

MUHAMMAD IMRAN	SOC401 Cultural Anthropology				
CURRENT AND PAST MCQs AND QUESTIONS				FINAL TERM	
QUIZ NO 1	QUIZ NO 2	QUIZ NO 3	GRAND QUIZ	MID TERM	FINAL TERM
FINAL TERM CURRENT AND PAST SOLVED PAPER					



MUHAMMAD IMRAN	SOC401 Cultural Anthropology			
Topic 1 to 8				Quiz no 1

- particular features of a culture are known as _____ **Cultural traits**
- judging other culture on the basis of one's own culture is known as _____ **Ethnocentrism**
- the discovery of fishing technology and the use of fire emerged in which of the following developmental stage _____ **middle savagery** 4. which one of the following type of anthropology is concerned refining methods and theories _____ **Pure**
- which one of the following is most common in societies with political bureaucracies _____ **Redistribution**
- According to cultural evolutionist theory, the earliest forms of humanity was surviving on fruits and nuts, this stage is called as _____ **Lower Savagery**
- which one of the following detailed anthropological study of a culture undertaken by a researcher _____ **Ethnography**
- functionalism focused on _____ **different parts of contemporary cultures work for the well being of the individual and the society**
- art of pottery making indicates which development stage? _____ **Lower Barbarism**
- a part of economic system in which goods and services are transferred from producer to users is called _____ **Market exchange**
- free-market economies free trade and competition are all ingredients of _____ **Globalization**
- America is Highly specialized societies is an example of _____ **organic solidarity**
- All of the following are the explanation of French Structuralism theory EXCEPT _____ **this theory tries to minimize bias and make ethnographic description more accurate**
- Choice of technique depends on which of the following _____ **problem being studied**
- the study of pre-historic and historic cultures through the excavation of material remains is called _____ **Archeology**
- Linguistics Anthropologist study _____ **all of the given**
- Which of the following process led men to move away to the cities in order to earn more cash, often leaving women behind to undertake agricultural work _____ **urbanization**
- Which of the following method allows a researcher to non-verbal behavior _____ **Participant Observation**
- Collecting basic demographic data at the initial stages of fieldwork is known as _____ **Census taking**
- Which one of the following technique is required to provide solid methodological base emphasizing the need for empirical evidence? _____ **direct fieldwork**
- behavioral data is collected through which of the following method? _____ **Interview**
- The process of learning culture is called _____ **enculturation**
- Which type of interviews involve a minimum of control? _____ **Unstructured**
- Which one of the following is NOT a dysfunctional aspect of culture? _____ **traveling**
- Which one of the following works without any external compulsion or the idea of getting something immediately? _____ **generalized reciprocity**
- Which of the following theory is influenced by cultural relativism and ethno-science? _____ **post modernism**

27. The institutions like family, religion, education, economy, and sports are found all over the world. This versatility of cultural systems around the world is called: _____ **Cultural Universals**
28. Zakat system in Pakistan is an example of: _____ **Redistribution**
29. Physical Anthropology is the study of humans from a _____ perspective. _____ **Biological**
30. The distribution of commodity among the people of a society is known as _____ **Exchange**
31. Which type of study focuses on remote locations? _____ **Fieldwork**
32. The psychological reaction you experience when you are in a different culture from your own is called: _____ **Culture shock.**
33. Amish tribe in Africa is an example of minimum specialization of labor, it is known as _____ **Division of labor**
34. Which one of the following theory states that culture evolves in direct proportion to their capacity to harness energy? _____ **Neo-Evolution**
35. Which one of the following is capable of effecting change in another element? _____ **Independent variable**
1. Which term refers as two halves of a society related by descent? _____ **Moieties**
2. While studying the culture of "Amish" tribe Ahmad focuses on the cultural variation of this tribe by studying their external environment and historical influences. He focused on which theory?
3. Which descent system is one where descendants are traced matrilineally and patrilineally? _____
4. Which decent affiliates a person with the kin of the mother?
5. Process of socio- cultural change is done through:
6. The direct exchange of commodities between people that does not involve a standardized currency is called as:
7. Women do not remain in their natal household after marriage under which one of the residence pattern?
8. Roles that are compatible with the sexes are known as:
9. Which descent permits an individual to affiliate with either of the parent's kin group?
10. A marriage arrangement that implies a man marrying more than one women at one time is known as _____.
11. Language is more than a symbolic inventory of experiences from our physical world experiences, the idea is known as _____ **Physical world**
12. Relationship with phupho and khala in Pakistani society shows which of the following?
13. Seed crops are enriched with high _____ **nutrients of food.**
14. All of the following generalizations can be made about the process of diffusion EXCEPT:
15. Extended families can be:
16. The Neolithic Revolution stimulated:
17. Which of the following production system depends primarily on domesticated animals for food?
18. Which is the basic social unit amongst food collectors?
19. Ahmed and Sara both are Master degree holder. Ahmed is working as a manager in a company; on the other hand Sara is working as a receptionist and getting low salary in the same company. This is an example of:
20. Suppose Ali gives property or money to his wife's family in order to make a marriage, this practice of marriage transaction is called:
21. In which of the following descent rule children belong to their father's descent group?
22. Who among the following adopts a conservative position and maintain that social inequality exists because it is necessary for the functioning of society?
23. The driving force of society, according to Marx, is:
24. English, French and Spanish are _____ with reference to language families.
25. Productivity of agriculturalists depends on:
26. According to Max Weber, what determines social class?
27. Which one of the following is a technical term used by anthropologists to describe exchange of goods and services of almost equal value between two trading partners?
28. In which of the following descent only males pass on their family identity to their children?
29. Food collecting societies have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT:

