



MODERN GURUKUL FOR CIVIL SERVICES

SUBJECT: ANTHROPOLOGY TEST SERIES 2022 :TEST -1

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|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|
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| Mobile No. | [REDACTED] | Date: | 10-07-22 |

Time Allowed: 3 HOURS

Maximum Marks: 250

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTION | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|--|---|
| Q.No. | Max.Marks | Marks Obtained | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No., Mobile).2. All questions are compulsory.3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.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.5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. | |
| 1 | 20 | 12 | | |
| 2 | 20 | 12 | | |
| 3 | 20 | 10 | | |
| 4 | 20 | 12 | | |
| 5 | 20 | 12 | | |
| 7 | 20 | 12 | | |
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| 2.2 | 15 | 9 | | |
| 2.3 | 15 | 7 | | |
| 2.4 | 15 | 9 | | |
| 2.5 | 15 | 9 | | |
| 2.6 | 15 | 9 | | |
| | | | <p align="center">“Develop success from failures. Discouragement and failure are two of the surest stepping stones to success.”</p> | |
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| | | | H.NO. 1-1-664/B, 2nd floor opposite SBI & Canara Bank Rd, beside Gandhi Nagar Park, Hyderabad, Telangana 500080 | |
| | | | Start Time: | End Time: |
| | | | Mode of Examination: | Online: <input type="checkbox"/> Offline: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | Evaluation Date: | |
| Total Marks: | 134 | | | |

Part 1 (Attempt all questions 8*20=160marks, 250Words each)

1) Define "cultural relativity" in its weak, intermediate, and strong forms. why is understanding cultural relativity important in the objective study of cultures throughout the world?

The concept of cultural Relativity was given by Franz Boas

o Cultural Relativity believes in an Objective Study of Cultures. According to Classical Relativism, Societies or cultures must be studied in relation to its own history and environment and not based on the standards of ones own culture.

o It is an anti-thesis to Ethnocentrism.

→ Cultural Relativity ^(CR) in its Weak, Intermediate and Strong forms -

o CR in its weak form - Though there is a sense of need ~~text~~ to objectively study cultures, yet the biases of our own cultures might stop us from fully acknowledging other cultures.

(Ex) Though, as Hindus, we might believe that cow is holy, there is a sense of repulsion when we see someone consuming

beep in front of us.

o CR in Intermediate form - The most desirable one to ~~say~~ study cultures objectively.

- One may choose to keep ones personal biases or judgements away and study cultures.

- Follow the Emic view of study of cultures.

- (Ex) Malinowski's study of Trobriand Islanders.

Studied the systems of kula system, wari system etc without letting his knowledge of formal Economics study influence his observations.

o CR in Strong form -

- Though, Cultural Relativism must be followed, It is important that one does not blind himself as to what is right or wrong.

(Ex) - 1. The cultural practice of Sati

cannot be supported under the guide of Cultural Relativism.

2. Female Genital Mutilation among some communities.

→ Why is Cultural Relativity Important to study cultures?

- ① In order to understand cultures from the observer's point of view (Emic approach).
- ② To avoid any kind of Ethnocentrism.
- ③ To provide objective and unbiased ethnographies and researches.
- ④ To ensure any kind of racism or discrimination of people involved in a study.
- ⑤ To provide a holistic study of cultures.
- ⑥ To provide for future comparisons and study of cultures.
- ⑦ To avoid any kind of political,

economic or social bias.

↳ ⑧ To ensure Inclusivity in ones studies.

Ex - Tribal India is often known for its exotic living styles and the existence of pre marital sexual relations. This reflects Ethnocentrism.

Cultural Relativity in studies will help people appreciate the beauty, charm and ~~unique~~ uniqueness of different cultures across the world.

Covered all points

12

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Structure | 3 | Introduction & Conclusion | 4 |
| Content | 5 | Total : | |

2) Critically evaluate, how society and culture co-relate to each other in understanding Human behavior?

Society and culture are two concepts which are interrelated and mutually dependent on each other.

