

PART 1 (MCQs)

1. (A) Bronislaw Malinowski
2. (D) Margaret Mead
3. (B) Physical Anthropology
4. (A) Matilineal
5. (B) Language and thought
6. (C) E. B. Tylor
7. (B) Nation
8. (B) Trobriand Islanders
9. (B) Phoneme
10. (B) Levirate
11. (B) E. B. Tylor
12. (C) Band
13. (A) Ethnography
14. (C) Yamanashi
15. (B) Diffusionism
16. (A) Margaret Mead
17. (B) Mesolithic
18. (B) Genetic Variation within groups
exceed variation between groups
19. (C) Ascribed status
20. (A) D. R. Radcliffe-Brown

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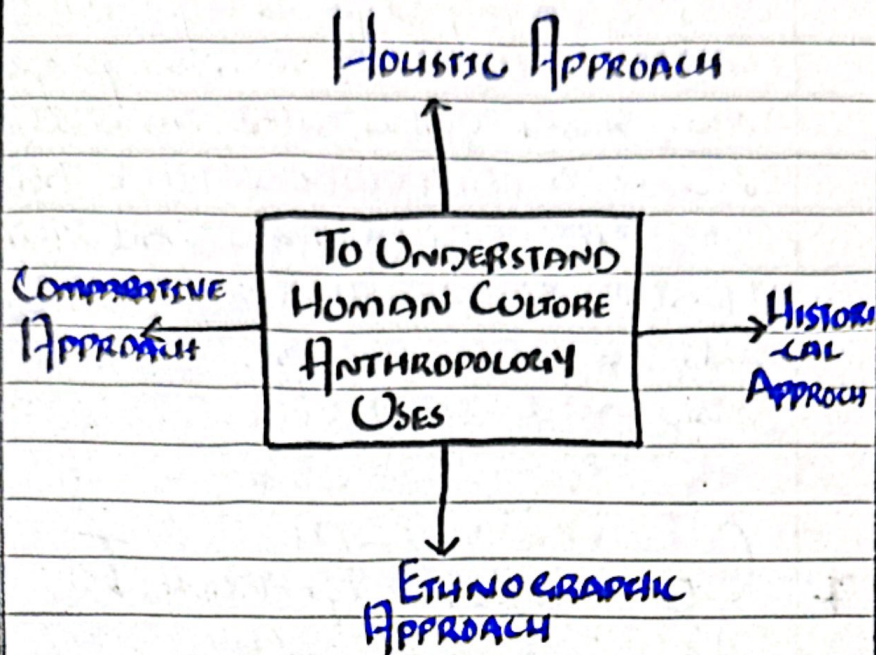
Part - II

ANSWER # 2

1. ANTHROPOLOGY USES DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO STUDY HUMAN CULTURE ~~AN~~ AN INTRODUCTION

As per Conrad Philip Kottak Anthropology is a study of humans. It uses holistic, comparative, historical and ethnograph approaches in detail to understand human nature. In holistic view, Anthropology can be understood by its four major branches including biological, sociological, cultural and linguistic. Anthropologists also use comparative approaches to understand human culture. In they compare human nature with environment, animals, and other humans. Anthropologists also use historical approaches to learn about the human culture. It includes history and evolution in regard to humans. Anthropologists

uses ethnicity to study human culture.



2. WHAT IS CULTURE

Cornad Philip Kottak in his book *Cultural anthropology* defined culture as a learned and shared system consist of beliefs, rituals and human behavior.

3. HOLISTIC APPROACH

Human culture is learned and it is not inherited. It is result of interactions with

with humans. It is adopted as per the need of environment. The way of living depend upon the environment. In summer people wear short clothes while in winter they cover their whole. Food choices are different in summer and winter. Hence, In holistic view human culture is learned as per the basic needs of life.

4. COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO STUDY OF HUMAN CULTURE

Human is a result of comparison with other cultures and adopting them. In the very basic nature of human, there is comparison. Cultural Imperialism occur as a result. For instance, Americanization refers to adopting western culture including dress code, food pattern and other things. The influence of media also plays an important role. People currently follow what is in trend that eventually becomes part of culture.

