

# SOC401\_Finals\_Solved

## SOC401 (Cultural Anthropology) Solved Finals

### Objective

1. Which of the following theories found that Samon girls were much less rebellious or emotional turmoil than those in western societies? (Margaret Mead)
2. Praise or social approval is positive social \_\_\_\_\_ that reward people for behaving in socially expectable ways. (norm)
3. All forms of political organization must provide means for \_\_\_\_\_. (social control)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Means that one racial or ethnic minority is absorbed into other wider society. (assimilation)
5. Intuits follow which formal mechanism to settle disputes? (Song Duets)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Is a social pressure which helps a common person to avoid censure and rejection. (public opinion)
7. Anthropologists believe that child rearing practices are \_\_\_\_\_. (adaptive)
8. The parts of a culture are \_\_\_\_\_; whenever change comes in one part of a culture, it also brings changes in other parts of the given culture. (interrelated)
9. A nation is a group of \_\_\_\_\_ sharing a common symbolic identity, culture history and religion. (people)
10. Biologically we are extremely heterogeneous species. (False)
11. Planned programs of change have been introduced into developing countries for the benefit of \_\_\_\_\_. (Local people)
12. Societies control the behavior of the people by which of the following? (formal mechanism)

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13. \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated conclusively that biological race and culture is not the same thing. (E. B. Tylor)
14. The potential of generalization and mutual learning is a limited principle that depends only on scientific knowledge. (false)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the aspect of political organization that is found in almost all societies. (creating and maintaining social order)
16. political organizations have a monopoly to use power, enforce laws and collect taxes. (false)
17. In thematic appreciation test, an individual interprets him/her by projecting his/her own \_\_\_\_\_. (personalities)
18. Land, labor and capital investments are \_\_\_\_\_. (Means of production)
19. state systems have the greatest amount of \_\_\_\_\_. (f political integration, specialized political roles, maintain authority, all of the given)
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term, which states that all cultures are equal, but not necessarily alike. (Relativism)
21. Economically based ideologies include \_\_\_\_\_. (Mercantilism, Communism, Free Trade, All of the given options)
22. Which one of the following is focus of development? (progress)
23. \_\_\_\_\_ qualities are determined at birth and are based on family background (ascribed)
24. local knowledge can be a holistic counter-model to \_\_\_\_\_. (scientific knowledge)
25. Local knowledge is also known as the knowledge of: (ethnic group)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Has a formal and permanent political structure. (chiefdoms)
27. Chiefdoms have informal structure that integrates more than one communities into a political unit. (True)
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a specialized form of cultural diffusion between two cultures. (acculturation)
29. \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that people have been taught their social norms. (socialization)
30. Song Duets are used by Inuit to solve the rising disputes. (true)

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## Subjective

**Q. Local and scientific knowledge are neither completely different nor entirely the same; they display both commonalities and differences. Discuss in detail.**

Local Knowledge	Scientific Knowledge
It refers to the understanding and skills developed by people in a specific area through experiences and traditions.	It is based on systematic study, experiments, and evidence.

Both have value and can overlap, but they are developed in different ways. Local knowledge is practical and rooted in culture, while scientific knowledge relies on testing and evidence.

### **Q. Culture and Change**

- ✚ **Culture** is the way of life, including customs, beliefs, and arts, of a particular group of people.
- ✚ **Change** in culture happens when new ideas, technologies, or interactions with other cultures alter these ways of life. Cultures evolve over time due to various influences like globalization, innovation, and social movements.

### **Q. Political Organization**

This refers to how a society creates and maintains a system of rules and leadership. It includes everything from governments and laws to informal leadership and community decision-making processes.

### **Q. Psychology and Culture**

This field studies how culture influences mental processes and behaviors. It looks at how cultural backgrounds affect things like emotions, motivations, and personality development.

### **Q. Ideology and Culture**

**Ideology** is a set of ideas and beliefs about how the world should be.

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**Culture** is broader and includes all aspects of a way of life. Ideologies can shape cultural norms and values, while culture can influence which ideologies become popular.

**Q. Patrilocal residence is common in patrilineal cultures. Enlist any three most common types of residence patterns evidenced around the world.**

- ✚ Patrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the husband's father (most prevalent)
- ✚ Matrilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of the wife's father
- ✚ Avunculocal: the couple can live with or near the husband's mother's brother
- ✚ Ambilocal or bilocal: the couple can live with or near the relatives of either the wife or the husband
- ✚ Neolocal: Where economic circumstances permit, the couple can also establish a completely new residence of their own.

**Q. Associations, Cultures and Societies.**

- ✚ **Associations** are organized groups with a common purpose, like clubs or professional organizations.
- ✚ **Cultures** are the shared practices, beliefs, and values of a group.
- ✚ **Societies** are larger groups of people living together in an organized way, sharing laws, institutions, and traditions.