According to Giddings, society is a group of like minded individuals who know and enjoy their like & mindedness and are therefore able to work towards common goals.

According to E.B. Tylor, culture is a complex whole of knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of a society.

→ How Society and Culture co-relate to each other in understanding human behaviour?

- ① Culture is socially transmitted from one generation to another.
- ② Man learns culture as a member of the society.

- ③ The various elements of society i.e. Institutions, traits etc make up the society-culture.
- ④ Society helps in the transmission of culture.
- ⑤ Culture fulfils the needs which society comes up with.
- Ex) Institutions like Family, Marriage, Political organisation etc.
- ⑥ Society and culture influence and contributes to each other's growth.

→ Criticisms -

- ① Understanding human behaviour cannot be done universally as human thought process differs everywhere.
- ② Culture emerged from society theory believed by some anthropologists. Thus they cannot be related to each other.
- ③ Culture is all encompassing and society is just a part of culture.

Thus, human behaviour only a small part of culture and cannot be used to study them.

- ④ Human behaviour should be studied through study of Institutions. (Cultural Functionalism). *Good point*
- ⑤ Human behaviour and culture can be studied through studying the human mind. (Structuralism). *Good point*
- ⑥ Human behaviour can be studied by studying the Infrastructure (Cultural Materialism).

But of all the schools, the school of culture & Personality mentions that, human behaviour is a result of the culture and personalities of the people can be understood by studying cultures.

Thus, the concept of society and culture lies at the root of study of

Anthropology and sociology and both are concerned with study of individuals and study of social groups respectively.

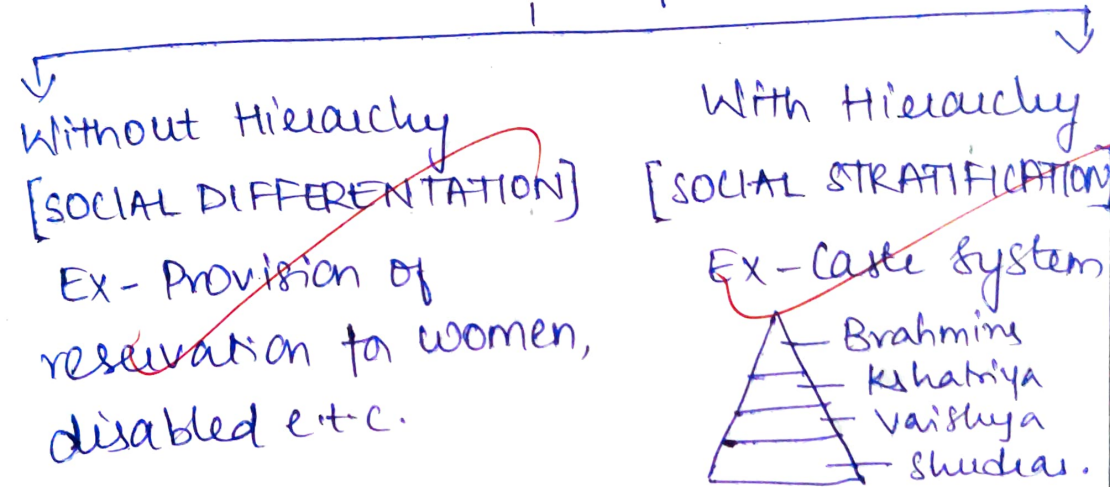
Thus Irrespective of the nature of the relationship between the two, it cannot be denied that in order to understand human behaviour, it is important to have an understanding of the human culture and society.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Structure | ✓ | Introduction & Conclusion | ✓ |
| Content | ✓ | Total : | |

3) Give a brief concept about the social stratification and highlight the various classification based on the various factors in the present primitive society?

When social differentiations comes to be differen judged on the basis of superior and inferior, social stratification occurs. These differences could be social, biological e.t.c.

Social Inequality



→ Historically, social stratification would occur based on
a) Caste b) Class c) Gender d) Estate.

