

TEST CODE: 33164

FIAS - 2020 - ANT4

Forum/AS

ACADEMY

ANTHROPOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

Name Of Candidate	DWIJ GOEL		
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Mobile No.		Date:	23/12/2020

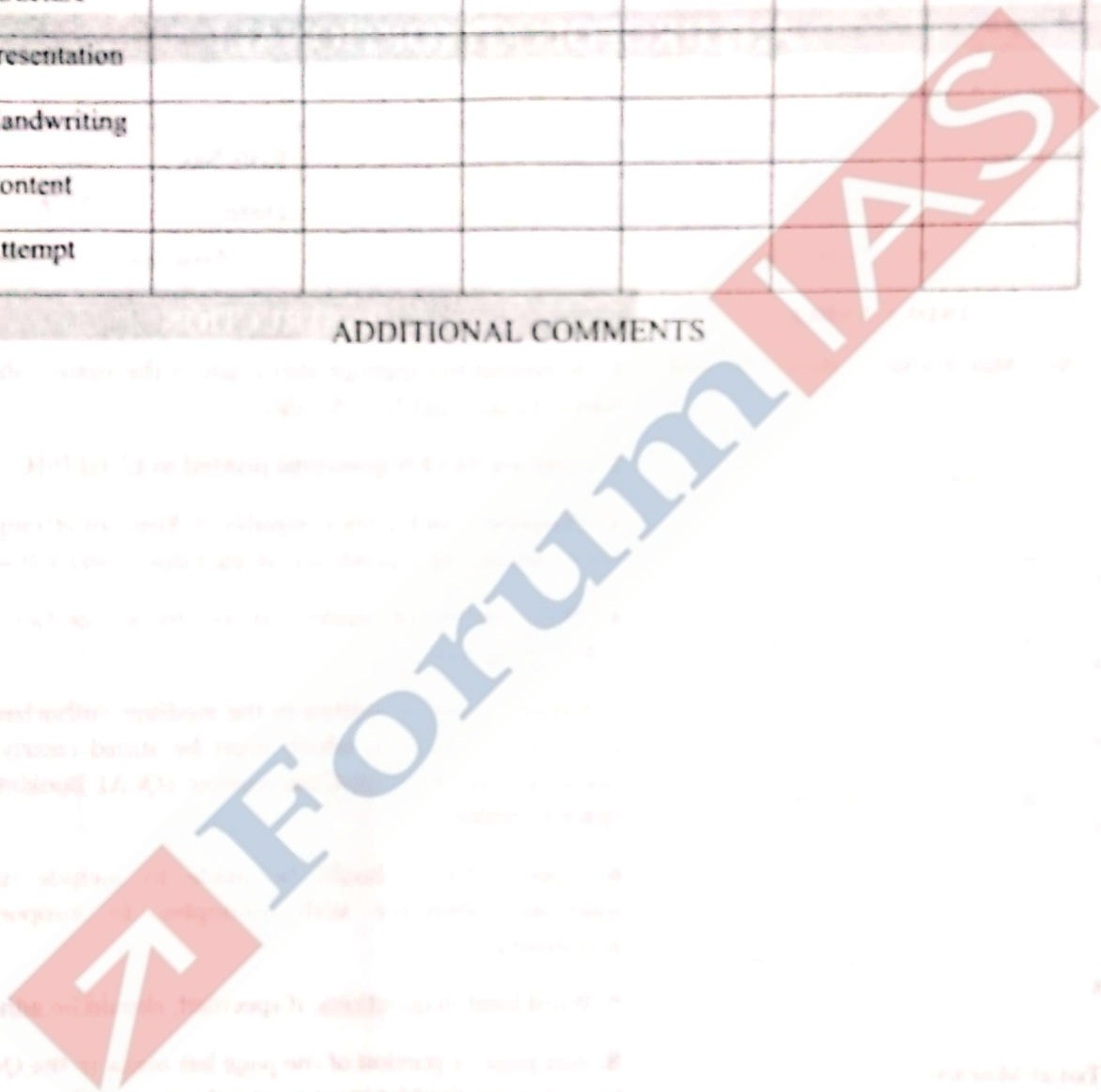
Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are SEVEN questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any 3 out of remaining 5 questions, at least one from each section.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Special focus should be made to include diagrams wherever necessary with examples to support your arguments.</p> <p>7. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>8. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
1			
2			
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 10:30 AM
			End Time 1:30 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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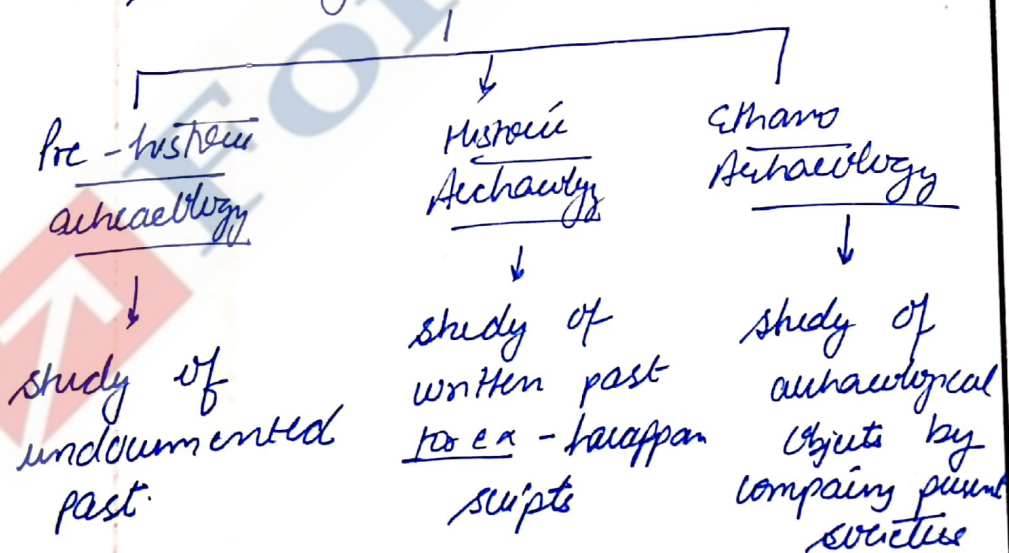
Q1.

a)

Archaeological anthropology is the study of material remains, antiquities and past.

