

TEST CODE : 5 3 1 7 2

FIAS – ATS2022 - ANT #2

ForumIAS			
ANTHROPOLOGY (OPTIONAL)			
Name Of Candidate	MOHD. IRFAN		
Roll No.	1910051382	Date:	13/7/2022

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 EIGHT questions divided in two Sections in the question paper. Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any THREE out of the remaining, Choosing at least ONE Question from each section.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. 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>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>6. Content is more important than content length.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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2			
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 10:45
			End Time 1:45
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:
			Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS


Section- A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10*5 = 50 Marks)

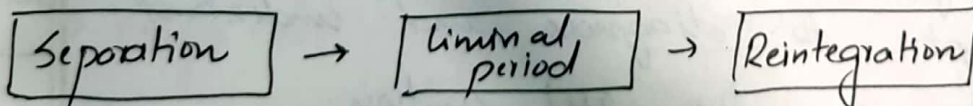
a) Ethnogenesis (10 Marks)

Ethnogenesis is a process by which a distinct ethnic group emerges with a common socio-cultural consciousness of belonging.

Background

- The term Ethnogenesis was originally a 19th century neologism and the concept was introduced in the anthropological studies in the 1960s.
- It has been regenerated with new implication in the ~~1960s~~ 1990s.

Stages of Ethnogenesis



→ A particular community 1st separates from the main population and remains in a liminal period and not following the cultural practices of the main population and finally reintegrates with the main population with two distinct cultural and ethnic identity.

→ Ethnogenesis shows the struggle of ethnic groups against the imposition of majority culture among them and their desire to be identified as a distinct group with their own identity.

Ethnogenesis is thus becoming a key concept to diagnose and understand society in the 21st century.

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b) Swiddening

(10 Marks)

Swiddening is a form of agricultural practice which is also known as "slash and Burn agriculture". In Swiddening, a ground or forest is cleared through "slash and burn technique" and is cultivated for a period and then kept fallow after few harvests.

NOMENCLATURE

Swiddening is known by different names in different regions and is practised on almost all continents.

- "Jhum cultivation" in India
- Ladang in Indonesia and SE^{Asia} region
- Milpa in Amrica and Mexico
- Cangriz in Philippines

→ It is generally practised among the primitive groups as it is a primitive form of agriculture.

→ Swiddening is the main activity among the tribal communities who practice agriculture.

↳ Jhum cultivation by Males as studied by LP Vidyarthi and is a part of their Nature-Man spirit complex.

→ Almost all the cultural groups practised swiddening at some point in their evolution of economic activities.

Thus, swiddening process can also be employed to conserve the forests by working in close collaboration with the primitive societies.

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c) Differentiate between Culture & Civilization

(10 Marks)

E.B. Tylor in his book, "The Primitive Culture" defined Culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, moral, art, customs, traditions and any capabilities and habits acquired by a man as a member of the society.

"Civilisation" as per J.L. Gillin is a more complex and evolved form of culture.

"McIver and Page" gave the distinction b/w culture and civilisation -

① Civilisation has a precise standard of measurement but not culture.

↳ Aeroplane is an advancement over Rail, but we cannot measure Ajanta paintings

② Civilisation is always advancing but not culture.

- ③ The products of civilisation can be improved but not culture.
- ④ The products of civilisation can be borrowed easily but not the products of culture.
 - ↳ It is difficult to adopt different religions and other's cultural practices
- ⑤ The products of civilisation are external and tangible ~~and~~ but culture is internal and intangible
- ⑥ But the culture and civilisation are interdependent and culture prepares a breeding ground for civilisation and culture is promoted through products of civilisation. As Ogburn said, Both culture and civilisation are two sides of a same coin.

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d) Sacred & Profane

(10 Marks)

The concept of "sacred and profane" was given by Durkheim in his book, "The Elementary Forms of Religious Life".