Though, stratification occurs still occurs based on these factors, there is an addition of few others today in primitive societies.

- A) Class - With introduction of money and ~~also~~ achieved criteria gaining significance, class differences have emerged among primitive societies.
- B) Education - Doctors, government job holders, engineers are started to get high status and position on the status ladder.
- (Ex) - Among the Meena tribes of India, Lambada tribes etc.
- C) Wealth - Capitalism has introduced wealth as a status symbol and with land gaining value, stratification based on wealth is a reality in primitive societies today.
- D) Adoption of western cultures -
- ↳ speaking English and having English education.
 - ↳ wearing of clothes.
- (The Orages of Andamans consider Sentinelese barbaric since they do not wear clothes though at one point,

none of the Andaman tribes wore clothes.

E) Sex - Though primitive societies were known for their egalitarianism, contact with the Hindu and other societies have brought in stratification based on sex and gender in tribal cultures.

(Ex) - Dowry systems.
Female Infanticide etc.

F) Stratification based within primitive groups on various other factors - Tribals discriminate among themselves based on several other factors like their clan, god, religion, rituals etc.

G) Caste - Caste system ~~at~~ has also crept into primitive societies and stratification occurs based on caste too.

F) Government Jobs - Government jobs are considered very prestigious and such a person is placed high on the social order.

Several other factors include

- a) No of spouses as a matter of bri
pride - higher the number, higher
the prestige. Ex- Melanesian
societies.
- b) Ceremonial exchange- among kula
system of Trobriand Islanders, higher
the possession of kula gifts, higher
the prestige.

Thus, social stratification is an
ever evolving phenomenon not just
in modern societies but primitive
societies too.

10

Covered all
points

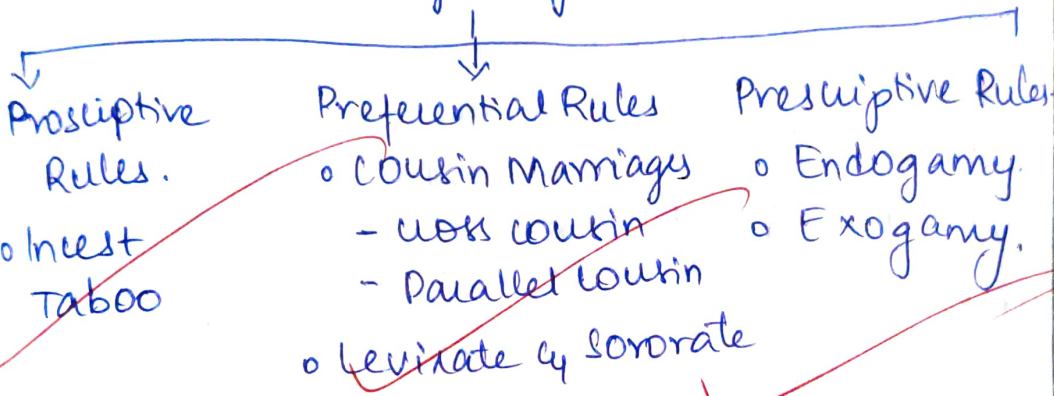
① You didn't used any Anthropologists
in this answer, it should be
avoided in future answers.

| | | | |
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| Structure | 4 | Introduction & Conclusion | 4 |
| Content | 2 | Total : | |

4) How can you correlate the different types of marriage regulations in the primitive and main steam society with suitable examples in the present context?

Marriage Regulations are the different rules and regulations in a marriage that deal with choice of partner, marriage ceremonies e.t.c.

Marriage Regulations



→ Correlation between primitive and main stream societies -

(A) Proscriptive Rules - Rules that define whom a person should not marry.

(Ex) - In primitive societies, it is the fear of supernatural (Mara) or a religious taboo that ensures prohibition.

- In modern societies, it is awareness with regarding to genetic issues

arising due to mating between close kin.

Also, there are laws in the Indian Penal Code, which proscribe marriage between brother, sister etc.

