

Question no 1

Introduction

Kinship is a social structure of society that carries bloodlines and relations. It is the basic lineage group that has decents in form of relationships. Kinship is a basic unit that carries several bloodlines forming a common tribe that can be traced back to single common ancestor. The kinship can be divided into Consanguineal, Affinal and Fictive kinships. Each type represents the formation of alliance or social group or community back to common single unit, which is either mother or father or a husband. This common ancestral unit is called "ego" in anthropological term.

Consanguineal OR

Bloodline based Kinship

Consanguineal kinship is based on bloodline from mother and father to children. It is inheritance based kinship where the central unit can be traced back to common

ancestors. The consanguineal kinship is carried throughout several generations through father, mother and their offsprings and the offsprings of their offsprings.

Ex. Large joint family systems in South Asia, involving mother, father, children, siblings, cousins.

Affinal or Marriage based kinship

Marriage based kinship involves the in-laws, husband and non blood or outsider relations that are not based on blood relations. Affinal kinship develops when a person marries especially outside of caste, tribe, clan, family or village. This builds in-laws relations based on mutual consent.

Ex. African and Asian families where women lives with in-laws, mother in law, father in law, mother / sister in law.

Fictive kinship or Friendship based kinship

The fictive kinship is totally based on the friendship and alliance making process. It is not related to any relation but just a friendship based on respect love and care.

Ex. Friendship based kinship in tribal areas.

Concept of "EGO" in Kinship

The concept of ego in kinship refers to the point where there is a single common ancestor based on the whole lineage. The "ego" is a central focus point where whole dependency grows and forms by evolving through single subject.

The relations made by "Ego"

1. Patrilineal / virilocal

where whole kinship can be traced back to single male figure - ego.

2. Matrilineal / uxoriocal

In matrilineal whole kinship is

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traced back to one female figure who is either mother, grandmother or a wife.

3. Neolocal

Neolocal kinship are mixed with mother and father based kinship. The descent chooses the heritage unit - or ego

4. Bilocal

Bilocal kinship are traced from both mother and father !

5. Avilineal

Avilineal kinship are based on either father or mother that has dominant hereditary components such as wealth or status.

Significance of "Ego" with kinship analysis

A. Helps find common ancestor

The purpose of "ego" is to help find common ancestors of large tribes based on bloodlines. It traces common ancestors and unites people under umbrella of common descent.

B. Traces hereditary links

"Ego" in a kinship helps the anthropologists find the relationship between different clans and tribes that carry long, wide spreaded linkages based on blood.

C. Builds social structure

"Ego" helps build a social structure, a common community based on the common ancestor. It helps people to form families, close relations which further encourages harmony and tolerance.

D. Supports strong economic system through ancestry

Ego helps determine the hereditary linkages. It allows people to find their common heirs and build a common community based on common blood line.

Ex. Memon Community in Pakistan

E. Carries bloodlines

The significance of tracing ego is that it allows to carry large bloodlines as source of protection and defense.

F- Represents culture and language heritages

Ego helps people determine their common culture specifically. It allows people to identify their actual heritage and culture which has become mixed and diluted to external influences.

Conclusion

Kinship is a social structure that allow people to form bonds linkage and build strong relationships on basis of bloodlines. It helps people to trace common ancestor through the focal point "ego" that allows to trace a common ancestor.

Question no 8

Short Notes

Participant Observation

Definition

participant observation is a anthropological method to observe a culture by living into a society that needs to be studied. The very word "Participant Observation" indicates the observation of a subject in order to carefully understand the external, internal, hidden and overt meanings of rituals and practices in a culture.

Introduced by

It was formally introduced by "Bronislaw Malinowski" who was a polish anthropologist. He studied "Trobriand Islanders" in 20th century with this approach.

Significance

- ① Provides first hand and indepth understanding of social realities.
- ② It helps in explaining the hidden meanings of several rituals and practices.
- ③ It allows the anthropologist to

get real time information without any prejudice and biases

(4) It gives validity of data by actively knowing that if people are coordinating to share information or not.

(5) It is used to have real life experiences of practices, cultural rituals, economic system and social structure of a community.

Ethnography

Definition

Ethnography is a qualitative research method used in Anthropology that allows a researcher to have an insider (etic) view and perspective of a culture.

Introduced by

It was also introduced by 'Bronislaw Malinowski' through participant observation. Later on, 'Franz Boas' and 'Margaret Meads' did a close research on this method.

Significance

- ① Ethnography gives the inert, hidden and covert meaning of a action performed in society.
- ② It explains the reason behind the specific acts done in a society. For instance, winking of eye may be seen from external purpose as just a voluntary action but in ethnography it may explain "mocking", "joking" or putting a "taunt" on someone.
- ③ Ethnography explains the emotions and sentimental linkages that are tied to particular act.

Comparative method

Definition

Comparative method is a research approach that allows an anthropologist to view and compare different social practices, economic activities, political structures and communication styles to have a deeper in depth analysis of different cultures based on similarities and dissimilarities.

Introduced by:

The comparative method was popularized by "E. B. Tylor" and "Henry H. Morgan", to compare and analyse different social structures and cultural developments.

Significance

- ① It helps anthropologist understand that what traits are inherent in human and what are socially constructed.
- ② It helps identify the similarities and dissimilarities in different cultures to have a combined view of evolution.
- ③ It allows anthropological researchers to have different opinions about different culture.
- ④ It helps identify the universal patterns of culture development and evolution.

