NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

T-1 | 32

Name of Candidate : PANKAJ PATLE (PTTP221105)

Roll No. : [redacted]

e-mail: [redacted]

Date of Examination : 12/08/24

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Online ☐

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024

Test-01	**ANTHROPOLOGY OPTIONAL**
Dated : 30-06-2024	

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

*There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **Two sections** and printed in **ENGLISH**.*

*Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.*

***Question No. 1 and 5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.*

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission. Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum- Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided.

No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of question shall be counted in sequential order, unless struck off. Attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question cum Answer (QCA) booklet must be clearly struck off.

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	20			
2. (b)	18	15			
2. (c)	21	15			
3. (a)	24	20			
3. (b)	28	15			
3. (c)	31	15			
4. (a)	34	20			
4. (b)	38	15			
4. (c)	41	15			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	20			
6. (b)	58	15			
6. (c)	61	15			
7. (a)	64	20			
7. (b)	68	15			
7. (c)	71	15			
8. (a)	74	20			
8. (b)	78	15			
8. (c)	81	15			
Grand Total					

Remarks

Observations:

Write the following question in about 150 words. (10 × 5)

Q.1 (a) Harold Conklin and Ethnoscience

Harold Conklin seminal figure is Cognitive anthropology studied Hanuno society and focused on their ethnoscience.

Ethnoscience culture specific approach to devise methodologies for utility and adaptation.

Features

① Ethnobotanical knowledge
↳ Hanuno tribals. Classification of plants based on medicinal properties used in fever, ache, menstruation

② Agricultural modifications
↳ shifting cultivation and ecosensitive foraging with sustainibility

③ Domestication of animals and used for protection

④ perception of colour

terms like Ma bisin (darkness)
Ma lagti (light)

↳ shows intricate knowledge and colour classification.

5) Adaptation and culture modification for survival.

6) shows schema and mental categories.

Relevance

1) Integrated Medical anthropology with combined traditional and modern

2) Preservation of Traditional knowledge
eg) Jamnagar centre (WHO) for indigenous medicine

3) Utilising ethnoscience for tribal development with relativism.

Thus Harold Conklin with cognitive approach showed how every culture percieve interpret, utilise its surrounding to give rise to ethnoscience.

Q.1 (b) Weberian perspective of social stratification

Q.1 (c) Applied Biological Anthropology

Today Biological Anthropology has transcends from merely theorotical aspect to utilitarian :

Applied BioAnthropology

1) Nutritinal anthropology

↳ Dr. Nogge Jesme (studied diet, kwashiorkor, marasmus and impact of healthy diet'

2) Kinanthropometry

↳ Utilising somatotype and genetic studies for sport selection.

eg) Tall – Basketball
muscular – Boxing.

Sachindra Narayan – Hockey sticks. For indian players.

3) Paleoanthropology

↳ To study and compare moder fossils of archaic and human

eg) Neanderthal, Dragon Man (China) Denisovan

4) Molecular and vaccine studies
→ for covid vaccine. and its efficacy Crispr-

5) Forensic studies
eg) Heel-Ball index (Kewal Krishan)
eg) Facial reconstruction (3d) model [muscular model]

6) Human genome project
→ deciphering difference, ethnocentr..
debunking race
eg) 99.06% similar structure

7) Adaptation studies in Harsh Environment
eg) Bergman rule – more body size (cold)
Allen rule (Longer limbs in Desert warm)

Emerging areas
→ 1) Anti-ageing science (Dr. Sinclair)
→ 2) Epigenetics
→ 3) Impact of climate change
→ 4) space exploration - (NASA)

Concerns
→ ethical
→ gene manipulation
→ Corporates monopoly

Thus Applied Biology symbolises careful utilisation of ~~so~~ biological knowledge for human upliftment.

Q.1 (d) Formalist and Substantivist debate

In economic Anthropology Formalist and substantivism approaches attempt to find the reasoning behind economic decisions of societies. They try to decipher the motive of activity

Formalist stance — By salsberry, Raymond firth paul bohannan

Features

1) Applied economic model to study simple society
2) Principle of Rationality used by simple society
   eg) ~~[illegible]~~ Kula for ~~(i)~~ Reciprocity not merely ritual
3) Principle of maximisation in decisions and eco activity
4) Etic approach eg) Marvin Harsen's sacred cow ~~not~~ sacred → due to utility
5)

Karl polanyi
(embeded into social stem
not natural.

Criticism
→ Turner (ndembu) ritual

Marshal sahlins
[more emotive]

Substantivist

Karl polanyi, Marshal sahlins
Malinowski, Fran Boas.