History, started in late 19th century, earlier restricted to study of fossil, primates, race. But, after 1930s expanded scope to genetics, and socio-cultural studies.

Scope The archaeological anthropology is sub-categorized into



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- helps to know culture of past
for example - sickle till about iron
 age → cultivation → social
 patterns and habitation
- to trace origin and evolution
for ex - Australopithecus fossil study
- Ethnoarcheology - study by Brian Hayden
 on manufacturing of Quern of
 mesoamericans to trace primitive culture

Relevance → to know culture patterns
 → to know human behaviour
 and changing mind patterns
for ex - development of tool during
 evolution

Contemporary
 With coming of GIS tools, genetics
 DNA study archaeology has
 been manifested into interdisciplinary
 field.

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b) "Anthropology is the ~~best~~ study of human in totality in space and time. It is study of man and his work."
— Huskovitz.

Political Science → it is the study of political relations, organisation, structure and interrelationship of administration.

Relation between both

- Similarities:
- Both study political organisation
 - Both see human in organised relation in society
 - Necessity of governing relations
 - Aspects of exercising power, authority
 - Maintenance of social order

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Differences

Political science

- study modern and complex societies
- more interested in 'state' and governance
- study polity as part study
- Thinkers argue for societal structure and role of state

Anthropology

- study both modern and primitive
- interested in states and primitive societies
- study as holistic phenomenon involving economy, society, religion.
- Anthropologists see the things as it is and argue for human culture relativism and functional ability

Conclusion: Though political science and anthropology are different but in modern era, 'states' societies move toward 'state', so relation is interwoven.

(1) Moiety - moiety is the bifunctional group exist in primitive tribal societies. for example - moiety in Toda.

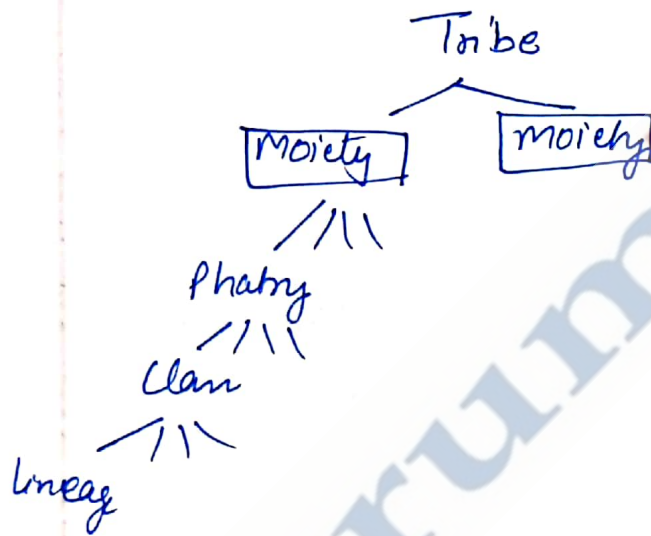


Fig: Structure in tribal society

Rules

Exogamy - members of a moiety marry and have relation with other moiety members -

Endogamy - members marry within moiety. Rare kind -

Also, kinship ties are stronger.

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Polity: Each society is divided into certain phases having their leadership.

Economy: Exchange between societies as well as distribution among the society.

Thus society as a bifunctional division governs the social, economic, political and cultural ties in primitive tribal societies.

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d)

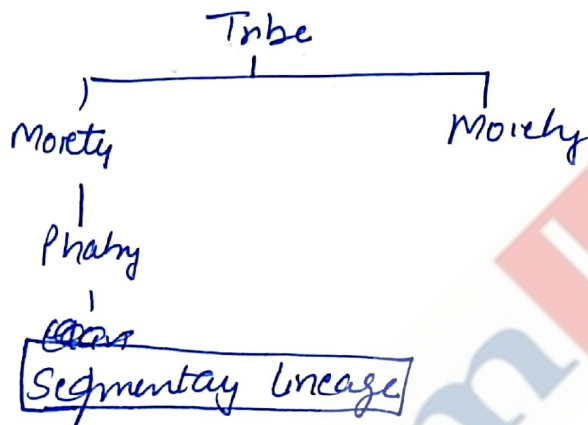
Segmentary lineage - is found
mainly in stable societies where
tribes is divided into certain
segmentary groups - Ex. Nuer in Africa

