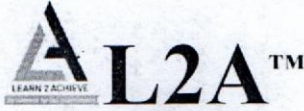


Note: Answers are → As per Test 2 of
2019 Test Series



An Institute for IAS Exam
(By a Group of JNUites)
Web: www.l2a.in Email: l2adelhi@gmail.com

AN02TS02-19

Anthropology (Test code: AN02TS11-18)

Mobile no: 9899776680 Email: aniruddh981@gmail.com
Name of the Candidate Aniruddh YADAV CSE Admit card no
Place ORN Time 11:30 Test No. AN02TS02-19
Class room Distance Learning Date 22/06/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	28
2	50	
3	50	28
4	50	26.5
5	50	24.5
6	50	
7	50	28
8	50	
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
Total Marks Obtained		

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz., Name, Admit card no and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions printed both in English and Hindi.
3. Candidates has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
4. Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.
5. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
6. 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 Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
7. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
8. Answers of questions shall be counted in chronological order.
9. Any page or portion left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Signature of Examiner

Feedback/Comments

4) You need to add topic
specific thinkers. I.e. i.e.
to some ~~thinkers~~ some topics
some thinkers are very necessary
info - so you need to
clearly quote them.

5) add contemporary aspects to
some of the t's i.e. say show
how they are in present day.

6) Need to Johnson conclusions.

→ many of your answers are
without conclusions → try to
close your answer with very

Dear Aniruddh.

1) You need to open your **L2ATM** answer with most relevant lines to the Q asked. Don't have to say more of the background to the Q.

Do not
write
anything in
this margin

2) Some of your answers points need to be supported by

Thirteen lines

Anthropology Test Series - XI

AN02TS-11- 18

Time allowed: **Three Hours**

Maximum Marks: 250

3) add Thirkeer's works too while

Candidates has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

This is Question-cum-Answer booklet, questions to be attempted in the provided space.

Question's ~~number~~

→ significant lines

SECTION - A

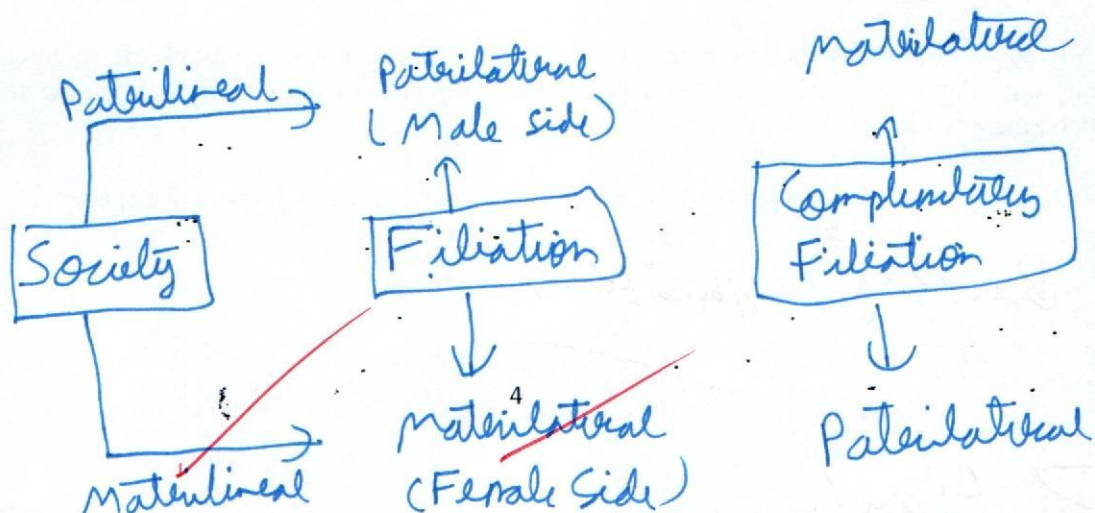
Q1. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each

10x5=50
10

(a) The Concept and Method of Cultural Ecology

The theory of descent was given by M. Fortes where he linked the descent of an individual to the various kinds of bonds one has in society based on his study of Tallensi of ~~GHANA~~ Ghana.

Filiation and Complementary Filiation



Allocation of any individual to a
descent group is called filiation

The bonds one develops with other
kin not belonging to one descent
group is Complementary Filiation.

eg. Matrilateral bonds in Patrilineal Society

Fortes suggests that Complementary
Filiation bonds are stronger as
they are marked by emotional
support given to individuals while
Filiation ~~is~~ is characterized by
formal relation and rights and obligations.

Goody also notes how some
inheritance is through complementary
Filiation bonds

clearly start with saying what
H & C is

L2A™

10

Do not
write
anything in
this margin

(b) Socio-Cultural Anthropology

Hunting Gathering

Methods of Economic
~~Production~~ Production

Food Collection

Hunting
Gathering

Fishing

Food Production

Horticulture

Pastoralism

Agriculture

Geographical Distribution

~~Not~~ required

Kadar

Bukhar

Chachus

Jalawa

→ i.e. it is not a random process

L2A

Do not write anything in this margin

✓

Human of economic resource.

Characteristics

① Population density & size: Small and self

substant ~~space~~ have density

② Pattern of settlement: Mobile, nomadic

③ Economic Resources: Simple

④ Land: No division of territory

⑤ Balance: Divided based on Age and Sex

⑥ Technology: Simple. By Bone & Beadwork

⑦ Economic Organization: Poverty

⑧ Political Organization: Tribal character

leaders

⑨ Settlement: Scattered

→ very Heterogeneous

now

57

(c) Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis

Double Descent

Double Descent or bilinear system
is a type of system where an
individual traces descent from both

his paternal and maternal lineage -

→ Separate Culture traits are
inherited from both sides and
there is no overlapping of

cultural or maternal inheritance
links between both sides.

Where and Why

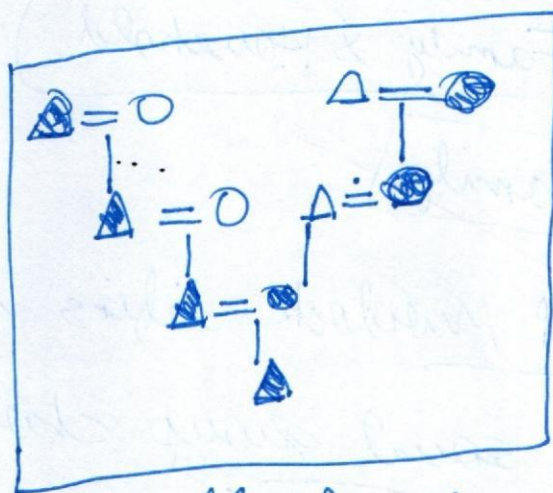
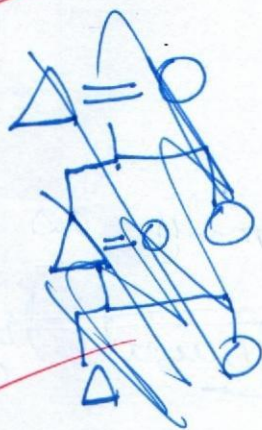
It is seen in societies which
have ~~are~~ undergone a bilineality
transformation and is marked by
sexual division of labour and

gender egalitarianism.

L2A™

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write
anything in
this margin

Diagram



Double Descent.

All Shaded individuals inherit
~~different~~ descent from both
paternal and maternal side.

6

eg. Ashanti of Ghana give all the
material inheritance from matrilinearity
and cultural inheritance from patrilinearity

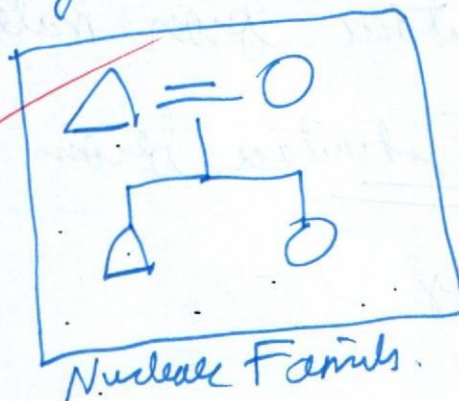
(d) Political Organisation

Family & Household

~~Family~~

G.P. Murdock defines family as
a social group characterized by
common residence, economic cooperation
and reproduction.

Murdock considers nuclear family
to be the universal basic
of family.



G.P. Murdock says that family arises.

4 fundamental features of Sexual,

reproduction, education / Emulation,

Economic cooperation -

~~Household~~

Anthropologists have often used both family and household in

interchangeable manner

~~P. Bohannan describes household~~

as a residential unit characterised

by physical proximity and common

~~residence and dealing with common~~

economic cooperation rights and duties.

Thus for Bohannan household represents

~~the residential part of family which~~

family is characterised by marriage

and consensual ties.