Sacred

- Acc to Durkheim, ~~see~~ sacred is something which is considered holy, supernatural, extraordinary etc.
- It is something which is set aside for special treatment.
- Among different religions, priest is considered as sacred, religious practices are considered as sacred.
- ~~sacred~~ Different groups considered different things sacred
 - Moral code as sacred (Buddhism)
 - God as sacred
 - totem as sacred.

Thus, the concept of sacred is basic part of every religion.

Profane

- Profane is something which is considered as unholy, individualistic, ordinary etc.
- Profane is always kept aside from sacred objects.
- Profane are always inferior to sacred
- Different profane objects and activities are
 - ↳ Abusing a priest/pope is a profane activity
 - ↳ In some societies, sovereigns are considered as profane.
 - ↳ "Black Magic" is also considered as profane activity.

Thus, "Eric Wolf" said that through the concept of sacred and profane, the activities of members of society are regulated

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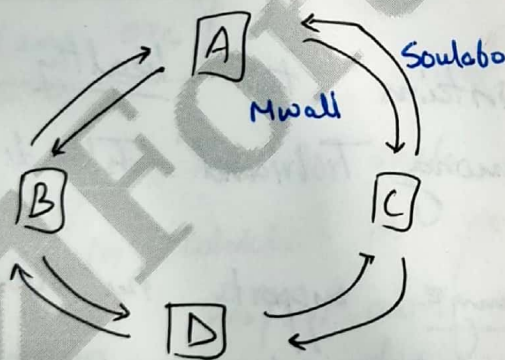
e) Kula Exchange

(10 Marks)

Malinowski in his book, "Argonauts of the Western Pacific" mentioned about the "Kula Exchange" which is practised about Trobriand Islanders of Melanisia"

Kula Exchange

It is the process of exchange of two ornaments "Soulabo and Mwali" among the Trobriand Islanders.



A, B, C, D → Islanders

→ Kula exchange is more of a cultural activity rather than an economic activity as the Trobriand Islanders undertake

long and hazardous voyages for the exchange of such ornaments.

→ The exchange of food grains also takes place along with the ornaments but such exchange is secondary.

→ Thus Malinowski mentioned that Kula exchange is necessary to maintain the social relations among Trobriand Islanders and this is not a true economic activity.

→ Kula exchange maintains the healthy social relations among Trobriand Islanders.

→ Thus, Kula exchange supports the substantivist school of thought as propagated by Karl Polanyi in his book, "The Great Transformation".

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Q.2) a) Discuss in detail the "laws of marriage" with suitable examples.

(20 Marks)

Acc, to 'Notes and Queries' Marriage is an association b/w a man and woman such that the child born to the woman is the legitimate offspring of both the parents.

→ Every society have framed different rules to regulate the institution of marriage and such rules are k/as "Laws of Marriage".

Such laws are

① Endogamy - It is such a law of marriage in which a person can marry the only in his/her own social group. The different types of Endogamy are -

- Caste Endogamy (Among Hindus)
- Tribal Endogamy (Yond + Santal)
- Moiety Endogamy (Todas of Nilgiri)

- Village endogamy (In North Indian villages)
- Clan Endogamy (In western countries)

② Exogamy → A person has to choose his/her spouse out of his/her social group. Different types of exogamy are -

- Village Exogamy (In South Indian villages)
- Gotra Exogamy (among Hindus)
- Lineage exogamy (among Hindus)
- Moeity exogamy (Tlingit of Alaska and Karkuias of M.P.)

③ Hypergamy → It is also kias Anulomika
In hypergamy, a girl ~~person~~ marries a person of higher caste group so as to

increase her caste status and the status of a woman is defined by her husband.
 → Manu has prescribed Anuloma.

④ Hypogamy → It is a marriage practice in which a woman marries a person of lower caste group. It is also known as "Pratiloma". This marriage practice is prohibited by Manu in his book "Manusmriti".