5. HISTORICAL APPROACH TO STUDY OF HUMAN CULTURE

Human culture can be understood by using historical approach. History shows many cultural aspects including beliefs, values, customs and human behave. Belief system as a result of result of History. History tells about wars, conflicts and way of practicing in daily. That is adopted in current culture with certain modification.

6. ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACHES TO STUDY OF HUMAN CULTURE

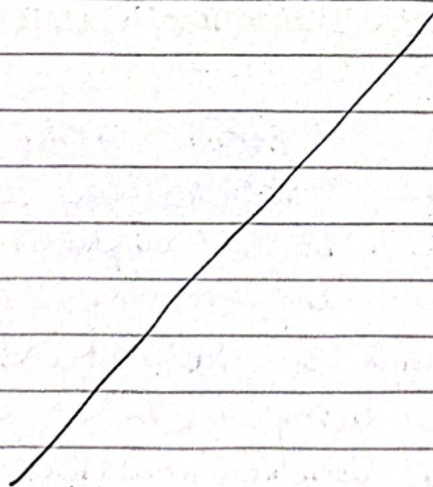
Ethnographic approaches are used by anthropology to understand culture. There is difference in ethnicity as per difference in geographic area. This helps to study human culture. People living in same regions have similar ethnic practices. This is evident in today's culture as well.

7. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, culture is learned and shared. Anthropology use various approaches to study human culture. In holistic, culture can be understood with all aspects of culture including an environmental aspects.

Comparative approach tell the culture is learned through difference in different culture and understanding them. History is mirror for the current world. Anthropology uses ~~historic~~ historic approach to study culture. Anthropology also use ethnographic way to study culture and it uses the relationship between ethnicity and geography of certain area.

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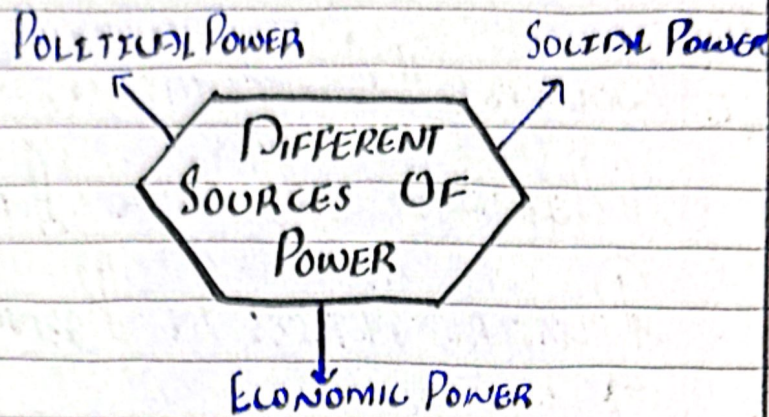
ANSWER # 4

1. SOURCES, MANIFESTATION, MEANINGS OF POWER AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS IN BANDS, TRIBES, CHIEFDOM, STATES : AN INTRODUCTION.

There are different sources of power, (political, economic, social) different manifestations of power (coercive, emotional and other), and different meanings of power. Power is an ability to let other to do what they otherwise do not want to do.

Evolution of political system begins with bands (the basic egalitarian system), tribes comprise of many bands. Both Bands and tribes are uncentralized. Then comes the chiefdoms and states. Both are centralized and they include proper leaders and law in their setup.

2. DIFFERENT SOURCES OF POWER



2.1 POLITICAL POWER

Any human who is making policies. Either in a small village or in a highly developed country, he has some sought of power.

2.1 SOCIAL POWER

Every society has some sought of characteristics for a respectable person. In village, people usually have a huge respect for elders as well people also fear from them. So, their decision act as bindings. They have power also.

2.3 Economic Power

The one who is rich, has ultimately get power to influence over others. On the other hand, the poor are in necessity to follow them.