⑧ Preferential Rules - whom a person should marry are defined.

i) Cousin marriages -

a) Cross Cousin - marriage between children of siblings belonging to different sex. (Andhra Pradesh, India).

b) Parallel Cousin - Marriage between children of siblings belonging to same sex. (Middle East).

In both tribal and modern societies, cousin marriages exist but variedly.

⑨ (Ex) - Due to influx of Islam in Lakshadweep the tribals have stopped having cousin marriages.

⑩ Levirate and Sororate

$$\overbrace{\Delta = \emptyset = \Delta}$$

Levirate

$$\overbrace{\Delta = \emptyset = \emptyset}$$

Sororate

- Levirate - when on the death of a brother, a man marries the widow of his brother.
- Sororate - when on death or infertility of a woman, a man marries his wife's sister.

Both Levirate and Sororate exists in primitive and tribal societies.

(Ex) Marriage by Inheritance of widow in Sengma Nagas.

(c) Prescriptive Marriages -

i) Endogamy - marriage within ones social group.

(Ex) - In tribal societies, it exists in the form of inter tribal marriages.

(Ex) - In modern societies, in the form of ones own religion. Though, changes in society have slowly removed these barriers.

ii) Exogamy - marriage outside ones social group.

- (Ex) - Tribal societies - within ~~over~~ ~~the~~ clan marriages between two societies.
- (Ex) - Modern societies - Sogotia (same lineage) marriage leads to honour killings even today.

Thus, though the reasons ~~an~~ or forms of these rules vary among the primitive and tribal societies, these regulations still exist ~~at~~ in one form or the ~~other~~ universally.

12

Covered all points

| | | | |
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| Structure | 4 | Introduction & Conclusion | 4 |
| Content | 4 | Total : | |

6) Define the social group and how it brought the dynamic changes in the society during the lockdown due to the covid outbreak?

A. According to Mc Iver, a social group is not just a group of people but refers to the common patterns of norms of interaction that occur between and among them.

Characteristics of social group

- A group of people.
- Interactive group.
- Likeness.
- Difference.
- A common sense of unity.
- Common goal.

→ Dynamic changes in society due to lockdown -

- ① Change from physical presence to technological or digital presence
 (Ex) - Online classrooms, work from home etc.
- ② More importance to primary group.
 (Ex) - People starting spending more time with one social group primary group over other groups.

- ③ Increased cohesion and closeness among members of primary groups.
- ④ Removal of geographical barriers.
 - Ⓧ Global connectivity and formation of social groups across borders.
- ⑤ A sense of unity and helpfulness developed.
 - Ⓧ - Blood and plasma donations.
 - Use of social media to help.
- ⑥ Ho Heterogeneity in social groups increased.
 - Ⓧ - Age, Religion, Gender etc did not given much importance.
- ⑦ A common goal i.e. to fight the pandemic.
 - Ⓧ - countries all over the world came together to end the pandemic.
- ⑧ Familial ties strengthened.
 - more time with closed ones.
 - mental health development etc.

9) Voluntary formation of social groups to help the needy.

(Ex) - Provision of food in hospitals.
Delivery of goods to senior citizens
Animal welfare. etc.

10) Certain communities or social groups were given more importance than others.

(Ex) - Doctors
Administration
Police officials.

11) Violence against certain social groups.

(Ex) - Violence against doctors.
Negativity against governments for inactivity etc.

12) Change in Roles

(Ex) - Parents had to take up role of teachers.

Family had to take up responsibility of schooling or learning.

(13) Brought certain permanent changes in society.

(Ex) - Work From Home has become a norm now.

Thus, covid pandemic and lockdowns brought in large scale changes in the ~~nature~~ nature and functions of social groups not just in India but all over the world. These changes were both positive and negative in character.

12 ✓

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| Structure | 4 | Introduction & Conclusion | 4 |
| Content | 4 | Total : | |

7) Write the meaning and significance of the descent? And write about the various forms of descent groups in the simple society at the present.