30. Who among the following ignore the barriers of participation in certain segments of society?
31. Which term of kinship organization refers to the groups of related clans? _____ **Phratries**
32. The process of controlling and allocation of natural resources is known as _____ **Distribution**
33. Which residence occurs when a newly married couple establishes their home near or in the groom's maternal uncle's house? _____ **Avunculocal**
34. Two different forms of language in a society such as "high" and "low" or "official" and "common" is called as: _____ **Diglossia**
35. A residence pattern in which the couple lives with or near the relatives of the husband's father is known as: _____ **Patrilocal**
36. Ali thinks his own cultural superior to others, he is _____ in his attitude. _____ **Xenocentric**
37. Which one of the following enables collection of information on what people think or feel as well as what they do? _____ **Interviews**
38. Diffusion takes place whenever:
39. Rehan is an applied anthropologist who focuses on development, research and advocacy, to improve the human condition. He is supposed to use research skills to determine particular needs of a community of people. This practice indicates which specialized function? _____ **Needs Assessment**
40. Gender roles in a society may be affected by:
41. Which term refers to the single most important social structure in all societies? _____ **Kinship**
42. Functionalism focuses on: _____ **Different parts of contemporary cultures which work for the well-being of the individuals and the society.**
43. Nazia's parents give property and money to her husband in order to make marriage, this practice is called:
44. Most contemporary foraging societies stay on a _____ scale, unspecialized, egalitarian and non-centralized. _____ **Small**
45. In the present times, how many people survive by foraging in the different cultures?
46. In the present times, how many people survive by foraging in the different cultures? _____ **Half a million**
47. Small-scale crop cultivation, the use of simple technology and the absence of irrigation is characterized as: _____ **Horticulture**
48. Which one of the following is a social unit in which its members cooperate economically, manage reproduction and child rearing, and most often live together? _____ **Family**
49. Which of the following is the most distinctive feature of human beings? _____ **Capability to use language**
50. All of the following are used to justify the subjugation of women EXCEPT: _____ **Gender equality**
51. Among Kung and Mbuti of central Africa, gender roles are:
52. Why languages are facing the threat of extinction that are rarely spoken in the world? _____ **Small number of people who know the language**
53. Illness is not biological phenomenon it is related to the socio-cultural facts, which branch of anthropology deals with illness and disease? _____ **Medical**
54. A situation in which economic circumstances permit the couple to establish a completely new residence of their own is known as: _____ **Neolocal**
55. The dominance of the Spanish language in Latin America and continuous use of the French language in Senegal are examples of: _____ **Cultural diffusion**

QUIZ NO 2

1. Which one of the following is most often found in foraging societies? _____ **Bands**
2. Which of the following are formal airings of disputes involving kinsmen and friends of litigants and the adjudicating bodies? _____ **Moots**
3. Which type of system in Pakistan functions to manage public affairs, maintain social order, and resolve conflict? _____ **Political system**
4. All of the following are the universal psychological traits EXCEPT: _____ **Self-obedience**
5. Which type of social norms reward people for behaving in socially acceptable ways? _____ **Positive social norms**
6. Which of the following facilitate change in modern times? _____ **Change agents**

