's functionalism? (15 marks)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	

c) Explain Cultural materialism school of thought in Anthropology. (15 marks)



Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.4) Write short note in 150 words on the following:

(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) Symbolic Anthropology

Symbolic Anthropology aims to study the meaning of symbols in their cultural context.
It tries to establish the native's point of view.

Premises,

- ① Symbols however incomprehensible becomes meaningful in context of culture
- ② Symbols cause actions in members by their interpretations of symbols
viz- ideal and material cultures.

SUB-APPROACHES.

① Interpretive Anthropology.

This is propounded by C. Geertz

It is influenced by:

- ① Hermeneutics - that Anthropologists must point out or interpret.
- ② Max Weber's definition of culture.
- ③ Thick view by Gilbert Carlyle i.e.

to decipher deeper meanings.

① Geertz defines cultures a meaning transmission, embodied in a system of symbols and inherited conceptions of attitude, knowledge and perceptions towards life.

He says - symbols are "vehicles of culture" and must be interpreted.
Eg: Balinese Cockfight in his book "Deep Play".

② Symbolic Anthropology.

Propounded by V. Turner he says symbols coerce or instigates social behaviour, it persuades and put determinable influence on members to perform social actions.
He was inspired by Durkheim's social facts.
In short, he said symbols are "operators of culture".

Eg: idealised study individual cultures instead of universal theorising.
Hence, Symbolic anthropology

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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b) Etic and emic Approach

Etic and emic approaches are the methods anthropologist use in writing ethnography(s) and performing fieldwork.

Origin

The words are derived from the root (done by Kenneth Pike):

① Phoneme: sounds meaningful to the individual members.

② Phonetics: meaningful sounds to everyone

Drawing parallels.

emic approach means studying culture from the native's point of view.

— while, etic approach indicates the study of cultures from the anthropologist's view.

Emic view ensure cultural relativism and leads to the actual

meaning of the culture to emerge. It lacks ethnocentrism and can lead to discovery of unique facts and traditions.

Etic view however allows for cross cultural comparison. M. Harris says that emic view is particularistic and idealistic.

It also provides scope for subjectivity. Malinowski in 'Coral Garden' talks about the culture shock and selective bias in his emic approach. However, Cognitive anthropologists, Boas, Geertz, Turner etc focused on emic view. MNSrinivas also focused on emic view and gave new terms such Back and field view.

Today we accept that emic and etic are not antagonistic but complimentary to each other.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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c) Language and Gender

Language is the system of symbols and convention, written or spoken which member use to communicate or share ideas.

It is affected by social variables such as gender, age, sex, prestige, race etc.

Impact of Language on Gender

Case studies of Linguistic Anthropologists:

- ① Robin Lakoff proposed that females are likely to be more politeness and often add question tags while speaking.
- ② Deborah Tannen in the book - 'You just don't Understand' mentions that women speak with submission, politeness and itinerary while males show independence and superiority.
- ③ Zimmerman and West showed that women often add segregators such as hmm, okay, yeah.

- ④ De Ferdinand showed that women take turns while speaking while men do not show such trends.
- ⑤ Dorval showed that women often changed the topics of conversations but men do not show such tendency.
- ⑥ Study of Japanese society shows 'o' being added in female denoted words.
 - (i) Waser is called mizu by males but females call it ohayia.
 - (ii) Chopsticks are called by male as Hasi while female call it ohasi.

Hence, we see that language and culture aspects are intertwined as proposed by Levi-Strauss.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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d) Sapir- Whorf hypothesis

Language is a mirror of culture. ~~and~~
Two schools exists in the relation between
language and culture-

- ① Language affects culture (Linguistic Determinists)
- ② Culture affects Language (Cultural Constructivists)

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is a theory or
hypothesis in Linguistic Determinism.

It gives that the language creates
structures that categorises cultural
traits that order social behaviour.

Sapir and Whorf studied the
English and Hopi language to arrive
at their hypothesis

English language has discreetness of
time and space. English offers aspects
of past, present and future also it
give us directionality by pointing in a

specific direction eg: North direction

However, amongst Hopi, their directions are based on the river in their valley. Hence, all directions are based on this river and lack the sense of direction. Also the lack temporal span and feels everything is present.