→ 1) Emebeded and integrated in societal aspect, relationship

② eg) Potlach (Kwakitu) destruction of wealth ~~for~~ seemingly waste (not fund) but yet done

2) Ritual and cultural community significant (kula exchage malinow)

3) Marcel mauss → "The gift" more significant for kinship than profit loss motive

with Globalised fund economy replacing barter, substantivist model, we need to approach relativistics methods. For stopping simple societies explotation

Q.1 (e) Superorganic view of culture

Kroeber has studied superorganic culture which signifies that after certain extent culture rises above human intervention and evolve on its own.

Features

1) Adaptability ~~of~~ culture despite material changes of culture
   ↳ preserve core culture traits

2) develop independently of human efforts.

3) self evolving and resist the changes

eg) **Survival** (E.B tyler)
↳ lost utility yet practiced by society

4) ~~Manipulated by~~ persistance of caste system even with constitutional amendment signifies superorganic culture.

Criticism → Marvin Harris – Materialism
change in infrastructure
↓
change superstructure.

→ 2) Kardiner – culture climax
decay of culture → New rise

→ 3) forces of globalisation, technology steering culture change (Appadurai Techno scape).

A.L. Kroeber superorganic view of culture signifies cultural malleability and adaptability

Q.2 (a) Do you agree with the view that family is a 'universal association'? Using suitable case examples, critically examine the above statement. 20

Q.2 (b) How does Julian Steward's concept of cultural ecology enhance our understanding of human-environment interactions?

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Q.2 (c) Define the concept of Basic Personality Structure and discuss its relevance in contemporary anthropology.

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Q.3 (a) What are various theories explaining culture change? Discuss any one of them in detail. 20

culture change reflects the dynamic interplay of culture and its adaptibility with changing context contrary to static view.

E.B. Tyler (primitive culture) 1871 defination of culture as belief, art, moral, kinship which are acquired by man. are constantly evolving

Anthropological theories

1) Evolutionary approach - gradual changes as per evolving human developmtal stages

Savage → Barbarism → Civilsation

propoment - E.B. Tyler, LH Morgan, James Frazer

2) Culture personality approach

→ Interplay between personality and culture

→ Margaret mead, Cora dubois, Ruth Benedict, Kardiner

3) Culture materialism response to (Marvin Harris) material / resome Adaptat

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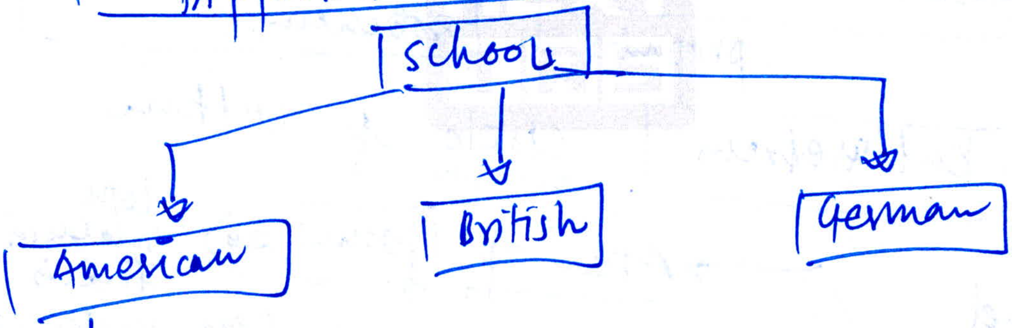
4) Neo - evolutionary (multilinear approach)
↳ leslie white, marshal sahlin, Julian steward

5) Diffusionism spread of culture from areas.

6) Historical particularism → Franz Boas
↳ gave relativistic approach unique journey

" Men are imitators than inventors."

Diffusionism in detail



↓
① proponents - Kroeber, Wissler, steward
↳ Gave Culture Area hypothesis
↳ Availibility of food, envirnment - shaped culture

Wissler Area approach →
caribou → Eskimo (Alaska)
Bison → plains
fish → coastal
maize → mexico, North america.

Thus Adaptibility and spread of culture

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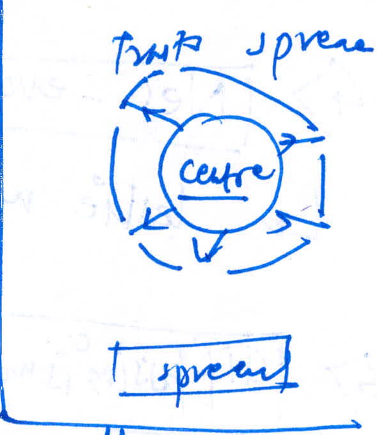

② British approach

↳ W.J. Perry "sun of gods"

↳ ~~S~~ Smith

Based on Egypt as foundation of all worldwide culture

study – Pyramids of mexico, peru, malasia, Africa

However,

Criticism → Egypt as sole factor.
→ Ignored regional inventions

③ German School – Schmidt, Ratzel, Frobenius,

propounds

↳ kulturkreis circle of culture

Spread → Area of form eg) lotus malasia India, spear melancia europe
→ Quantity

older the similarity more diffusion.