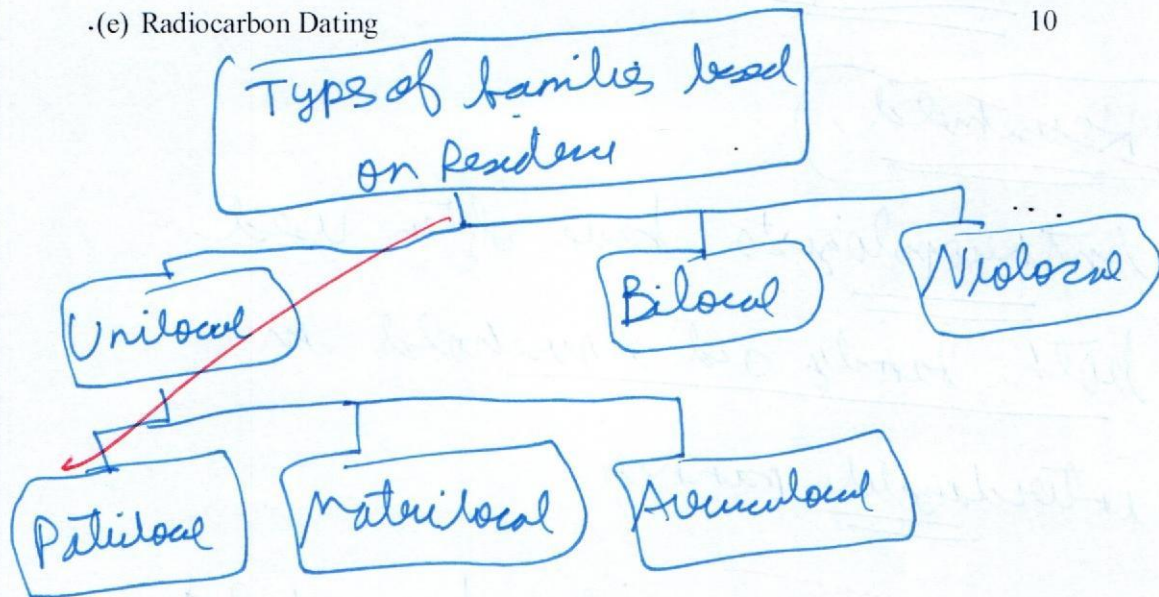
L2A™

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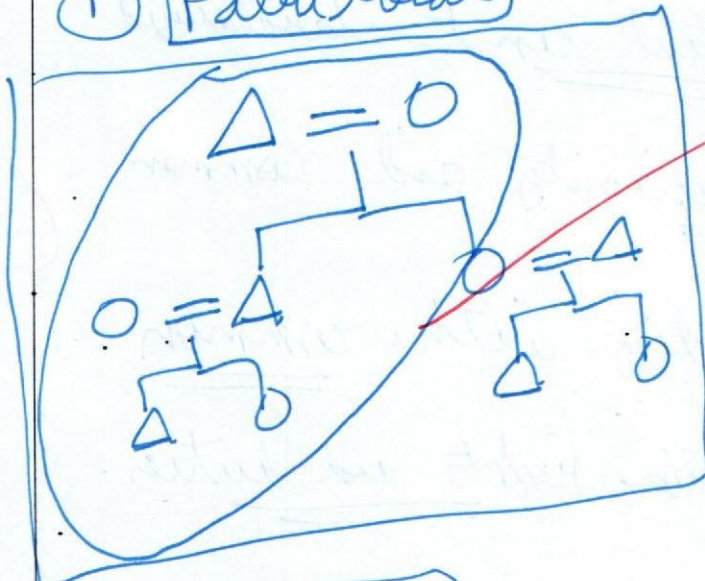
6

(e) Radiocarbon Dating

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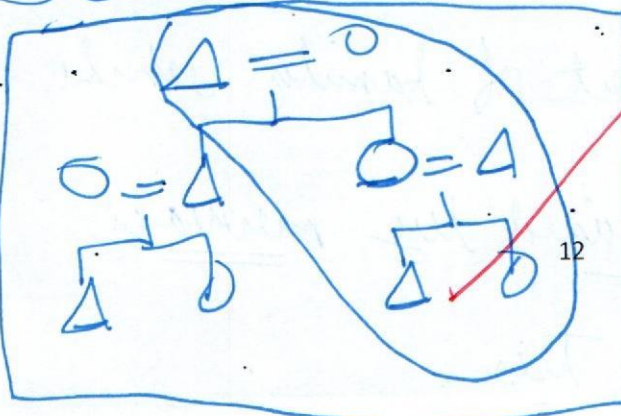
① Patrilocal



eg. Gonds, Bhils, Santal etc.

After marriage girl moves out & stay with or near parents.

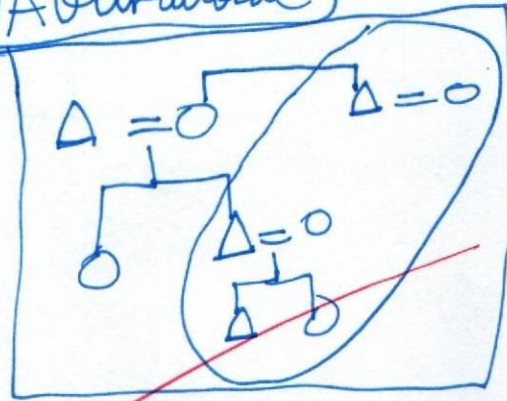
② Matrilocal



eg. Nagas, Khasi

⇒ Boy moves out and couple lives with Bride's family

③ Aounulocal

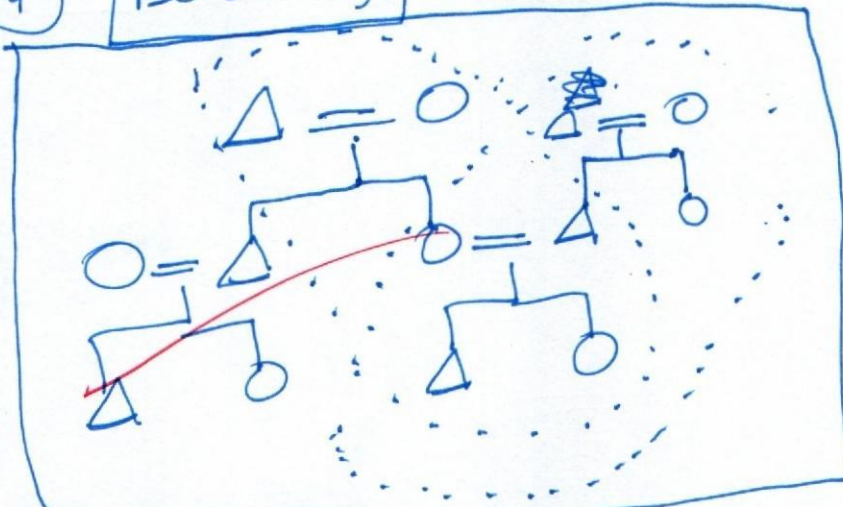


Boy lives with
maternal Uncle **L2ATM**
after marriage.

eg. AONaga, Panna Naga

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write
anything in
this margin

④ Bilocality

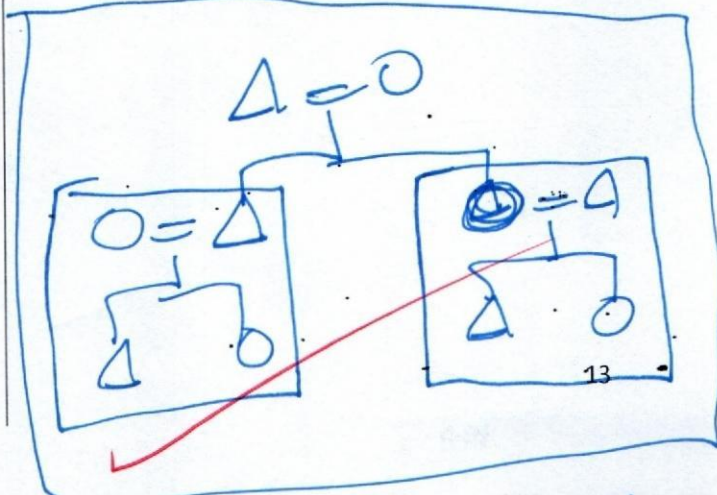


eg Toda
of Nilgiri

Possibility of living with either of
the parents is possible.

⑥

⑤ Neolocal



Neither groom
nor bride
lives with either
parent.

