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FIAS – 2020 – ANTI

 ForumIAS ACADEMY ForumIAS ACADEMY			
ANTHROLOGY (OPTIONAL)			
Name Of Candidate		PARIKSHIT THODAM	
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Mobile No.		Date:	15/12/2019

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 130

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).
1			2. There are FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
3			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.
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
5			6. Content is more important than content length.
6			7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
7			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>
8			-----
Total Marks:			-----
Remarks:			Start Time 12:10 AM.
			End Time 1:06 AM
			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 short note on the following in about 150 words. (10 * 6 = 60 Marks)

a. Basic Personality and Modal Personality

Culture-Personality school tries to establish interrelationship between culture and personality. It is based primarily on the idea of infantile neurosis by Sigmund Freud in his book - "The Future of an Illusion"

(a) Basic Personality.

Totally developed by Ralph Linton and Kardiner, basic personality is the result of childhood experiences and socialization such as manners, gendering etc that lead to formation of Basic Personality.

Ralph Linton in "The Study of Man" says Primary institution (i.e. childhood training and socialization) affects the Basic Personality which reflects in Secondary institutions such as myth, art etc.

This study of Marquesans society, shows how polyandry causes inability of women to devote time to all her husband and hence portrayed in poor light which is a highlight of their Basic Personality.

⑥ Modal Personality

Conceived by Cora Du Bois, it is a normative pattern or personality in a culturally bounded group which shows a centralised tendency in a varied frequency distribution. It is a statistically conceptualised model of personality.

In her study of Alores, Du Bois uses local histories, biographies and psychoanalytical tests such as Thomatz Apperception Tests and Rorschach test to statistically show the modal personality of the culture group. This is also empirically verified by fieldwork in Alores. They found women to be occupied to means of production that they don't get time to socialize with their children creating a general hatred toward their mother and hence ~~an~~ indicated in their modal personality.

Modal personality was an improvement over Basic Personality.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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b. Contribution of Leslie White to Neo-Evolutionism

(10 Marks)

Neoevolutionists emerged with the idea that classical evolutionists missed due credit and that subtle changes in their theory could correct its flaws.

They proposed parabolic path of evolution instead of unilinear path. They rejected the psychic unity of mankind and gave concept of limited occurrence of culture parallels.

Leslie White

Steward in his "Theory of culture change" classified him as Universal evolutionist.

He gave a scheme of evolution of whole of mankind.

White proposed that technology is the core determining factor that determines cultural evolution. It provides the energy and that culture is a means of survival. He says energy per capita per year increase indicates social progress and gave : Savagery → Barbarism → Civilization
↓
energy revolution

- His law of cultural development include:
- Efficiency in energy harvesting and technology cause culture change.
 - Protection, Nutrition and Reproduction to cause social change.
 - Things and labour gives rise to concept of property.

Similar to the scheme of Cultural Materialism White proposed the culture subsystem to consist of Technological (tools, technique) affecting sociological (kinship, marriage) and culminating in Ideological aspects (Myths, Religion, Arts) etc.

White is however criticized for his overgeneralization and lack of utility and application of his theories. Also, he is obsessed with material realities.

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c. Structural analysis of Kinship

(10 Marks)

Structural analysis was proposed by
Levi Strauss in his theory of Structuralism.

He opines that cultures should not
be studied in isolation but as a complex
of the whole. The cultural traits must
understood as a product of mind conceived
in the form of binary opposites.

He says culture traits can be looked
in a binary form mostly in the form
of Nature versus culture.

Relation with Kinship

Strauss studied:

- ① Moeities in various societies.
Eg: In India we have Jatihar and
Teivalli. He opines that such
classifications are based on binary
opposites of 'us' versus 'them'.
He says that it allows the
defining of endogamous unit to
practise endogamy.

② Defining of Incest taboo

By delving on the binary opposite of 'us' versus 'them' they can classify their incest group.

He also gave the idea of Alliance theory wherein he says — incest is an pre-social social fact that determines the reciprocity and cooperation amongst various societies. It says marriage is the key factor strengthening the social bonds.