Descent means the rules through which kin ties are established.

Descent helps in understanding Alliance and Piliation among members of a family or society.

→ Significance of Descent

- ① Helps in Marriage ties and finding of partners.
 (Ex) - Kin relations thus endogamy, exogamy, taboos etc.
- ② Economic significance - Members of a descent group have common ownership of property.
- ③ Passing of lineage or descent.
- ④ Religious obligations to be performed etc.
- ⑤ Political groupings.
- ⑥ Promotes group solidarity & unity.
- ⑦ Descent groups work as one corporate group in several societies.

→ Forms of Descent groups in simple societies -

① Lineage (vamsa)

- Traces the descent from a known ancestor (male-patrilineal or female-matrilineal or Male/Female-Ambilineal).
- The blood ties can be established and thus are based on Demonstrated descent.

(Ex) Witoto Red Indians of Amazonia (Patrilineage)
Nayal Talavud (Matrilineage)
Ambilineage (Agriculture societies of Japan).

② Clan (gotra)

- Traces descent from an unknown ancestor.
- It can be a god, a totem, animals etc.
- Cannot be demonstrated and thus called based on stipulated descent.

(Ex) - Patriclan - Chepewa Red Indians.
Matriclan - Khasis of Meghalaya.

③ Phrater

- Phrater means 'Brother' in French.

- Despite different lineages, some members of different lineages hold special significance or important ties.
- can be divided into
 - a) Matrilineal (maternal side).
 - b) Patrilineal (paternal side).

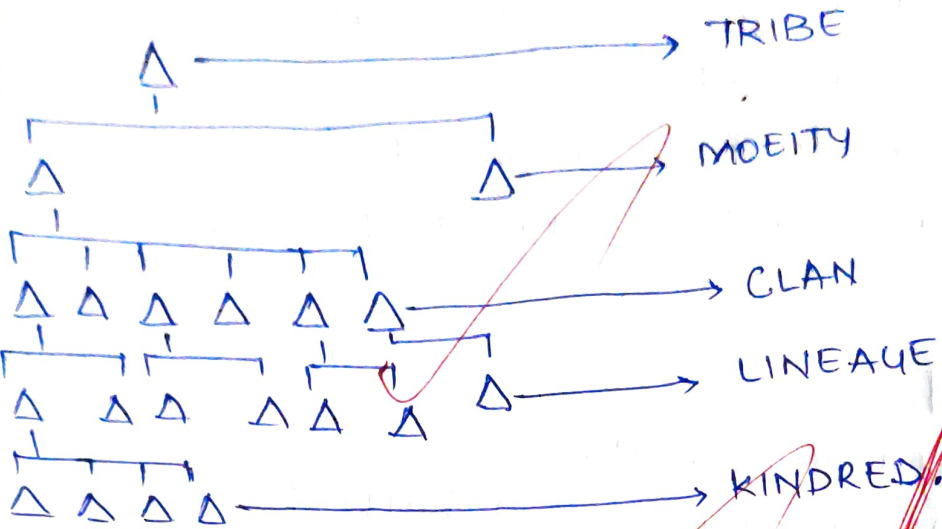
④ Moety

- Moety means half.
- A Moety refers to one half of a group.
- Each tribe is divided into two exogamous moeties.
- Helpful in exchange of partners between two groups.
- (Ex) - Todas of Nilgiris.

⑤ Kindred -

- In Bilateral type of descent, kin from both (father and mother) sides are related to an individual.
- In this, it becomes difficult to cooperate due to existence of too many members.
- Thus, the closest kin of an ego forms part of one's kindred.

- Kindred is ego centered.



Thus, descent groups form an important part of kinship systems around the world and hold immense social, political, economic and religious significance.

12

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| Structure | ✓ | Introduction & Conclusion | ✓ |
| Content | ✓ | Total : | |

8) Critically substantiate how the urbanization, industrialization, and feminist movement impacted the family system and it gave wings to the women empowerment in the society?