Thus Neolocality

eg. Modern Urban Society

- Q2 (a) Discuss the contributions of fieldwork in the development of anthropological concepts and theories

20

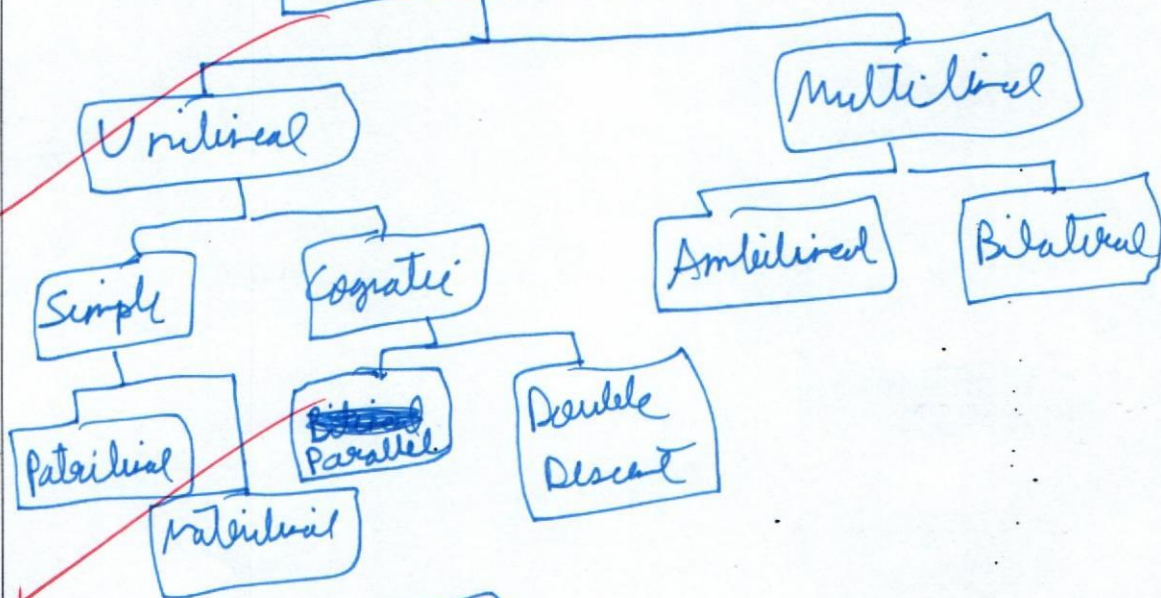
Q3. (a) Now we live more in a class than a caste. Discuss the role of kinship in this changed situation

15

Principles of Descent

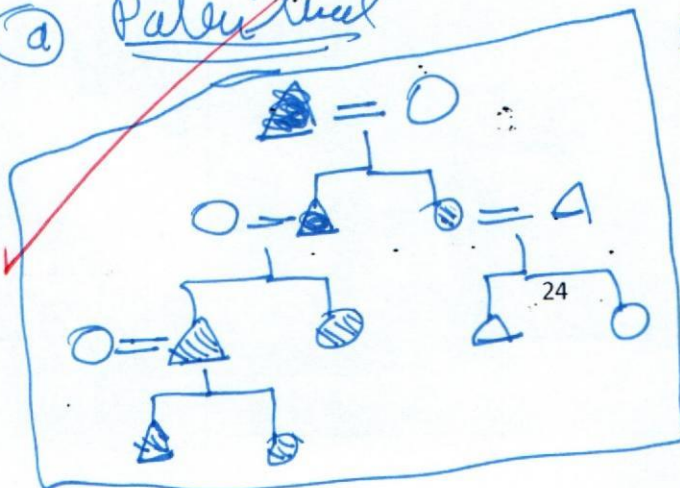
Descent deals with assigning lineage links to the various members of a kinship system.

Principles of descent



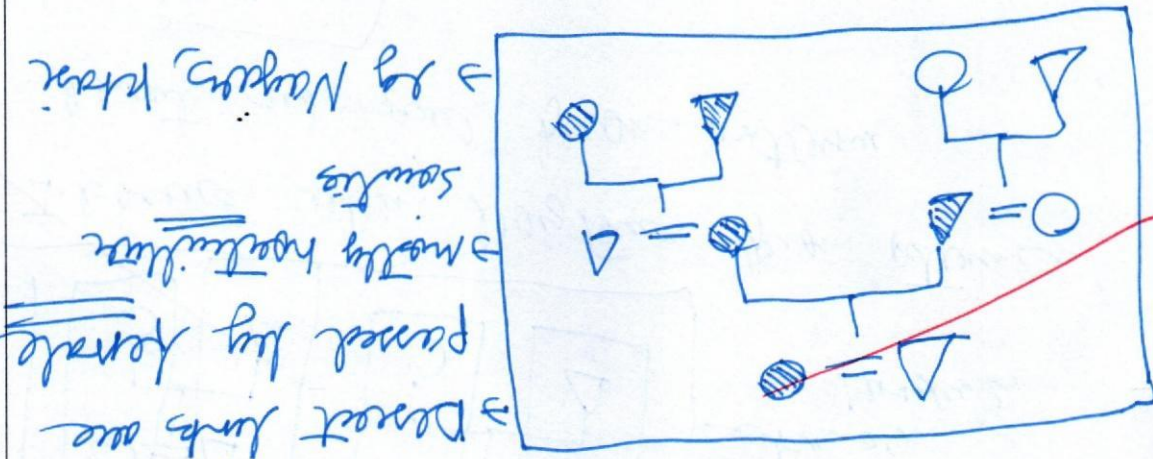
① Simple Descent

① Patrilineal



Descent is passed ~~only~~ to both children but only boy further it
eg Bhils Gonds

① Material



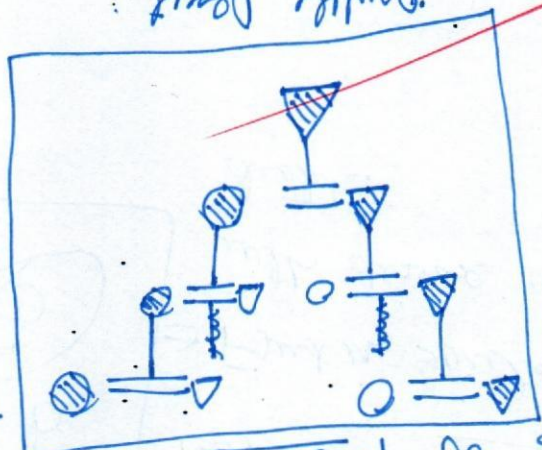
Down syndrome is caused by a genetic defect in the 21st chromosome. It is a genetic defect, that is, it is inherited from the parents.

② Cognitive

③ Double Decker

Double Decker refers to a deck of cards that has two decks of cards in it.

Double Decker refers to a deck of cards that has two decks of cards in it.

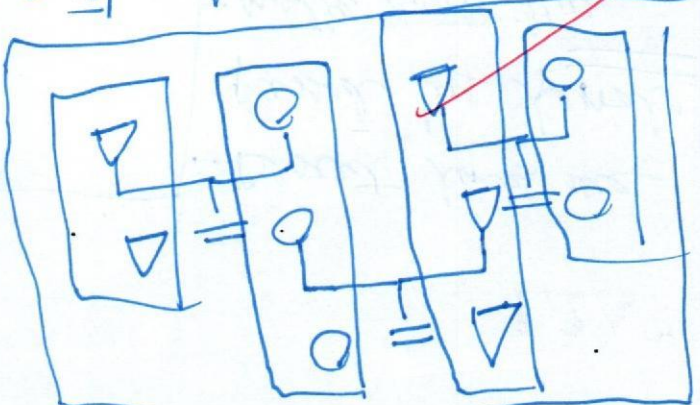


It occurs in 1 out of 1000 live births. It is caused by a genetic defect in the 21st chromosome. It is a genetic defect, that is, it is inherited from the parents.

Double Decker

eg. Young of King, Ashanti of Ghana

~~It occurs when long lines from pressure~~
desert and give from pressure

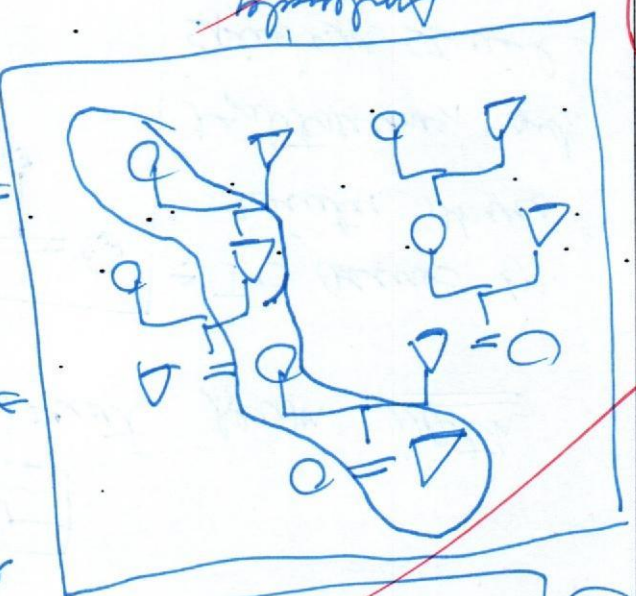


Ag. Sura of Vankar

⑧ Parallel Derivat

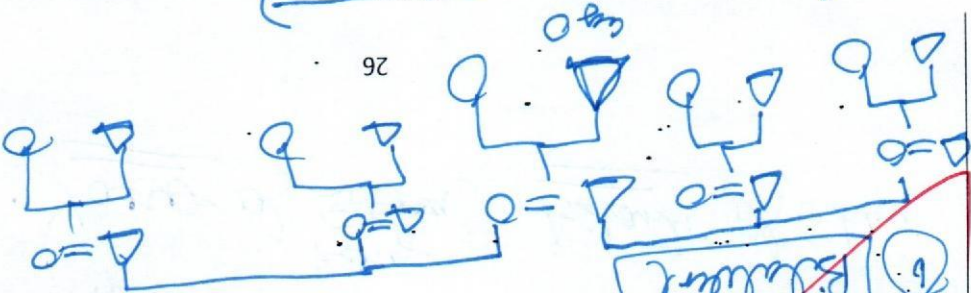
③ Multiplication

Ameliorar



1. Individuals can choose
 his/her descent links
 2. Found in Santes
 with descent and
 death

~~6) Bilateral~~



← Not true doesn't lead or temporarily benefit addition

(b) What do you understand by neo-evolutionism? Evaluate how Leslie A White's approach is helpful in understanding cultural evolution 20

Distribution and Exchange

In simple societies all the goods and services produced are moved within the community through a system of distribution and exchange.