The idea presented by linguistic determinists are also supported by scholars such as Alexander Curo, Concklin, William Lutz etc.

Another school of thought called the cultural constructionists opine that culture influences language.

The debate is yet to be settled but the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis throws light on the perception of culture by studying language.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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e) Linguistic Anthropology

Anthropology is the holistic study of man through space and time. Linguistic anthropology is the holistic study of language in the human culture.

Subdisciplines,

- ① Historical linguistics
Looks at the origin and function of language.
- ② Sociological linguistics
Look at how language is affected by social variables.
- ③ Structural linguistics: concerned with structure of language.
Consists of :
 - (i) Morphology: Look at the way it is constructed.
 - (ii) Phonology: Study of sounds and vocabulary.
- ④ Psychological aspects: Look at speech synthesis and pathology in speech.

- ⑤ Ethnolinguistics: Understand cultures via the understanding of language.
- ⑥ Biological/physical linguistics: Study the human physiology and organs.

Linguistic anthropology has proved that language is a mirror of culture and two school of thoughts exists viz - Cultural constructivists versus Linguistic determinists.

It also emphasises the importance of non-verbal communications such as body posture, gesture, appearance etc.

Hence, it is a holistic study of language and also provides an insight to culture.

Feedback/ For OFFICE use only

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.5) a) Describe the structural features of social life as suggested by Radcliffe Brown in his theory of social structure. (15 marks)

RC Brown belongs to school of Structural Functionalism.

Functionalism proposes that every trait in a culture plays a role in the society that leads to satisfaction of needs. It is influenced by the Organic Analogy of H Spencer.

RC Brown's structural functionalism states that social institutions exist as their functioning leads to satisfaction of needs of society. This causes the creation of social structure (as proposed in his book - "Structure and Function of the Primitive" in 1952) that stabilises the society.

Members of a society perform their roles and hold statuses in these social structure that results in cohesion and continuity of society.

Key Features

① Idea of social structure: These are parts of the system that leads to functional whole. When these parts are individuals or human and the whole is society it is called social structure.

It is of two types:

① General social structure: They exist over a long period of time and are unchanging.

eg: ~~Family~~, clan, lineage.

② Particular social structure: Changes frequently and are short-lived. It is caused mainly due to birth, death, immigration or emigration.
eg: Family, married couple etc.

Characteristics of social structure

- ① Here individuals are arranged in a specific internal structure.
- ② members interact with one another
- ③ Dyadic relⁿ exists
- ④ There ~~has~~ is social hierarchy.

③ Members are classified to different categories

③ Aspects of Social structure:

It consists of a normative system, Position system, Anticipated system of responses, Sanction system and social system.

④ Social function: The different institution in a social structure comprises a functional whole. This he calls social life which integrates the society.

He also talks of Eunomia and Dysnomia if the functioning is ~~not~~ as per norms and vice-versa.

His Theories have been applied in his study of Ceremonial Weeping among Adaman Islanders that ensure social integrity. He also dealt with kinship behaviours (eg: Joking relation and Avoidance) that helps in minimising social conflicts. Nonetheless, it is criticized for its ahistoric and static nature and tendency to justify anything to keep social structure alive eg: Casteism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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b) What do you understand by Neo-evolutionism? Also elaborate on Sahlins and Service reconciled the views of Leslie White and Julian Steward. (20 marks)

Neo evolutionism as a school emerged as they felt that the classical evolutionist missed due credit and with subtle changes, the evolutionary thought could be upheld.

They proposed:

① Parabolic evolution instead of Unilinear evolution.

It says features of ancient societies often repeat in contemporary society.

Eg: Promiscuity → Sexual morality → Sexual liberalism.

② Idea of limited occurrence of culture parallels.