Criticism ① Franz Boas → Historical particularism every unique

② Marvin Harris → Material Response primary

③ Levi strauss → Mental structure reflects culture (universal

④ Evolutionary → stages of culture

Yet, with increased globalisation

Appadurai scapes in technology, media, diffusion is primary culture change in modern

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Q.3 (b) How does Claude Lévi-Strauss argue that myths and totemic systems bridge the gap between nature and culture? Illustrate with suitable examples. 15

Claude levisstrauss

propmentts of structuralism viewed myths and totemix system as tool ~~too~~ bridge and medium Brige ~~to~~ Binary opposit of culture and nature.

Basic tenets ① Mental categories which are universal

② Like a language totem are a medium to communite.

Myth ~~stand~~ bridging gap — nature - culture

↳ culture stories related with cultural narrative

His books Raw & cooked

Nature ← → Culture

Transitions

from ① Hunting gather to cooking

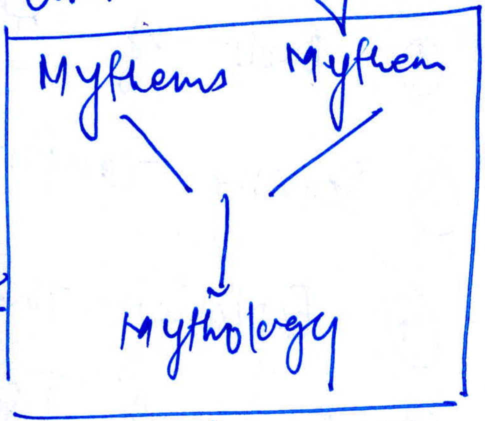
Honey and Ashes → Reflects the gradual adaptation of cultural practices and updation from nature

Table manners more sophisticated civilised way of onsumption.

He studied Bororo Myths south American Tribes also correlated with other myths from europe, SE Asia.

↳ found common universality

Broken of myths



↳ Man tries to solve Natural phenomena resolve conflicts and find answers to natures enigma through myth ⇒ culture is formed.

Totem He Levi Strauss see as to tool to communicate to Nature

↳ Like language shapes mental structure differentiating between taboos

eg ~~Th~~ Taboo on eating fish in Lele tribe, ~~B~~ taboo to hunt tiger in Apatani tribe

↳ Medium to achieve desired goal.

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↳ Also, Binary opposition of Nature – culture are bridged through ritual around Myths and Totem.

↳ ① provide social cohesion.

② Basis of Alliance and exchange

③ Solving conflicts and differences

④ Explains the unexplained

⑤ Basis of social solidarity

Though criticism

1) Marvin Harris → undermined material aspects

2) Mary douglas – western interpretation.

3) Schnieder — undermine the cultural content of myth, taboo

4) Geertz → Need to interpret on multiple level not binary

Levi strauss through his myths totem study revolutionized anthropological approach towards nature – culture debate

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Q.3 (c) Critically examine the contribution of anthropologists in the interpretation of Symbols. 15

symbolic Anthropology entails that human beings tries to assign meaning to their social & process, objects etc. which not merely assigned terms but reflects deeper aspect of culture

Key proponents →
- ① Victor Turner ("Forest symbols NDenbu (1964))
- ② Clifford Geertz ("Balenese cockfight")
- ③ Schnides

Victor turner 'symbols are operators of society"

Ethnography in Ndembu Zambia

features → symbols of Mudyi tree

White sap ceremony for newborn child reflects breast feeding, nurturing and care. ~~for~~

↳ sap also symbolises matrilineal respect of society rituals like Nkanda ceremony for puberty rites in Ndembu

↳ seperation → Liminal → Integration
ambiguity
transient
new role

↳ Thus symbols helps to form Communitas which enhance solidarity
egalitirian society

Social drama → Breach
→ Crisis rupture
→ Reintegration into New
] → symbol of mudyi sap.

Counter view → ① Marvin Harris not symbolic but material import
→ ② Environmental determinism → Response to Adaptation
→ ③ Mary douglas → Ritual not always integrative.

② Clifford Geertz → "symbols are vehicle of culture"
↳ Approach – Interpretative
deciphering layer
thick descrip
↳ Field work – Balinese Cock fight

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Balenese cockfight – not merely gambling but symbolises deeper aspects of Balenese culture

If approached deeply symbol

↳ 1) cock (Sabung) → Masculanity ~~Rage~~

2) Bets → pride of culture

3) Ban on fights → still bets shows rebellion nature

4) strict diet of cock painful practice → pubertal rights

Like language deciphered layer by layer – Also, funeral in Java – symbolic religion

Criticism
→ ① ~~Etic~~ Emic approach extremely may hide objectivity
→ ② Probability of misinterpretation of symbolic use

3) Schnieder   Taxonomical approach → symbols eg) Political, social, Relig → Integrated culture

symbolic approach signifies human beings transition from Individuality to Collective consciousness.