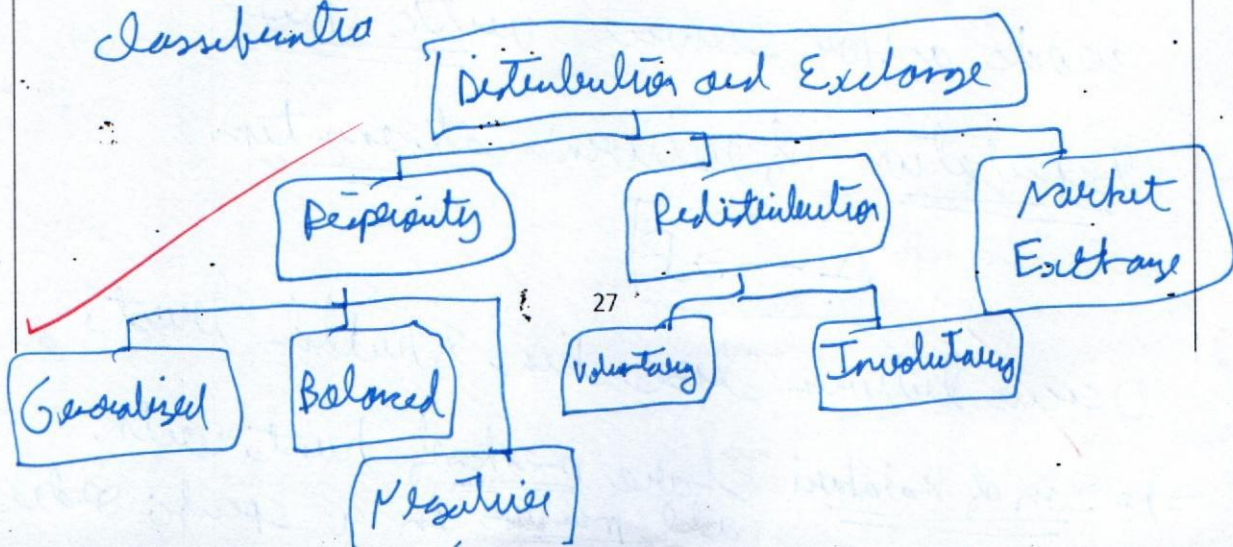
Types

According to K. Polanyi the values *add his work have too*

Types of distribution mechanisms are

- Reciprocity ✓
- Redistribution
- Market Exchange

Sahlins and Service further extended the classification



① Reciprocity

Refers to a system of exchange which does not use only money or no money may be used at all.

L2A™

Do not write anything in this margin

① Balanced Reciprocity

It refers to a system of giving goods or services with the expectation of an equal return immediately or later.

$$A \rightleftharpoons B$$

Occurs between equals, not kinsmen
eg Barter, Kula Trade, Gift Exchange

② Generalized Reciprocity

It is characterized by one way flow of goods and/or services with no expectation of return at any time.

$$A \rightarrow B$$

Occurs between close kin & builds trust

→ Son of Kalabaki share meat of hunt with all members in a specific order

② Negative Reciprocity

It occurs between strangers and enemies with both parties trying to maximise profit and minimise loss

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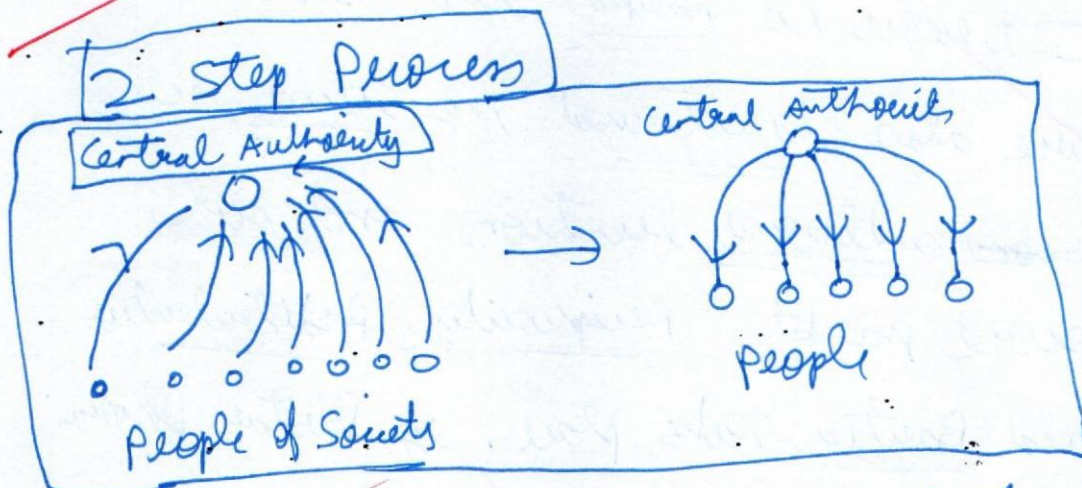


eg Kazakhs raid the Kyrgyz villages

② Redistribution

K. Polanyi defines it as a system of systematic movement of goods towards a central authority which then re-allots the goods based on requirement and status.

2 Step Process



It is based on systems of rank and class and is characterized by unequal distribution in societies with no complex political organization but significant surplus

(a) Involuntary → In the form of tax collected by authority

(b) Voluntary → In the form of Potlatches and other ceremonies

L2A™

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③ Market Exchange

G. Dalton classified market exchange into 3 types

(a) Market less Society

→ Characterized by use of symbolic money for some goods, not all eg dog teeth, beaver skin (Nunavut) etc.

(b) Peripheral markets

It refers to markets that exist but are also characterized by social and cultural functions and not pure markets. Reciprocity, Redistributive and Barter takes place. eg Potlatch ceremony

(c) True Markets

Markets ~~that~~ that use only True money for all goods & items.
eg. Modern markets

(c) Differentiate between centralized political systems and stateless political systems and how law and justice are administered in stateless societies 15

Feminist movements refer to the movement for equal rights and opportunities for women vis a vis men.

They strive for political, ~~economic~~ educational, employment and social rights of women to place them at equal standing as men in society.

★ In 1920-1950 the movement became militant with violence in many parts of Western world due to demand for equal voting and educational, employment rights.

Impact On family

I Impact on Domestic Work

L2A™

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a ~~Increased~~ Economic Role of
women has led to decreased role
in household work

b more equal distribution of role
between husband and wife

II Impact on Parental Adjustment

a It has led to insecurity of father /
husband in patriarchal society who
fear loss of authority over women
due to increased independence

b Increased influence and voice of
women in household due to
increased contribution

c Decreased cases of domestic violence
and physical torture due to
divorce as a viable option

III Impact on Relation with Child

L2A™

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this margin

- (a) ~~Decreased~~ interaction with mother
- (b) Increased respect and opportunities
for female child for
education, nutrition etc

add
any
thinker

IV Impact on Economic aspect

- (a) Equal Contribution by Women to
survival of household
- (b) Increased say in affairs of house
- (c) Better Condition of house & standard
of living due to 2 working
members

names
to your
answer

V Contemporary Situation

Issues of dowry, domestic
violence, marital rape are
in the light due to feminist
movements.

8

- Q4. (a) Examine how the prehistoric skeletal remains excavated from various sites in India help to determine the basic common origin of the Indo-European Races.

20

Definition

Family according to W.N. Stephens is based on marriage contract and involves rights and duties with respect to parentage, common residence between husband, wife and children and reciprocal economic obligation between husband, wife and children.

G.P. Murdock defines family as being a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction.