Function

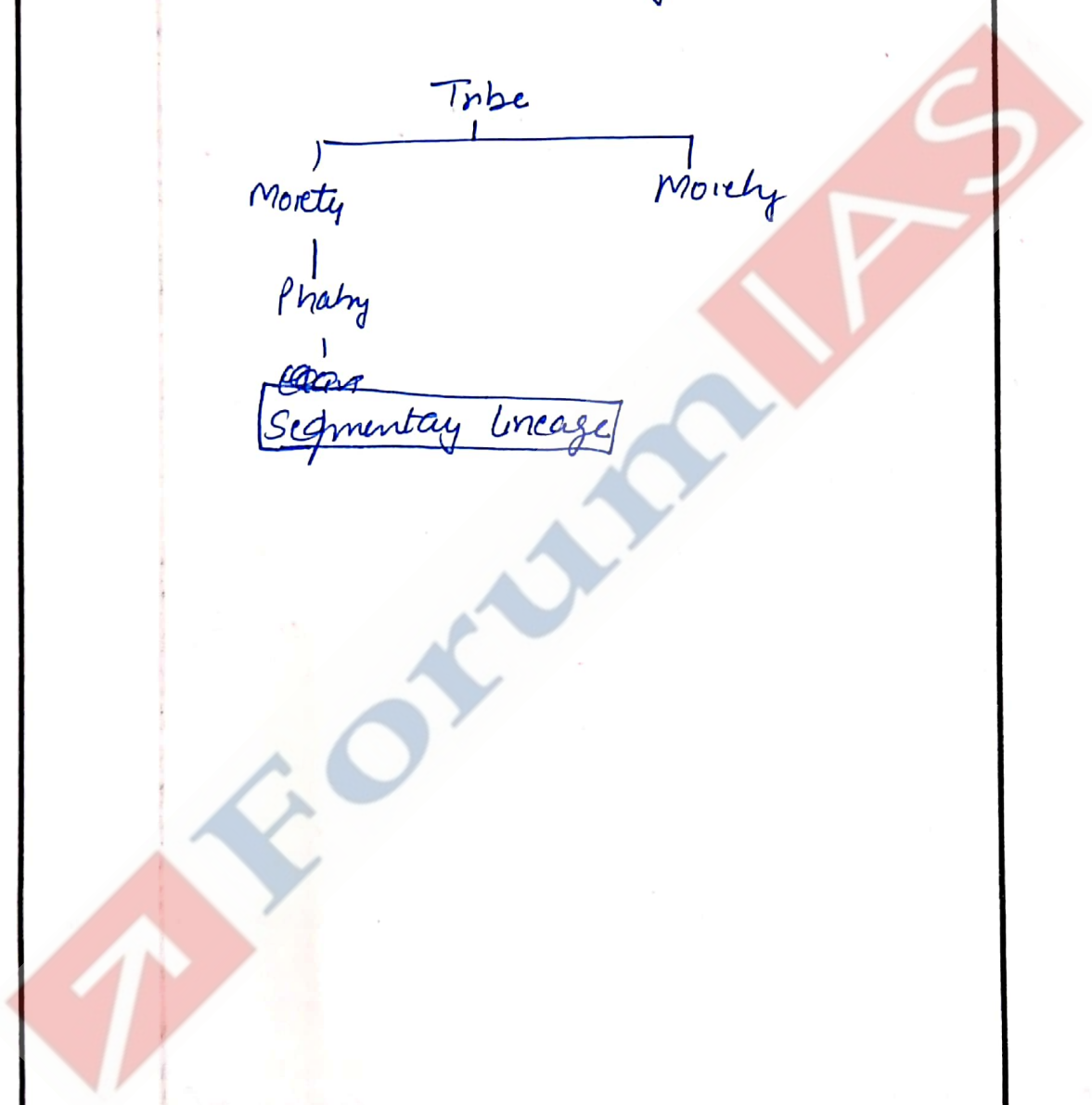
- There are several segmentary
lineages each with its own chief
- However, when they exercise
collective authority, decisions are
taken by consensus, thus no chief
and collective authority.
- Individuals trace their origin to
common ancestor and well defined
ancestry.
- food production and procurement
is mainly by each segments.

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- Polity is organised, which helps in
war times with other
cooperation during resource
scarcity.



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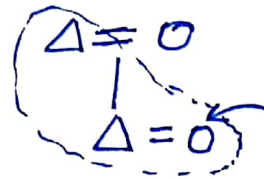
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e)

Family as defined by Mudrock, is
"a social group characterised by
common residence, economic cooperation
and reproduction".

Types on basis of residence

1) Patrilocal - where after marrying
couple lives in the place of
boy's father. Modern societies
and some primitive societies such
as Gond, Chenchu are based on
patrilocal residence.



2) Matrilocal - the residence
where couple after marrying lives
in the residence of female father.
for example - Gao, Khasi tribes

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3) Avunculocal - where they live at mother's brother house after marrying
for ex. Nayar family studied by Kathleen Gough where women lives at their place, and there is occasional visit of husband, thus mother's brother takes care of sister's child.

Contemporary

In today's times of modernization there is rise of nuclear family and self-dependency, which has raised the culture of couple living together apart from any kinship residence.

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OR

Q)

Cultural ecology is the study of relationship between man and environment, and the impact of biological adaptation on humans.

Julian Steward a neo-evolutionist highlighted the importance of environment in evolutionary study.

History Emerged as reaction to the ~~unitarian~~ universal evolution of culture and negligence of environment factor by V. Gordon Childe and Leslie

White. Also, Steward was opposed to psychic unity of early classical evolutionist.

Premises Julian Steward through his cultural ecology model

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highlighted the 'multilinear' evolution theory :- According to it culture evolution took place in different parallel evolutionary lines with adapting effect of environment.

Approach

he highlighted the need of human in exploiting resources which led to

↓
development of technology and tools to harness resources

↓
established relation between people and technology

↓
technology related to economy

↓
thus people and economia system

↓
economia systems is combined

influence of polity, religion, social
 phenomena

↓
 thus, economic system forms core
 of culture. related to efficiency of
 technology.

methodology | He followed parallelism
 and causality principles.

Parallelism - with same environment
 and conditions, similar development
 of culture.

for example - Five civilisations gone
 through same phase -

hunting/
 gathering → agriculture → modern
 tools societies

Causality - environment and humans
 are interacting. Environment is
 dynamic and keeps changing.
 Thus in order to survive humans

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keep changing technology to survive -

Evaluation

Enthusiasm 1) Ray Rappoport says technology can't be only factor. for ex Pig feast in Melanesian society (Religion as source)

2) Confused history with the evolution.

However, with cultural ecology approach, introduced in Anthropology the role of environment and its study with human behaviour which helped in studies humans as part of environment.

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b)

Law as defined by Kroeber is the social control for any deviance in behaviour opposite of social norms.

Law in primitive society

Primitive societies are bound by close kinship ties, solidarity, close cooperation, reciprocity, community interrelatedness. Law is administered by socio-cultural phenomena.

Necessity to maintain social order is the primary aim of primitive society as they can't afford harshly within society bound by kinship bond.