Hence, his analysis gave new perspective to kinship but it criticized for its non-empirical tendencies, overgeneralization in the form of binary, sociological ~~concept~~ construct of kinship as given Schneider — in 'Critique of study of kinship' etc.

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d. Functional interpretation of Kula ring

(10 Marks)

Malinowski studied functional aspects of economic transactions in primitive societies. He found that the normal neo-classical economics cannot be applied to primitive economies. He highlights the lack of economic prudence yet he points that it is marked by ceremonial exchanges based on elaborate manner of exchange with participation of specific people with defined status and roles.

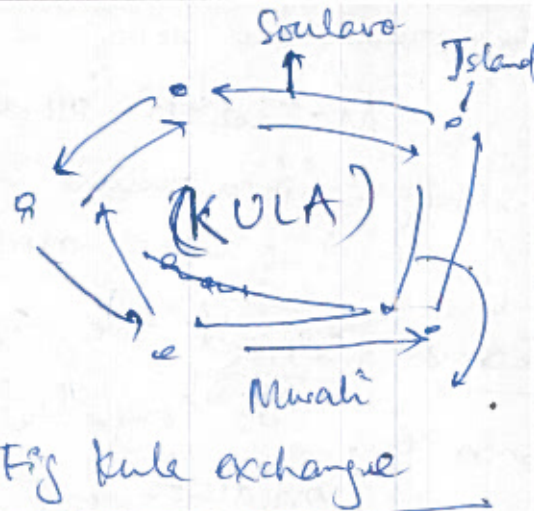
Kula Ring is a kind of ceremonial exchange studied by Malinowski in Trobriand Island. This was recorded in "The work-
a Argonauts of the western Pacific".

Features

- ① Trobriand Islands are a group of isolated highlands inhabited by different communities.
- ② Exchange of ceremonial gifts called Mwali and Soulava occurs between

different islands.

- ③ Specific members
eg: leaders can participate in Kula.
- ④ Women not allowed to participate.
- ⑤ Magic and taboos are observed before the voyage.



Importance (Functions)

- ① Keeps solidarity and unity amongst the islanders (retain social structure: RC Brown)
 - ② Communication between different islands
 - ③ Trade (eg Barter) is also carried out in the pretext of kula.
 - ④ Helps in determining the rank & status of members of the group (individual needs).
- Hence, transactions must be understood from an emic perspective.

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e. Culture Circle Approach

(10 Marks)

Diffusionism arose as a critique of evolutionism and supported the idea of uninventiveness of mankind and the possibility of migration/diffusion of culture traits.

Circle Circle Approach is the German school of Diffusionism's brainchild. Hence, it is also called Culture Circle school.

They opine that different aspects of cultures evolved at different places and different times. Then, the traits spread to various parts in the form of concentric layers.

Major scholars

- ① F. Ratzel : Gave the criteria of quality that says similarity exist in culture traits despite no utility and is also not a result of nature and also despite cultures being far apart.

- ② Graebner: He gave the concept of Contra of number which states that more the number of culture traits shared greater is the chance of diffusion. He also wrote Methodology Ethnology that identified culture circles. He found culture circles (primordial cultures) in Oceania.
- ③ Schmidt: He proposed culture circle in the whole world.
Eg: Primary culture circle in Arctic zone.

Criticism

- ① It fails to explain why and how diffusion occurs.
- ② Circles are difficult to find and lack of proper methodology.
- ③ It did not appreciate the possibility of the same trait to be invented independently.

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f. Evolution of Religion by Tylor

(10 Marks)

Tylor was a classical evolutionist which gave the evolutionary scheme of cultures based on psychic unity of mankind and irreversibility of man.

It says cultures evolved from indefinite to definite, ~~later~~ homogenous to heterogeneous forms. It does so in a unilinear path summarised as

Savagery → Barbarism → Civilization

Taylor in his book "Primitive cultures" gave the definition of religion as belief in supernatural beings

He said religion began with the imaginings of dream, death and trances. He also said that religion comprises of our physical body and a malleable and transcendental soul. In real life the soul stays in our soul while upon death, the soul leaves the physical body.