**Q. Race, Ethnicity and Culture**

- ✚ **Race** is a social construct based on physical characteristics like skin color.
- ✚ **Ethnicity** refers to shared cultural practices, language, and heritage.
- ✚ **Culture** encompasses the broader way of life, including traditions, beliefs, and norms. All three are related but distinct concepts.

**Q. Culture and Beliefs**

Beliefs are ideas accepted as true by a group of people, forming a part of their culture. Culture shapes and is shaped by these beliefs, influencing everything from daily behavior to long-term goals.

**Q. Local or Indigenous Knowledge**

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This is the wisdom and practices developed by indigenous or local communities over time, often passed down through generations. It includes ways of farming, healing, and interacting with the environment that are specific to a particular area.

## **Q. Anthropology and Development**

This field examines how societies change and develop, often focusing on economic and social progress. Anthropologists study the impacts of development projects on cultures and communities, aiming to ensure that development is sustainable and culturally sensitive.

## **Q. Cultural Anthropology and Art**

Cultural anthropology studies human societies and cultures, including their art forms. It looks at how art reflects and influences cultural values, social structures, and historical contexts.

## **Q. Ethics in Anthropology**

Ethics in anthropology involves respecting the dignity, privacy, and rights of people being studied. Anthropologists must conduct research honestly and responsibly, avoiding harm to individuals and communities.

## **Q. Relevance of Cultural Anthropology**

Cultural anthropology helps us understand the diversity of human experiences and fosters empathy for different ways of life. It provides insights into how cultures shape behaviors and social structures, informing everything from policy to personal interactions.

**Q. Anthropologists believe that culture affects individual's personalities. Explain this with reference to the David Riesman's theory of three common types of personalities.**

- ✚ Tradition-directed - Guided by established customs and traditions.
- ✚ Inner-directed - Guided by internal principles and values, often set in childhood.
- ✚ Other-directed - Guided by the expectations and behaviors of peers and society.

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## Q. Define development

Development refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people. This can include increasing access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, as well as enhancing infrastructure and promoting sustainable practices. Development aims to reduce poverty, inequality, and unemployment, fostering overall societal progress and individual prosperity.

## Q. Role of development anthropologists in the field of study

Development anthropologists study the cultural, social, and economic impacts of development projects on communities. They work to ensure that development initiatives are culturally appropriate, sustainable, and beneficial for local populations. By understanding the local context and collaborating with communities, development anthropologists help design and implement projects that respect and integrate local knowledge and practices, thus enhancing the effectiveness and acceptance of these initiatives.

## Q. Difference between Ethnic and Multi-ethnic association

Ethnic association	Multi-ethnic association
It is an organized group formed by people who share a common ethnic background, focusing on promoting their cultural heritage and addressing specific needs of their ethnic community.	It includes members from multiple ethnic backgrounds, aiming to foster inclusivity, diversity, and cooperation among different ethnic groups within a broader community or organization.

## Q. Gender ideology

Gender ideology refers to the set of beliefs and norms about the roles, behaviors, and expectations of individuals based on their gender. These ideologies shape how societies view masculinity and femininity, influence personal identities, and affect the distribution of power and resources. Gender ideologies can be traditional, reinforcing stereotypical gender roles, or progressive, advocating for gender equality and challenging established norms.

## Q. types of societies



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- ✚ Stratified societies, which are associated with the rise of civilization, range from open class societies, which permit high social mobility, to more rigid caste societies, which allow for little or no social mobility
- ✚ Class societies are associated with achieved status, the positions that the individual can choose or at least have some control over.
- ✚ Caste societies, on the other hand, are based on ascribed statuses into which one is born and cannot change.

## Q. two types of personalities according to David Riesman

**Inner-directed** personalities are guided by internal values and principles instilled during childhood, often from family and cultural traditions.

**Other-directed** personalities, on the other hand, are shaped by the expectations and behaviors of peers and the broader society, adapting to changing social norms and trends.

## Q. Define stratified society

A stratified society is one where individuals are divided into hierarchical layers based on factors such as wealth, power, occupation, education, and social status. In such societies, there is a clear distinction between different social classes, with unequal access to resources and opportunities. This stratification influences people's lifestyles, life chances, and interactions within the community.

## Q. define class society

A class society is characterized by the division of the population into different social classes based on economic factors, primarily income and wealth. These classes include the upper class, middle class, and lower class, each with distinct levels of access to resources, power, and opportunities. Class societies often have significant social mobility, but the extent of mobility can vary widely.

