

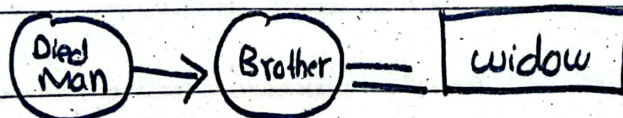
Q. No 2Introduction

Marriage is a means to build relationship between diff individuals. It connects two persons for the life time. Different types of marriages are practiced in our region and these leave considerable impacts on social pattern.

Different Types of Marriages and their impacti) Levirate form of Marriage

In this form of marriage, a person marries the widow of his deceased brother.

It is often seen in Pakistan that family pressurize the brother of deceased man to marry his widow for supporting her.

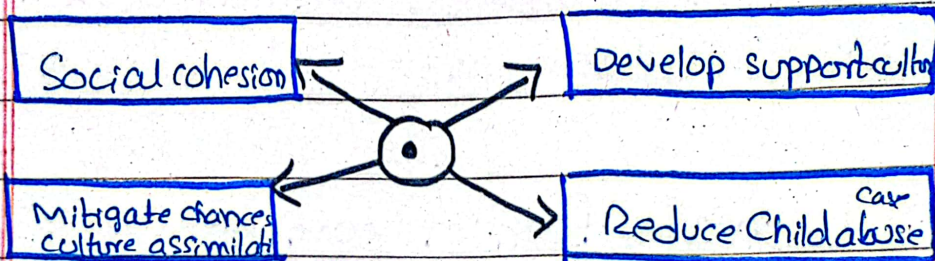


b) Surrogate Marriage

In surrogate marriage, a man marries the sister of his wife after the death of his wife.

It is ^{the} most common in families having strong kinship structure.

Impact of Levirate and Surorat on Social Pattern



b) Develop Support Culture

These types of marriages develop support culture in the society. People who are left alone after the death of their spouses, can easily re-integrate into a new life chapter. It helps them to cope emotional, economic stress.

1) Reduce Child abuse cases

In Pakistan, it is often seen that step-parents hurt their step-children physically, emotionally and sexually. It impedes the growth and development of children. But, due to these marriages, their secondary kin becomes their primary kin. So, it becomes easy for both step-parents and step-children to adjust with one another.

2) Promote Social cohesion

Levirate and sororate types of marriages promote and strengthen the social cohesion among already tied families. It develops life-long social bonding.

3) Mitigate chances of cultural conflict

In these types of marriage, chances of cultural conflict get reduced. Because, no new member with any new cultural

background is added in the family which could cause cultural rift.

Endogamy and Exogamy

1) Endogamy

In endogamy, people usually choose their spouses from within their families. They do not marry to a person outside of their family.

It is the most common in Shia families in Pakistan.

2) Exogamy

Exogamy allows to marry outside the family system.

Impacts on Social Pattern

1) Endogamy protects from cultural change

When people marry within their own family, it prevents the people from different cultures to assimilate in their culture.

2) Exogamy allows to develop alliances

Exogamy is used as a source of developing alliances with other families. It has far reaching impacts on the social patterns. It is usually done to develop political, economic alliances.

Arrange and Love Marriage

1) Arrange Marriage

In case of arrange marriage, family members are involved in choosing the husband and wife of their kins.

It is practiced in Islamic families.

2) Love Marriage

Love marriage involves mutual consensus of man and woman. The rate of this type of marriage is increasing in Pakistan.

Reasons and Impacts

1) Build Social ties

Arrange and love marriage allows to build social ties among the people.

2) Reduce betrayal of Children

It are done to reduce the betrayal of children. If parents donot accept the choices of their children, they become disobedient and many by leaving home.

Monogamy and Polygamy

1) Monogamy

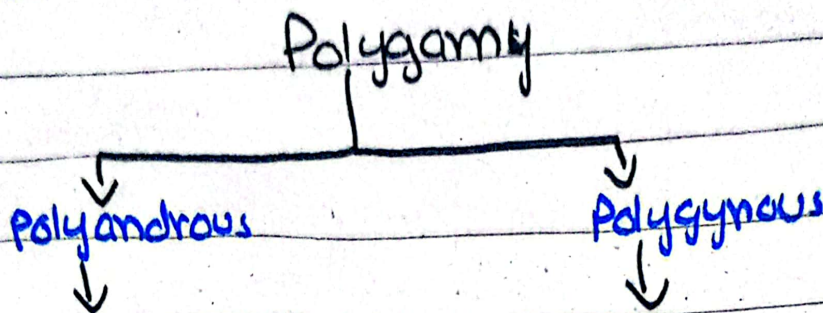
In monogamy, a person is married to only one person.