Q.4 (a) How do you relate the concepts of 'Sacred' and 'Profane' in Durkheim's theory of Religion with a focus on the role of Totem? 20

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Q.4 (b) How does Marvin Harris explain food taboos and preferences across different cultures. 15

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Q.4 (c) Describe the structural features of social life as suggested by Radcliffe Brown in his theory of social structure.

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SECTION-B

Write the following question in about 150 words. 10 × 5

Q.5 (a) Linguistic Relativity as a research tool

Devised by Sapir-whorf hypothesis linguistic relativity entails for different world view of speakers shaped by their languge

Research tool

1) decoding interpretation, of speaker eg Hopi Indians

2) Ethnoscience eg Hanuno tribe by Konklin (cognitive anthropol.

3) Analysing perception and traditional knowledge eg Koya study of Bamboo (Stephen Tyler) and Inuits ice categories

↳ language shapes vocabulary and perception toward specific entity.

4) Give methodology for deep interpretation (Thick)
eg) Clifford geertz Balinese cockfi
Like language (Text) deciphering

5) Little and great tradition
↳ by Mackim Marriott
Folklore study composition of songs (parochalisation of songs universalisation into mainstream
eg) punjabi, bhojpuri

6) Sociolinguist
↳ how social content shaped by language and vice versa
↳ eg) Hymes Dell, pidgin, Gumprez. study of caste workers

7) Glottochronology how language divided and seperated evolving into newer versions
eg) Asko parpola (Dravidian) IVC research

Linguistic relativity symbolises powerful tool to understand dynamic interplay of culture & expression.

Q.5 (b) Michel Foucault and the concept of Biopower

Michel Foucault

prominent [postmodernist] refer biopower as hegemony of biological knowledge and dominance thereby utilising it

Features

1) Criticised developed countries for suppressing developing / poor nation

eg → Agent orange by USA in Vietnam

2) Monopoly and self centric development → leading to Intellectual monolopoly

eg → patent on vaccines
pharma lobby

3) Trade off with poor countries for experimentation and clinical tries.

4) Science and research as tool to dominatae silent majority
eg) bio Robotics, ~~AI~~

5) ~~NO~~ Exploitation of resources by ~~po~~ modern countries
eg) Neo imperilism

6) Unethical practices like genetic engineering, cloning.

Counter View

1) Human centric approach
eg) ~~one~~ Vaccine to all By WHO
2) One health approach
3) Equitable sharing under compulsory licening

with emerging diseases, ~~and~~ Biopower further alienates developed and developing country. Forecasts Biopower
1) ~~Harvard~~ Stark seminar for humanitic sharing..

Q.5 (c) Pierre Bourdieu and Cultural Capital

Pierre Bourdeu in his studies said that networking and collective efforts signifies cultural capital, which uplifts the community

Cultural Capital

1) Collective progress and access to Resources
eg) Gounder caste Tamilnadu
Trippur

2) Social cohesion → Responding united to crisis

3) solidarity and sharing of reson
eg) self help group
Kudumb shree

4) Resist the external threat jointly and preserve the culture.

5) Expression of unity through festivals celebration.

6) Reflects the inherent aspiration of progress.

7) Multistakeholder approach for customised demands
eg) loan for projects

8) Influence policy making
eg) Lobbying for favourable outcome

Counter view
→ ① capture by dominant caste
→ 2) concentration by elites
→ ③

Pierre Bourdieu showed other side of culture which tries to enhance it opportunities through capital.

Q.5 (d) Language and ideology

Language is not merely mean of communication but shapes worldview, ethos and Or interpretation of surrounding → Edward Sapir

Language as ideology

1) Shapes linguistic identity
↳ social cohesion and jointness
eg) Son of soil theory. (Maharashtra

2) Resist Assertion of other language
eg) Dravidian movement (periyar)

3) Shapes ethnicity and achieve higher goal.
(Constructivist model)
eg) Paul brass study of Assamese assertion..

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4) Preserving the endogenous language eg) 8th schedule in Indian Constitution

5) Seccessionist movements.
↳ eg) Bangla- Urdu
(Bangladesh – Pakistan)

6) Syncretism with religion & language
eg) ~~Sinhala~~ Tamil Hindus verses Simhale Buddh
↳ civil war in Srilanka.

7) Immigrants ideology
eg) Pidgin, Creole of American african.

language is powerful tool of ideology which can be divisive or unified depending on sensitivised, emic perspective.

Q.5 (e) Anthropology grew out of the intersection of European discovery, colonialism, and natural science. Elaborate.