## Q. functionalist verses conflict theory

functionalist theory	conflict theory
It views society as a complex system where each part works together to promote stability and harmony. It emphasizes the importance of social	It focuses on the power struggles and conflicts between different social groups. It argues that social structures and institutions often serve the interests

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institutions and their roles in maintaining societal equilibrium.	of the dominant groups, leading to inequality and social change driven by these tensions.
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## Q. define globalization

Globalization is the process by which countries and cultures become more interconnected and interdependent through increased economic, political, and cultural exchange. This phenomenon is driven by advancements in communication, transportation, and technology, leading to the spread of ideas, goods, services, and people across international borders, and fostering a more integrated global economy and culture.

## Q. define bands, tribal, chiefdoms

- ✚ **Bands** are small, kin-based groups of foragers who are typically egalitarian and have no formal leadership.
- ✚ **Tribes** are larger than bands and often engage in horticulture or pastoralism, with leadership roles that are usually informal and based on kinship or age.
- ✚ **Chiefdoms** have more formalized and hierarchical leadership structures, with chiefs who hold significant authority and control over resources, often supported by a bureaucracy.

## Q. Hydraulic Theory versus coercive theory

Hydraulic Theory	coercive theory
It suggests that the development of complex societies, especially in arid regions, was driven by the need to manage and control water resources for agriculture. This led to centralized authority and organized governance	It argues that state formation results from the use of force and warfare, where dominant groups subjugate others to establish control and create centralized political structures.

**Q. Some societies maintain their cultural boundaries through the exclusive use of language, food and clothing. Some societies resist change in their culture. Discuss.**



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Some societies use specific languages, traditional foods, and distinctive clothing to preserve and express their cultural identity, creating a sense of belonging and continuity. These cultural markers help maintain boundaries and resist external influences. Other societies actively resist change to protect their cultural heritage from erosion by globalization or modernization. This resistance can be seen in efforts to preserve indigenous languages, uphold traditional practices, and reject foreign cultural elements, aiming to maintain a unique cultural identity and cohesion.

## **Q. Define caste society**

A caste society is a hierarchical social structure where individuals' social status is determined by birth and is usually fixed for life. In such societies, there are strict rules about social interaction and marriage between different castes, and individuals have limited social mobility. The caste system often dictates aspects of daily life, including occupation, dietary habits, and religious practices, reinforcing inequality and social stratification.

## **Q. define conflict theorist**

A conflict theorist examines society through the lens of power dynamics and inequalities, focusing on the struggles between different social groups. They believe that societal structures and institutions often perpetuate the dominance of powerful groups over others, leading to continuous conflict and social change. Conflict theorists analyze how resources, power, and opportunities are distributed unequally, and they advocate for addressing these disparities to achieve social justice.

## **Q. define diffusion**

Diffusion is the process by which cultural elements, such as ideas, customs, technologies, and practices, spread from one society or cultural group to another. This can happen through various means, including trade, migration, warfare, or communication. As cultures interact, they exchange and adopt new elements, leading to cultural blending and innovation.

## **Q. define urbanization**

Urbanization refers to the process by which rural areas transform into urban areas, resulting in the growth of cities and towns. This involves a shift in population from rural to urban settings, often driven by factors such as industrialization, economic

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opportunities, and better access to services and amenities. Urbanization can lead to significant social, economic, and environmental changes.

## **Q. define Voluntaristic State Formation**

Some theorists suggest that those engaging in specialized labor voluntarily gave up their autonomy in exchange for perceived benefits. Political integration can mediate between and protect interests of varied groups and provide them an economic superstructure required for specialization (Chide, 1936).

## **Q. define ideology**

Ideology is a system of ideas, beliefs, and values that shapes the way individuals perceive and interact with the world. It provides a framework for understanding social, political, and economic realities, guiding behavior and influencing public policies and societal norms. Ideologies can be religious, political, or cultural, and they often serve to justify the status quo or advocate for change.

## **Q. what are association?**

Associations are organized groups of individuals who come together based on shared interests, goals, or purposes. They can be formal or informal and cover a wide range of activities, including professional, social, political, or recreational pursuits. Associations provide a platform for members to collaborate, share resources, and advance common objectives.

## **Q. specimen of Mughal's architecture present the tremendous power of Mughal rulers. How architecture and other forms of art contribute to the longevity of society?**

Mughal architecture, exemplified by monuments like the Taj Mahal and Red Fort, reflects the grandeur and authority of the Mughal Empire, showcasing their artistic and engineering prowess. Architecture and other forms of art contribute to the longevity of society by preserving cultural heritage, fostering national pride, and providing tangible links to the past. They inspire future generations, attract tourism, and serve as symbols of cultural identity and continuity.

## **Q. what is local knowledge?**

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Local knowledge refers to the understanding, skills, and practices developed by people in a specific area through long-term observation, experience, and interaction with their environment. This knowledge is often passed down through generations and encompasses various aspects of life, such as agriculture, medicine, and natural resource management. It is deeply rooted in the cultural and ecological context of the community.