⑤ Incest Taboo → Incest means marriage b/w closely related kins. The nature of close kins vary from society to society. Generally, Incest is practised b/w Father-daughter, Mother-son and brother-sister. Incest is Tabooed in almost all societies.

→ Different theories are given why trust is practised-

↳ Childhood Familiarity Theory by Westermarck

↳ Family Disruption Theory by Malinowski (Functionalist)

↳ Kin Enhancement Theory by E.B. Tylor

↳ Inbreeding Theory by "David Aberlie"

Thus, one or other law of marriage is a part of every society.

α ————— α ————— α .

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b) Recently the French government has criminalized incest owing to sexual assaults. Discuss the genetic & psychological ramifications of incest. Should it be criminalized worldwide? (15 Marks)

Incest means the marriage b/w closely relation kins. It is defined as sexual activity b/w kins such as father-daughter, mother-son and brother-sister.

Incest is Tabooed in almost every society and is often prohibited by law in different countries.

Recently, the French government decided to criminalised the incest due to its harmful ramifications. Many European countries have already criminalised incest due to its ill effects on the society.

Genetic Ramifications of Incest Taboo

→ Members of a same family are carriers of many recessive lethal and semi-

- lethal genes and inbreeding among the closely related kins increases the chances of its becoming dominant in the offspring.

→ Incest can result into chromosomal aberrations and can result into different disorders.

→ Example - Amish in Pennsylvania has experienced six-fingered dwarfism due to inbreeding.

→ Various genetic disorders can take place due to incest taboo and this hinders the proper development of future generations.

Psychological Ramifications of Incest

→ Incest can lead to sexual anarchy among the children.

→ The sexually abused children face a mental trauma and its results into anxiety, fear, depression, suicidal thoughts among many.

→ It hampers their cognitive development due to the trauma they face due to sexual assault.

→ It also affects their self esteem and dignity and hampers their free development and also violates their Fundamental right of Right to dignified life.

Thus, by taking the ill effects of trust into consideration, the practice of trust should be criminalised world wide.

Feedback

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c) Is culture unique to human beings? Critically analyse.

(15 Marks)

E.B. Tylor in his book, "The Primitive Culture" has defined culture as that complex whole which includes knowledge, art, moral, customs, traditions and any other capabilities and habits acquired by a man as a member of society.

→ Acc to Herskovits, "Culture is a man-made part of his environment"

* The above definitions indicate that culture is unique to human beings.

+ But "McGrew" argue that the primates of higher order also shows the basic characteristics of culture. He indicated towards below mentioned studies-

- ① Use of Tools by Apes
- ② Gestural communication among Chimpanzees studied by "Jane Goodall".

- ③ Japanese Monkey Potato washing by Kawai
 ④ Ai project of Kyoto University which studied the chimpanzees playing computer games and also helping them to learn.

From the above, it can be concluded that Apes also possess cultural characteristics.

* But Lurie-A-white argued that the ability of symbolise does not mean to learn few symbols, but to freely and arbitrarily bestow meaning among such things. He argued that primates generally use sign-language which is instinctive that learned.

* Michael Tomasello also argued that humans are ~~the~~ only primate who can pool their cognitive abilities and

bring modifications in their cultural tradition.

→ Julian Steward through the concept of "Cultural-Ecology" mentioned that humans have the ability to change their culture to suit the changing environment / surrounding which is missing among other primates.

Thus, presently we can conclude that culture is unique to human beings.