~~Thus~~ Thus Family can be understood a residential unit within a society based on affinal and

Consanguineous relations,

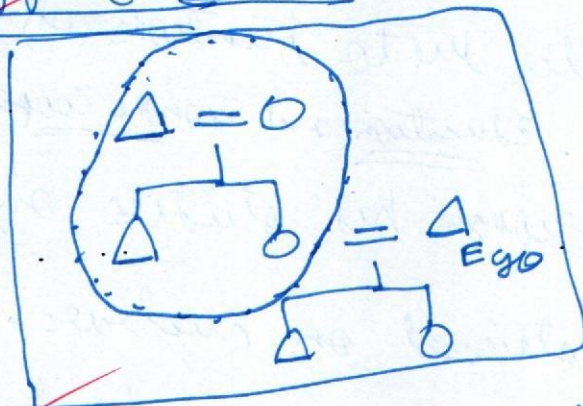
Universality

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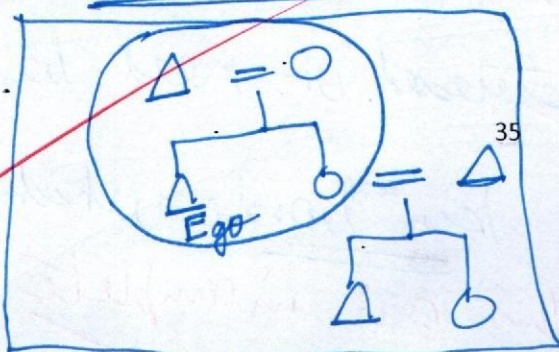
L.H. Morgan in "systems of Consanguinity and Affinity in human families" describes the various bonds between people and how the basic reproduction bond is the strongest bond and gives two types of familial relationships

(a) Affinal ~~kin~~ bonds



Affinal kin are bonds formed due to conjugal ties and are not blood relations

(b) Consanguineous ~~kin~~ bonds



consanguineous bonds are blood relations between close kin

Thus L.H. Morgan stressed on Universality
of ~~kin bonds~~ within family.

L2A™

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Ralph Linton stressed on the universal
type of family and considered consanguineal
extended family as the universal
type.

G.P. Murdock stressed on Nuclear family
and considered it to be the
universal type of families ~~present~~ present
in all societies due to functions of Sex,
reproduction, Education and Economic Cooperation.

M. Spiro through his studies of
Kibbutzism stressed on nuclear
family as he saw the failure
of Kibbutz as an alternative

R.C. Brown considered study of family.

new points
redundant and stressed on need to

study different kin bonds which
answer to this Q is incomplete

are universal such as mother-son bond etc.

L2ATM

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write
anything in
this margin

Thus it is clear that Family exists in all societies however its form and structure varies as per the cultural evolutionary requirement of the society.

Communitarianism

Thus from a functional perspective of Mälénowski, all families provide the function of Sexual, Reproduction, Enculturation and Economic Cooperation and ~~this~~ is thus functionally universal.

From a Structuralist perspective the common spine of a family is same but overall structure varies, thus

such a debate over universal type of families

10
11

Try to have an opening line

L2A™

(b) Critically comment on the forces and factors that have brought about changes in the family structure in recent times.

15

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Social Control

Norms
↓

Social Control

Internal mechanisms

External mechanisms

Shame

Guilt

Social Sanctions

Positive
or
Negative

Organized
or
diffused

Formal
or
Informal

① Internal Mechanism

It refers to embedded culture of a society that affects the behavioural aspects of individuals.

② Shame

It refers to the situation of feeling negative emotions of shamefulness.

if ~~not~~ one acts against social norms
eg Irrest acts are a Taboo
and performing is associated with shame

L2A™

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anything in
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① Guilt

Guilt is a feeling of remorse felt
when one acts against societal norms
eg Theft, murder lead to guilt
which often leads to mechanism

→ Thus Internal mechanisms work psychologically
and internally and don't require external
support

② External Mechanism

These are methods employed in the
form of social sanctions to regulate
the behaviour in society.

③ Positive and Negative

Positive sanctions are rewards for
socially acceptable behaviours eg.

Award, title etc

Negative Sanction is a punishment for socially unacceptable behaviour.

eg. Imprisonment for murder

L2A™

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this margin

① Organized or Diffused

Organized refers to the type of system based on organized system of dealing with sanctions.

eg. Dispute Settlement by oath in Order

Diffused is characterized by immediate response of society to an action and is uncontrolled.

eg. mob lynching of a 'Witch'

② Formal or Informal

Formal system follows a formal set of rules eg. imprisonment etc.

Informal system include curse, ignominy in societies name calling, persecution etc against someone

7/12

(c) How anthropologists defined religion? What role do the religious functionaries play in simple and non-literate societies?

15

Globalization refers to a process
of ~~increasing~~ ~~industrialization~~ integration
between various parts of the world
due to transport, communication
and information Technologies

Indian Tribes & kinship

~~Indian Tribal~~ communities occupy
areas where they have practised
judicious use of resources over
many generations and thus have
a surplus of resources.

Thus the ~~not~~ invisible hand of
market and other ⁴¹ forces of
globalization force the tribal

communities out of their lands

L2A™

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this margin

by displacement and cause disruption
of economic and kinship systems.

Case Study ①

Gadgil & Guha studied the

Cherchu tribes of Andhra Pradesh,

who due to forest laws and

reduced areas had to take to

criminal activities such as petty

theft.

This led to the increasing role

of women in the household

to provide for children and

many took up beedi rolling

as a profession due to issues

of alcoholism and imprisonment of husband.

L2A™

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Case Study ②

The Ho tribe of Chotanagpur
Plateau has several killi youth
doormen for cultivation with
social laws.

These have been replaced with modern
schools due to reduced influence &
their role of parents has increased
& the overall structure of kinship
has diluted due to preference
to nuclear family and reduced
interaction with other members.

8

add Weber 2
m. format points
clearly

L2A™

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SECTION - B

Q5. Write notes on the following in about 150 words each

10x5=50
10

(a) Chi-square Test

Power

Fogelson and Adams in "Anthropology of Power"
define it as the ability of an
individual, group or institution to
influence, directly and often the
behaviour and mindset of other
individuals, groups or institutions.

Type → Ludlow's Classification

Coercive

Compliance due
to threat of
force

Utilitarian

mutual benefit is
form of cooperation
direct force

Ideological

It is based
on the
ideological
commitments

It can also be classified on the
basis of nature (Sacred or Secular),
degree (absolute or limited) etc.

Authority, according to Max Weber, refers to
the legitimate use of power.