3. DIFFERENT MANIFESTATIONS OF POWER

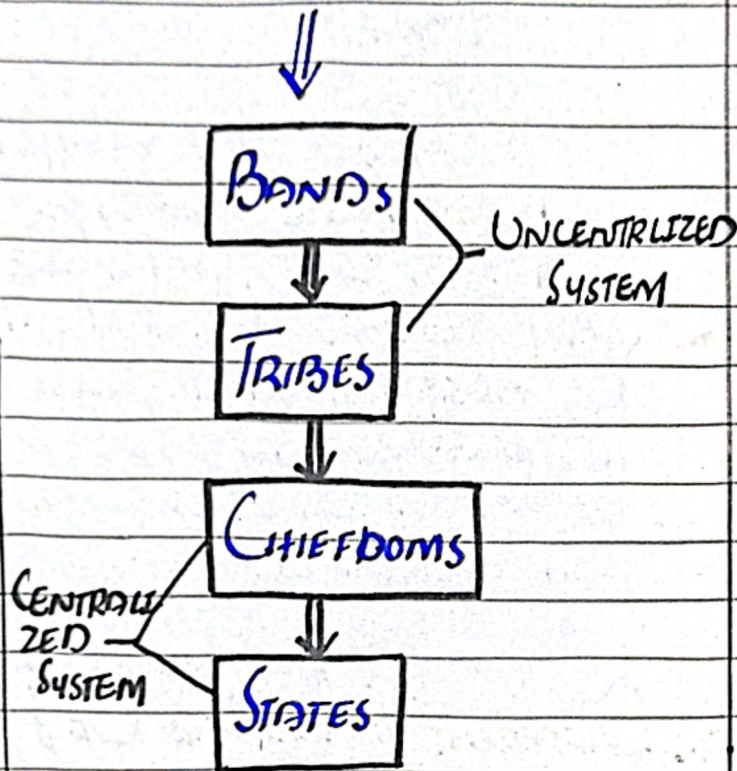
Power can be manifested to do what the powerful person ~~don~~ want. In this regard a person can do coercion also. Power is also manifest to bind people to the laws otherwise there would be not difference between human and other animals.

4. DIFFERENT MEANINGS OF POWER

There are different meanings of power. However, the most common accepted meaning of power is a capability of a person to let others do what they do not want to do.

5. POLITICAL SYSTEMS DIFFER IN LEADERSHIP, ECONOMY, AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM



5.1 BANDS

Bands are the basic unit of political system through which political system evolve. There

are found in egalitarian societies. It comprise upon dozen to one hundred people. There is no specific leadership. Just a morally good person hold the matter but people donot want to listen if people donot listen. The economy in this include pre-industrial era and specially foraging. The social structure mostly nuclear families.

5.2 TRIBES

Tribes consists of hundred to thousands. This system is also uncentralized. No such specific leader. Just informally elders of tribe take the decision for tribe. The economy of this system is also pre-industrial specially sheeps or cattles keeping. The social structure includes extended families with certain rule for marriage.

5.3 CHIEFDOMS

Chiefdom comprises of many thousand to lacs. It is a centralized system. Proper leader are ~~not~~ there. Resources are

accumulated in the centre and then redistribution of wealth. These include nuclear, joint as well as extended families and there are various cultures.

5.4 STATES

States are highly centralized. These include proper institution and division of work. These can extend to millions. There are different forms of governments and a leader. Laws are binding in states. On breaking of laws, there is punishment. States have their defined territory and sovereignty. The economy of state consists of Pre-industrial as well as industrial ways of earning. However, Revenue is generated in the centre and then distributed. There is organized social structure consisting of proper kinship, marriage laws and other.

6. CONCLUSION

To cut the long story short, there are different forms of power including political, social and economic. There are different

manifestations of power (coercion, emotion)
 The most common meaning of power is to influence the actions of others. The political systems in bands and tribes are uncentralized while the chiefdoms and state are centralized.

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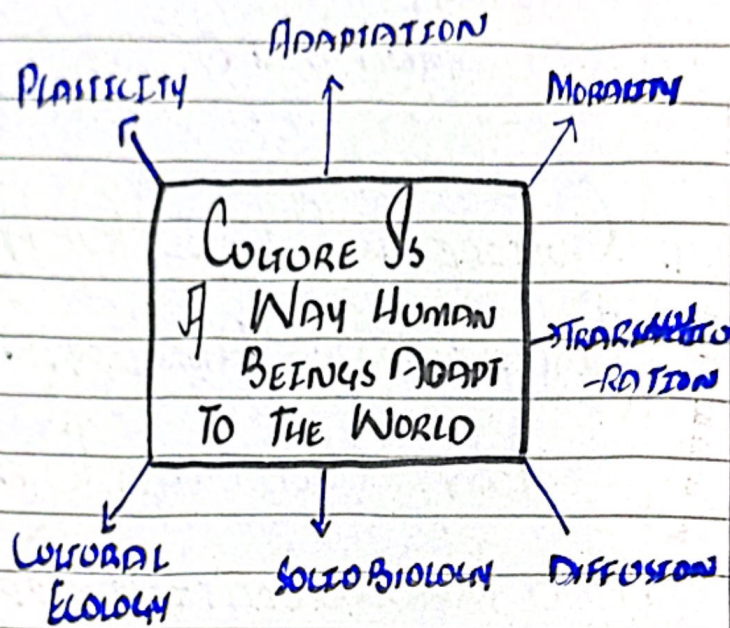
ANSWER #6