Anthropology is holistic study of man in time and space.

However, many factors like europen discovery, colonial. & natural science play way

1) europian + colonial.
   eg) Village ethnography
   e "Little republic" Metcalfe

2) tribal studies (Indegenous)
   ex) South American conquest by europians.
   eg) study of Yanamamo. Red Indians

3) War of colonialism.
   eg Malinowski trobriand study from australia.. (2nd world war).

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Natural science

① discovery of new islands and shipping routes

eg) polynesia

② Content analysis method

↳ Margaret mead
Trance in Bali

③ Cora dubois – (people of Alore)

Rosschach method

④ Tools of ethnography eg) Tape recorder
videography

~~⑤~~

⑤ Implications on indigenous community → ① Cultural ecocide

↳ eg) Conquest of tribal eg) santhals India.

② Health – plague in South Africa.

With double edged sword of research and simultaneous exploitation by using anthropological data, complex story of anthropological growth happen.

Q.6 (a) How do anthropologists understand the incest taboo, and to what extent is it considered a universal phenomenon?

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Q.6 (b) How did Malinowski's study of the Trobriand Islanders refute Freud's concept of the Oedipus complex?

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Q.6 (c) How did American diffusionists utilize the concept of "culture area" to explain cultural change, and what are the main critiques of their approach? 15

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Q.7 (a) Explain with examples, how ecology, economy and various social institutions are embedded into one another. 20

The key feature of Anthropology which signifies Holistic approach and culture as integrated aspect with ecology, economy

① Pig feast of tsembaga Maring

↳ Roy | Rappaport

If pig population rises then whole tsembaga community come together to Hunt → Feast

↳ decrease burden on carrying capacity of ecology

② Karl polanyi substantivist model

↳ Not merely formal, Rationality but society, emotive aspect much significant shaping economy of simple society

↳ Marcel mauss "the gift"

eg) Ubuntu tribe

③ ↳ same can be observed in

By Prof L.P. Vidyarthi

Nature ⟷ Man ⟶ Spirit complex

sp[illegible] ecology / ~~[illegible]~~ mountain / shifting cultivation

Institution / Marriage / kinship / revolves around these two

Gossarja / Akhi

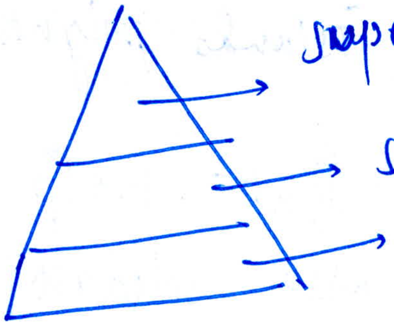
↳ Not isolated but interconnected and interdependence.

④ | Joshane Tribe study | Julian Steward

↳ ecology of nuts and foraging decides migration → thus political system

depends on ecology. | Habitat determinism |

⑤ Materialism — by Marvin Harris.



superstructure (Religion, Kinship, marriage)

structure (economy, environment)

Infra-structure (reproduction, subsistence)

If changes in Infrastructure then superstructure changes.

eg) Sacred cow

Case study ↳ utility in farming: gives bull. cow dung, milk.

thus taboo on slaughter

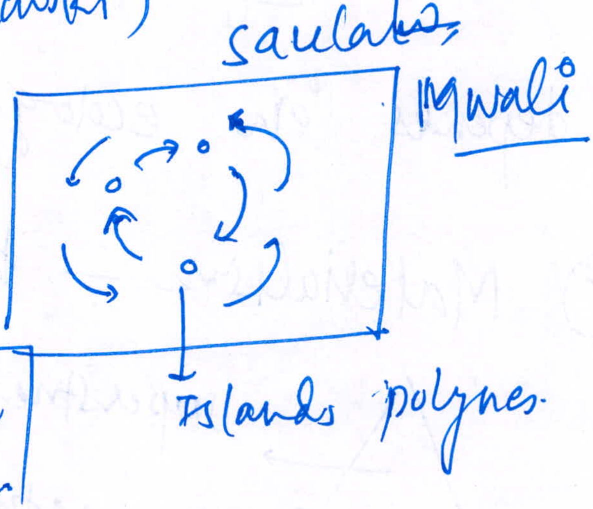
Pig taboo in middle east

↳ Not ecologically wise as desert not enough food → Not eaten.

Thus ecology shaping ritual, subsistence economy

⑤ Kula exchange Trobriand Islands

" Argonauts of western pacific (Bronislaw Malinowski)



↳ embededness

↳ Ritual aspect

↳ once in kula always in kula

Not just ritual but help in crisis, kinship, also solidarity everything revolve around kula.