L2A™

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this margin

~~Thus~~ it is socially recognized power or
institutionalized power

Types of Authority

Charismatic

Derives authority
from charisma
of individual

Legal-Rational

Derives authority
from legal-
rational rules

Traditional

Derives
authority
from tradition

~~Power and authority~~ are closely

interlinked as power without

authority is only brute force and cannot

enforce wilful compliance while

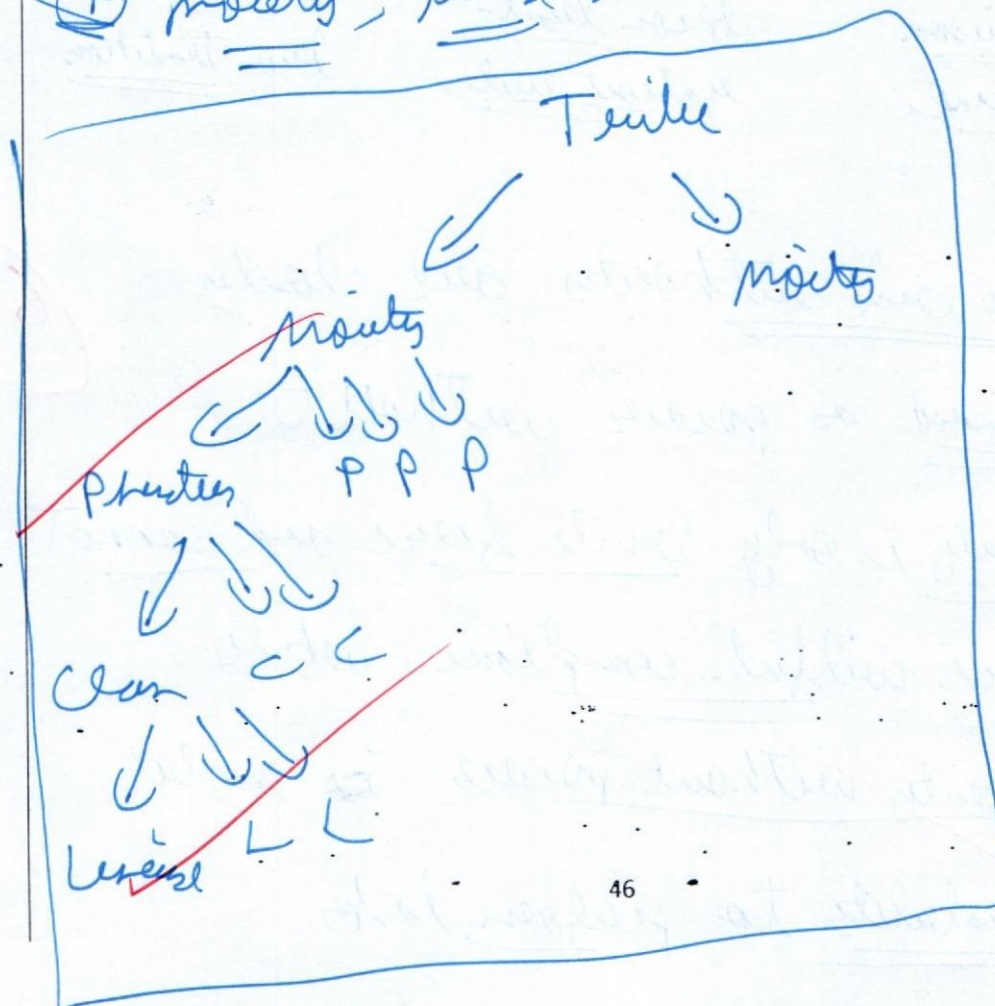
authority without power is subject

to inability to perform tasks

(b) Evolution by Natural Selection

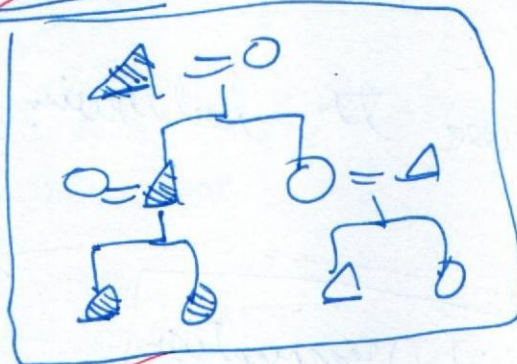
Lineage is the losses in
many soules eg. the descent
groups that are seen across
the soules.

Various types of lineage losses
are: Teile, iste, phantom,
⊕ noisy, lineage etc.

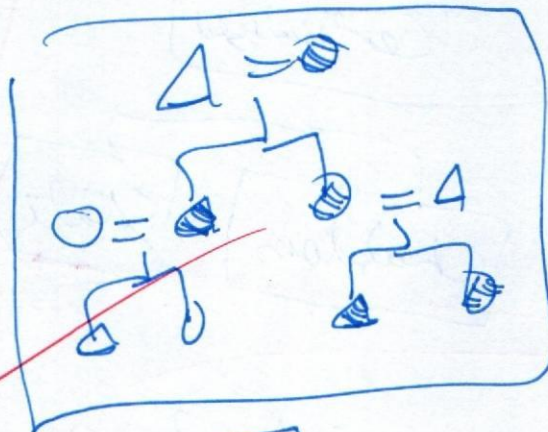


Types of Lines

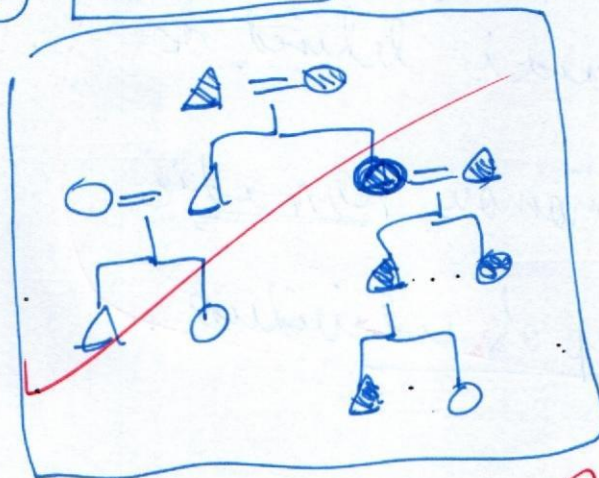
① Patriarchal



② Matrilinal



③ Beluxit



Try to trace down the
to the

L2A™

Do not
write
anything in
this margin

Syllabus

as Good
Blue

to

you can

add

relevant

as Naxos, lines
Khasi to the
D.

2

Individual Trees
below both
sides of bench
as Toda.

This is from political
Unit - so you
need write political
part more.

put / make this as
your opening
lines

L2A™

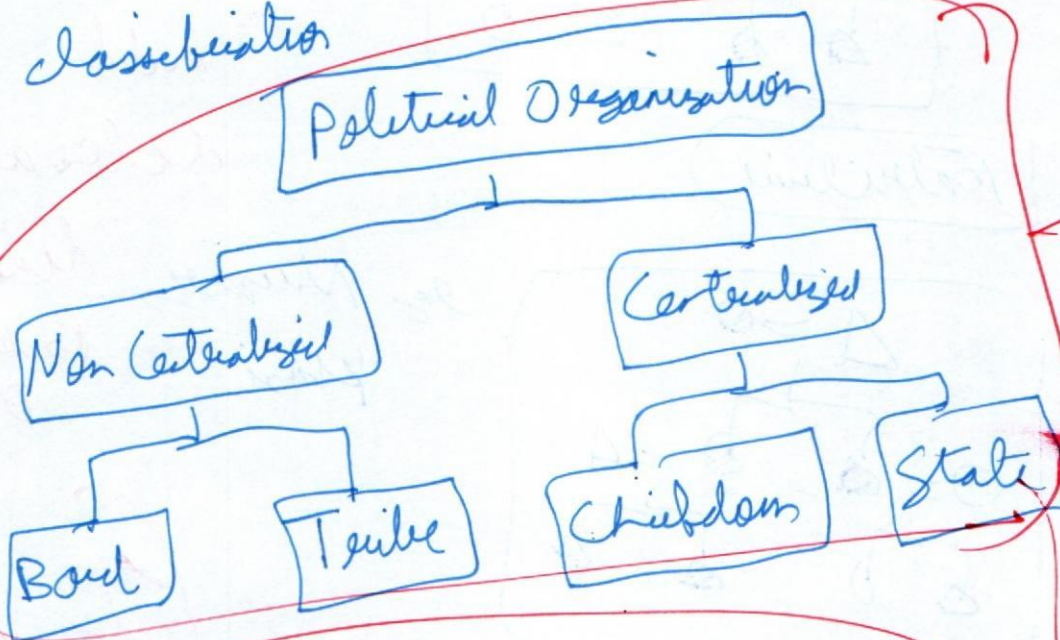
10

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anything in
this margin

(c) Ethnic boundaries

Bond

E service give the following
classification



Bond is the most simple &
primitive unit and is defined as
a politically autonomous non-adic
isogamous group of individuals.

Characteristics

① Population: Few (<100) who
are ethnically same and

Speak same language

② Pattern of life

Normative ~~and~~ in nature due to history
gathering

③ Economic Organization

Simple Tools and Technology like levers
and various and complexity

④ Stabilization

Capitalism society

⑤ Political Organization

Internal attention leadership with

no facilitating goals

⑥ Religion

Polychronic religion common to all

The members

Why they are now

This is not required

(d) Speciation

Legitimacy

Legitimacy as a principle connotes the acceptance of the public of the authority of power used by an individual, group or institution based on socially defined rules or laws which may or may not be codified.

According to Waller, legitimacy is based on belief and engenders obedience from the society.

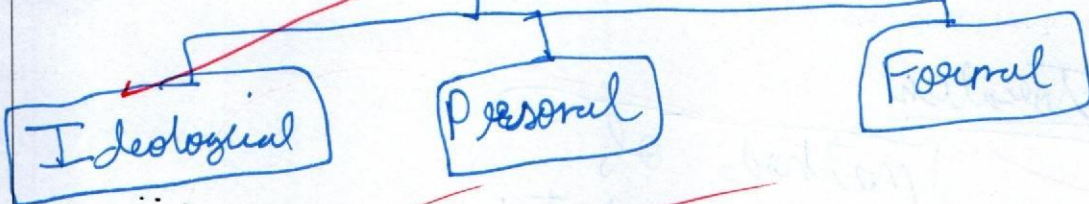
Types of Legitimacy

Easton through his studies among various sources of New Britain classified legitimacy into

Types of Legitimacy

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① Ideological legitimacy refers to the type which stems from a similar ideological mindset of authority and public

② Personal legitimacy stems from the personal trust in the person in power

③ Formal legitimacy is based on systems established within society
eg. Melanesian Big Man or Leopard skin Chief among Nuer