7. The process of moving population from rural areas into the cities is known as: _____ **Urbanization**
8. All of the following are the characteristics of Chiefdom political system EXCEPT: _____ **Have reciprocal distribution system**
9. Which of the following theory stimulated that states developed as a result of warfare and oppression rather than voluntary self-interest? _____ **Coercive Theory of State Formation**
10. Kung in Kalahari societies is based on _____ political system that has the least political integration and role specialization. _____ **Bands**
11. Societies maintain their cultural boundaries through the exclusive use of: _____ **All of the give options**
12. An individual's actions are most likely to be strongly controlled by conscience if they have a(n): _____ **Inner-directed personality**
13. Political organization involves all of the following issues EXCEPT: _____ **Concentration of social resources**
14. Which type of social norms punishes people for violating the norms? _____ **Negative social norms**
15. Which of the following theories found that Samoan girls were much less rebellious or emotional turmoil than those in western societies? _____ **Margaret Mead**
16. All of the following are the positive social norms EXCEPT: _____ **Punishment**
17. A specialized form of cultural diffusion that is a result of persistent contact between two cultures, one of which is subordinate to another termed as: _____ **Acculturation**
18. Early research in anthropology was mainly concerned with: _____ **Emotional development**
19. Anthropologists made differentiation between the _____ solidarity of rural areas and the organic solidarity of cities. _____ **Mechanical**
20. In cross-cultural variations anthropologists look at psychological differences instead of focusing on: _____ **Uniqueness**
21. Inuit and Kung maintain social control by socialization, lineage obligations and through sanctions these are examples of: _____ **Informal mechanism**
22. The expected ways of behaving are referred to as social _____. **Norms**
23. Enabling inheritance is a useful social function under which descent system? _____ **Double unilineal descent system**
24. Which of the following is NOT a type of marriage? _____ - **Patriarchy**
25. The examination that how different cultures and societies produce, distribute and consume the things they need to survive is known as: _____ **Economic anthropology**
26. Slash and burn can be a _____ form of production in unused areas of the vast land. _____ **Efficient**
27. There is a discrepancy between real and expected behavior within marriages as shown by high rates of: _____ **Divorce**
28. Which of the following kinship systems emphasizes patrilineal descent? _____ **Omaha**
29. In which of the following regions women carry enormous amounts of firewood on their backs? _____ **Eastern Africa**
30. Ethno-linguists indicate that language is more than a symbolic inventory of experiences from our _____ experiences. _____ **Physical world**
31. Which one of the following works without any external compulsion or the idea of getting something immediately? _____ **Generalized reciprocity**
32. The words 'breadwinner' and 'housewife' accurately described the middle-class western household around the beginning of the: _____ **20th century**
33. All food obtaining strategies cannot be seen as: _____ **Mutually Exclusive**

34. What refers to the way members of the two sexes are perceived, evaluated, and expected to behave? _____ **Gender**
35. _____ refers to the production of goods through the growing of plants, irrigation, mechanical implements and the raising of domesticated animals _____ **Agriculture**
36. An individual entity which is at the receiving/taking end of a relationship is known as: _____ **Recipient**
37. Which term of kinship organization is based on a set of kin who can trace their ancestry back through known links? _____ **Lineages**
38. In which of the following kin type, people are related or categorized through marriage? _____ **Consanguineal**
39. Which of the following are based on a set of kin who can trace their ancestry back through known links? _____ **Lineage**
40. Around how many of cultures in the world are unilineal? _____ **Sixty percent**
41. Which one of the following is common in small scale societies? _____ **Bride service**
42. The environmental capacity of a given area is referred _____ **Carrying capacity**
43. The direct exchange of commodities between people that does not involve a standardized currency is called as: _____ **Barter**
44. Which of the following amongst the Intuits to settle disputes _____ **Song Duets**
45. Band and tribal societies (Inuit and Kung) maintain social control all of the following except _____ **police department**
46. societies maintain social control through laws and law enforcement agencies fall under _____ **informal mechanisms**
47. police and elite force are example of _____ **law enforcement**
48. which of the following systems have the greatest amount of political integration, specialized political roles and maintain authority on the basis of an ideology. _____ **state**
49. Select the correct mode of subsistence for chiefdoms. _____ **Intensive agriculture**
50. Which form of distribution do anthropologists link to chiefdoms? _____
51. Laws are enforceable by _____.
52. Increasing exchange of foods across the world such as people eating sushi in Peru or Indian food in Europe is an outcome of: _____
- 53.