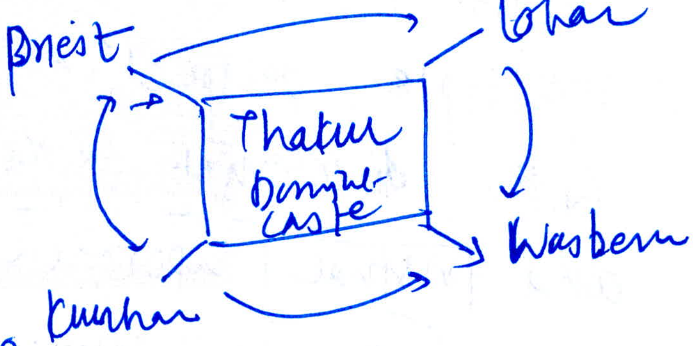
⑥ Pottlach in Kwakitul (Franz Boas)

↳ Not just Conspicuous Consumption

but assertion of leadership; social cohesion, celebrating feast also Redistribution

⑦ Indian Jajmani System William Wiser.

in villages. Lohar By DN Majumdar exchange of goods and services. shows interconnected whole



Yet some limitation

paul Bohanan, Raymond Firth (Tikopia)

↳ Rationality, maximisation can be applied to simple soci

→ Not just embeded but well thought planning

→ Technology determinism also play role not just ecology (Leslie White)

Karl Polanyi puts Emededness as reflects human beings response of collectivism.

Q.7 (b) What is netnography? Discuss its scope and relevance in the contemporary digital ecosystem.

Ethnography from Classical, landmark approach of Branslaw Malinowski evolved significantly and in contemporary world with digital tools Netnography evolved.

↳ Netnography

detailed, holistic study from multiple perspective of social unit with ~~a~~ internet, social media and virtual approach rather than participant observation.

~~scope and~~

Features

1) Distant Communication and virtual study

2) Multistakeholder and interdisciplinary approach eg) Data analysis Machine learning

3) Hybridised approach of etic and emic approach

4) Tool in case of covid lockdown, war
↳ Hence barrierfree continuation of study

5) Scope of Netethnography

1) Autoethnography → self-reflection and change in behavior and response to dynamic approach

2) Tribal Anthropology → studying Tribal culture, customs, from far away
eg Vik. Shrivastav in covid lockdown

3) Ethnoarcheology → studying and corerelating the findings of archeological evidences.

4) Linguistic anthropology → comparing various language and interrelationship

5) social instutions and change
↳ eg) Marriage, kinship, economic Anthro

6) Village studies a~~lso~~ of gram varied aspect
agriculture, panchayat.

7) Primate studies in eg) P Chimpanzee Tanzania
Gorilla. Rwanda.

→ Limitations ① Not participatory may hide covert aspect
② etic appra → ③ Armchair anthropology

Relevance of Netethnography

1) Impact of social media on societies ~~[illegible]~~ eg) twitter, Facebook
expression

2) Changing customs and ritual
eg) video calls online weddings

3) ~~[illegible]~~ Impact of war, concerns on society eg) Russia - Ukraine
Afghanistan

4) Preserving language → Shanti devi: Sundra Ray digital tools to save

5) Tribal grievance and health indicators.
↳ data enriched ethn

6) PRA & PLA → policymaking for village with stakeholder

Netethnography with
classical fieldwork can project
ethnographic holistic, comprehensive Anthropology.

15

Q.⑦ⓒ Law ~~of~~ ~~Natu~~ Justice in simple societies :—

As Edmund leach aptly puts "Human beings are inherently have criminal tendancies, societies have devised mechanism for chanelised behaviour into accepted common framework.

Contrary to legal framework of Modern state, simple societies depends on innovative, ~~[illegible]~~ approaches. depends on context & culture.

Law & Justice in simple societies.

Features ① Reformative Justice contrary to primitive

② part of community hence community is responsible e.g. Bambelan tribe

3) Apology in ~~collective~~ front of seek forgiveness
peer

e.g. Naga tribe, Siha tribe.

4) Oath and ordeals → Santhals & Oraon

↳ If truth then accused will pass the test

5) fear of Supernatural spirits

↳ eg) Malev Alchi spirit punish

eg) Azande of africa by Evans pritchard

6) Age sets and elders wisdom

↳ Masai of Kenya elders solving disputes

7) Ostracism Boycott from tribe

↳ Yanomamo of Brazil

8) Rituals → seek Justice

eg) Ndembu Tribals Zambia Turner

⑨ Shaman → to identify culprit

eg) Tungus of Siberia

⑩ group venegeance between bands eg) Eskimos of Alaska

⑪ Institution for counselling
↳ eg) youth dormitory
eg) Ghotul of Muria Verrier Elwin.

⑫ Big men Melanisi
↳ leopard skin cheif
↳ Mana (supernatural power)
solve disputes.