→ add conclusion

1st say what it is

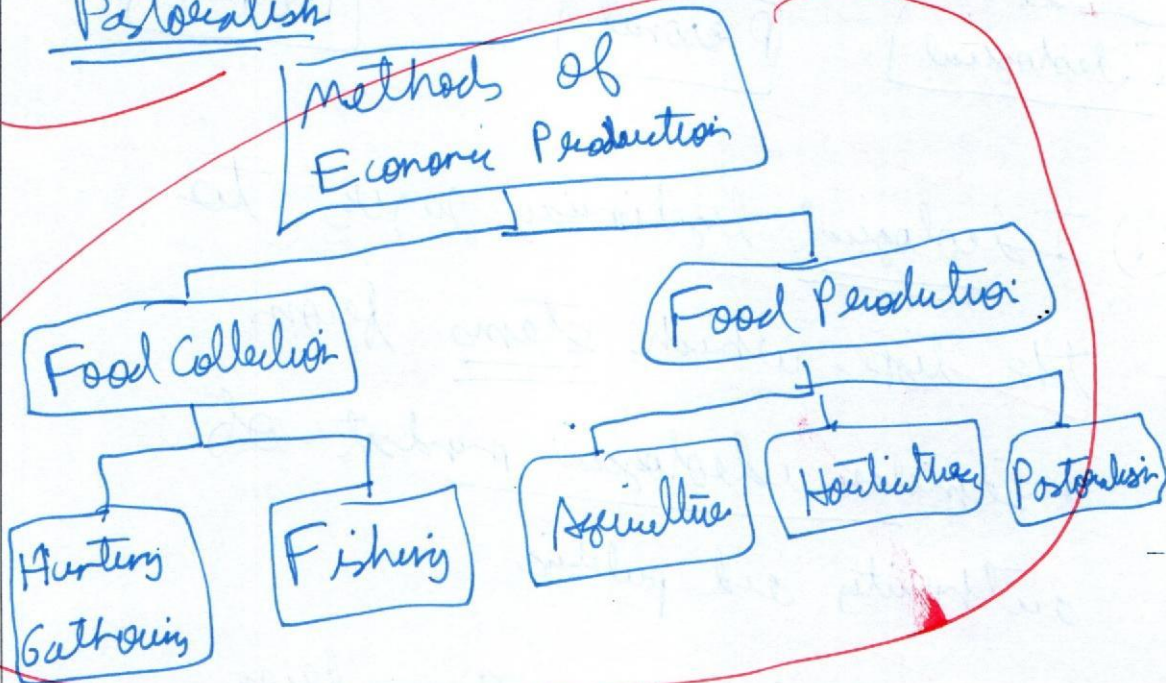
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(e) Genetic Adaptation

10

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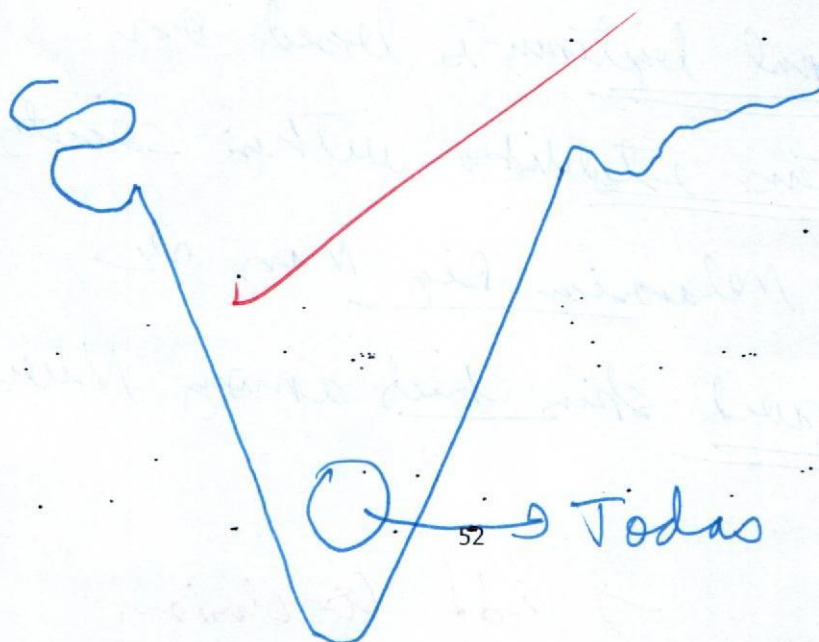
Pastoralism



1st
requires

Geographical Distribution

Gaddis. ← ○ ○ → Bakarwals



Characteristics

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① Population density and size

~~Moderate sized self subsistent society
with moderate density~~

② Pattern of life : Transhumant and move
with herd

③ Economic Organization : Moderate level

↳ Land is divided on the basis

① kin group for grazing

② labour division is based on
age and sex

③ Technology is moderate.

eg Buckets for milk, churning

5½

④ Political Organization is herd and
centralized

⑤ Religion is usually ancestor based

⑥ Economic type is reciprocity and redistribution.

⑦ Society is egalitarian and structured for
kin group

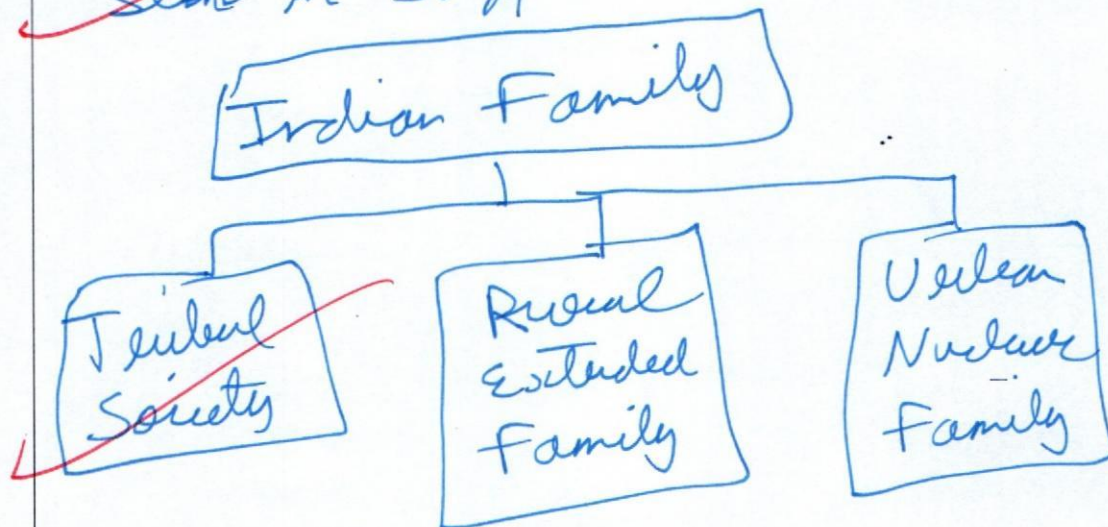
Q6. (a) Discuss the anatomical changes that occurred in Man due to erect posture.

15

Q7. (a) Discuss the concept of 'Mendelian population' and its application in study of anthropo-gentic variation in India

15

Family type in India can be seen in 3 types



① Jointed Society

→ Jointed families are of various types eg patrilineal (Gonds), matrilineal (Khasi) and others such as Bilineal (Toda) etc.

→ Overall effect of increased integrationism within the India society has led to penetration of

market economy, reduction in
traditional livelihood opportunities,

gendered rights over land, new
systems of occupation and labour,

displacement from traditional habitat

Thus the Tamil people suffer

its local situation but has lost

its traditional significance which

was a cultural bond

2) Rural Excluded Family

Rural Agrarian Joint families

were divided by I. caste

who divided multiple times on

how it is changing

a) ~~Disintegrating Village~~

1) Nationalism says Industrialization,

Urbanization and globalization is

led to deterioration of joint families

(ii) J P Singh says urban joint
families are $< 5\%$. as / NFHS III

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(iii) 2011 Census \rightarrow Urban family median size < 4

② Adaptationalist View

Given by I P Desai & Kapadia who
say that extended family has adapted
to new ways and nuclear family is
still linked to old family by
rituals, money etc

③ Modern Family

Characterised by Neocoloniality, Nuclear
Family and independence of authority
and control.

It is rising in number as the
urbanisation and development progresses

at the cost of tribal and
survival families

Define by any thinker.

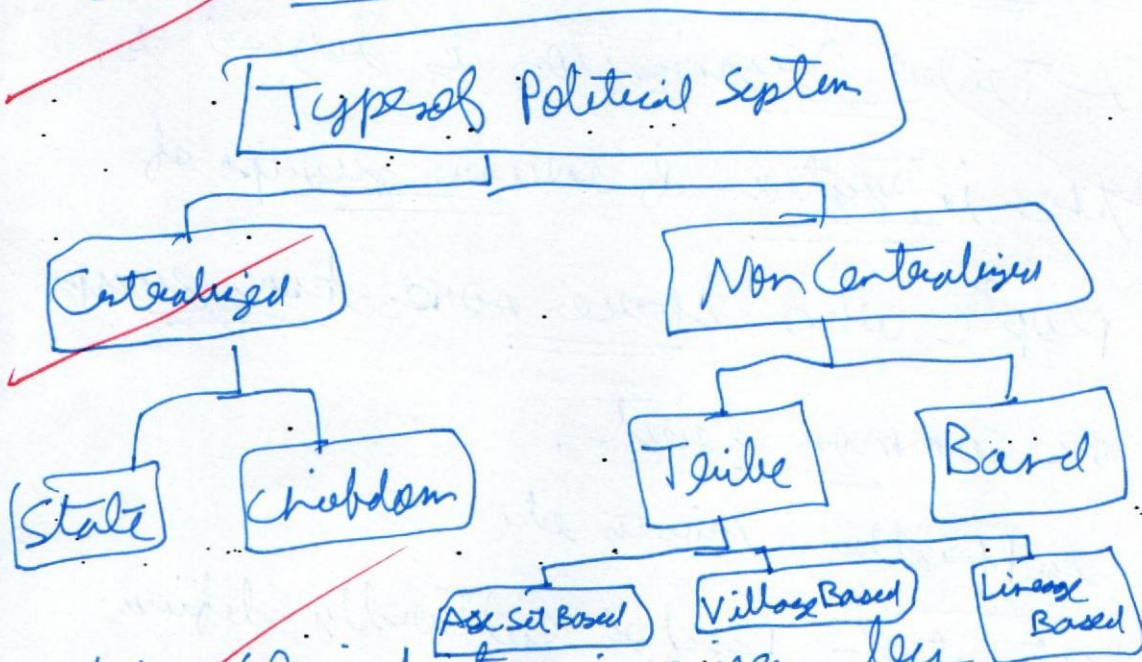
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- (b) Evaluate genetic heterogeneity of ABO, RH and GM antigens. Discuss how the principle human groups can be distinguished on the basis of their blood antigen characteristics.