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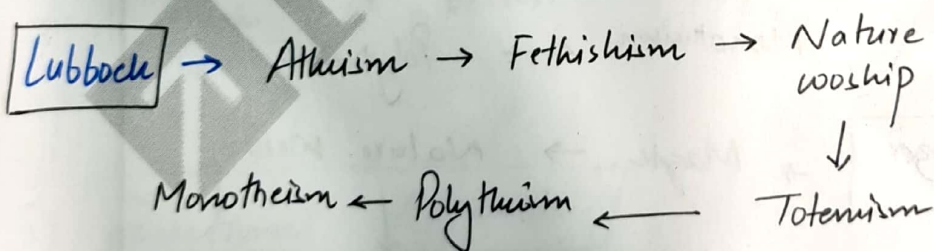
Q.3) a) Discuss in detail the approaches to study religion in Anthropology. (20 Marks)

Durkheim in his book, "The Elementary Forms of Religious Life" defined Religion as unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things.

There are different approaches to study the religion in anthropology.

① Evolutionary Approach

It seeks to study the origin of and evolution of religion. Lubbock was the 1st anthropologist to provide the evolutionary sequence of religion.



→ Atheism → No belief in the existence of supernatural powers

→ Fetichism → Belief that certain objects possess supernatural powers.

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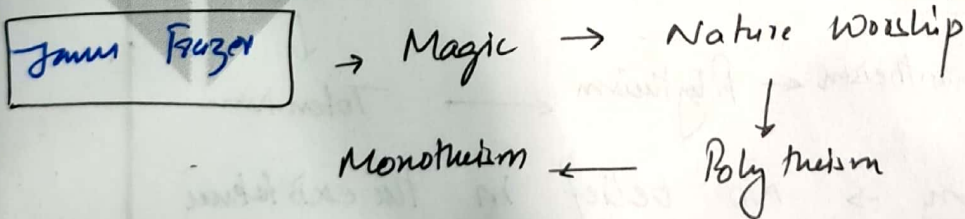
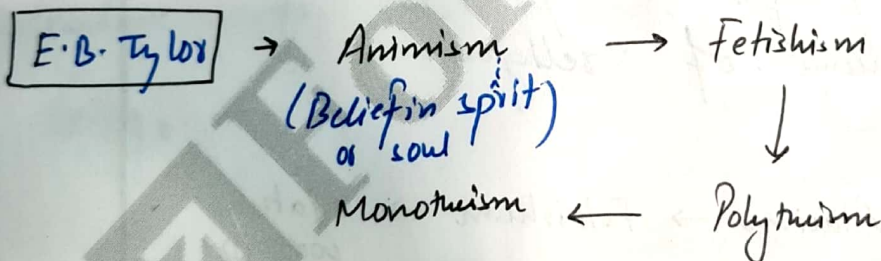
Nature-worship - Forum of nature like Rain, Sun, moon etc are worshipped

Totemism → Different groups associated themselves with objects like plant, animal, birds, non-living objects and called them their Totem.

Polytheism → Belief in multiple Gods.

Monothism → Belief in single God.

→ Other evolutionary sequences are -



② Psychological Approach

↓
W. Wundt

↓
Otto

↓
Sigmund
Freud

→ Acc to Wundt, religion originated as a result of emotional expension towards supernatural powers. Due to mental fiction, human began to believe that there is some supernatural power who regulate the course of human life or nature.

→ Otto mentioned, when the primitive man became unable to understand the "natural forces" and became fearful, he began to believe in supernatural forces.

③ Functional Approach

↓
Malinowski

↓
Radcliffe
Brown

↓
Durkheim

→ Acc to Malinowski, religion is an outlet to frustration. Religion give the confidence to individual to carry out life activities and help them to get rid of their fears.

→ "Radcliffe Brown" said that religion is important for a community rather than an individual. Religion through the concept of sin helps to maintain the social order and ensure the proper functioning society.

→ Durkheim mentioned that Religion promotes intra-group solidarity and it promotes a we-family as the members of a political religion shares some secular interests.

Among all the approaches, the functional approach seems to be more appropriate.

Feedback

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b) Where do you situate "solo-gamy" in the institution of marriage?

(15 Marks)

Sologamy is an a practice and a new addition to the institution of marriage.

Sologamy means "marrying oneself" in an organised ceremony with all the rituals and practices which take place in a traditional marriage.