Apparatus different from state societies

State societies are governed by

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authority and legitimacy

↓
use of physical force

Differences between state and stateless

<u>State</u>	<u>Stateless</u>
→ Always authority at top	→ not always for ex - not in BAND, signatory lineage
→ maintenance of welfare is priority	→ Social context is priority
→ use of police, physical force	- use of soft methods such as ordeals, mockery.
→ Bureaucratic administration	→ Administration by kins

methods in primitive societies

① Identification of breach of conduct

→ Ordeals such as in Malu → licking of hot iron axe

→ Oaths - such as in Souths → saying 'Otharam Otharam'

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② Implementation of law

- Public opinion and mockery
- Withdrawal of respectability
- Soft methods - such as song dully in Inuits
- Specie throwing ceremony in Australian aborigines to resolve disputes

Evaluation

Thus in primitive societies informal methods such as song dully and soft methods used for maintaining law as aim is to maintain social order and not punish, but to establish justice and purify soul.

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(1)

Market is the place of exchange of goods and services found in both modern and primitive economies. However, their functioning differ.

market economies uprooted tribal economies -

- ① Replacement of tribal markets with modern malls.
- ② Principle of maximization is followed opposite to the generalized reciprocity of tribals.
- ③ Influx of cash economy and inflexibility of tribals have led to decline in market and trade of tribals.

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for example - Tribals attracted to market
items → spend more → cause of industrialisation

Not uprooted

modern economies have been amalga-
mated into tribal economy.

Case study: Edmund Brooke on Naondi
and Bushman

∴ they have adopted 'dual
economy', where use of both
traditional economic ties and modern
cash economy.

Also, MN Srinivas says in his book
'The Tribal Culture of India' tribals
used to send money to their
home and also follow traditional
customs in urban areas.

further, Dr Majumdar also says
that they should not be

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studied in isolation as modern
 economies have penetrated tribal
 economies and adapted.

Thus, it can be said that as
Amartya Sen's income approach
 highlights there is interdependence
 and close amalgamation between
 economics and economics of primitive
 society.

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05

a)

Criteria of form represent the
social institutions and their
functioning

- has definite objective
- has certain norms
- organise behaviour accordingly

Criteria of Quantity

It represents the amount of
data input.

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उम्मीदवारों को
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b)

Witchcraft and sorcery are the
maguo-religious fumhonary found
in mainly primitive societies

function

- to cure disease
- to create destruction
- for good economy and crops
- for establishing relation or breaking relation

Status

Practiced by maguo-intermediaries who establishes a link with supernatural power and spirits, establish communication and compels them to do work for them. found in Oraons, Ho tubes

Types as defined by frazer { Homeopathic
contagious

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Homeopathy - law of similarity →
nature is similar in laws
using - QOL as model

Contagious - law of contact - once
in contact always in
contact. using blood, fur,
bone

Contemporary

Seen as causing evil in societies,
thus discredited by society.

for example - witchcraft hunting in
Telangana region -

- Due to societal boycott also
labelled as witchcraft.

Though, they are rarely found
in modern-urban areas. but they
do exist in rural and tribal
areas and serve as important
funerary through spells, magic.

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(c)

Power and authority

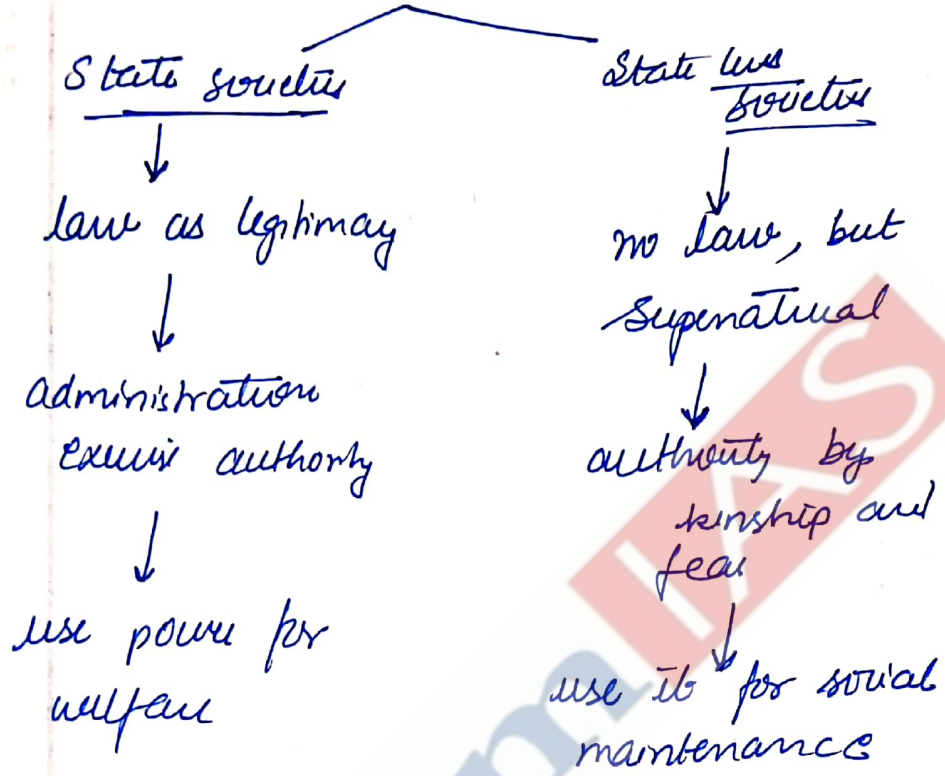
Power - according to Weber is the exercising of will by individual in a group even against the popular majority.

Authority as defined by M-G Smith as rules, regulations that guide the behaviour for social control.