The traditional family system has undergone immense changes owing to factors like urbanization, industrialization and feminisation in the recent decades.

→ Change in family system -

- o Shift from joint families to Nuclear families owing to urbanization and migration.
- o Reduction in traditional values in family.
- o Individual as a unit of society rather than family.
- o Reduction in the authority of village elders over the younger generation.
- o Emancipation of women.
- o Family no more, a political or economic unit of production.
- o Reduction in traditional education in family.

→ Negative effects on the family - for studies of

- ① Migration of young children, and Empty Nest Syndrome among parents
i.e. mental depression and feeling of loneliness among the parents.
- ② Reduction in social bonds between parents and children due to working parents.
- ③ Increased divorce rates.
- ④ Reduction in the importance to the institution of marriage.
(Ex) - Japanese societies; Live in relations
Recent Sologamy in Gujarat.
- ⑤ Reduction in the traditional values and education.
- ⑥ Reduction in the authority of family elders.
- ⑦ More individualism and materialism.
- ⑧ Affecting mental health of people.
- ⑨ Family as a system losing its value.
- ⑩ Loosening kin bonds.

→ How it gave wings to female empowerment

- ① Equality & society (importance to ~~attain~~ achieved status rather than ascribed).
- ② Financial empowerment of women.
- ③ Division of household roles; House roles no more sexually determined.
- ④ Divorce or financial empowerment gave solace from abusive husbands.
- ⑤ Reduction in dowry system and female infanticide.
- ⑥ Equal say in household decisions.
- ⑦ Reduction of financial pressure on men as the sole bread winner of family.
- ⑧ Increase in opportunities for women and increased independence.
- ⑨ Freedom from traditional boundaries set by family or society.
- ⑩ legal protection of women.
Ex- Urbanization brought in laws like Dowry prohibition, abuse of women etc.

Please,
watch
test-1
discussion
class
from this
answera.
I gave
structure
for this
answera

↳ (ii) changes in social relationships.

- (Ex) Reduction in marriages,
Sexual autonomy,
Increase in live in Relationships.
Surrogacy as an option.
Child care homes allowing women
to work.

Thus, while it is true that there is ~~an erosion~~ an erosion of basic family values as a result of the various processes, it is also true that it has opened up new opportunities for women and enabled their growth.

12

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| Structure | ✓ | Introduction & Conclusion | ✓ |
| Content | ✓ | Total : | |

Part 2 (Attempt all questions 6*15=90marks, 200Words each)

1) Write about the social institution and total institution? And whether both are one and same or different?

According to Me Iver, Institutions are forms of procedure characteristic of group activity.

Institutions are abstract structures which work or establish procedures of a cultural function.

(Ex) - Marriage, Religion, Kinship, Political Organisation etc.

o Social Institution vs Total Institution -

→ Generally, the institutions which involve in regulating the social life of an individual are referred to as social institution.

(Ex) - Marriage, Family, Religion etc.

→ They bring in social control and regulation of ties between individuals.

→ Certain institutions in the society have more importance in other things rather an individual needs. These institutions rather a total of social and other institutions are called

Total Institutions.

→ Are Both social Institutions and Total Institutions same?

NO

- ① Certain institutions are more social than others.
(Ex) Marriage more than Religion.
- ② Institutions that have a sense of formality do not form part of social relations.

Yes

- ① Ideally, every institution in the society has emerged to fulfil certain need of man or society.
(Functionalism - Malinowski & Brown)
- ② Institutions are part of society and therefore all institutions have to be social in some way or another.
- ③ No institution exists which has nothing to do with society or culture.

- ④ Institutions exist to regulate the social life of individuals.
- ⑤ Institutions bring in social control.
- ⑥ They help in peaceful working of society.

Thus, every institution is a social institution since it is a part of society and fulfills the needs of man. Thus, an institution keeps changing with the changing nature and needs of society.

Covered all points

9

| | | | |
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| Structure | 3 | Introduction & Conclusion | 3 |
| Content | 3 | Total : | |

2) What are Kinship determinants and explain about Kinship terminologies with the suitable genealogical diagrams.