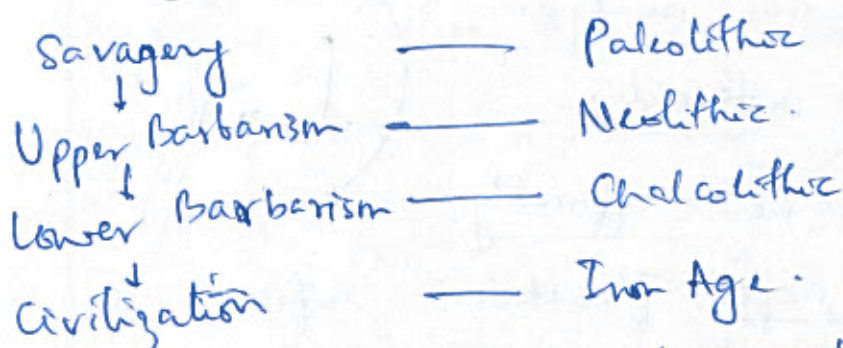
It says all cultures evolve independently and do so via independent paths. But, due to identical causality it leads to limited occurrence of certain culture parallels.

Few scholars and their work

① Gordon Childe

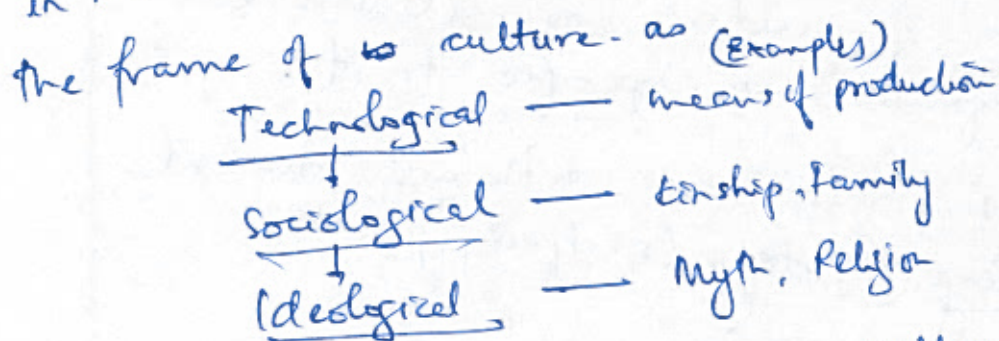
In his book "Social Evolution"

he gave the following scheme:



He opined that culture evolves with ability to exploit natural resources increases and this is achieved by technology.

② Leslie White: He gave the field of culture in his book "Science of culture" and ^{gave} provided



It is said that white gave a culture materialist approach via neoevolutionism. He opines Technology is core factor of development.

③ J. Steward: In his work "Theory of culture change" he categorised various schemes of evolution. Claimed himself to be a Bimultilinear evolutionist.

He gave the idea of culture ecology and culture core in his analysis of Man-Habitat Interactions.

He says environment differently affects different aspects of culture leading to specific socio, economic and political organisations.



Fig: Representation of culture core.

Differences between White and Steward

White was a universalist that talked about evolution of cultures overall while Steward focused on specific traits.

White even critiqued Steward for confusing history (specifically) with evolutionism.

Sahlins and Service both neo-evolutionists in their combined work - "The Science and evolution", analysed the work of both White and Steward.

They said that :

→ White? talked of Progress i.e. General evolution that occurs over a large period of time. It show shift from simpler to complex forms

→ Steward focused on Diversity i.e. Specific evolution that gives rise to multiplicity and variations in cultural traits

Hence, They showed that - White and Steward aren't antagonistic but are complementary.

However, neo evolutionism is critiqued

for :

- ① Carrying hangover of evolutionist and hence ethnocentric
- ② Generalised approach - not much purpose.
- ③ Unable to cater to individual variations
- ④ Despite similar technology and subsistence and ecology, variants in society exists.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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c) Write a short note on Historical Particularism.

(15 marks)

Historical Particularism is a ~~school~~ methodology associated with Franz Boas. His works can be interpreted and compiled in this method or approach.

Premise

→ Boas claimed culture to be an integrated whole which is a result of past experiences and not a result of mere evolutionary changes.