Relationship

- Power can be exercised by individual
- Authority is derived from source for example law
- Power without authority is useless
- Authority with regard to the exercising of power → it is the effect of containing of

power and authority

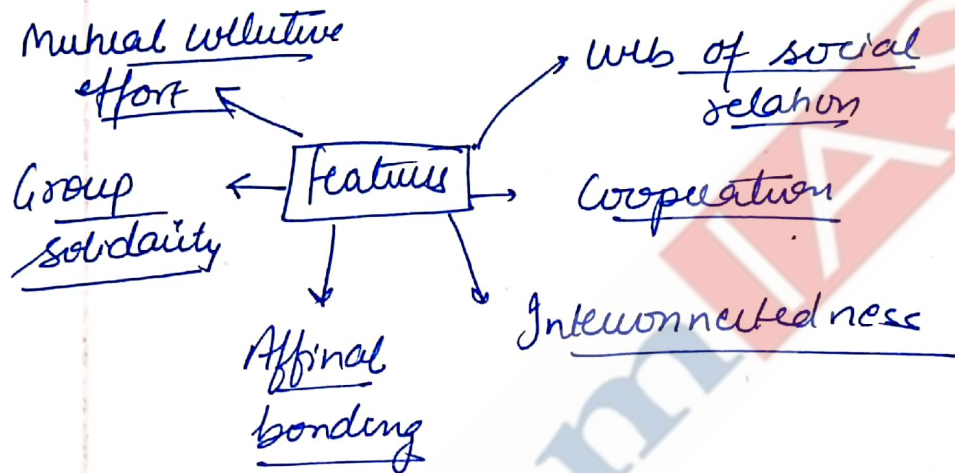


With the emergence of modern state power and authority has been interwoven, whereas in primitive society (mainly egalitarian) authority is mainly exercised by elders for maintaining social order.

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d)

Social groups - Mclever define social groups as collection of individuals in social relationship -



Types
 ↳ Primary social group
 ↳ Secondary social group

- Primary:
- : close kinship bonding
 - : limited size, multigenerational
 - : usually same residence
 - : generalized superiority
 - : political organization same as kinship

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Secondary : voluntary

- : large group size - for ex
workplace
- : less proximity
- : weaken kinship ties

Contemporary

In present times secondary groups
changing to primary group. for ex
formation of primary group within
the workplace for close
interaction

c) Culture as defined by E-B Tylor in his book 'Primitive Culture' is complex whole of knowledge, belief, art, moral, customs and customary habits of interacting individuals.

Civilization is the organization of highest form of culture.
As per J.H. Gilbride it is upper stage of culture.

Scholarly views

Mabnowski - culture is a wider concept containing social, structure, organization and institutions.

Relation

Culture is a dynamic phenomenon and with its change

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Civilization progress .

for example - development of tools
during neolithic - axe, compounded tools

Differences

- Civilization is progressive and measurable
for ex car run faster than
bullock cart .

Culture is not measurable

for ex Picasso painting can't be
said more progressive than other.

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07.

a)

New-evolutionists such as V. Gordon
 Childe, Leslie White, Julian Steward
 emerged as reaction to the
 classical evolutionary theories on
 account of :

- : Psychic unity of mankind
- : Unilinear cultural evolution
- : comparative method
- : neglecting role of diffusion (criticized by diffusionists)

New-evolutionist approach

- > tried to explain the role of diffusion in culture change.
- > gave evidence and examples
- > used universal and multilinear theories.

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Classical evolution

① man is inventive
→ evolution

② same pattern of
evolution → unilinear
→ same everywhere

③ man has same
mind → same
type of culture
change → psychic
unity of mankind

④ evolution in
stages
Lower Savagery, Barbarism
→ Civilization

⑤ Rejected the role
of diffusion →
independent evolution
of culture

New-evolutionism

① also supported
Inventiveness of man
→ led to evolution

② unilinear evolution
→ Childe, Leslie
White

Multilinear → Steward
different parallel
evolutionary lines.

③ rejected psychic
unity of mankind
→ differential
impact

④ evolution not in
stages, but cultural
change in stages.

Humbly → Age → Civilization
Gatherer

⑤ Emphasised the
role of diffusion.

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estions

① used comparison method to compare ~~different~~ primitive society of past with present

① used secondary mode of data collection
→ American anthropologists

① opposed comparative method on account of dissimilarity between present and traditional past societies

① Also relied on secondary data though some primary research also.

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Evaluation

Culture change as per classical evolutionist proceeds in stages and same everywhere influencing political org, economy, technology, religion.

Whereas, culture change as per neo-evolutionist is adaptive, and occur through similar

→ culture core (stereotyped) in different lines of evolution.

→ as per V.G. Childe and White, it should be studied as a whole for mankind to generate universal

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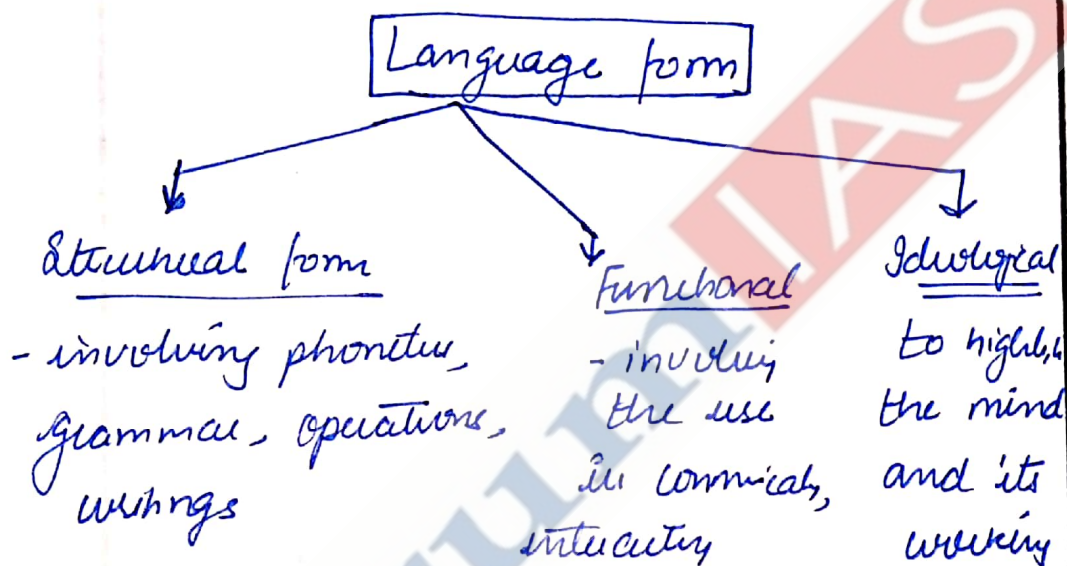
laws which are applied everywhere.
It ignored particular society.