Example Husband and wife.

Monogamy is usually practiced in Pakistan.

1) Polygamy

In polygamy, a person has more than one spouse.



A woman marries more than one man.

A man have more than one wives.

Reasons and Impacts of Mono and Polygamy

1) Desire for extended family

Polygamous is of often done to develop a big family having large number of children for the continuity of generation.

2) Economic benefits

These are often committed to acquire economic benefits by marrying a rich man or rich woman to get

his / her wealth after death.

2) Desire of Male Child

It is one of the most common reasons of polygamy in Pakistan to have a male child as a family heir. It develops negative image of society which is deprived of gender equality.

Conclusion

Different types of marriage are practiced in our region due to multiple reasons. These marriages leave numerous impacts on social patterns.

Q. 5

Introduction

Religions are the set of beliefs adopted by people. Fear has created them, life cycle has strengthened religions while rituals and practices shape the religion. Different

anthropologists have provided various evolutionary schemes of religion.

Evolutionary Schemes Provided by Anthropologists

Edward Tylor : Animism Theory

Edward Taylor has contributed in anthropology by providing the theory of animism.

According to animism point of view, different objects were considered to be had supernatural and spiritual power. In the early time periods people believed in animistic religion.

In Hinduism, animism still prevails.

Examples

1) Sacred Rivers

Hindus believe in sacred rivers like Ganga, Yamna rivers. They take bath in these rivers as a religious practice.

in order to get rid of their sins and diseases. They believe in the supernatural power in rivers.

→ Tulsi Plant

Hindus believe that Tulsi plant is a source of happiness, wealth and blessings. So, they grow tulsi plants in their homes, do puja and drink Tulsi water.

→ Sacred animals

Moreover, Hindus consider different animals as sacred. They call cow as their "Cow mata". They worship cows and do not allow to slaughter them. In India, many Muslims are brutally killed just for the sake of eating cow meat.

→ Spiritual belief in celestial bodies

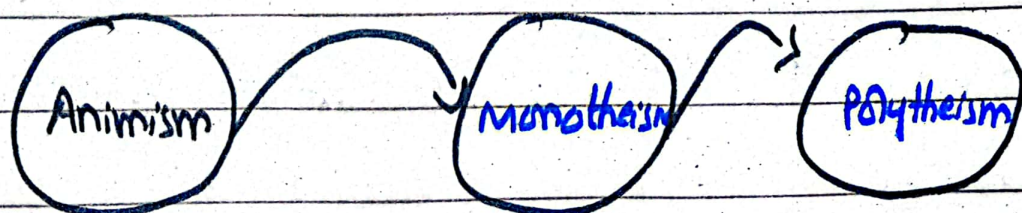
They also believe in

celestial bodies like moon, sun. Women in Hindu religion keep Karwa Chauth vrath - a type of fast for their husbands' lives and open it by seeing moon.

So, Animism is considered as foundation of religious beliefs. From it, different religions evolved with the passage of time.

Evolutionary Theory of Religion

According to evolutionary theory of religion, it is believed that religion has evolved from animism and led to monotheism, polytheism and non-theism.



Evolution

Date: _____

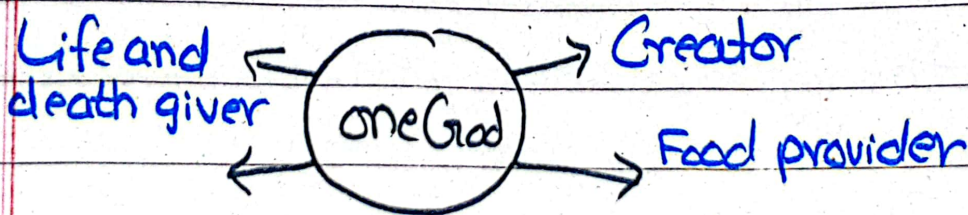
Day: _____

Animism

It posits the belief in materialistic and non-materialistic things. Gradually, people move from animism towards monotheism.

Monotheism

Monotheism is a stage of religion in which people only believe in one God. They consider only the one God as the controller and regulator of this whole universe.



Islam : Monotheist Religion

Islam is the second largest religion of the world and it is monotheist. Muslims believe in the Allah Almighty and consider in^{the} oneness of

of the Allah Almighty. They believe in the life hereafter where they will be held accountable for their deeds. Allah Almighty is the sole owner of this world.

