

Date: _____

Qno: 02

Explain and critique the concept of value in economic anthropology. How do different cultures conceptualize and ascribe value to goods, services and labour/work?
Support your answer through Example.

(1)

Introduction: Brief Overview on Economic Anthropology and how it operates different across different cultures:

The father of Economic anthropology is considered as **Malinowski**. He firstly explained the concept of ~~Ye~~ distribution, production and consumption. Now and above, to understand the basic concept of economy in anthropological lens

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, it is the mechanism through which people fulfill their needs. The culture of economy varies across different cultures. In some culture, the exchange of goods are exchanged by other goods. However, in some culture, goods are exchanged by special type of currency.

(2)

Explanation and Critique

over the concept of value
in Economic Anthropology:

In Economic anthropology the two concept valueably explained the concept of value.



(a) Substantivism

Substantivism was given by Karl Polanyi who explained how the societies persuade the principle of maximization and scarcity regarding the value of goods.

Case study:

(b) Industrialization

Formalism

Formalism was given by Max Horkheimer who explained that how the tribe exchange the gifts and goods for strengthening their relationship and societies.

Case Study:

Kula System

(c)

Critique over these two concepts

(ii)
Neo-Marxist

→ Neo-Marxist theorist Mr. Eric
Wolf: critique over both concept

Criticism:

→ Formalism:

focus on too much on
individual choices, neglecting
the exploitation of rich class.

→ Substantivism:

over emphasizes
the traditional societies and
neglecting the struggle of
weak individual in the
tribe.

Example:

Chief power

(iii)

Another anthropologist Mr. Sherry
O'Dell criticized the above
two concepts.

Criticism

→ Formalism:

Makes the people robots.

They just focus on maximization of profits.

→ Substantivism

Romanticizes the traditional system, making no boundaries of the marginalized tribe individual to change their life status.

(3)

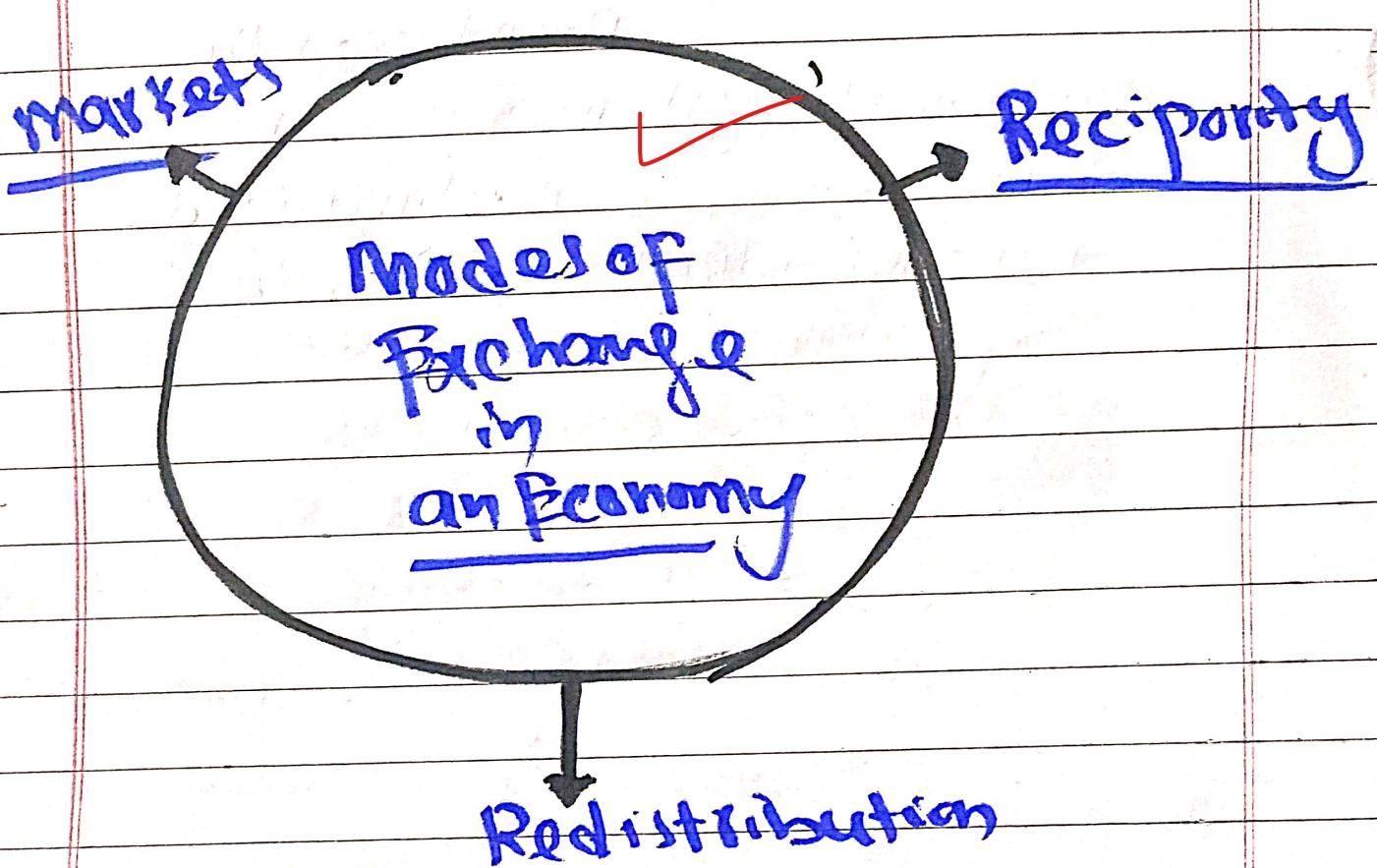
Different cultures conceptualize and ascribe value to goods and services and labour work in different ways:

Each culture in anthropology has own uniqueness and distribution mechanism.