Criticism

- 1) Emphasis on single component only
by Steward - Environment.
- 2) Studying whole mankind and ignoring
local culture variation. Urds, white
- 3) Rules can not be applied such as
technology as factor can't be sole -
study by Ray rabbit + pig feast
in melanesian society.

Neo-evolutionist tried to verify the
evolutionary theory, though criticised
but through it, the study of ecology
and archaeology in evolution was
started.

b) Language is the "institution involving symbols, and written-non written behaviour to communicate and intiate".



Verbal communication

- It is through use of phonetic, grammar -
- face-to-face intiaction and share of ideas -

Emergence - Case study: During Newthri times, there is change in

food habits (nuts, dryfruits)

↓
enlargement of jaw

↓
consonants such as 'f', 'v' averted.

Significance

- help maintain teeth bond
- more looseness and warmth.
- eliminates burden.
- for market and economy
- communicating orders, decisions
for ex - In Tiv, verbally
judgement are spoken at
market place.

Non-verbal communication

Use of unspoken words in
transmitting messages -

- ① Clothes and physical characteristics
- ② Body movement and position
- ③ Gesture and eye gaze

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Significance

- ① Recording of non-verbal communication during Interview method of research
- ② Kinship behaviour such as between father-in-law and daughter-in-law.

Views

~~Levi~~ Levi-strauss says it works on principle of binary opposites.

c)

Culture as defined by E.B Tylor
in his book 'Primitive culture',
as complex whole of knowledge,
belief, art, moral, law, customs
and other customary traits of
interacting individuals.

Civilization → is the apex stage of
culture. as defined J.H Gullien.

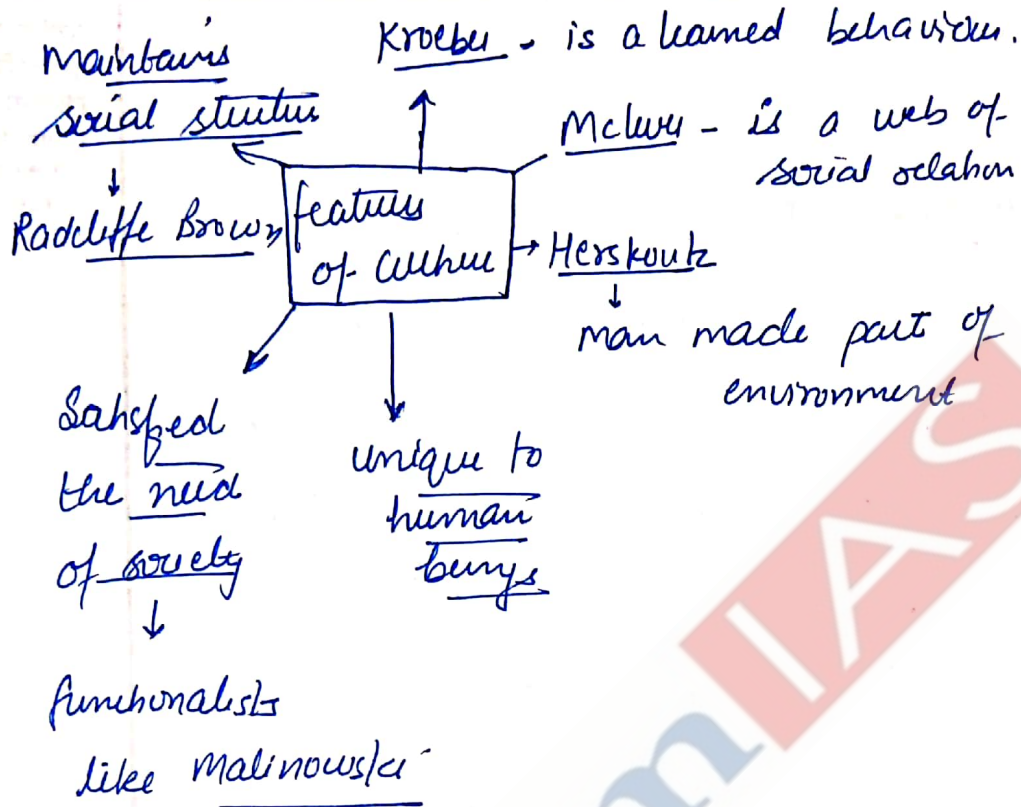
Western culture followers and influence

① Idea of modern democratic
values such as equal rights,
secularism.

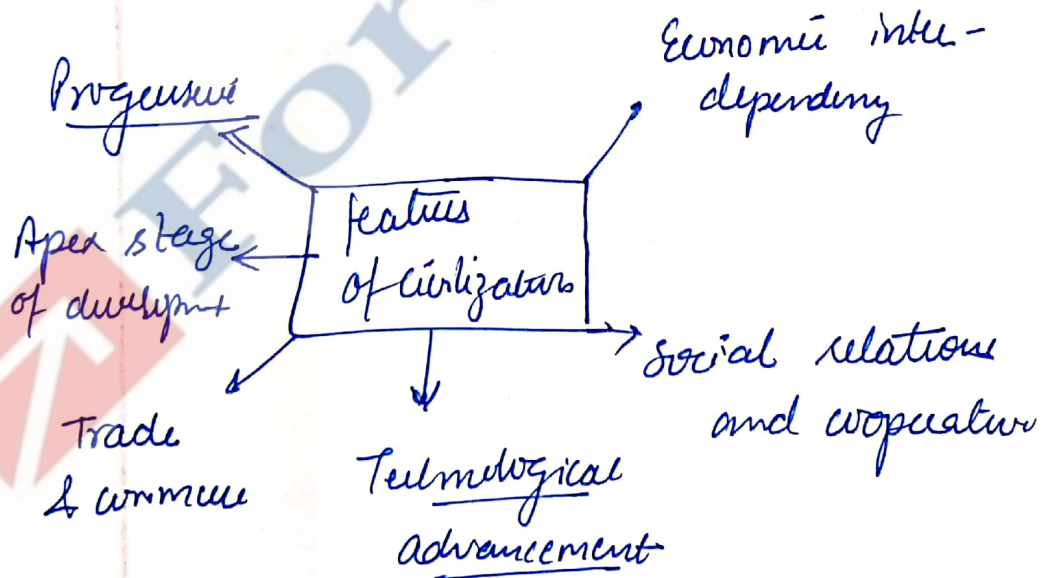
↳ example - feminist movement
gave rise to decision making
of women, equal rights,
also, rise of nuclear family