Christianity

Christians also believe in the oneness of God. They call Jesus Christ as son of the God. Although, disparities exist in their sub-groups but collectively they are christians.

Poly theism

With the advent of time, people move from monotheism to poly theism. These people believe in more than one God. According to them, there are different Gods and Goddesses which are performing

different functions.

→ Hinduism

Hindus believe in the existence of different Gods. They have Gods and Goddesses like Shiva, Kalimata, Deva etc. Each is performing a separate function.

→ Non-Theism

Under non-theism, its followers do not believe in any God. They consider that the universe is free from any God.

→ Buddhism

Buddhist do not believe in God. They believe in Sidharata Buddha, a pious man. They follow his instructions, like eightfold path which consists of teachings of no hurt, no steal, no insult etc.

Jainism is also a non-theist religion.

In this way, religions have evolved according to anthropologists in which fear, rituals, practices etc played vital role

Conclusion

Religions have evolved over time influenced by different factors. Anthropologists have shed light on the evolution of religion by presenting evolutionary schemes.

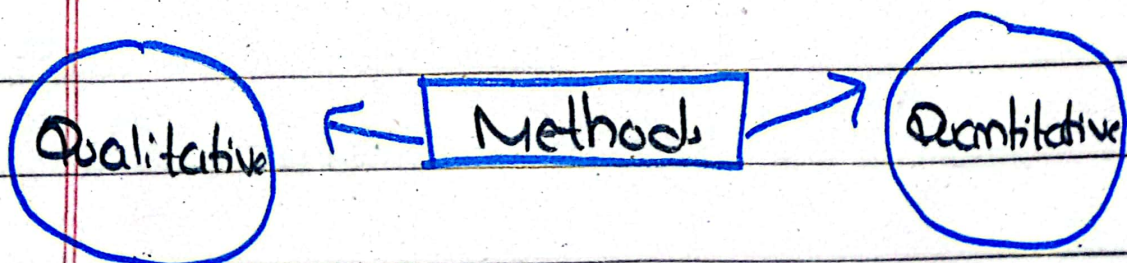
Q. No 8

Introduction

1) Research Tools and Method

Researchers use variety of research tools and methods for conducting research.

The most widely and frequent methods of research:

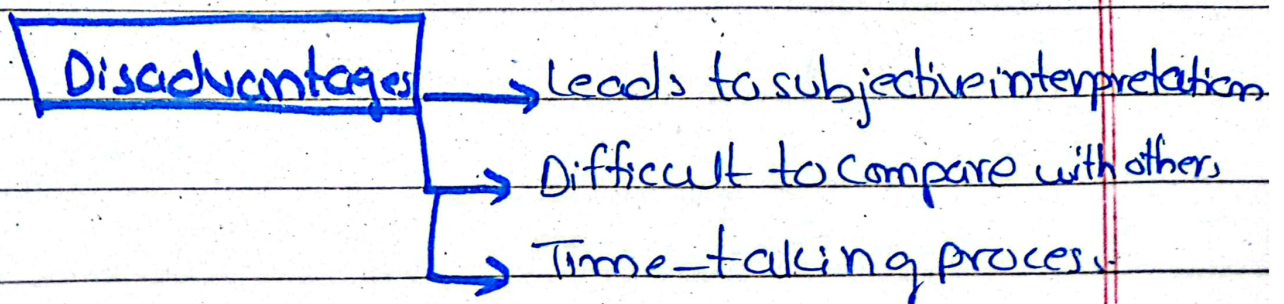
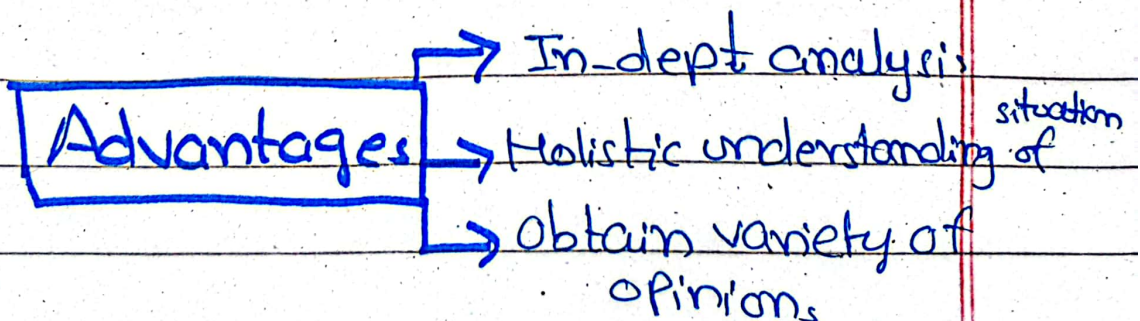


Qualitative Research Method

The research method which involves the use of qualitative methods for getting the data of qualitative nature is called qualitative research method.

