Q.NO.02:

Purpose and Molives of

incierdes

Research.

Anitropologisti 11 carry out

analysis

purpose and motives behind

Understanding Human Diversity:

Problem solving:

Andolaer purpose of research is addressing global problems such as health, development and

social Justice through applied research.

Challenging Ethnocentisms-

Studying similarities and

differences across cultures to challenge

ellinocentrism is also another moline

of research.

Dr. Saifuddin

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PAKT- TI	
Holistic analysis	2.
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biological, cultival, linguistic and	re
archaeological data jor a compreh-	vr
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How do Anthropologists Conduct	hů
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Understanding Human Breis this	
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Fieldwork Observation Study method	na Cour
Phoblems solvings	
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Elhnographic pieldwork refers	
to a the type of research in	3.
which an anthropologist immerse	
himsely in the dot a to the fully	cos
possible extent by their process, the	
anthropologist becomes thoroughly	
jamiliar wille even the slightest détails	. Compe
Recognizing and evaluating such	Study
data helps anthonologists decres espective	
data helps anthropologists draw effective	Dr. Saifude
Dr. Saifuddin hypothesis. Page No	No Trans

2. Partici	pant Observa	tunity 1
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iesearch	il searchers	actively participate
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udus them O troroughly Observed beha 3. Case	bservation ue association livery gr Study Meltro St involus	causes no chaos in the specimen. lates with oup intensive study a melhod of
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obser beha 3. Case of a qualit	Study Melho Study Melho St involves case It is case It is characteristics	commonly carried

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one's ancestors.	It was develo	bed by
will ram Halse	Rivers during 1	Te Torres
straits of expedit	zon 04/1989 - 199	19 . The
primary aim	of this metho	dology
Es the analys	is of social with	gantsa-
ion it the in	terpersonal rela	iting 300
and living o	irrangements sib	etween H
members of a	insociety no plans	210226-1008
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What are the	Common tool	used
In Ethnograf	hic Research?	Diano .
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Questionnaires	Interview 8	inedule:
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Pectoral	structured	: Rating . 5
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What are the Steps Involve 1999
Elltnographic Research 9 101111
Of the
Cultival Anisdorgen is a
Result met boards as strang tome methodology
one sulture to original term the through the tracking to the track.
Analysister of Mondesion Questions
Observation Description
14/20 Data Collection
figure: Steps of Research
Conclusion: you missed in depth interview key informant
of research is quite common among
one's our self anxong the group of
specimens to at extract the required
ethnographic research is a systematic
process and jollows certain, steps.
Dr. Saifuldin

Q.NO. 05:00 2010 200 200 Nhat What is meant by cultural Dyjus conism? Cultural diffusionism peactices spread from the bna Melhodology culture Exteraction. (e.g. trade, derestress of migration) withing do noticulous develop independently. What are the key Features o Cultival Offusionisma Simple Diffusion: anolites 10:203 North American anthropologist, Ralph Linton Suggested that the phenomenon of cultural bossowing accounts for as much as 90 percent of a culture's content. . People pick and chose multiple possibilities and sources paom other Dr. Saifuddin cultures Page No._

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	R. Friedrich Ratrel:
S- 9	3. Stimulus Diffusion:
*	It is the Gransmission of
Ç.	an idea or innovation that inspires
	a new evation in the receiving
	culture e.g. Adoption of cherokee
	Sylahay from European Writing
· ·	malystemic will imigalujato bacalus jo
$-\omega$	was termed as becarabled offwi
y.	Independent Invention:
the	andependent invention refers
	to the development of similar straits.
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	entaction examples?
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K	that are the Theories and
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Sh	Intributions by different Anthropologist n Cultural Diffusionism? Grafton Elliot: The anthropologist, Grafton Elliot believed that most of "" the cultural innovations originated
Sh	Intributions by different Anthropologist n Cultural Diffusionism? Grafton Elliot: The anthropologist, Grafton Elliot believed that most of "" the cultural innovations originated
Sh	Intributions by different Anthropologists n Cultural Diffusionism? Grafton Elliot: The anthropologist, Grafton Elliot believed that most of "" the cultural innovations originated
Sh	Intributions by different Anthropologists n Cultival Diffusionism? Grafton Elliot: The anthropologist, Grafton Elliot believed that most of it the cultival innovations originated in ancient Egypt and diffused to the rest of the world the termed this concept as they per diffusionism.
<i>S</i> ₁	Contributions by different Anthropologists n Cultural Diffusionism? Grafton Eliot: The anthropologist, Grafton Elliot believed that most of it the cultural innovations originated in ancient Egypt and diffused to the rest of the world the termed this concept as Hyper diffusionism.
<i>S</i>	Intributions by different Anthropologists n Cultival Diffusionism? Grafton Elliot: The anthropologist, Grafton Elliot believed that most of it the cultival innovations originated in ancient Egypt and diffused to the rest of the world the termed this concept as they per diffusionism.