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Civilization is the stage of culture



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Intellectual

Culture is a dynamic phenomenon
and civilization depends on culture -

⇒ without culture civilization can't
survive -

→ ~~without~~ for culture to proceed it
has to progress to civilization.

McLure says "civilization is what we
have, culture is what we are"

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08

a) The formalists and substantivists debate started with advent of Karl Polanyi's 'The Great Transformation' (1944).

Debate It is about the method of studying primitive economies, whether modern market principles apply to them or they should be studied in terms of socio-cultural matrix.

Emergence

- 1922 - Malinowski - SUBSTANTIVIST
(Trobriand island study)
- 1937 - Hukovitz, Raymond - FORMALIST
Firth
- 1944 Karl Polanyi 'The Great Transformation' - NEO-SUBSTANTIVIST
(DALTON, BOHANNON)
- 1970 - NEO-MARXISM.

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FORMALIST

- Believe modern economic principles apply to tribal economies also based on profit motive
- Scholars - Henskovitz, Schneider, Raymond Firth
- Principle of maximization -
- Profit maximization
- Rationality of man
- scarcity
- Demand and supply -
- Production and distribution based on profit.

SUBSTANTIVIST

- Believe tribal and primitive society need to be studied based on socio-cultural aspects
- Scholars - Dalton, Bohanon.
- principle of generalized reciprocity
- kinship ties are more important
- Resources based on group availability
- scarcity - KOGI INDIANS despite scarcity not plough one's land
- Demand + supply is replaced by exchange
- Distribution based on society. for ex-

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→ location of factories follow weber least cost model.

distribution of big game. Generated by affinity

→ location is based on group effort
Eg. BUSHMAN.

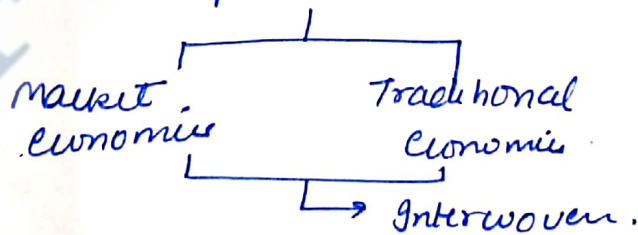
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Criticism of formalist

- 1) Not follow scarcity principle - KOLA INDIAN
- 2) Profit not motive - Generalized Reciprocity
- 3) Demand and supply not followed - KULA RING

Criticism of Substantivist

- 1) DN Majumdar says in today's time, not separated



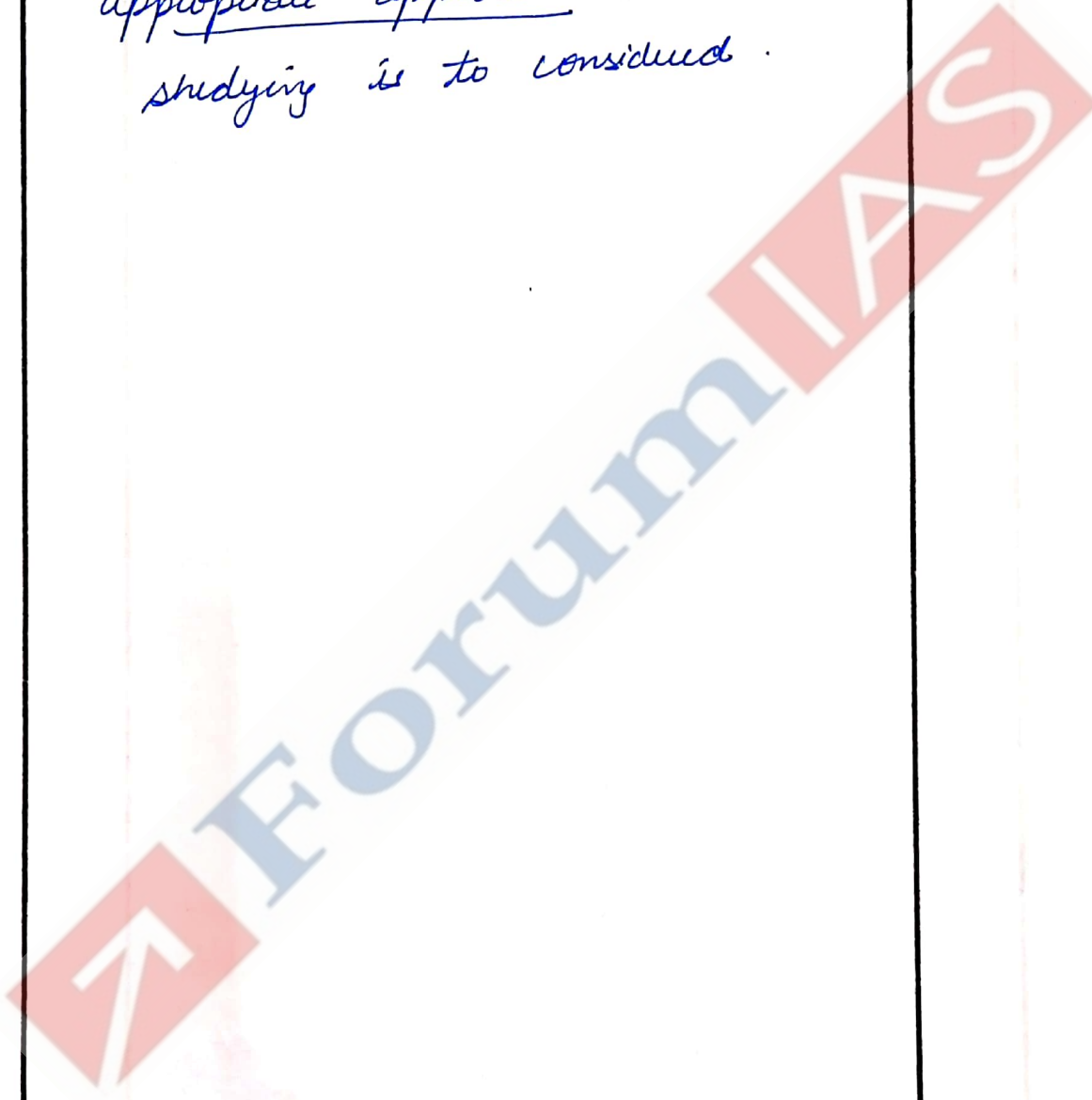
- 2) Study by Edmund Brooke on Neander and Bushman shows 'dual