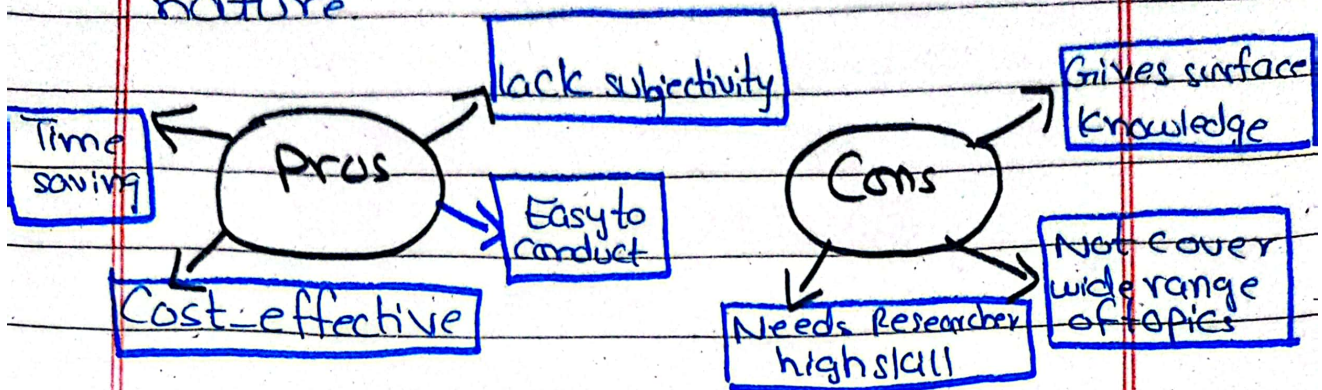
Example

Interview is a qualitative research method. In Interview, interviewer asks the questions from interviewee which can be close or open end questions. The answers obtained are of qualitative nature.



Quantitative Research Method

In this method, quantitative or numerical data is obtained. It is objective in nature.



Example

Surveys are ^{the} best example of quantitative method.

Research Tools

1) Questionnaire

Questionnaires are widely used research tools to gather the data. It can be structured, unstructured, open or close ended questionnaire.

2) Survey

Surveys are used to gather data at large scale. Example Election survey

Focus Group Discussion

It involves choosing the pertinent people and forming their group to discuss about the topic and draw conclusion from it.

Interview

It is also an important research tool. It can be done face to face, on telephone or through emails.

Q8(5) Subjective and Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism

The process of judging or interpreting any other cultural practices, beliefs etc within one's own cultural context is termed as ethnocentrism.

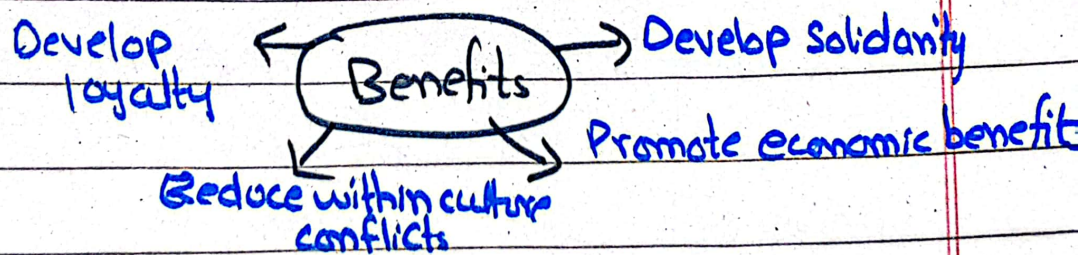
It involves subjective interpretation of other culture. It opposes

cultural relativism

Example

Muslim girls wear Hijab. But, when western people see them, they declare it with extremist and terrorists mindsets. They don't understand the significance of wearing hijab in Muslim cultural context. They interpret it keeping in view their western culture.

Benefits of Ethnocentrism



Develop Solidarity

Ethnocentrism develops solidarity among the people belonging to same culture. They become united.

Promote economic benefits

People belonging to same culture purchase goods

from each other. It promotes caste-based business.