→ It stresses on 3 aspects for cultural development

- ① Psychology
- ② Historical experiences
- ③ Environment.

Features

- ① He proposed detailed study of a culture
- ② ~~Expressed~~ every culture to be uniquely evolving and hence not to theorize universally
- ③ He focused on detailed study of all



society studying all aspects. With more studies, a pattern would emerge, that could be a law.

- ④ To study cultures from emic approach and not through our cultural values.
- ⑤ Practised cultural relativism.
- ⑥ Identify sources of stimuli that cause culture change.
- ⑦ Role of psychology and individual personality on cultures.

Methodology proposed

- ① To study local culture and history
- ② To learn local language
- ③ To have long stay with people.
- ④ Study as many cultures as possible before it is wiped out.

Limitations.

- ① Marrin Harris say emic approach may cause change to the society the person is studying.

- ② It is too particularistic and idealistic -
- ③ Without theorizing it is difficult to ascertain ~~with~~ which factors or aspects to be observed.
- ④ It is time taking.
- ⑤ As expressed by Malinowski in his study of Trobriand Islanders, long study can cause culture shock and stress in anthropologists.

Historical Particularism despite its limitation promoted new fields in anthropology such as culture - personality or Psychological Anthropology and Neo evolutionism.

It also emphasised on cultural relativism. Boas made this discipline egalitarian in gender terms by training many female anthropologists.

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Q.6) a) State the theories regarding the origin of spoken languages in human societies both from biological and cultural points of view. (20 marks)

Anthropologists have been amazed by the skill of spoken languages amongst humans. We show unique processes such as code-switching and Dygllossia (by Charles Ferguson).

On our attempt to decipher its origin, the proposed cause can be classified into :

(A) Cultural hypothesis

It is of two types

(i) Imitation hypothesis (Onomatopoeia)

sound produced by learning to imitate sounds in our surrounding

(i) Bow-wow : imitate sound made by animals
e.g. Dog's Barking.

(ii) Ding-dong : Vocal signs of the sound made by nature.
e.g. Boom for an explosion

(iii) Tata hypothesis / Gesture hypothesis

By Sturtevant, it says gestures by our primate ancestor continued in humans and then

We converted it to vocal sounds.

Limitations (of imitation)

- Our sound/vocalizations are much diverse than the sound we get to imitate -
- Gestures such as nodding mean different in different cultures.

(2) Necessity hypothesis

(i) Warning hypothesis: To warn of prey or dangers
Eg: shouting Hey.

(ii) Ue-he-ho hypothesis: To allow for a cooperative act and joint task.

Eg: Pushing a stone

(iii) Lying hypothesis (By Stewart)

says that since involuntary communication already done via gut non-verbal codes, lying (i.e. voluntary) needed to be done via speech.

(3) Divine Origin: that language is created

by god. Eg: Saraswati being the source of sounds in Hinduism.

Genesis 2:20 in Bible says language

to be gift of god.

However, we do not know if it is true. Also, even though all cultures have languages we are not sure if language is as old as human beings

(B) Biological Theories

(i) Physiological Theories

It is believed that human required ~~page~~ physiological and cognitive changes required to develop speech and vocalization.
Eg: Development of Hyoid Bone complex consisting of vocal chords to produce sounds

(ii) Tool making hypothesis

Even though we relied on gestures for communication, the ability to develop tools ^{occupied} ~~freed~~ our hands which ~~we~~ coerced us into developing speech as means of communication.

(iii) ~~Cognitive~~ Theories / Genetic Theories.

Physical Anthropologists opine that random mutations led to development of genes responsible for synthesis of speech and development of speech organs and neural centres (eg: Broca's area and Wernicke's area in Brain).

This has been selected by nature and transmitted through generations.

Recently discovery of FOXP2 gene highlights the validity of this theory.

However, we still do lack the scientific and archeological evidence to prove the validity of any of the competing theories. It is because of this fact that the Royal Society in London has scrapped off the idea of probing the origin of language.

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b) Language is a Mirror to culture. Discuss.