Quiz no 3

1. Biological subspecies, or variety of a species, consisting of a more or less distinct population with anatomical traits called: _____ **Race**
2. Development necessitates a kind of social analysis of the situations which the proposed _____ will be designed to address. _____ **Intervention**
3. Belief systems fulfill _____ needs. _____ **Social**
4. The absence of basic services and income, becomes a proxy for the absence of development, and a justification for intervention is known as: _____ **Poverty**
5. The Karimojong are predominantly cattle herds living beings reside in northeastern Uganda, who are organized by age and: _____ **Generation sets**
6. Local knowledge and its respective knowledge systems are rooted in all of the following EXCEPT: _____ **Globalization**
7. Which of the following noticed that development is often defined in negative terms? _____ **Anthropologists**
8. Which one of the following is a first step of development workers when start working in a specific area? _____ **Get the whole picture of norms and values**

9. Anthropological experience helps anticipate potential in: _____
_____ **Negative and positive changes**
10. The act of pledging an asset in order to qualify from a loan from a lending institution like a bank is known as: _____ **Collateral**
11. Development Organizations include: _____ **All of the given options**
12. Chinatowns in major cities of the world have associations performing a similar function for Chinese immigrants are an example of: _____ **Regional association**
13. In the field of development, organizations involve to whom to understand cultural similarities and differences? _____ **Anthropologists**
14. Who among the following was able to demonstrated conclusively that biological race and culture is not the same thing? _____ **E. B. Taylor**
15. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of associations? _____
_____ **All of the above are characteristic of associations**
16. Forced racial segregation in South Africa was known as: _____ **Assimilation**
17. Members who possess variably ascribed characteristics fall under: _____
_____ **Regional and Ethnic Associations**
18. Which of the following interpret practices which are difficult for others to access who lack detailed comparative knowledge of social organization? _____
_____ **Development anthropologists**
19. For development initiatives, what is needed to address to anticipate social conflicts? _____ **Content analysis**
20. Which of the following rely on kinsmen for land purchase, dispute resolution or general household management during migration? _____ **Rural migrants**
21. Planned programs of change have been introduced into developing countries for the benefit of _____. **Local people**
22. Land, labor and capital investments are _____ **Means of production**
23. The parts of a culture are _____ ;whene ver change comes in one part of a culture, it also brings changes in other parts of the given culture _____
interrelated
24. State systems have the greatest amount of _____ **political integration**
25. Anthropologists believe that child rearing practices are _____. _____
Adaptive
26. _____ is the term, which states that all cultures are equal, but not necessarily alike. _____ **Relativism**
27. _____ has a fo rmal and permanent political structure. _____ **Chiefdoms**
28. A nation is a group of _____ sharing a common symbolic identity, culture history and religion _____ **People**
29. Local knowledge can be a holistic counter-model to _____. **Scientific knowledge**
30. ____ is a specialized form of cultural diffusion between two cultures. **Acculturation**
31. In Thematic Appreciation Tests subjects are shown vague drawings and asked to interpret them by projecting their own _____ **personalities**
32. Greek city-states and the Roman Empire providing impressive examples ofbased political organization. _____ **state**
33. Intensive agriculture leads to even further specialization and use of technological inputs. It also leads to social stratification _____ **states**
34. In western societies,is a time of turmoil that helps prepare emotionally for independence. _____ **adolescence**
35. Socialization is the term that psychologists and anthropologists use to describe theof, through the influence of parents and others, of patterns of behavior in children that conform to cultural expectations. _____ **development**
36. Societies control the behavior of people by which of the following? _____
_____ **Formal mechanisms**