⑬ Chiefdom → in Zulu, Hawai
central council heded by cheif solve warfare, punish culprits

Contemporary Relevance
→ 1) Integrating elements of justice (Bhartiya Nyay Sal
→ 2) Tribal council
eg) 6th schedule in Assam
↳ 3) Integrative approach (Tribal panchayat)
synthesizing both formal and simple App

Law and justice in simple societies with participatory, reformatory approach can teach modern societies for legal reforms

Q.7 (c) Discuss the nature of law and justice in simple societies citing suitable examples. 15

Q.8 (a) How do Descent and Alliance theories differ in their approach to understanding kinship systems in anthropology? 20

The enigmatic question of what is the basis of kinship? has been attempted to solve by descent and alliance theori.

It reflects basis ~~of~~ society and network of interlocking ties.

Descent theory

proponents —
1) Henry Morgan,
2) Evans Pritchard (Nuers)
3) Meyer Fortes (Tallensi of ghana)
4) R.C Brown

Basis Human beings identify primary through descent (by blood) and surrounded filliation.

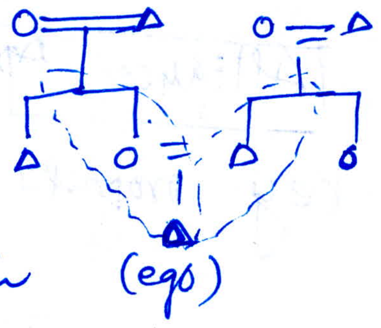
eg) **Unilineal descent**

patrilineal
- ✓ Gonds
- ✓ Nuers.

Matrilineal
- ~~Naga~~ Khasis
- Nayars
- Navajo

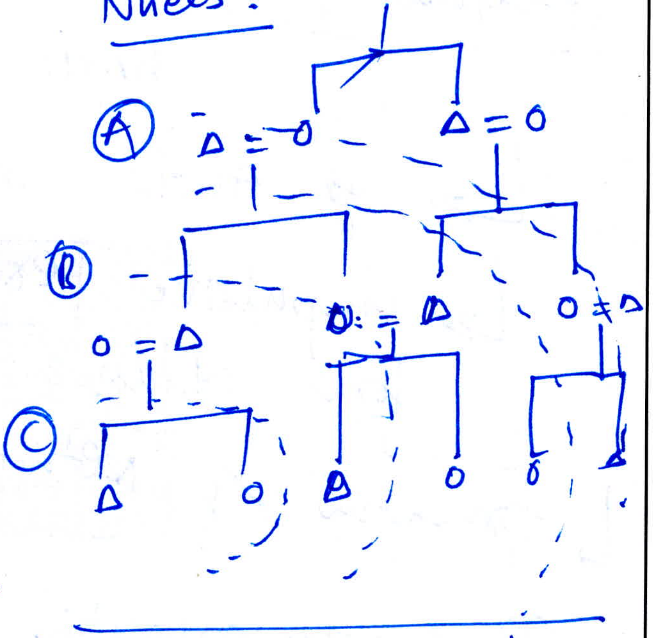
double descent

↳ non-overlapping inheritance from patrilineal & matrilineal both
eg) Yakos of Nigeria



Evans Pritchard segmentary linage of Nuees.

↳ divided into segments
of maxm Lineage
minimal linage



Basis for

1) Rites de passage
2) Warfare
3) Ethnic identity (primordial) Geertz
4) Economic exchange
5) solving disputes
6) Inheritance

→ Blood (descent) as basis of kinship.

Levistrauss (Alliance) as basis ← Criticism → complimentary filliation (Mayerforte)

Criticism → Rodney needham exchange.

Alliance Approach

key proponents 1) Claude Levi Strauss "(Elementary structure of kinship)"

2) Rodney Needham

3) Schneider 4) Louis dumont

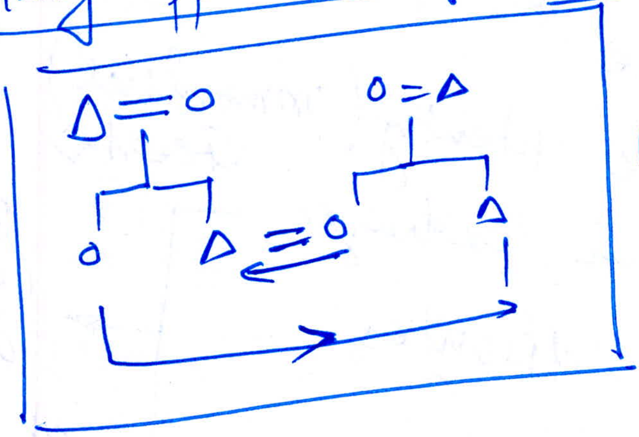
Features ① Incest taboo as basis of women exchange

↳ Avoid mating in self

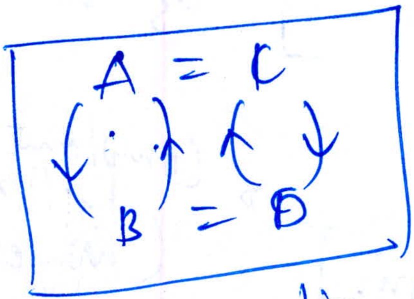
↳ compulsive **exogamy** to form alliance

↳ formation of Networks (social solidarity)

② Binary opposition of us versus they



(symmetrical exchange)



Restricted Alliance (norms matrimonial alliances

fixed norms

eg) Doodh lautawa Gond.