Sologamy marriage is performed by the individuals to show self-love and their independence.

"Linda Balar" was the 1st person to perform the sologamy in 1990s. Now a days, it is becoming more common. due to liberal views, modernisation and rise of feeling of individualism.

* As per "Notes and Queries", Marriage is an association b/w man and woman.

such that the children born to women are legitimate offsprings to both the parents.

* Acc to western, Marriage is a ritually recognised union b/w a man and a woman such that the spouses live together and the couple have socially recognised mutual sexual relations.

Sologamy in the Institution of Marriage

→ According to above definitions, marriage is a union b/w two persons which is missing in case of sologamy.

→ "Sexual relation" as an essential feature of marriage is also missing in case of sologamy.

→ The process of legitimate reproduction

and bearing of children cannot be possible in sologamy.

→ Division of Labour is also ~~to~~ not possible ~~to~~ in case of sologamy.

Thus, it is difficult to fit sologamy in the institution of marriage as it lack the basic features of marriage.

Thus, more research needs to be done ~~to~~ define the on sologamy to define its place in the institution of marriage.

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c) What is social stratification? Discuss the grounds/types of stratification world-wide.

(15 Marks)

Social stratification refers to division of society into different stratas or hierarchical social order.

→ When in a society, there is unequal access to economic resources, power, prestige, status etc, social stratification occurs in such societies.

Different grounds of stratification are

① Caste based stratification -

→ It is a feature of Indian society.

→ The society is divided into caste based hierarchy.

→ some castes have higher position in the hierarchy and enjoy more privileges and prestige as compared to others.

→ M.N. Srinivas said that Dominant Caste in a region attains higher

position in the hierarchy.

→ The lower caste groups has to face discrimination, deprivation and inhuman practice of untouchability

→ The interdependence among castes is also shown through Jajmani system as elaborated by William Liser.

→ The process of sanskritisation also takes place in such societies where lower caste groups imitate the dominant caste. (M.N. Srinivas)

② [Clan Based Stratification]

→ It is a feature among the Western societies.

→ Clan based stratification has monetary aspect.

→ Those who are wealthiest are at the top of hierarchy and poor constitute

the lower class.

→ Inter-clan marriages are also prohibited in such societies.

③ Clergy Based Stratification

→ It was a part of France when there was feudal system before French revolution.

→ The society is divided into 3 groups.

- Clergy - 1st estate
- Nobility - 2nd estate
- Commoners → 3rd estate.

→ It is still a part of some groups in Brazil & Latin America.

* Functionalists like Malinowski & Durkheim opined that social stratification promotes group solidarity & economic cooperation.

But Marxists, said it is a cause of all conflict & revolution in a society.

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Section- B

Q.5) Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

a) Descent & Alliance Theories in Kinship

(10 Marks)

The concept of Descent was explained by Meyer Fortes. According to him, the word descent is related to one's ancestry.

Descent generally signifies one's relation to one's ancestor and also signifies the inheritance pattern. Different types of descent are -

- Patrilineal Descent (Male line)
- Matrilineal Descent (Female line)
- Ambilineal Descent (Choice based descent)
- Parallel Descent (sons inherit from Father and daughters from mother)
- Cross Descent (sons → mother, Daughters → father)

Thus, Descent decides the group membership and also the inheritance pattern.

* The Alibane Theory was given by Levi Strauss in his book, "The Elementary Structure of Kinship"

→ It studies how "inter-familial" and "inter-descent" group relations are developed.

→ Acc to him, as there is trust taboo, one has to choose a one's spouse from other families or descent groups.

→ This also leads to a cycle of exchange of women b/w different descent groups and a relation of affinity is developed b/w different families.

→ The Alibane theory also supports the kin Enhancement theory of E.B. Tylor

Thus, Descent and Alibane theory has huge significance in kinship studies.

