

**SCOPE CSS CLUB  
CSS MOCK 2024  
ANTHROPOLOGY**

<b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>	<b>PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80</b>
<b>NOTE:</b> (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt <b>ONLY FOUR</b> questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.	

**PART-I**

**1. The attitude that you can understand or judge another culture in terms of your own culture is called**

- a) cultural relativism
- b) cultural anthropology
- c) ethnocentrism
- d) ethnoculturalism

**2. Cultural anthropology in particular has emphasized**

- a) cultural relativism
- b) holism,
- c) Use of findings to frame cultural critiques
- d) All of these

**3. Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, are students of**

- a) Morgan
- b) E.B Taylor
- c) Franz Boas
- d) None of these

**4. One of unique aspects of cultural anthropology is**

- a) spending long periods living in the communities they study
- b) The use of questionnaires in their fieldwork
- c) The collection of quantitative behaviour data
- d) Subjecting people to laboratory experimentation

**5. Biological anthropology includes study of**

- a) non-human primates
- b) Fossil record of human evolution
- c) Human variation

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d) All of the above

**6. Cultural ecology process of**

- a) Human nature
- b) Human Adaptation
- c) Human behaviour
- d) Human made culture

**7. Applied anthropology make somewhat greater use of**

- a) Qualitative method
- b) Quantitative method
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of these

**8. A family consisting of step relations is called**

- a) Plural family
- b) Joint family
- c) Extended Family
- d) Compound family

**9. Clifford Geertz characterized culture as**

- a) A process of enculturation
- b) A biological necessity
- c) A set of control mechanisms and behaviour
- d) only partially shared

**10. Social structure of a society is network of**

- a) Institutional Relations
- b) Value system
- c) Traditions
- d) Compliance to norms

**11. Feminist anthropology is study of**

- a) Male
- b) Both Male and Female
- c) Women and women's
- d) Genders

**12. Symbolic anthropology can consider as a reaction to**

- a) Structuralism
- b) Actions
- c) Culture
- d) None of these

**13. Totem symbolized the**

- a) Culture

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- b) Community
- c) Society
- d) People

**14. Anthropology is study of**

- a) Natural things
- b) Archeology
- c) study about human beings
- d) Study about Languages

**15. Male bias or tendency to underestimate or ignore female perspective is**

- a) Gender
- b) Androcentrism
- c) Male and Female
- d) None of these

**16. hat term we usually use specifying that children are in kin group of their father, and not their mother**

- a) Patriarchy
- b) Matrilineal
- c) Patriliney
- d) Patrilocal

**17. ----- are the part-time religious practioners and mostly females**

- a) sorcerer
- b) medium
- c) priest
- d) shaman

**18. Animism is the earliest concept towards the religion forwarded by -----**

- a) tylor
- b) malinowski
- c) radcliff brown
- d) Durkheim

**19. Symbolic anthropology was also a reaction against**

- a) materialism and Marxism
- b) Material and economic
- c) symbols and mental
- d) None of these

**20. All human societies have exchange institutions whereby goods and services are transferred from one local group to another is called**

- a) Business
- b) Exchange system

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- c) Trade
- d) Market place

**PART-II**

2. Define Qualitative Research. How qualitative research is different from quantitative research?
3. Who was the major contributor to culture and personality school of thought? Discuss the key findings of culture and personality theorists.
4. Write a note on
  - a. Phratries and Moieties
  - b. Polygyny and Polyandry
  - c. Incest Taboo
  - d. Pluralization
5. What are the informal means of social control?
6. Discuss the subfields of anthropology and how they differ from each other.
7. Describe the evolution of the political system in Anthropology.
8. Write a note on three types of families and four types of marriages discussed in Anthropology.

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Part 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1. c)
- 2. d)
- 3. c)
- 4. a)
- 5. d)
- 6. d)
- 7. c)
- 8. d)
- 9. b)
- 10. b)
- 11. d)
- 12. a)
- 13. b)
- 14. c)
- 15. b)
- 16. a)
- 17. a)
- 18. a)
- 19. a)
- 20. b)

## Evolution of Political System in Anthropology

1.