1. CULTURE IS A RESULT OF ADAPTATION, PLASTICITY AND MORALITY, CULTURAL ECOLOGY, SOCIOBIOLOGY, DIFFUSION AND TRANSCULTURATION OF HUMAN BEINGS: INTRODUCTION

Culture is the way human beings adapt to the world. Adaptation as per environment and trends.

Plasticity is an ability to mold according to culture. To achieve anything a human can have many ways, but he has to choose which is acceptable morally. Cultural ecology is to adjust the things as per the environment. Sociobiology like the biological traits with some

sociological characteristics. Culture is made of many things and that results through the phenomenon of diffusionism. People while moving to another area they undergo transculturation.



2. CULTURE IS A WAY HUMAN BEINGS ADAPT: ADAPTATION

Adaptation refers to a change in order to meet the needs of current society. To meet the demands adaptation of technology.

3. CULTURE IS A WAY HUMAN BEING ADAPT : PLASTICITY AND MORALITY

In order to adapt, people mold their practices to the world, they could easily survive. So, plasticity gives a way to culture adapt through culture. Morality in the culture help the people adapt as per the ethics and values. Hence, Culture is a way humans being adapt.

4. CULTURE IS A WAY HUMAN BEING ADAPT : CULTURAL ECOLOGY AND SOCIO BIOLOGY

People adapt to different environment and driving a relation between social and genetic traits. So Culture is a way human being adapt.

5. CULTURE IS A WAY HUMAN BEING ADAPT: DIFFUSION AND TRANSCULTURATION

Diffusion refers to mixing of one culture feature to others in order to create ease, so in order to align with modern time culture is way to adapt. When a person leaves his country then through transculturation, he adapts.

6. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, people face many challenges to adapt as per the needs of environment and society. For this culture is a way human being adapt to the changes through adaptation, plasticity, morality, cultural ecology, sociobiology, diffusion and transculturation.

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ANSWER # 8

1. FORMALISM VS SUBSTANTIVISM VS POLITICAL ECONOMY AND

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION DEBATE:

INTRODUCTION

There are various debates to understand economic organization. Formalism refers to application of market rationality in order to measure loss and benefits. Anthropologist Polk Kolay is the founder of Substantivism. It refers to no application of market economy in economic transactions. Political economy is a system through which politicization of economy occurs which can result in good as well as bad impacts. Economic exploitation refers to accumulation of wealth through illegal means and creating a huge gap between rich and poor.

2. FORMALISM VS SUBSTANTIVISM

2.1 FORMALISM

Formalism support the concept of market rational while economic transaction.

As per this school of thought Anthropologists believe in every economic transaction there is weighing the costs and benefits.

2.2 SUBSTANTIVISM

Substantivism support that there is no market rational in economic transaction. No such rules. It is based on needs.

Polan Kolay is the founder of substantivism and support the thought that there should be no market rational.

3. POLITICAL ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

3.1 POLITICAL ECONOMY

Political Economy is the politization of economy. This result in economic policies which govern economic transactions and thus can help the people as well exploit them depend on the people who hold the chair.

3.2 ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

Economic Exploitation is the very common in current system. This results in generation of a huge gap between rich and poor. It also diversify the accumulation of wealth ways. Mostly in result of political economy economic exploitation occur.

4.

CONCLUSION

In a nutshell,
Formalism vs Substantivism vs
political economy and economic
exploitation debate to understand
economic organization. Formalism
where market rationale is applied while
Substantivism where market rationale
is not applied. Political economy
work for generation of policies for
economy and influence in it.
Economic exploitation can be
done through political economy.

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