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b) Indigenous economic systems & their types

(10 Marks)

There are different indigenous economic systems employed by different diff indigenous groups for their sustenance and survival.

Indigenous economic system generally lacks the surplus and are merely performed for the subsistence.

Different Indigenous Economic system

① Hunting and gathering

↳ Food is gathering from nearby forests and small animals are hunted through primitive tools

eg → Inuit of Arctic region
→ Bushmen of Kalahari Desert
→ Bhilars of Jharkhand

② Fishing

↳ They generally live nearby the water bodies and supplement the hunting and gathering with fishing

↳ Eg → Shashone of Amazon Basin
 ↳ veddas of Ceylon
 ↳ Lodhas of W. Bengal

③ Pastoralism

↳ They rear sheep, cattle, goats etc and generally perform transhumance
 ↳ Eg → Masai of Africa
 ↳ Gaddi & Gujjars of Himalayas

④ Swiddening

↳ Slash and burn agriculture is practised with the help of axe and sickle.
 ↳ Eg → Jhum cultivation by Males

⑤ Agriculture

↳ a settled agriculture and production of horticulture is done and is an evolved economic activity.
 ↳ Eg → Lonchs, Santwals, Khari perform this.

One or other economic activity is a part of every indigenous group.

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c) Segmentary Lineage

(10 Marks)

Segmentary lineage is a form of stateless political organisation. There is an absence of centralised agency in stateless societies.

→ Segmentary lineage is a form of tribal political organisation. It is generally a feature among primitive tribal and ethnic groups.

→ The segmentary lineage society is divided into different lineages who trace their ~~an~~ descent from a common ancestor each. They are also to establish their ^{genealogical} relation with their ancestor.

→ "Each lineage" has its own head and such head administers his respective clan and there is no common head for all the lineages.

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→ These lineages are generally mutually hostile and most of the times the conflicts are resolved through the Blood Feuds. The issues are generally resolved by a respected head of a neutral tribe lineage.

→ This type of political system generally prevail among -

- Nuer of Sudan
- Tu of Nigeria
- Masai of Kenya
- Kuma of Malawi etc.

Segmentary lineage then is important feature for smooth functioning of many tribal societies.

α ——— α ——— α .

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d) Ways of acquiring mates in tribal societies

(10 Marks)

Every society prescribes certain norms through which an individual can acquire a mate. In simple societies, the different ways are -

① Marriage by purchase → The groom's family pay bride wealth to bride's family and gain rights over sexual services & progeny.

eg → Nuus and Mami pay cattle wealth as bride wealth.

② Marriage by capture → The man captures a woman for the bride's family and represent valour and bravery.

eg - Nagas

③ Marriage by Elopement → couple marry in a secretive fashion away from family.

eg - Leur in Korbis of Aram

④ Marriage by Probation → It is like modern-live-in relationships. The couple live together for sometime to check their compatibility
eg- Chotanagpur tribes call it Raazi-Khushi

⑤ Marriage by exchange → Two households exchange woman due to high bride prices
↳ eg → Tiv of Nigeria, Koya of Andhra Pradesh

⑥ Marriage by trial → The man has to prove courage and bravery by performing some task to win girl's hand.
↳ eg - Bhils call it "Lol Gadhedo"

⑦ Marriage by consent → by mutual consent and is present in negligible tribes.

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e) Filiation & Complementary Filiation

(10 Marks)

According to Meyer Fortes, one's relation to one's parents is known as Filiation.

→ In patrilineal society, one's filiation is to one's father and in matrilineal society, one's filiation is to one's mother.

→ When one's filiation is to one's father, then one can inherit property, common name etc from his father i.e. the inheritance is from father and son.

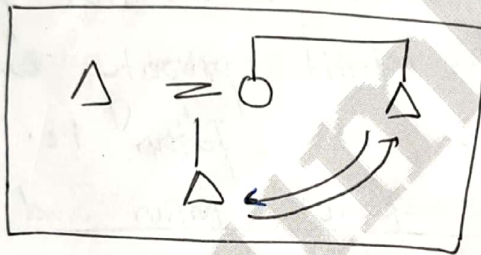
→ But if one's filiation is one to one's mother, then one inherits property and name from mother.