(15 marks)

Language means much more than itself. It is a means by which people in a culture understand and perceive the world around them. It provides the system of symbols in terms of sound and gestures through which members of a group ~~the~~ can communicate and share the ideas and perception.

It is for this fact, the Cognitive Anthropology also known as Ethnolinguistics stressed on psycho-linguistic analysis to understand the mental modes via which people understand their cultures.

Language and cultures are entertwined as opined by L. Strauss and social variables such as age, gender, sex can influence the language.

Kroeber has also proposed that culture led to language development and then led to a synergistic development of each other.

Some studies to show language is a mirror to culture.

Two school of thoughts exists.

① Language influences culture (Linguistic Determinism)

(i) Sapire - Whorf hypothesis

It says the structure of language causes categorisation of cultural traits that influences behaviour of people.

Upon comparing Hopi language and English language, they saw that Hopis lacked the idea of time of past and future and discreteness in directionality as they located everything based on a river.

(ii) William Lutz showed that euphemism in language causes shift in perception

of cultural traits by its members.

Eg: Uber drivers called transport specialists.

③ Cultural constructivists / Culture influencing language.

① Cultural emphasis: The language of a culture has a more diverse vocabulary for any culture traits that has significance and high adaptive value.

Eg: ① Neurs has upto 200 names for cattle based on colour, height, horn etc.

② Eskimos defined ice in many ways

③ Concklin's - Hanunoo's Colour Categories shows different perception of colour even accounting witness in determining colour

④ Radiation Language: Frequent nuclear testing led to introduction of new terms such as 'Kiraap' among the Marshall island people to define new forms of deformities.

Hence, we see that language and culture are interrelated and all endangered languages (upto 197 in India as per UNESCO) must be protected.

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c) Briefly describe Non-verbal communication in language and its significance.

(15 marks)

Non-verbal communication is a form of communication without the use of sound, speech and purely by objects such as architecture, lighting, colour and body gestures or movements.

The aspects of non-verbal communication comprises of :

① Physical appearance and clothing :

Eg: Tall people are considered to be more authoritative.

② Paralanguage :

It the variations in the vocal output such as tone, pitch, articulation etc. This is collectively called prosody. This in paralanguage is studied in depth.

C.L. Trager has divided it into :

① Voice set : That reflects the context of the speech being made.

Eg: A Baritone depicts a serious mood.

② Voice quality : Study the acoustic aspect of the sound.

③ Vocalization



It consists of :

- (i) Characterizers: Eg: Laughing while speaking indicates humour.
- (ii) Segregators: To show empathy or attention
eg: hmm, ok.
- (iii) Qualifiers: Volume and pitch making difference in meaning.
Eg: Saying Hey-stop! by shouting or softly speaking in one's ear.

③ Body Movements : It consists of .

④ Haptics: Touching someone to indicate meaning.
Eg: Shaking hands to comfort someone.
or high touch culture eg: Buddhism.

⑤ Oculistics : Study of eye gaze.

Eg: Looking into eye is a mark of confidence in US.

⑥ Kinesics : Study the bodily movements and create a grammar of it. It was proposed by Birdwhistell.

⑦ Posture: Leaning, standing etc indicated meaning.
Eg: Identifying illegal immigrants from Mexico in US by distinguish people based on the tendency of Mexican to squat while

US ~~people~~ ^{people} mostly sit on hips.

② Gestures: These are symbols made by hands or other body parts. It consists of:

(i) Adaptors: To adapt to specific social situations

(ii) Regulators: To silence someone

(iii) Effectors Emblem: OK, All the best

(iv) Affectors: To show emotions

(v) Imitation: To verbal show what you are saying
Eg: Steering wheel depiction.

③ Idea of time and Space.

① Chronemics: idea of time and its use in communication

Eg: Study by Ting To and G. Kerst.

m-time: emphasis on time - Eg: US

p-time: emphasis of social relations Eg: India

Significance

Druker pointed out that what is important in communication is to understand what is not said. Non-Verbal communication provide other means of conveying meaning and expression restricted by verbal communications.

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