20

Political organization is a system of control in society which varies across societies due to the various levels of complexity which is based on many factors such as, economic system, population, size, distribution etc.



This Classification is given by

E. Service

① Band

Band is the simplest type of primitive society and is a politically autonomous nomadic hologamic group of individuals

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Characteristics

It is nomadic, simple technology base
hunting gathering, polytheistic religion
egalitarian, no formal leadership

② Tribes

A Tribal Organization is defined as the integration of various groups of people who share some kin groups or common descent.

eg. Phoenicians, Vikings etc

① Ascent Set → Based on culturally defined
Ascent Sets

68

② Kinship Based → Based on multiple lineages in
a clan

② Village Based → Based on common residence in village

③ Chieftain

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A Chieftain is characterized by a
formal centralized authority that controls
& unites multiple communities

→ Chief is the head of political system
and has military, political and economic
mandate. He is responsible for
redistribution and dispute settlement in
the society

is ^{more} ~~part~~ of Economic sphere

④ State

K. Polanyi defined ~~the~~ State as a ^{use any more appropriate} ~~thinker~~ ^{thinker}

politically autonomous unit encompassing
multiple territories and with authority

to levy taxes, control ~~and~~

doubt people have work & live and
govern as per laws.

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It is characterized by modern society

	Trait	Stateless	State
①	Nature	<u>Homogeneous</u>	Heterogeneous as it is based by L2A TM assimilating many stateless societies
②	<u>Territories</u>	① <u>Age</u> set or <u>Clan</u> Not defined ② <u>Village</u> or <u>kinship</u> Defined but boundaries not defined	Well defined boundaries and territories
③	Locus of Authority	① <u>Village</u> / <u>Clan</u> Absent ② <u>Age</u> set Present at top but diffused	Present at <u>top</u> and <u>definite</u> → <u>Rule</u> loci may occur due to delegation.
④	Functions of Authorities	In <u>hollow</u> order ① <u>maintain</u> social order ② <u>Social</u> Economic development by provision, festival	In <u>hollow</u> order ① <u>Territorial</u> defending ② <u>Redistribution</u> ③ <u>Social</u> Order ④ <u>Socio-Economic</u> dev
⑤	Power of Authority	Force use is absent & mostly supernatural. Bureaucracy is weak	Use of <u>force</u> is <u>coerced</u> by state Bureaucracy using power on behalf of state
⑥	Types of Authority	Tradition or consensus → <u>Can</u> <u>Univ</u> <u>Patronal</u>	Tradition, <u>Consensus</u> or <u>legal</u> <u>Patronal</u>

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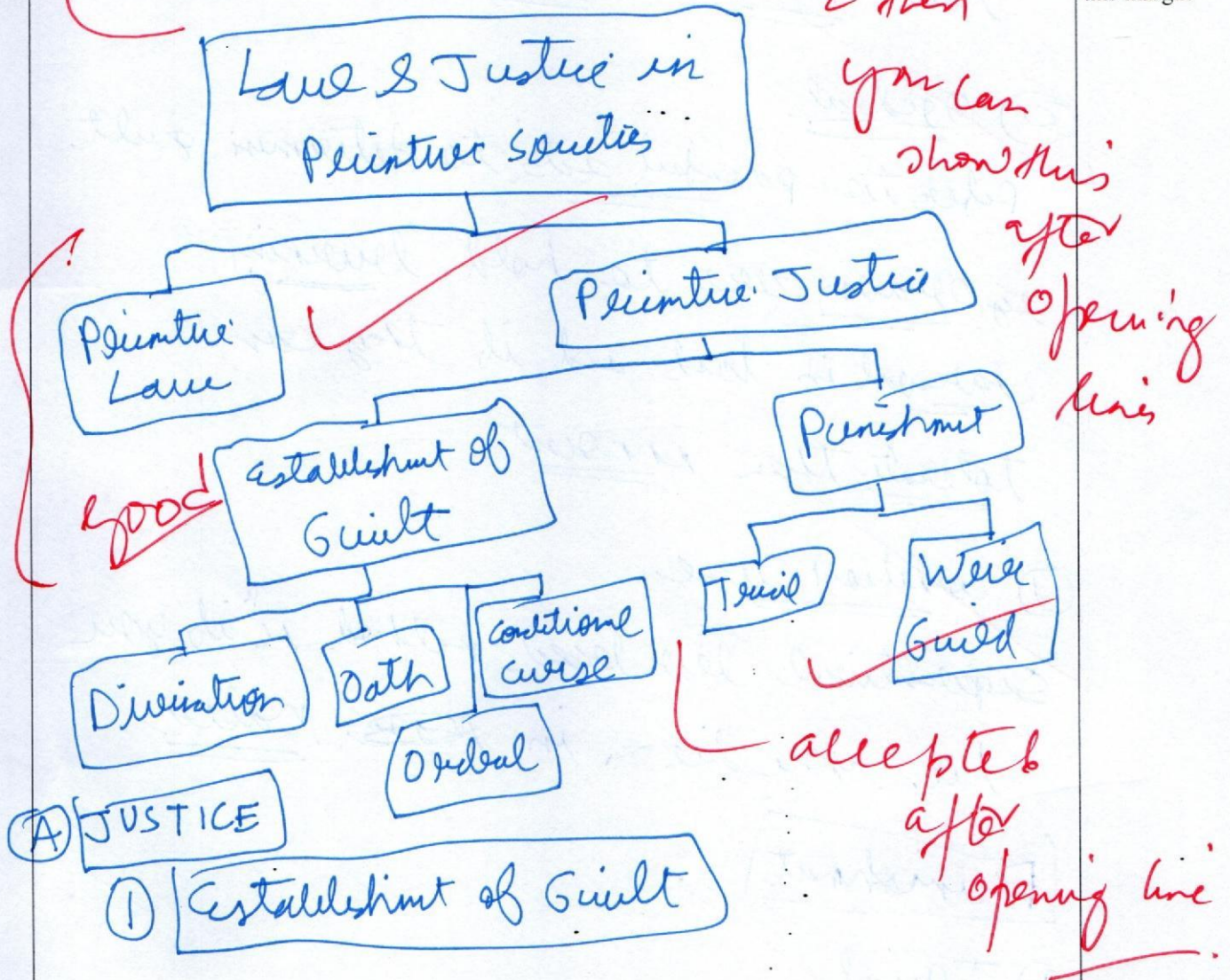
1st clearly Define what is Law & Justice

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(c) What do you understand by recombinant DNA technology? Discuss its applications and limitation in improving human health.

15



① Divination

It refers to the seeking of supernatural for information by manipulative techniques

eg. Eskimo Shamans spirit into object to find truth

② Oath

Refers to the promise based on supernatural

to tell truth
eg. Oraon trial is preceded by oath
taken sitting on tiger skin

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② Ordeal

Refers to painful acts to determine guilt

eg Oraon are to hold burning
journal in hand and if they can
tolerate then innocent

③ Conditional Curse

Supernatural bear based method is "if you
lie, you die", in ~~some~~ Malay

Punishment

① Trial

Trial is held & punishment is as per
custom or law

eg Oraon is tried for clan honor &
if guilty, disseminated

② Weier Guild

72

Based on Compensation for other's

damages eg. Peral Feast in Malay

Primitive Law

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Malinowski defines law as the
~~obligation of one person~~ and the
~~rightful claim of another~~ based on
social sanction of binding force
due to mutual consent.

Functions

- ① ~~Regulates~~ behaviour in society
- ② Sets cultural norms & enforces
- ③ Maintains adaptability of society
- ④ Sets regulations for marriage and etc
and punishment and dispute resolution

Characteristics

- ① Almost always criminal law, not civil
- ② ~~No distinction~~ between toets and crime
- ③ Based on coercion, precedent & legitimation
- ④ It is culture bound and culture
specific

Conclusion.

- Q8. (a) Define ecosystem. Explain with examples, how biocultural adaptive qualities have helped human survival in stressful eco-conditions.

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