37. Some anthropologists believe that child rearing practices areand societies produce personalities according to their requirements _____ **adaptive**
38. *Margaret Mead* foundgirls were much less rebellious or emotional turmoil than those in western societies _____ **Samoa**
39. Political organization is found among which of the following? _____ **All of the given options**
40. The on going spread of cultural features around the world is known as _____ **Globalization**
41. *Neur* in southern Sudan pastoralists society that is based onpolitical system. _____ **Tribal**
42. Globalization by connecting countries leads to: _____ **Greater competition among producers**
43. The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as: _____ **socialization**
44. The process by which one learns the norms of a culture different from native culture is: _____ **Acculturation**
45. An act of force rather than that based on the need or desire of a particular individual or society _____ **Coercion**
46. the impact of a particular activity on land, water or air and on various other species which inhabit the Earth alongside human beings _____ **Environmental Costs**
47. States began to be formed.....years ago with the Greek city-states _____ **5,500**
48. Anthropologists recognized how many types of political organizations? _____ **Four**
49. Ais a group of people sharing a common symbolic identity, culture history and religion. _____ **nation**
50. Cultural Anthropologists rejectbased on hasty ethnocentric judgments _____ **stereotypes**
51. Which of the following theory focused on the view that small-scale farmers in arid or semi-arid areas also voluntarily merged into larger political entities? _____ **Hydraulic Theory of State Formation**
52. trade liberalization, have begun to revamp their own economic systems in order to make them more competitive internationally. This economic revamping has tremendous cultural impacts as well. _____ **globalization**
53. Local knowledge consists of factual knowledge, skills and capabilities possessed by people belonging to a _____ **specific area**
54. Two or more groups living in harmony while retaining their own heritage and identity _____ **Pluralism**
55. term "indigenous knowledge" is being used in a context of "non-western" or "anti-western" knowledge. _____ **eco-zones inhabited by ethnic groups**
56. segmented responsibilities accompanied by differences in rewards and prestige are known as _____ **Hierarchies**
57. which of the following societies, age sets crosscut kinship ties and form strong supplemental bonds _____ **non-commercial societies**
58. According to Anthropologists, In development plans and projects, indigenous knowledge, practices andmust be considered important. _____ **Social institutions**
59. Belief systems perform certainfunctions by providing emotional comfort by explaining the unexplainable _____ **psychological**
60. Research on development and culture during the past years has emphasized a _____ **culture-sensitive**
61. which kind of knowledge is transferable to any spatial or social situation which is not context-bound _____ **Scientific knowledge**
62. Anthropology in the US and in South America is often associated with cultural brokerage betweengroups and national governments _____ **indigenous**

63. religious beliefs are merged with government institutions__ **religious nationalism**
64. An age set is a common form ofassociations, evidenced around the world, even today_____ **non-voluntary**
65. The delegation of authority to tower levels of administration is known____
_____ **Decentralization**
66. An individual who earns less than one dollar a day and haven't basic services under which category?_____ **Poverty**
67. Scientific knowledge relies on:_____ **Controlled experiments**
68. Which kind of knowledge consists of factual knowledge, skills and capabilities possessed by people belonging to a specific area_____ **Local knowledge**
69. Local knowledge and scientific knowledge have similar characteristics EXCEPT:_____ **Both rely on controlled experiments**
70. Pacific Islanders assimilation into Hawaiian society provides a good example of _____ **assimilation.**
71. In some development projects, World Bank Includes stakeholders but failed due to lack of Participation of:_____ **local people**
72. An individual's identification with a cultural group based on origin, language, sociopolitical history, and religion is termed as:_____
73. Which of the following is the function of environment?_____ -
74. Failure of many development projects at the local level made it popular to____
75. Which of the following is the distinct characteristic of local knowledge?
76. Which of the following refers to an identification with, and feeling part of, an ethnic group and exclusion from certain other groups because of this affiliation?_____
77. In small-scale societies, the targets of racism are mostly: _____
78. After four decades of international development the number of impoverished people in the world has:
79. Which of the following statements is true regarding patterns of racism? ____

Current final term

1. New role of anthropologists in society 3

A New Role for Anthropologists

The involvement of anthropology in development did not end with the dawning of the post-colonial era. The inclusion of the discipline in the institutional structures of international development from the late 1970's on has created a number of anthropological positions within development agencies.

Induction of anthropologists in development agencies in the 1980's and 1990's coincided with a new people oriented discourse in international development and a renewed focus on social exclusion and marginality.

2. Safeguarding against cultural biases

Safeguarding Against Cultural Biases

We must not let our own cultural biases get in the way of understanding the lives of other people.

Avoiding cultural biases is a very difficult task given the emotionally charged feelings and deep beliefs that we have concerning race and ethnicity. However, suspending these attitudinal barriers in order to gain a better understanding of the phenomena is well worth the effort.