2. Fried	drich Ratzeli-
	He believed hat geography?
of the c	ountries to was an important
jactor	in cultural diffusionism. According
to Fried	in cultural diffusionism. According
were 1	ocated geographically closer to one
another	ocated geographically closer to one would be the main subjects
of auti	ral diffusionism. This phenomenon
was -	termed as Geographical Diffusio-
nism.	termed as Geographical Diffusio-
	sondependent invention
3. dileo	officienicistic motologist of
	below wastrof the opinion
-that	cultures evolve through inter-
action	wilk neighbouring cultures.
He te	smed this phenomenon as
Kultu	rkries theory. leo's concept of
eille	ral difficientem was quite
close	to Freitsich's. However, his
conce	pt was not restricted to
genal	raphy of the groups subject
+0	rutural deffus vorisim (100) 1000 1
comitt.	The arthropologist. Ger
4. Franz	Boas: Lovi Musicad Lills
	Boas opposed he idea of
uniu	ersal cultural diffusionism.
He b	retieved that each culture!
	its specific historical traits
and	it evolved kom there. His
pher	romenon was called Historical
	ticularism.

c. Ralph Lindon := alogan linA bisiggA
Linton highlighted the process
by which cultural traits are
exchanged -through just owned contact
between societies He termed this
concept las a Acculturation.
What is the Relevance Mofersonos
While exclusion difficultions
the concept of cultural Dypulionism
institution to the must be the
In the contemporary society?
mesorbed attentitioned bring whice
Though the concept of cultural
diffusionism dates back to decades, it
still possesses contemporary relevance.
Cylobalization:
made a light sol diffusionism
occurs through media, trade, internet
occurs through media, trade, internet and technology. It leads to hybridization of cultures.
ton of cultures.
Cultural Preservation:
It is around that while
d'éffusioniem causes cultural ochange, il can also Inceaten indigenous traditions
4 can also Inceation indigenous traditions
and languages.
J

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Applied Anthropologys-related aglass .2
Understanding the roots
and evolution of cultural
diffusioni em can help in better
policy making by identification of
intereste and wills of whetepeople.
What is the Relevance Moisusones
While cultural diffusionism
is a remarkable process ; it has
However, it josters of Lense of
However, it posters a Lense of
unity a an Stawarthery between
different groups and communities adopting similar cultural traits.
doopling similar eultural traits.
Homobia andriaholograph broad tried
to explain the phenomen however,
to explain the phenomen, nowever, Boas and Ratzel's theories for the
concept are widely accepted.
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and text chan. It leads to haplitica
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Cultimat Proservation.
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and languages in the
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Milled South	I Strotlification?
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a society based	factors!
such as wealth	in bodies a
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encial characteristic	in or other s. Its determi-size en
	all ty dankong bennem
	and individuals
and education.	growns.
Differences Between	
11.7	Endoan
Class system:	
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CASTE SYSTEM	CLASS SYSTEMICS
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	The class is deter-
mened by buth,	mined by wealth,
religious or cultural	occupation, income
norms.	and education.
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100	different castes
	classes.
1. Puld Social	t elgedo heredificu
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Castes are strongly	Very low to
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religious ideologies.	ingluence.
eg: caste system	Rather in luenced
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Dr. Saifuddin	economic jactors.