### INTRODUCTION:

Human societies have evolved from simpler organisations such as bands to complex and institutionalized system such as states. It has evolved from decentralized egalitarian system to mostly centralized and stratified political system. Edmund Service presents Band-Tribe-Chiefdom-State model of evolution which seeks to define transformation in political organization over the course of history. It has found appreciation and criticism both.

## 2. DEFINING POLITICAL SYSTEM FROM THE GLANCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

A political system is a form of organization which determines public good and sets structure and methods to achieve it.

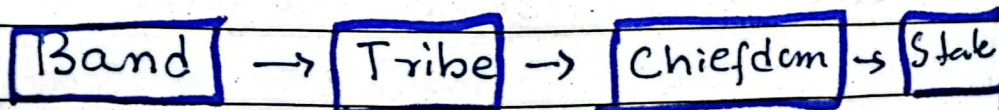
**Aristotle** - Man is a political animal.

**Swartz** - A political system determines public good and sets structure to achieve.

On the contrary, others consider it as "measure of distribution of power in a society".

## B. EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

Edmund Service model explains that political system has evolved from bands to state.



## BANDS AS THE PRIMARY FORM OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Human beings have lived in bands for a prolonged period of history in the hunter-gatherer era.

In this type of political organization, the members were limited often to 30-50 families. A Noah Harari in Sapiens writes that life was simple but often short due to hardships of hunting and gathering.

Key features:

- a. Egalitarian
- b. Classless & Stateless
- c. Decentralized
- d. Autonomous group
- e. Hunting and gathering as means of survival.
- f. Dispute resolution

often through **Spear Fights**

The bands were prone to attack from other bands as there was scarcity of food. It presented need for greater political socialization which resulted in tribes.



## TRANSFORMATION INTO TRIBES

Types Tribes are another stage of egalitarian and stateless society. It was relatively complex political system. By this time, humans had adapted to horticulture and pasturing as economic means. Tribes were autonomous units. Hierarchy was minimal and ~~had~~ was not based on hereditary means. Dispute resolution through any tribal head such as Leopard Skin head in African Tribes.

## 6. TRIBES BECOME COMPLEX AND FORM CHIEFDOMS

Chiefdoms form political system which has evolved from mere community or common ancestry.

### Key features

- ↳ Chief as head of community
- ↳ Centralized
- ↳ Hierarchical
- ↳ Common in ~~Industrializ~~ Agricultural societies.

7.

## FORMATION OF STATE AS THE MOST COMPLEX FORM OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Aristotle considered state as evolutionary and organic whole. According to him man was a political animal who had journeyed from a individual to family to village and then state.

State is the most complex form of political system. It has monopoly of force.

Key features of state based political system.

- a) Impersonal and Institutionalized
- b) Often centralized
- c) Based on citizenship rather than ancestry
- d) Most non-hereditary
- e) Common in industrialized societies.
- f) Stratified societies.

Exps. Pakistan, India, US, all members of UN.

8.

## CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Edmund Service's model of political organization is criticized for being overly simplistic. It is based on a unilinear process of transformation. Ibn Khaldun has adapted a cyclic process of transformation. The model is often also considered ethnocentric as it considers state as the most polished and sophisticated form of political organization. On the contrary, it can be considered holistic depiction of history.

9.

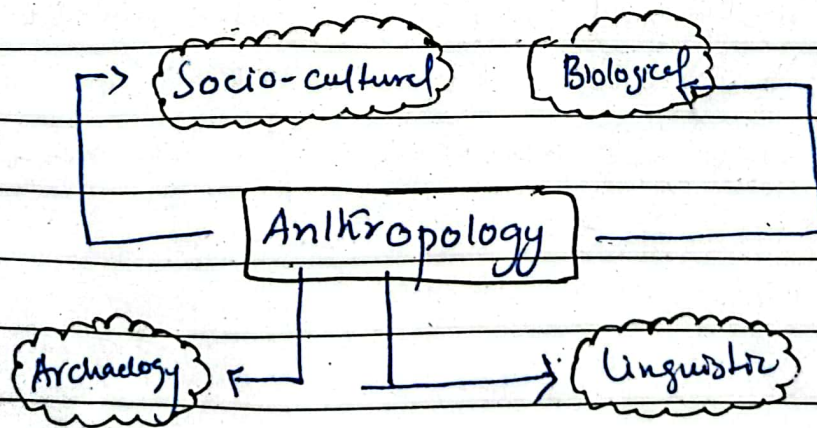
## CONCLUSION

Political systems have evolved from bands of limited families to complex state based structure with even supranational structures such as European Union which showcases evolution of human political consciousness.