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economy among them.

Thus, in the modern era,
where economies are integrated,
appropriate approach while
studying is to considered.

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b)

magic as defined by Janus Frazer
in his book 'The Golden Bough'
is "the technique of compelling
supernatural to do one's bidding".

Relationship

In his book Frazer
argues magic to be bastard
sister of science. ~~because~~ He also
defines the relationship between
magic, science and religion -

According to Frazer (evolutionist) :-

magic (Primitive)



Religion



Science

Thus, there has been evolution of
science & religion from magic.

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Magic & Religion

Religion is the unified system of belief and customs relative to sacred things.

Simlauntis :- Belief in supernatural

- Special practitioners

such as Shaman, Priest

Malinowski - Based on integrative need

Diffumies → definite result in magic (mostly)
not so in religion

- religion seen as sacred,
magic is not so sacred

Frazz views → magic is found in primitive society, situational logic of people.

→ Religion is developed over magic serving customs.

Religion & Science

Simlauntis - Same societal needs
- welfare of people

Diffumies - science is empirical and

practical, religion is belief in
supernatural.

- religion believes in outer world,
science in real world.

magic and science

Scientists { Specialists { Scientist
SHAMAN
involve techniques
follow procedure

Differences - magic is based on false
assumption, science on logical
assumption.

Criticism of Froze concept

- 1) Primitive people shown as irrational
- 2) Evolutionary scheme viewed as
co-existence is there of magic and
religion. for ex Raymond Smith study
on Tikopia

Though, viewed it attempted to
explain the interrelationships between
these and helped in studying
cultural aspect to it

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c)

As per Abercrombie, kinship is defined as the social relationship derived from blood ties (consanguinal) and marriage (alliance).

Kin terms are the designations assigned for establishing role to the individual in kinship ties.
for example father, mother, niece, uncle.

History L.H. Morgan in his study on Iroquois Indians defined kin terms through his work "System of consanguinity and affinity in society".

Description classification as :-

1) Descriptive - where each kin relation is uniquely allotted kin term. for example mother, mother-in-law

2) Classification - it is further classified into two types :-

a) Malayan - for example

mother
mother's sister } Same term
father's sister } ('mother')

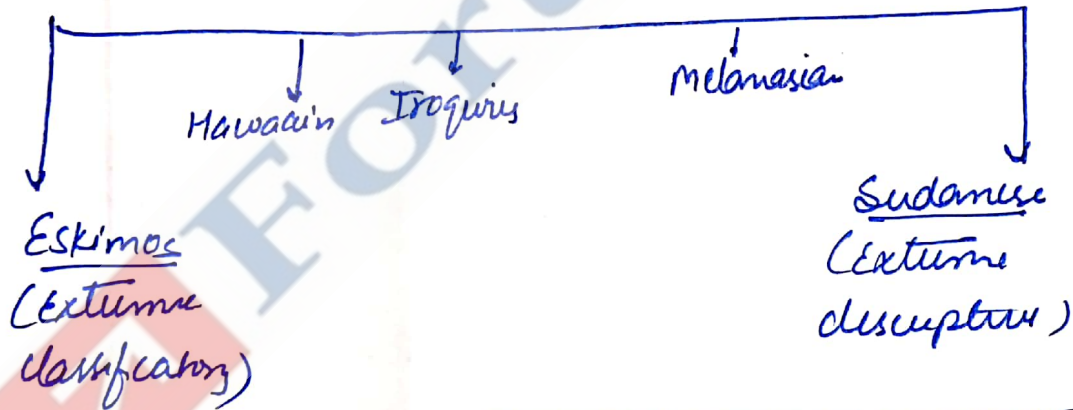
b) N. American - for example

mother
mother's sister } mother

less classification than Malayan.

Morgan being evolutionist highlights :-

Malayan → N. American → Descriptive.



Determinants of kin terms

1) Generation - father - son

2) Sex of speaker - In Hawai society

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different terms for boy and girl speak.

- 3) Sex of relative - for ex. father - mother
- 4) Relative age - for ex. In Belgium - 'Anni' for older brother
- 5) Affinity - for ex. father, father-in-law
- 6) Bifurcation - for ex.
 - matrilineal - 'Nona' - 'Nani'
 - patrilineal - 'dada' - 'dadi'
- 7) Collateral - for ex. father, uncle.
- 8) Descent - different for alive and dead
- 9) Polarity - for ex. Aunt, niece.

Kinship terminology describe certain
role and responsibility such as
mother's brother towards child.