3. How nation states established 3

State Systems

State systems have the greatest amount of political integration, specialized political roles and maintain authority on the basis of an ideology. States are associated with intensive agriculture market economies, urbanization, and complex forms of social stratification.

States began to be formed 5,500 years ago with the Greek city-states and the Roman Empire providing impressive examples of state based political organization.

States have a monopoly on the use of force and can make and enforce laws, collect taxes, and recruit labor for military service and public works, which differentiates them from other forms of political organization. States are now the most prominent form of political organization found around the world today.

4. Nation-States

A nation is a group of people sharing a common symbolic identity, culture history and religion. A state is a distinct political structure like bands, tribes and chiefdoms.

Nation-state refers to a group of people sharing a common cultural background and unified by a political structure that they consider to be legitimate. Few of the world's 200 nation-states have homogenous populations to fit the description of a nation state

5. Development in present world ,5

What is Development?

In the popular meaning of the term, development is a transition towards directed change, towards modernization, industrialization and capitalization.

However, major development agencies and multilateral organizations often interpret development in terms of poverty.

Poverty, defined in relation to the absence of basic services and in income terms (less than one dollar a day), becomes a proxy for the absence of development, and a justification for intervention. Poverty and development are measured by indicators and targets, some global, others national, which become standard devices for undertaking development.

But even focusing on poverty does not necessarily imply that poor people are more involved in the development planning process. Often the poor, cannot represent themselves, they are represented. It has also been noticed by anthropologists that development is often defined in negative terms, not so much as the presence of something as the elimination of an unacceptable state, like that of poverty.

Role of Anthropology in Development

Anthropological studies focus on the processes of social transformation, positive and negative, conventionally associated with development.

Anthropology helps development initiatives realize the context in which their activities are to be introduced. The cultural insights and the kinds of understandings that anthropology offers enables social development professional to envision what kinds of impacts particular interventions may have on particular types of social relations and institutions.

Influence of Development Notions

The influence of development extends far beyond the formal institutions charged with implementing development oriented programs. Cultural attitudes informed by development aspirations are entwined in popular cultures of developed and developing countries. For e.g. rural communities in Nepal utilize the category of 'developed' (bikas) as a means of classifying people according to perceived class position and social networks. Wealthy individuals in developed countries provide money for communities perceived as 'poor' via child sponsorship schemes for example.

6. Notes on tribal organization.

Tribal Organizations

With larger and more sedentary populations than are found in band societies, tribal organizations do also lack centralized political leadership and are egalitarian. Tribally based societies have certain pan-tribal mechanisms that integrate clan members to face external threats.

Clan elders do not hold formal political offices but usually manage affairs of their clans (settling disputes, representing clan in negotiation with other clans etc.).

7. Why local knowledge is important?

While local knowledge increases people's empowerment, enhances the visibility of their problems, is geared to subsistence and risk minimization, leading to more sustainable solutions, a cautious approach has to be adopted.

Practices which are based on local knowledge are not *per se* ecologically sound, necessarily socially just, or even democratic. Neither is local knowledge equivalent to "people's knowledge" in the sense that it would always be shared by most or even all members of a group.

8. What is art and psychological benefits of arts.

What is Art?

Art can be defined as the process and products of applying certain skills to any activity that transforms matter, sound, or motion into a form that is deemed aesthetically meaningful to people in a society. Yet there is no universal definition of art.

Art reflects the human urge to express oneself and to take pleasure from aesthetics. The creative process of art is enjoyable, produces an emotional response and conveys a message.

Verbal art includes myths and folktales. Myths tend to involve supernatural beings whereas folktales are more secular in nature. Like other art forms, verbal arts are connected to other aspects of a culture.

Psychological Benefits of Art

For the artist, artistic impressions enable expression of emotional energy in a concrete and visible manner. The creative tension released via artistic expression brings personal gratification.

Works of art evoke emotional responses from their viewers, which can be positive or negative, but do help relieve stress.

9. Anthropologist integrity 5 marks

Defending Anthropological Integrity

Leading and influential anthropologists generally believed in uniformity in the actions and nature of humankind, not in the idea of self and the 'Other'. They wanted to study all forms of culture, at home and abroad, to discover similarities.

There are several examples of anthropologists who recognized the importance of borrowing, diffusion, and regional and global interactions in shaping society. Anthropology should base their criticisms on a careful scrutiny of facts.