→ Develop Loyalty

Ethnocentrism develops loyalty to one's culture. It reduces chances of betrayal and illusion.

→ Conflict Resolution

It helps in resolving within culture conflicts and promote peace.

Cons

→ Cultural bias

Ethnocentrism gives rise to cultural bias attitude and viewpoints among people.

→ Cultural Conflicts

It leads to cultural conflicts like Batak-punjabi cultural rift.

→ Halts Progress

When people think that their culture is supreme, they don't improve its negative sides.

and remains^{at} slow paced progress.

3) Etic and Emic

In anthropology, etic and emic approaches are used to study cultures.

Etic Approach

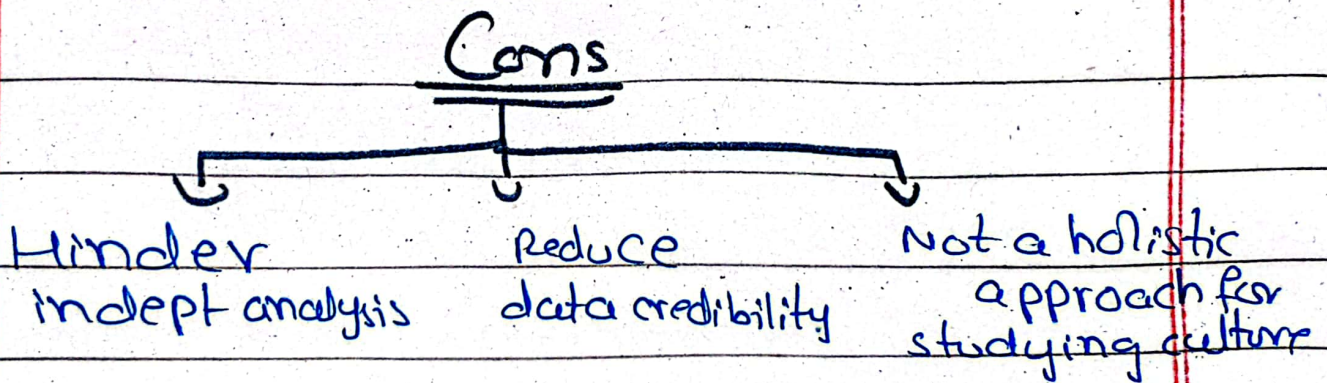
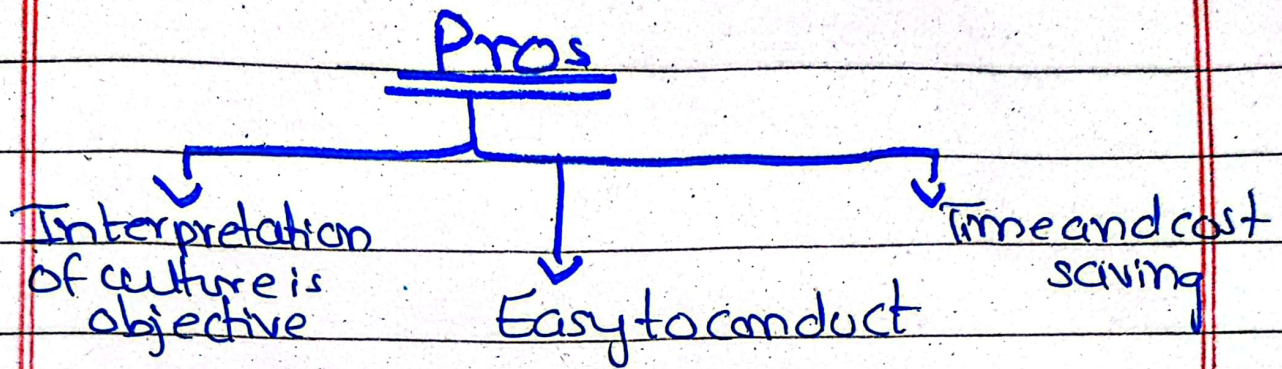
In etic approach, anthropologist study any culture while remaining outside of immersing himself in it. He does not become part of that culture. He opts an outsider approach.

Example

Observation is a method of etic approach. For example: an anthropologist wants to study Muslim culture. He will observe Muslims rituals and cultural practices, ways of worship, social bondage, economic systems, form of

political structure

After observing, he will collect data and organize it and will draw conclusion from it. He does not adopt muslim practices for studying Muslim culture.