③ village exogamy] Iravati Karve
Gotra exogamy] in northern India

↳ Rural cosmopolitan — ~~Rob~~ Oscar Lewis
Ranikhera
to 400 villages.

④ Louis dumont — southern India

↳ Cross cousin marriage

↳ Basis for kinship (preferential marriage)

↳ social debt.

Critisism → ① commodification of women
→ ② Incest taboo observed not universal eg) Incets egypt cleopatra
→ ③ Henry maine — descent as basis of kinship

Both the approaches have today rest in Academic discourse rather than field view. Yet, both enriched understanding of kinship studies

Q.8 (b) How do development anthropology and the anthropology of development differ in terms of their focus and approach. 15

Anthropology not merely academic subject but action - oriented discipline → Sol-Tax

developmental anthropology and
→ signifies the objective approach to changing socioeconomic status

Anthropology of development
→ signifies more nuanced detailed, emic (insider) approach to development

Features of anthropology of development

i) Felt need approach
→ eg) PRA, PLA - Community development program (SC Dubey)

2) Cultural Relativism
→ By Franz Boas to see cultures in its own context

3) ~~A~~ Respecting ethos, and customs.

↳ eg) NMS complex ~~by~~ by L.P. Vidyarthi
Maler

↳ Reflected in Tribal panchsheel

4) Indegenous community resolution by ILO

developmental Anthropology

① Interdisciplinary approach
eg) with social, ecomic., physical integrated

↳ Also emerging areas of archeology, History, medical. taken into account

② Multistakeholder approach
↳ To involve all key stakeholders in developmental decision...

with emerging areas of Corporate Anthropology, forces of globalisatn both approach can be utilised for holistic, participatory developmt

Q.8 (c) Discuss the contribution of Franz Boas and his followers on nature-nurture debate. 15

Seminal Figure of Anthropolgy Franz Boas and his students like Margaret, Mead, Benedict, Ashley mutigue, Kroeber.
contributed lot:

~~Nat~~ Debate of socialization, upbringing ~~Fron~~ with inherent physical traits

1) Debunking racism → 'Mind of primitive man'

All human beings are

Case study on african immigrants New york

↳ Role of diet, environment for personality

2) Cultural Relativism → every culture tries to adapt its surrounding with contextual response

↳ eg) Margaret mead study of Coming of Age in Samoa

↳ Not much physical difference however the culture defines

Samoa → openness affection freedom → hasslefree puberty

USA stigma stress → puberty painful.

③ personality defines culture

$$\begin{tikzcd} \text{personality} \arrow[r, bend left] & \text{culture} \arrow[l, bend left] \end{tikzcd}$$

↳ ① Apollonian → Zuni → Coperative solidarity

② Dianosyan → Kwakitul → conflict

Thus nursturing defines culture

eg) Crysthamum & sword

affection
care
love
(childhood

→

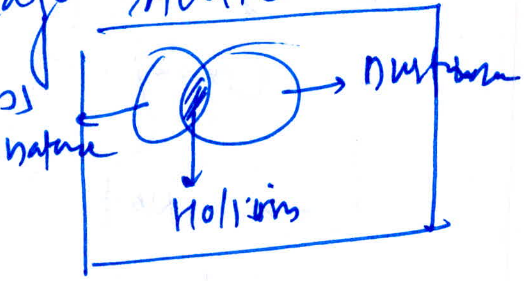
structures
in Adulthood
teenage
discipline
↓
ruthless warrior (Japan).

④ Twin studies

Genetic compounts along with environment (culture) diet, parenting decides children performance (IQ)

eg) Minnesotta, chicago studie

EQ+IQ → success



⑤ Adaptation →

Nature - Bergman rule
Allen rule] in cold-water

with culture (clothing, habitat) → decides

(8)

Limitation

1) Extensive Focus → on data

3) post modernist → impossible for absolute objectivity

3) Elizabeth Zechtener → cultural relativism used for justified evil practices

4) Physical Factors (nature) too play important Role.

Franz Boas, father of american Anthropology transformed Biophysial anthropology wide Biocultural anthropology with generation of anthropologists.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Candidates must not write on this margin