Complimentary Filiation

→ A person is affiliated to one's mother or one's father but it does not mean that the other side of parentage are totally ignored.

→ One has emotional bonds and social ties with such kins which signifies complimentary filiation.

→ Acc to Meyer Foretes, the relation b/w mother's brother and sister's son in patrilineal societies signifies complimentary filiation.



Complimentary filiation

→ "Goody" remarked that if one's filiation failed then one can seek help from those with whom one is complementarily filiated.

→ In this way, complimentary filiation is also important as filiation.

Feedback

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Q.6) a) Elaborate on the "forms of religion" that were prevalent in tribal & peasant societies with appropriate examples. (20 Marks)

Durkheim In his book, "The Elementary Form of Religious Life" defined Religion as a unified system of belief and rituals related to sacred things.

→ Different Religious belief prevail among peasant and tribal societies -

① Animism

→ E.B. Tylor in "Primitive Culture" defined Animism as belief in soul and spirits

→ Almost all the tribes and peasant are animistic

→ Acc. to Durkheim, Australian aborigines like Aruntas, Kereras, Muringins etc worship their spirit as "Shotoo"

→ Mabris of Thorkhand are also animistic and worship their spirit as "Gosajyan" as studied by L.P. Vidyarthi

→ Ashanti of Ghana studied worshipped their spirit "Ntoro" as studied by Evans Pritchard.

② ANIMATISM

→ This concept is given by Profesor Masset
 → Acc to him, animatism conveys belief in such power which is although beyond the census of humans but can take obode in any living or non-living thing.

→ Among Trobriand Islanders, such power is known as Mama and they believe if a warrior excell in war, he possen Mama.

→ Acc to Henry Morgan, such power is known as wakanda among Iroquois of North America

→ S.C. Dube mentioned that the peasant communities of Central India call such power

and "Pikhu" which can take abode in plough and help them with good agricultural yield.

③ FETISHISM

→ The term Fetichism is derived from a Latin term "Feticho" which means an object considered to possess some magical power.

→ Acc to Jamus Frazer, with the help of Fetichus, a no. of magics are performed and Fetichus can be

- a skull
- a piece of bone
- feather
- Amulet etc

→ S.C. Dutta mentioned that the peasant Kamars of MP buy a piece of bone of their ox in the agricultural field for the good yield.

④ NATURE WORSHIP

→ The concept of Naturalism was given by Max Muller

→ When human found that natural forces are beyond their control, they began to worship them

→ Examples → Juange of Odisha worship sun and call it as Sing Bonga

→ Nears of South Sudan worship the "thunder"

→ Balabrisman Tyor said that the tribes of South India worship rain God for good agricultural yield

⑤ TOTEMISM

→ This concept is given by Durkheim and in Totemism, the simpler societies associate themselves with certain plants, animals, bird and other nonliving objects + worship them.

- Example → Todas consider Buffalo as their Totem
- Meenas consider fish as their Totem
- Koyas of Andhra Pradesh consider crow as their totom.

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b) Recently, the Khasi Hill Autonomous District Council in Meghalaya has proposed a bill to replace inheritance pattern in the "matrilinal tribe" with "patrilinal system" Critically analyse this proposed legislation & its viability. (15 Marks)

The Khasi tribe of Meghalaya are a matrilinal society and trace their descent and inheritance from the mother's side.

→ In Khasi tribe, the ancestral property is inherited by the youngest daughter of the family and she becomes the custodian of the land and takes all the responsibility of her family such as

- looking after her aged parents
- to take care of the younger siblings
- and look after the agricultural production system.

* But Recently, the District Council in Khasi has proposed a bill to replace the matrilinal inheritance pattern with

patrilineal system.