Assuring Anthropological Integrity

Objectivity and functional analysis combined with today's knowledge of psychology that is the key to comprehensiveness and objectivity in anthropology.

10. Acculturation 3

Acculturation

Acculturation is a specialized form of cultural diffusion that is a result of sustained contact between two cultures, one of which is subordinate to another.

Whereas diffusion involves a single or complex of traits, acculturation involves widespread cultural reorganization over a shorter period of time. There are events in history, like colonization, which have caused acculturation to occur in many parts of the world.

Some anthropologists have described situations of acculturation in which the non-dominant culture has voluntarily chosen the changes. Other anthropologists claim that acculturation always involves some measure of coercion and force.

11. Personality types any two

Personality Types

Several anthropologists have tried to describe the influence of culture on personality. In the early 1950's, for example, David Riesman proposed that there are three common types of personalities around the world.

- I The tradition-oriented personality places a strong emphasis on doing things the same way that they have always been done. Individuals with this sort of personality are less likely to try new things and to seek new experiences.
- II Those who have inner-directed personalities are guilt oriented. That is to say, their behavior is strongly controlled by their conscience. As a result, there is little need for police to make sure that they obey the law. These individuals monitor themselves. If they break the law, they are likely to turn themselves in for punishment.
- III In contrast, people with other-directed personalities have ambiguous feelings about right and wrong. When they deviate from a societal norm, they usually don't feel guilty. However, if they are caught in the act or exposed publicly, they are likely to feel shame.

12. Scientific Knowledge vs. Local Knowledge

Is local knowledge ultimately equivalent to knowledge gained through science, or is it structured entirely differently? This is an age-old topic of debate in anthropology; the debate concerned with rationality and so-called *alternative modes of thought*.

A corresponding practical question is if local knowledge can be utilized within the framework of scientifically-based measures? Or, is local knowledge a holistic counter-model to science (to be used to criticize measures founded on analytical science)?

Most characterizations of local knowledge are defined in complete contrast to scientific knowledge. But local and scientific knowledge are neither completely different nor entirely the same; they display both commonalities and differences.

13. Emotional development, universal cultures, cultural survival,

Emotional Development

Early research in anthropology was concerned mainly with supposedly universal stages of emotional development which seems to be affected by cultural differences.

Margaret Mead found Samoan girls were much less rebellious or emotional turmoil than those in western societies. In western societies, adolescence is a time of turmoil that helps prepare emotionally for independence.

Cultural Universals

Cultural universals include economic systems; systems of marriage and family; education systems; social control systems; and systems of communication. Some cultural systems are seemingly invisible, such as insurance in the form of family based social safety nets (many people in the developing world do not have insurance, instead they rely on their families for support. While it seems that these people have no one to help them in times of need, they in fact do have social safety nets in the form of family support). The versatility of cultural systems illustrates how flexible and adaptable humans are.

Ensuring Cultural Survival

Cultural patterns – and in some cases people themselves – have been eradicated as a direct result of progress and economic development. The indigenous population of Tasmania in 19th century by white settlers for sheep herding is a tragic example of cultural extinction.

The 1884 Berlin Conference was a civilized way of dividing spoils of Africa but not safeguarding rights of indigenous people and numerous conflicts on the African continent are based on this insensitive division and lumping together of different ethnic groups.

The Brazilian Amazon shelters the largest population of the world's still indigenous people. But by building roads through the Amazonian frontier, the Brazilian government has introduced diseases such as influenza and measles amongst the indigenous communities.

14. Science as ideology 3

Even when the challenging of existing beliefs is encouraged, as in science, the dominant paradigm or mindset can prevent certain challenges, theories or experiments from being advanced.

The philosophy of science mostly concerns itself with reducing the impact of these prior ideologies so that science can proceed with its primary task, which is (according to science) to create knowledge.

There are critics who view science as an ideology itself, called scientism. Some scientists respond that, while the scientific method is itself an ideology, as it is a collection of ideas, there is nothing particularly wrong or bad about it.

Other critics point out that while **science** itself is not a misleading **ideology**, there are some fields of study within science that are misleading. Two examples discussed here are in the fields of ecology and economics.