## **Q. what is development?**

Development is the process of improving the economic, social, and environmental conditions of a society. It involves enhancing the quality of life, increasing access to resources and opportunities, and promoting sustainable growth. Development aims to reduce poverty, inequality, and unemployment while fostering education, healthcare, infrastructure, and overall well-being.

## **Q. what is art? Example of art**

Art is a diverse range of human activities and creations that express imagination, creativity, and technical skill. It encompasses various forms, including visual arts (painting, sculpture), performing arts (theater, music, dance), and literary arts (poetry, literature). An example of art is Leonardo da Vinci's painting "Mona Lisa," renowned for its artistic mastery and enigmatic expression.

## **Q. differentiate between communism and capitalism**

**Communism** is an economic and political system where all property and resources are collectively owned and controlled by the state or community, aiming for equal distribution of wealth and the elimination of class distinctions. **Capitalism**, on the other hand, is an economic system based on private ownership of property and businesses, where individuals and companies operate for profit in a competitive market. The key difference lies in the ownership and distribution of resources: collective in communism, and private in capitalism.

## **Q. Every society has an ideology that forms the basis of the public opinion or common sense. Being a student of cultural anthropology how will you describe the notion of ideology?**

In cultural anthropology, ideology is understood as the set of shared beliefs, values, and ideas that shape the worldview and behavior of a society's members. It forms

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the foundation of public opinion and common sense, influencing how people interpret their social reality and make decisions. Ideologies are deeply embedded in cultural practices and institutions, often serving to legitimize existing power structures and social norms.

## **Q. in recent year how social change**

In recent years, social change has been driven by technological advancements, globalization, and social movements. The proliferation of the internet and social media has accelerated communication and information sharing, fostering global awareness and activism. Social movements advocating for gender equality, environmental sustainability, and human rights have gained momentum, challenging traditional norms and promoting progressive policies. Economic shifts and demographic changes have also contributed to evolving social structures and cultural dynamics.

## **Q. define direct and indirect socialization**

Direct socialization involves explicit teaching and instruction from parents, teachers, and other authority figures, where specific behaviors, norms, and values are deliberately conveyed to individuals. Indirect socialization occurs through observation and imitation, where individuals learn by watching others and absorbing cultural norms and behaviors from their surroundings without explicit instruction.

## **Q. political versus economic ideologies**

Political ideologies encompass beliefs and values about the organization and governance of society, including ideas about democracy, authority, and the role of the state. Economic ideologies, on the other hand, focus on how resources should be produced, distributed, and consumed, including beliefs about capitalism, socialism, and economic equality. While political ideologies address power and governance, economic ideologies concern wealth and resource management.

## **Q. define race**

Race is a social construct used to categorize and differentiate people based on physical characteristics such as skin color, facial features, and hair texture. While race has no biological basis, it has significant social implications, affecting people's experiences, opportunities, and interactions within society. Racial categories are

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often used to justify unequal treatment and discrimination, leading to systemic inequalities.

## **Q. what is scientific knowledge?**

Scientific knowledge is the understanding of the natural and social world based on empirical evidence, observation, experimentation, and systematic study. It is characterized by the use of the scientific method, involving hypothesis testing, data collection, and analysis to develop theories and laws that explain phenomena. Scientific knowledge is continually refined and validated through peer review and replication.

## **Q. who undertakes development?**

Development Organizations include multilateral agencies like the World Bank and UN agencies, bilateral agencies, national and international NGOs. Typical partner organizations include national governments, national NGOs and the lower tier community based organizations.

## **Q. define orientalism**

Orientalism is a term coined by Edward Said to describe the Western portrayal and interpretation of Eastern cultures, often characterized by stereotypes and a sense of superiority. It involves the depiction of Eastern societies as exotic, backward, and uncivilized, which serves to justify colonialism and domination. Orientalism reflects a power imbalance, where the West constructs and controls the narrative about the East.

## **Q. how association form?**

Associations form when individuals with common interests, goals, or needs come together to organize and collaborate. This can happen informally through social networks or formally through structured organizations with defined memberships, rules, and objectives. Associations can be created for a variety of purposes, including professional development, social advocacy, cultural preservation, and recreational activities.

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**Q. It is important not to confuse the term minority with ethnic group. Ethnic groups may be either a minority or a majority in a population. Support this statement by narrating an example from past related society?**

The distinction between minority and ethnic group is crucial, as ethnic groups are defined by shared cultural traits, while minority status refers to numerical representation. For example, in South Africa during apartheid, the white population, although a numerical minority, held the majority of political and economic power, while the black population, the numerical majority, was marginalized and oppressed. This shows that ethnic groups can either be a minority or majority, depending on the context and power dynamics within a society.

**BS English (Applied Linguistics)**

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