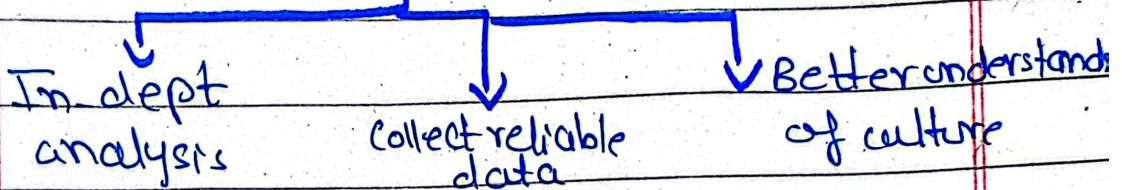
Emic Approach

In this method, anthropologist becomes the part of the culture which he is studying. He adopts an insider approach.

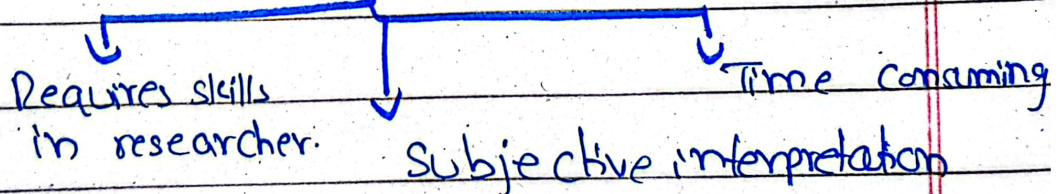
Example

If a person wants to study Kalash culture, he will adopt some practices to build rapport with people. Then he will do in-depth observation and data collection about Kalash culture.

Pros



Cons



Q. No 3Introduction

Culture plays vital role in addressing the needs of people. It is developed on the basis of needs of human beings. Functionalism approach in anthropology favours that culture performs variety of functions.

Functionalism Approach

According to the functionalism approach of culture, it posits that culture performs different functions in society. It is performative in nature.

According to the thoughts of functionalists, culture performs following functions:

- 1) Social cohesion
- 2) Emotional support
- 3) Conflict resolution

- 4) Economic Support
- 5) Sense of Security
- 6) Defines situation
- 7) Sense of Belonging
- 8) Set moral standards
- 9) Gives spiritual peace.

→ Social Cohesion

According to the functionalist school of thought, culture plays a vital role in social cohesion. People belonging to a culture remain united, which makes them a strength.

Example: In Kashmiri culture, the function of culture as social cohesion is dominant.

→ Emotional Support

Culture plays an important function of providing emotional support. Its best example is seen in Muslim culture in the form

gives Zakat and charity to the poor people of their culture. It gives emotional support to economically vulnerable and emotionally isolated people.

→ Conflict Resolution

Cultural practices contribute in resolving conflicts within as well as between different cultures. It develops a peaceful society to live.

Example

In Balochi culture, Jirga system is an integral part of their culture which assists them in resolving disputes.

→ Economic Support

The provision of

economic support is another important function of culture. People belonging to same culture assist them in the fulfillment of economic needs. They help each other to become financially independent.

o) Sense of Security

Culture also plays crucial role in giving sense of security to people. They feel safe and secure within their cultural setting.

Example

In Karachi, Mohajir people feels sense of security by living within the community or area where Mohajirs reside.

Defines Situation

Culture defines the situation which guide

people how to behave in different circumstances.

Example

In some cultures, handshake is taken normal even with girls. But, in ~~Northern~~^{Pakistani} culture it is defined by their culture woman can handshake with woman and their Mahrams. While, in western culture it is allowed.

→ Sense of Belonging

Culture plays important role in developing sense of belonging among the people. They develop feelings of love and trust.

→ Set Moral Standards

Cultures assists in setting moral standards. They set norms, values, beliefs, mores etc which

guide people in their day to day activities

Example

In Pakistani culture, leaving parents at old home, is considered unethical and against the moral standards.

•) Gives Spiritual Peace

Culture is a source of spiritual peace in the form of belief systems.

Example

Hindus feel spiritually peaceful when they take path in Ganga river in order to remove their sins from the soul.

Functionalist approach is the proponent of the viewpoint that culture performs functions in the society

and address the needs of human beings.

Trobriand Island

In Trobriand Island, Sou'ava and mutual exchange gifts known as Iwalarung ceremony. They exchange necklaces and bracelets. It serves as a mean of developing strong bond, sense of belonging and social cohesion between them. This cultural practice assist them in their spending of lives peacefully.

Conclusion

Culture is developed in response to the basic needs of human beings and plays variety of functions in the society.