15. Impact of globalization on environment 5

Globalization has had far-reaching effects on our lifestyle. It has led to faster access to technology, improved communication and innovation. Apart from playing an important role in bringing people of different cultures together, it has ushered a new era in the economic prosperity and has opened up vast channels of development. However, globalization has also created some areas of concern, and prominent among these is the impact that it has had on the environment. Globalization has featured extensively in the debates on environmentalism, and green activists have highlighted its far-reaching effects. Let us know about the impact of globalization on our environment.

Activists have pointed out that globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment. Globalization has also led to an increase in the transportation of raw materials and food from one place to another. Earlier, people used to consume locally-grown food, but with globalization, people consume products that have been developed in foreign countries. The amount of fuel that is consumed in transporting these products has led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to several other environmental concerns such as noise pollution and landscape intrusion. Transportation has also put a strain on the non-renewable sources of energy, such as gasoline. The gases that are emitted from the aircraft have led to the depletion of the ozone layer apart from increasing the greenhouse effect. The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been laden on ships and dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. The damage caused to ecosystem from the oil that spilled from one of the leaking containers of British Petroleum in 2010 is just one of the examples of the threat globalization poses to the environment.

Due to globalization and industrialization, various chemicals have been thrown into the soil which have resulted into the growth of many noxious weeds and plants. This toxic waste has caused a lot of damage to plants by interfering in their genetic makeup. It has put pressure on the available land resources. In various parts of the world, mountains are being cut to make way for a passing tunnel or a highway. Vast barren lands have been encroached upon to pave way for new buildings. While humans may rejoice on the glimmer with these innovations, these can have long-term effects on the environment. Various studies over the years, have found that plastic is one of the major toxic pollutants, as it is a non-biodegradable product. However, plastic is of immense use when it comes to packaging and preserving goods that are to be exported. This has led to increased use of plastic, causing widespread environmental pollution.

It has made so many changes in our lives that reversing it is not possible at all. The solution lies in developing effective mechanisms that can check the extent to which it can impact the environment. Researchers are of the view that the answer to this problem lies in the problem itself, that is, globalization itself can lend support to building a better structure which is economically feasible and environment-friendly. Globalization is about competition, and if certain privately owned companies can take the lead in being environment friendly, then it will encourage others to follow suit.

It is important that we put in some efforts to maintain harmony with the environment. The survival of human race on this planet is dependent on the environment to such a large extent that we cannot afford to ignore the consequences of our own actions. While there is a lot of debate and discussion on this issue, the need of the hour is to have effective policies in place, and implementation of those policies. The people that we have chosen to represent us have the responsibility of ensuring that the extent of damage on environment is curtailed, if not totally prevented. We hope this article helped you in understanding globalization and its impact on the environment and the importance of taking concrete actions against it

16. Social Control

Band and tribal societies (Inuit and Kung) maintain social control by means of informal mechanisms such as socialization, public opinion, lineage obligations, age organizations and sanctions. Societies control behavior by more formal mechanisms whose major function is maintaining social order and resolving conflicts.

Three type of economic ideology

capitalism, socialism, and communism

1. Anarchist.
2. Capitalist.
3. Communist.
4. Corporatist.
5. Democratic.
6. Dirigist.
7. Distributist.
8. Fascist.

17. Which type of art do you like? And why give some points.

My favourite is **visual art** - drawings and paintings, in particular, and also photography. Not so much 3-D or installations. This is what I like to see, savour and enjoy spending time in art galleries and art shops.

What is my favourite form of art that I like to execute? I like to draw and paint, especially paint. I love the feel of a brush on canvas, love being surrounded by paints, stationary, and art supplies.

Why? I can't say. It is not because of exposure or early training. As a child I used to look automatically intensely at pictures in magazines, on calendars, rangoli designs, etc. My mother may have had art in her since, looking back, I did see her creativity in making rangolies and filling up her private notebooks with sketches and drawings by herself. My father did indulge her "hobby" by letting her buy pencils, erasers and notebooks, even though he did not really try to appreciate her "timepass". In that generation there were few serious local learning opportunities for girls, and girls were sent away from home for only one reason - to jump full-fledged into marriage and household responsibilities. In my childhood things had changed, but there were no art classes or art galleries in circumstances that I was growing up in, and nor was it customary to take children to exclusively look at art. It was all curriculum, studies, and exams. Extra curricular activities were mainly school games and assignments. Drawing was limited to class room work - not much more than a sun peeping out from triangular hills! I took to serious art learning much after being well established in my career, much to the surprise of my family, and quite by accident. So I am an accidental artist.