The Subfields of Anthropology  
and how they differ from  
each other

## INTRODUCTION:

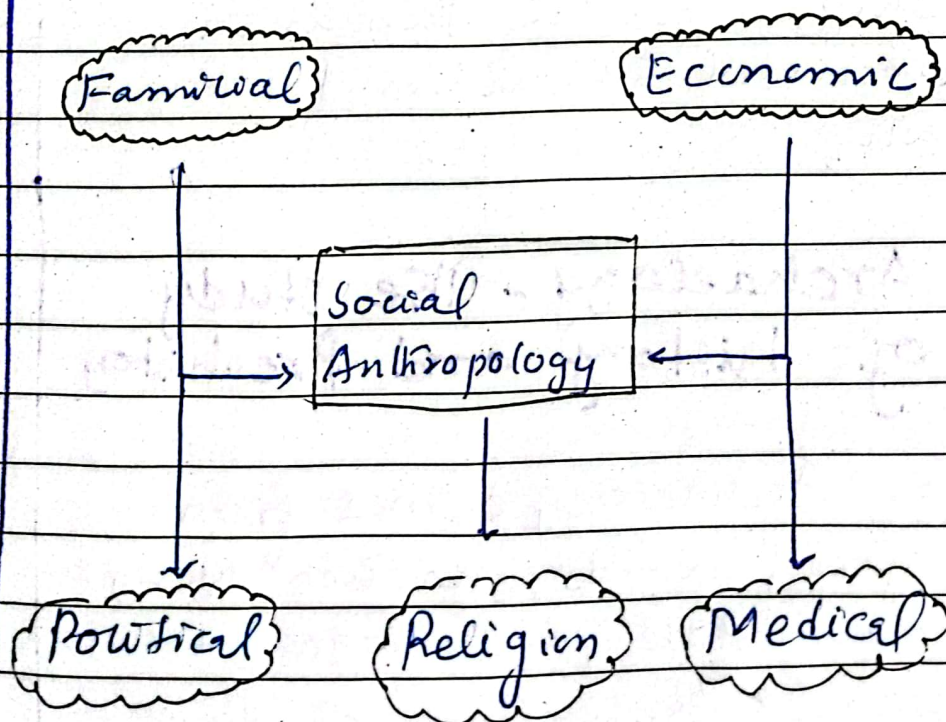
Anthropology is the study of human being in totality. It goes beyonds the limits of time and space and studies human of all times - both past & present - and of all geographies. It has been further divided into sub-fields i.e. Social/cultural Anthropology, Physical anthropology, Archaeology and Linguistics. While all sub-field address human-being, they differ in their focus, methodology, ~~theoretical~~ utility and purpose and time span.



## SUB-FIELDS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

a. **Socio-cultural Anthropology.**  
The natural science of Society.

Radcliffe Brown called it natural science of society for it address political, social, economic and cultural aspect of human life. It studies culture through family, kinship, descent. Moreover, it studies economic organization, political systems, ecological and medical aspects of human life. Culture is at the centre of socio-cultural anthropology.



b. **Biological or Physical Anthropology** - the study of biological aspect.

It addresses the physical or biological aspect of human life. Its sub-fields include Primatology which studies primates and their relations with humans.