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(a)

Mode(s) of Exchange in
an Economy — Karl Polanyi —
work — The Great Transformation



(a)

Reciprocity

The concept of reciprocity given by

Date: _____

Marshall Sahlins, he explained

the value of goods, services and labour work in following way:

Positive Reciprocity

In this reciprocity the property, goods are given to other person without taking anything.

Case Study

Indonesia
Savu
Island

Negative Reciprocity

In this type the goods are snatched by force.

Case Study:

Mongol

Balance Reciprocity

In this type the valuable goods are exchanged by two group for a time period.

Case Studies

British

Colombian

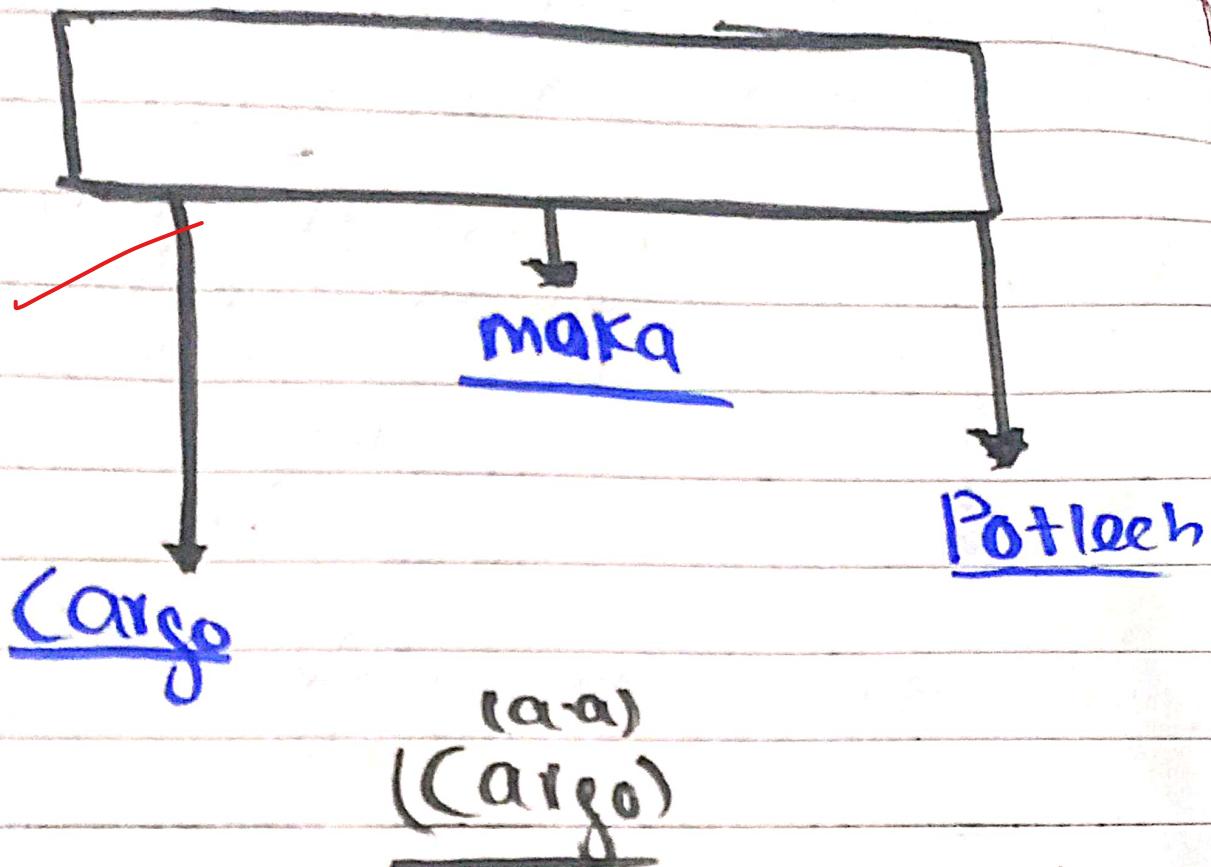
(b)

Re-Distribution:

The concept of re-distribution explained

Date: _____

by Karl Polanyi - He explained,



it is kind of distribution of goods,
services and labour by giving
service and giving charity
or funds to avoid the angry of
super natural power.

Case Study

Southern America
(Chile) Vessel
service

Date: _____

(a-b)

MOKA

MOKA is also kind of distribution of services. It is kind of service given by tribe individuals to make a good image and share wealth.

Case Study

New Guinea

Marshall

Sahlins studied

them. Tribe

Kawelka.

(a-c)

Potleeh

It is a party from the people

who selects the head of

tribe. Potleeh divide all the

material distribution in tribe.

Later elucidate their achievements

to strengthen their position

in tribe.

(C)
=

Market System

In the contemporary era, the market system operates which distribute goods, services and labour.

- Capitalism:
- Communism:
- Islamic System:

Capitalism:

it is market based system in which the market is free to operate. However, it is different from Islamic system just in interest based system.

Case study: Industrialization Era.

→ Communism:

it is also market based economic system. But in this system

no economy is controlled by government

Case Study:

USSR Economic Model

→ Islamic System:

Islamic system is also

provide labour services and goods

services on the bases of performance

However, it is different from other models when it comes to interest

rate.

4 In last Sermon of Hazrat Muhammad warned Muslims to not take interest.

answer is unnecessarily long and incoherent
write a coherent and connect answer
need improvement in relevance

8/20

(4)
=

Each culture and time period have own economic model. However, the key

focus of each model is to re-distribute wealth, but in a different manner.

→ of economy in anti-social