DATE
thumsolued Examples rare: milasubit "11
Traditional Indian Capitalist class
Oste systems Structure in lyce
Mest. minus
What are the Jactors responsible for
Curribled labourist
social stratification?
2: Genden and Podelandy:
1. Economic Factors:
individed later unequal distribution of
wealth and resources among.
individuals.
e.g. Bourgeoisie and Proletariat
classes in the era of Industrialization
0(00300)
2. Cultural and Religious Norms 375
Religious morms and
cultural différences lead lo hierarchical system of social stratification
cultural or control stratification
system of social strongs
o de la constanti de la Handus
e.g. class system in Hindus.
3. Policial Variation:
3. Pouciai vandoni.
People with different levels
of political powers and influence Down different classes.
Down différent classes.
fullin e.g: Feudal socreties were kings and Lords
dominated the political power.

4. Education and Skillsof Development
Education creates variations
Education creates variations in opportunities for jobs and earning
eaming.
e.g. Educated (skilled) on uneducated
(unskilled) labourers).
Social stratification?
S: Gender and Patriarchy:- Patriarchal societies optens 1
howards howard has been been been been been been been bee
place men in powerful positions while menginalizing the power a
white marginalizing the power.
of women.
e.g.: Wage gap (based on gender).
To calific in I modern societies . if well
6. Race and Eltricity: - willed .
quoups and individuals
form classes based on lace and
1 lestargities is lesson to and sus
0 1 1 1 1 0 UT0
e.g. Racial stratification in the
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you missed theories of social stratification? race and marxiest school to discus

: (3) Filed nucleus.

Q.NO.08.

- alabation SHORT NOTES: - no orithing to

1 - Ellinography and Ellinology

Elknography - who see all solver our

Ellinography is the in-depth

emmunity - Historical culture or participation and documentation 9ts

emphasis sests on understanding

cultural practices, beliefs and social

structures from the perspecture of its

by living in particular Meliodologiis week or long time

Dantécipant observations-

The group under "investigation"

2 Intervieus:- indepth

A system in which both

the investigator as well as the informant discuss the problem under consideration.

However, researcher talces the ariticative

godesnibing the problem who will

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They may be melhodologicals descriptive or analytic inotest melhodologicals gical notes deal; with collecting data, descriptive notes deal with indespensible part of work and analytic notes are where the researchers white indes his ideas and organize everything.

Purpose of Ellinography:

The purpose off

ellinography is to promode the

enjournation about a single culture

or social group.

e-g: studying the daily life of cherokee people.

9t is the comparative analysis
of different cultius to identify the
patterns similarities and differences
of the bolk. It is based on data
collected through ethnographies and
other secondary sources.

Purpose of Elkinology:
The purpose is to develop

broader generalizations and theories

about human behavior.

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e.g: comparison of kinskip eysterns
and societies.
Kelandy of Mellio dollar in the
How do elinography and elinology
Wheel are there are tooks
differ from each other?
instruments and techniques
while ethnography focus on
analyzing single culture , elimology
is a comparative analysis or different
· autores
Rudia- vilga doll for documentation
. The Conclusion is and secont to les their a
Ellinology and ethnography
are the two research methods
as adopted by anthropologists.
Muile one jocuses on individual
appeach, the other is a comparative
analysis of cultures However, both
have destinctive importance when
it comes to anthropological research.
· Luciano buen
on our Dual toture maker to a world atie
mothere better and willied methods.
Secondary of the second
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	R - Research tools and
,	acres various dance on I regular.
	Research Melhodologies:-
	Research Meltodologies:
	What are Research Tools?
	Research! tooks we the
	instruments and techniques
	used to collect and analyse.
	· the data
	is a composition status of the court
	e-g: Ouesteonnaires, surveys, schedules,
	Audio-visual tools for documentation,
	statistical softwares for doitamanaligni etc
	Mhat is Research Methodology?
	are that has remark matheria
	Research methodology refers
	to the systematic plan and
	approach used to conduct
	research. It welled es me
	overall stategy, design and
	melliods jos data collection
	and analysis.
	J
	e.g. Qualitative methods, Quantitate
	metrods and mixed methods.



Tools and Techniques of Anthropological Research.				
Structured	9mdividual	observation		
Unstructured	Group	Document		
Mixed.	9tructured/	Rating		
	Formal			
Pictoral ·	Unstructured)	Evaluation		
		Order no		
Research M	elhods and Ma	Interview.		
	elitods and Mo			
9n Anthur	elitods and Ma	uartitave.		
Observation	elitods and Ma opology case Genea	uartitave.		