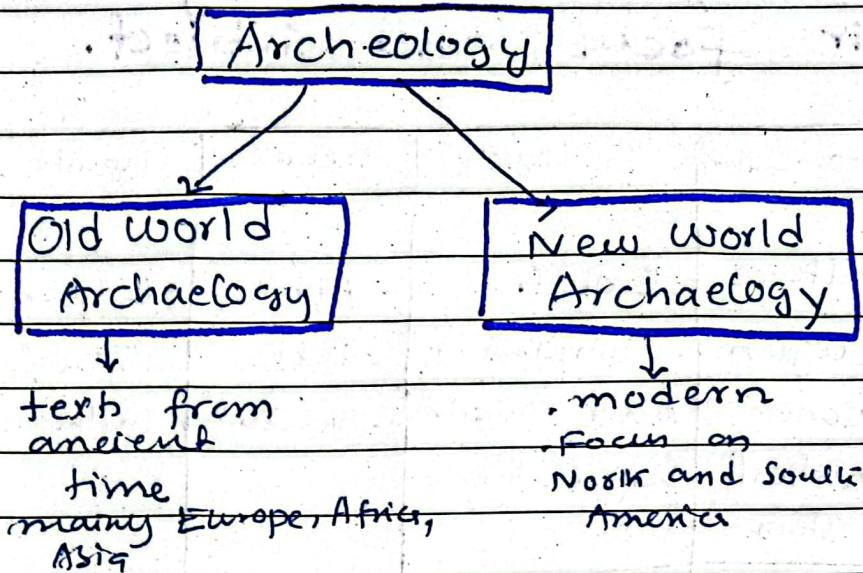
Paleoanthropology is another sub-branch dealing with remains of humans and studies evolution. Forensic and human genetics study remains and hereditary changes respectively.

Jean Goodall's study of chimpanzees in Tanzania discovered similarities between both.

c. **Archaeology** - the study of history and pre-history

Archaeology comes from Greek words, *archaeo* meaning ancient/old and *logos* meaning study. Archaeology studies arts, architecture and physical remains of past

to study differences and similarities between lifestyles and social aspects.



d. **Linguistic** - the study of language, its influence and change.

Linguistics studies language, its influence on human behavior and power dynamics of society. It is further divided in sub-fields.

Historical → historical transformation  
 Structural → Grammar, structure  
 Sociolinguistics → its influence on society  
 Metalinguistics → Its effect on cultural behaviour.

## HOW THEY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER

a. All vary in terms of their focus and subject.

Socio-cultural	Biological	Archaeology	Linguistics
• Culture	• Evolution	• Arts	• Language
• Religion	• Similarity and difference	• Text	• Its social influence
• Economy		• Architecture	
• Political System	between human		

b. Methods used by all sub-fields are different.

• Socio-cultural anthropology uses ethnography.

• Biological anthropology employs fossil analysis and primate study

• Archaeology use excavation

• Linguistic anthropology uses textual analysis.



c. Time-span of focus varies

Socio-cultural → Contemporary

Biological → Past to Present

Archaeology → Past

Linguistic → Ongoing

d. Different application and utility.

Socio-cultural anthropology gives subjective and cross-cultural perspective of people. Biological helps in scientific understanding. Linguistic helps understand power of language.

### CONCLUSION

To conclude, anthropology is divided in four sub-fields which deal with distinct aspect of human life. They differ in focus, application and methodology but all have same subject: human.

Q8

Write a note on three types of families and four types of marriages discussed in Anthropology.

## INTRODUCTION

Anthropology studies human cultural and society. Family is the foundational unit of a society. Whereas, marriage is the foundation of relationship of family. Given the diversity of human cultures and experiences, there are many types of families and marriage elaborated and studied in anthropology.

## DEFINITION OF FAMILY

Mair defines family as a domestic group with parents and children living together. This definition has been made more plural/inclusive by adding adopted children and cohabiting people as well.

## TYPES OF FAMILIES

There are two ways to divide family in types i.e. in terms of number and in terms of power and authority.

### Types based on number of family members

#### a) Nuclear Family

It involves parents and their children. It is common in Western Industrialized society. Relationships are often immediate and limited.

#### b) Joint Family

It includes three generations of family living together. Often includes grandparents, parents, children. It is common in Agricultural societies.

#### c) Compound Family

One husband has many wives and concubines who all live together. It is rare in modern age but was common in royal families and Arabs.

## Types based on power and Authority

### a) Patriarchal

Authority in the family rests with male members or head, generally a patriarch.

Such families have patrilineal descent whereby the males take the family inheritance.

Such families reflect order but less autonomy. Exp: Pakistan, India

### b) Matriarchal

Female member of the family remains central figure. These families have matrilineal descent. It was common in hunter-gatherer era.

Exp.

Nayar in India

### c) Egalitarian

Both males and female members of the family have equal share in authority. Currently, around, 30% of the families, primarily in West are egalitarian due to modernisation and liberalism.