* The arguments put forward in District Council

- It leads to unequitable property distribution among the children of Khasis.
- This system discriminates men and is biased against the Khasis Men.
- Many a times, the male members of the Khasi family are not able to access loans as they lack collateral.
- When a ~~couple~~ couple has no girl child, ~~the~~ they lack a legal heir, the clan takes over the property and it leads to litigations by children against their parents.
- To codify and make provisions for regulation and administration in the inheritance

of property amongst the Khasi.

* There is a need for a balanced legislation and the unique cultural practice of Khasis should also be taken into consideration. Every primitive society have devised their own procedures to maintain their social order.

* We should make sure that any change should not disrupt the smooth functioning of their social system

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Feedback

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c) Elaborate on the concepts of power, authority & legitimacy with relevant examples.

(15 Marks)

According to Max Weber, "power" is the ability to thrust one's will upon others. Power is the ability to get a work done by powerful from others, whether one is willing to do it or not.

→ Maurice Goddier mentioned that power is a physical aspect because it conveys the modification of behaviour of the people by the powerful.

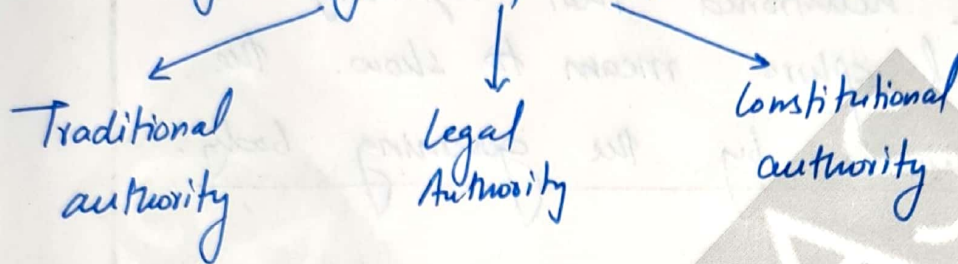
→ The "coercive power" which is acquired through threat or dictatorship never pay heed towards the welfare of the people.

AUTHORITY

→ Authority means the power with legitimacy. Authority signifies a position in

an established govt.

→ Authority may be of different types-



→ Thus, authority is a social-legal aspect.

Example - A thief has a power to punish, but it is not authority as it is not legitimate, but a policeman has authority to punish the wrong doers.

Legitimacy

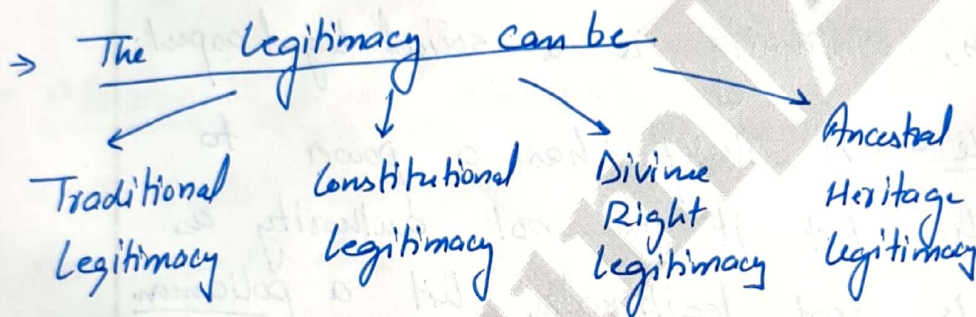
→ It means the quality of righteousness.

→ In political science, legitimacy means popular acceptance of the authority.

→ Acc. to John Locke, an authority cannot be legitimate unless it acts

For the goodman of those who are gover-
-ned.

→ 'Dahl' mentioned that legitimacy in
political sphere mean to show the
responsiveness by the governing body.



Thus, the concept of power, authority
and legitimacy is at the centre
of any political system.

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