Evolutionary scheme -

He said belief in supernatural soul to be most primitive which he calls Animism.

Since, There exist multiple souls for different objects both animate and inanimate the next stage has to be Polytheism.

Subsequent belief in one single god led to the development of Monothism.

Animism
↓
Polytheism
↓
Monothism

By: Evolution
of Religion
by Taylor.

Taylor's work has been entraged for making a philosophical man of the primitive man. Also, it backs many other types of Religion such as Animatism, Fetishism, Naturalism etc.

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Q.2) Explain the National character studies with relevant examples. (15 Marks)

National character is the normalized cultural pattern or basic personality type shared by adult members. It is due to following of a common social norms and values that cause the development of common personality.

This is also supported by Han Kohn which says that individuals in a common residential area with common legal and historical norms cause commonality in the behaviour of members.

Important Studies

- ① R. Benedict's study of Japanese culture showed that childhood years of Japanese people are pampered and all their demands are met. However, upon onset of adolescence, the socialization becomes tough and rule bound. This is captured in her work - "The Chrysanthemum and the sword".

② M. Mead's work on - "Keep Your Powder Dry" showed similarity between American and Russian kids prior to the beginning of the school education.

③ Davis: Study of Japanese personality showed guilty ~~not~~ for incomplete tasks and not fearful hardwork.

④ Geoffrey Gorer ~~Gorer~~ : studied act of swaddling in Russian. This act limited the political participation and less disrespect for government.

Uses of Character Study

① Used in diplomacy and war time.

② Identify factors that impedes growth of society.

③ Correct factors causing The society to become stagnant.

④ Used by MNC's to market their products.

⑤ It can help in the resolution of social conflicts.

Critique of National Character Study

- ① Wrong to judge a society with a single culture
- ② It can cause serenity of poor and marginalised
by means of social domination
- ③ It reduces diverse personality type and
discriminates individual variations.

Character study is a relatively
new concept and shouldn't be taken as
a source material on any public act but
not merely the source of personality
analysis.

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Q.3) What is Diffusionism? Briefly explain the contribution of WHR Rivers to the school of Diffusionism. (15 Marks)

Diffusionism began as a critique to classical evolutionist's idea of ~~survival~~ ^{inventiveness} of man and lack of appreciation of the possibility of cultural traits.

Basic Premise.

- It states man is inventive.
- It always prefers to imitate sth it is easy than to invent.

Characteristics of Diffusionism

- ① Diffusion occurs due to relation and communication
- ② There has to be repet for the incoming trait.
- ③ Ability to model traits as per need of the culture
- ④ Competition between the original and incoming traits.
- ⑤ Features such geographical barrier hampers diffusion.

The theory developed through various schools viz —

- ① British school (Extreme diffusionists)
- ② Culture historic or culture Circle (German school)
- ③ American school of Diffusionism.

Contribution of W.H.R. Rivers

- ① He talked about the ^{disappearance} ~~unintelligibility~~ of ^{arts} ~~man~~ in his work — a The History of Melanesian Society which he saw isolated islands in Melanesians inhabited by people but no sign of boats. He claimed this trait to have disappeared or degenerated.
- ② Idea of uninventiveness of man is proposed by studying the burial practices among Melanesians. Though far apart, the share common burial practices and structure despite no other similarity in culture parts. Says it must have migrated to it.

He was a member of the Torres Strait expedition and performed racial studies that no racial difference in intellectual ability and cognition hence debunking myth of racial superiority.

For his immense contribution, Rivers is often called Father of American Anthropology.

Diffusionism does have some limitation such identification of culture trait origins, culture areas etc. Marginal cultures show great variations. It can properly define culture areas or spots of diffusion.

However, his theory showed the possibility of sharing and strengthening culture via transfer of culture traits.

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Q.4) Explain the Culture and Personality School of thought. Also discuss the contribution of Margaret Mead to the school. (20 Marks)

Personality is the integrated and dynamic complex of social, mental and physical aspects of human that it manifests to its surrounding.

Culture personality school tries to establish relationship between personality and culture. It is influenced by Gestalt psychology and Boez's cultural relativism and historical particularism.