## DEFINITION OF MARRIAGE

According to Edmunds, marriage is a relationship between male and female which results in legitimacy to the child.

However, this definition has been challenged by Kathleen Gough who defines family as a relationship between male and other persons living with children who are socially accepted as legitimate.

## TYPES OF MARRIAGES

There are four main types of marriages.

a) monogamy.

Monogamy involves one male and one female in a marital relationship. It is one of the most common and legally acceptable marriages in the world. It leads to long-term commitment and ease in determining inheritance. However, it may not address economic hardships.

Exp 2

West, India → due to Hinduism.

## b) Polygamy

When a man marries more than one woman, it is referred to as polygyny. It is common in agricultural and patriarchal societies where men are at the centre of wealth and power. It is common in Islamic countries.

## c) Polyandry

In Mahabharata, Dhruvati marries five brothers which is an example of polyandry and now it was prevalent in ancient India. Polyandry exists in matrilineal and matrilateral societies.

Although not common, it still exists in W. Indian tribes and Nayar tribe which have matrilineal descent. Wealth and property remain with women and her family. It exists where there is scarcity of resources.

#### d) Group marriage

In hunter-gatherer societies, and in some tribes, existed practices of group marriage whereby ~~one~~ men and women were in marital relationship as a group. It could give rise to issues related to inheritance of children and property and hence has become redundant. It existed in utopic description of societies and even Plato has discussed it in his seminal work, "Republic".

### CONCLUSION

To conclude, family and marriage are at the heart of socio-cultural anthropology and have been divided in various types based on cultural diversity.

Q2

Define Qualitative Research.

How qualitative research is different from quantitative research?

## INTRODUCTION:

Anthropology is holistic study of human being as it employs both qualitative and quantitative methods of research to study human. Qualitative research focus on subjective aspect of people and employs elaborative and detailed methods of inquiry to understand people from their own perspective. It varies from quantitative research in various aspects.

## DEFINITION OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH:

It is a systematic research method which conduct non-numerical research based on detailed interviews, focus groups and participant observation to understand a culture from within.

Ex: 2

Thick description of cock fish by Greetz.



~~HOW~~ ⊕

## KEY FEATURES OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

a) It is non-numeric method of research.

b) It focuses on subjective experiences of people rather than ethnocentric objective analysis.

c) It uses flexible methods

d) It is long-term and focused research.

e) Based on first hand knowledge.

f) Its methods include:

- Interviews

- Participant observation

- Focus groups.

h) Its theoretical foundations lie in interpretism and constructivism which focus on interpreting cultures from within and give importance to cultural construct of ideas.

## HOW QUALITATIVE RESEARCH DIFFERS FROM QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH.

a) Both employ different theoretical paradigms.

Qualitative research is based on interpretivist and constructivist paradigms. whereas quantitative research method is based on empiricism.

b) Both vary in objectives and purpose

The object of quantitative research is to understand why a culture is what it is and how we people perceive themselves. How we view the world and other people. On the other hand, quantitative research is based on data and number.

Ex: How people perceive female education v how many females from a village attended primary education.

c) Difference in types of data considered by both.

Qualitative	Quantitative
Non-numerical	Numerical
- Interviews.	- Surveys
- Participation	- Data
- Internet	- From external angle

d) Both adopt different research methodologies.

Qualitative research uses inductive methods whereby theory emerges from data. Where in quantitative research methods certain hypothesis is being tested. Qualitative adopt more detailed and long-term research methodology.

e) Different Outcomes of both

Quantitative research output is data, chart and casual relationship. whereas qualitative research gives a glance into a different worldview, philosophical and psychological angle to view the world from perspective of other cultures

## Pros of Qualitative Research

It incorporates subjective aspect of people



Gives descriptive and detailed knowledge about culture & people



It is rich in knowledge and Experience



It is free from ethno-centric bias

## Cons of Qualitative Research

It is too generalized



It is often ambiguous



It lacks objectivity



Focused on very limited people



Time-taking & lengthy

## CONCLUSION:-

To conclude, qualitative research methods employs non-numeric methods of research such as interviews, participant observation to give firsthand and subjective knowledge about a culture and people. It varies from quantitative research and is more elaborative and knowledge-rich.