Genealogical Method

Definition

It is an anthropological research method used to study kinship systems by collecting detailed family histories, including descent, marriage, and inheritance patterns, in order to understand social organization.

Introduced by

The genealogical method was introduced by W. H. R. Rivers, a British anthropologist, during the Torres Strait expedition. It developed it to systematically record kinship relations in small scale societies.

Significance

- ① Essential for understanding social structure and kinship system.
- ② It helps anthropologists to clarify rules of marriage and inheritance.
- ③ It helps analyze clan, lineage and descent groups.
- ④ useful in anthropological fieldwork and ethnography.

Question no 7

Introduction

Globalization is rapidly evolving phenomenon of world that makes globe a common village. This process of globalization integrates economies, societies and culture making them interconnected and interdependent. While anthropology is study of human origin, development and integration of cultures and behaviours in time and space.

Both Globalization and anthropology can be related as one - the phenomenon of human evolution while other being the study of this integration.

Defining Globalization and Anthropology

Globalization

It is interconnectedness and interdependentness of world's trade, people, culture, society and capital.

Anthropology

Branch of science

especially the social sciences, that deals with the origin, development, and integration of human behaviours and cultures.

Anthropology's relevance and contribution in understanding globalization

1- Cultural anthropology and cultural homogenization

Cultural homogenization is main aspect of globalization that is characterized with mixing of several cultures or cultural dilution. Anthropology helps understand and purify a culture again by sharing its true aspects through cultural anthropological practices.

2- Preservation of languages in linguistic anthropology and English dominance in globalization

Anthropology has a complete separate branch known as linguistic anthropology that not only

preserves languages but also has refined system to understand the symbols, communication styles and language signs in a society. This features helps the globalized world to retain essence of its original language by anthropological means. It further suppresses the threat of indigenous languages loss. Ex. Allows to preserve lingua franca of lost languages.

3- Biological anthropology and pandemics in globalized world

Biological anthropology helps the globalization understand people's opinions and views to different health crisis. It allows to deal with pandemics by giving the people's perspective about a particular disease.

Ex. Corona virus was initially seen a divine threat by local peoples who refused to get cure.

4- Political anthropology and global stratification

Political anthropology has helped globalization to have the deep understanding of class and social inequalities in the world. It has made political scholars to analyze the inherent and build in differences

in a society due to skills, knowledge and status.

3- Economic Anthropology and Economic Interdependence in Globalization

Economic anthropology has helped the globalized world to analyze impacts on the local communities. For instance, the rapid economic interdependence of economies has caused unequal ^{financial} growth, it has eroded the local industries. The cottage industries that were used to run by large communities and family members that has been shut by economic globalization.

Role of anthropology in policy formulation

1- Education and curriculum development

Anthropology can help formulate the educational and curriculum development by removing the linguistic, social and gender barriers in society understanding. It can formulate

curriculums that are based to address these social issues.

B. Urban development programs

Anthropology provides a detailed analysis of socio-economic hurdles and reasons behind those hurdles faced by migrated families. This can help remove the urban slums and socio-economic issues of urban development.

C. Health related issues, policy

Anthropology provides a deeper understanding of people's view on particular health issues. It provides insights about the skeptical narratives and reluctance of people to go for healthcare.

D. Economic policy formulation

Anthropology helps formulate economic policies by giving the historical perspectives of a particular society's economic development. It can further analyze the economic policy's inefficiency in a particular society by participant observation.

E. Gender mainstreaming

Anthropology can reveal the etic and emic perspectives related to gender especially women which can help policy makers to

formulate such policies that can mainstream gender by taking care of specific nuances.

Conclusion

Anthropology plays a significant role in understanding the human nature and cultures which provide crucial help in reforming certain public policies in globalized world.

Question no 6

Introduction

Cultural relativism is an anthropological perspective which holds that a culture should be understood and evaluated on its own terms rather than being judged by the standards or values of another culture. However, cultural relativism can be seen as a difficult approach to eliminate any biases because human is inherent biased based on approving his own practices and cultural

values that he might consider are valid and appropriate. The cultural relativism is a approach that has mixed views as pros and cons in a international debate.

Defining Cultural Relativism

Core concept in anthropology that encourages understanding cultures within their own contexts. While it fosters tolerance and objectivity, it must be balanced with universal ethical practices.

Cultural relativism in human right debate

1- Positive aspect

A. Builds mutual understanding

Cultural relativism builds mutual understanding of others cultures and remove biases or concept of superiority or inferiority in between cultures

B. Promotes Tolerance

It promotes tolerance and harmony by looking all cultures

with a similar sense of social product not by the discrimination.

c. Fosters mutual respect for diverse cultures

Cultural relativism builds mutual respect for diversity of cultures in anthropological studies.

2- Negative Aspect

A. Acceptance of harmful practices

Cultural relativism may allow acceptance of all the cultural practices which includes the dangerous practices such as forced and child marriages.

B. Inculcation of unethical practices

It can inculcate unethical practices by approving all cultures. For example gambling or racism are parts of some cultures which are unethical.

c. Difficulty in human rights setting standards

Cultural relativism encourages to accept all the cultural practices which can make human judgement biased standards double. It would either allow all the cultural practices

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as human right standards.

Tension between Universalism and relativism in Anthrop- ology