The aspect of infantile neurosis presented by Freud in "The Future of Illusion" also inspired the culture-personality school. Hence it also called Psychological Anthropology.

Basic theories

- ① Culture is personality writ at large. Major proponent was R. Benedict. She claimed culture to be gift of personality in her work - "The Concept of Guardian Spirit in North America".

- ② Culture builds personality as per Margaret Mead.
- ③ Culture and Personality are intertwined (by Ralph Linton and Kardiner).

Culture personality school is widely used in the national character which is a cultural prototype or basic personality shared by all adults. This is driven by the persuance of common norms or social values by its members.

The school also emphasises on the childhood upbringing and socialization as it is believed to shape the personality of the individual as recorded as:

- ① Basic Personality is "Study of Man" by Kardiner.
- ② Model Personality by Cora Du Bois in "The People of Alona".
- ③ Special geniuses of R. Benedict.

Contributions of Margaret Mead:

Boas and Mead worked on lines of nature versus nurture debate in her work - "Coming of age in Samoa" where she found that Samoan girls do not feel sexual tension on the onset of puberty as it is freely discussed in society. This is in contrast to teenage in US.

This is critiqued by Derek Friedman to not have noticed the virginity complex amongst the Samoan girls.

In another work called "Sex and Temperament", she studied 3 communities

① Arapesh: Saw that they resided in a protected environment and are kind, non-violent, happy and cooperative.

② Mundugumok: She saw women being shown in poor light and hence sexual tension persists.

③ Tschamboli : Her men are doctle and takes care of household works while the female perform hunting and other active works -

In national character study, she wrote the book - "Keep Your Powder Dry - An anthropologist looks at America" showed similarity between Russian and American kids up until their introduction to high school life.

Mead also popularised the aspect of photogrammetry and use of audio-visual aids in the field of Anthropology.

Though, she has been critiqued, the work done by her has left indelible mark on anthropology.

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Q.5) Explain the Neo-Evolution school of thought. Also explain the concept of Multilinear Evolution and Culture ecology by Julian Steward. (20 marks)

New evolutionism began with the idea that evolutionism (classical) missed due credit. They made subtle changes to validate the proposal of evolutionary scheme of culture development.

Key concepts

① Parabolic path of evolution

They proposed parabolic instead of unilinear path of evolution.

e.g. sexual liberation.



It states that features of ancient societies recur in contemporary cultures. Even though evolution occurs through different paths there can be certain similarities.

② Limited occurrence of culture parallels

They propose that owing to identical causality certain culture traits are shared across different culture as they evolve. This is despite distinct path of evolution.

Some scholars and their contributions

① Gordon Childe

In his book "Social evolution" he said culture evolves as its ability to exploit nature increase. This is achieved to technology advances.

He gave the idea of 'Neolithic revolution'

② Leslie White

In his book "Science of culture" and 'Evolution of culture' he speaks of culturology - a separate science of study of cultures.

He defined culture progression to occur as the energy per capita per year increases. He

opposed technology to be the sole factor that allows exploitation and culture being a mechanism of survival. He proposed culture to consist of subsystems as shown in Fig 5

Technological aspects
eg: Tools

Sociological aspects
eg: Marriage

Ideological aspects
eg: Myth Religion

Fig 5:

3) Julian Steward

He classified the different theories of evolutionism in his book - "The theory of culture change". He called himself to be a multilinear evolutionist.

Features of Multilinear evolution

- ① He says each culture evolves independent and there may be limited occurrence of culture parallels.

- ② This is due to identical causation.
- ③ It is empirical in nature.
- ④ To identify limited culture parallels he suggests identifying cultures with similar technology and environment and check if they share common political and economic institutions. Also, to ensure that they are far apart and culture traits do not diffuse.

He gave the concept of culture ecology by his analysis of man-habitat interaction.

He says,

- ① Environment differently affects different aspects of culture.
- ② Cultural aspects are not equally affected environment.

He calls the cultural traits easily affected by environment as culture core.
Hence, he linked technology and environment with culture.

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