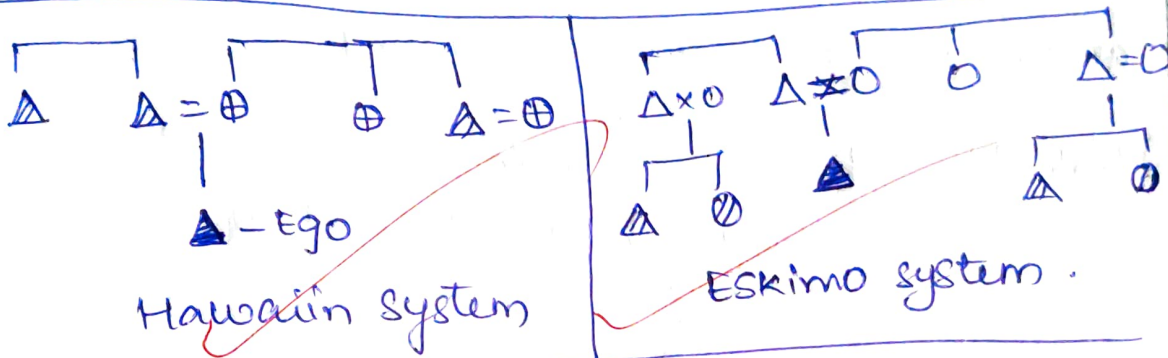
Kinship determinants are the factors which help in understanding the kin relations between different people in a family or a social group.

- (Ex)
- Kinship behaviour.
 - Kinship Terminologies.
 - Form of Descent etc.

- Kinship Terminologies - Kinship terms are terms used to describe or refer to different members of a kin-group.
- o L.H. Morgan has provided details regarding Kinship Terminologies in Malayan and North American societies.
 - o He has divided Kinship terminologies into
 - a) Classificatory System - where lineals and collaterals are merged and a same term is used for all. Ex - Cousins.
 - b) Descriptive - where collaterals are merged but lineals are referred with different kin terms.

→ Kinship Terminologies -

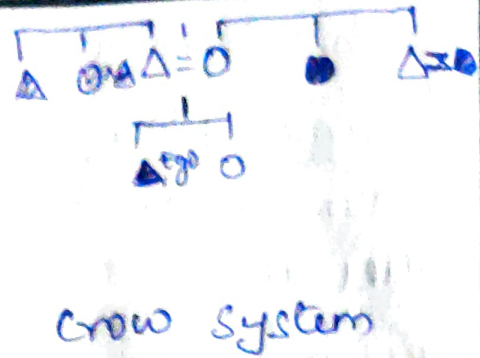
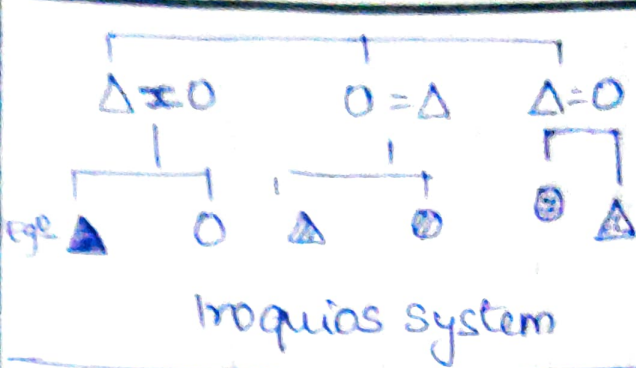
- ① Hawaiian Eskimo system - Most classificatory.
All the Father, his brother's, mother's
brother all referred to as father.
- ② Eskimo system - Both Classificatory
and Descriptive terms are used.
All the Children of parents' siblings
are referred with one term.



- ③ Iroquois system - Both classificatory
and descriptive but cross cousins
are referred with different terms.
Ex - South India (Telugu) - Bava (male) -
to a male cross cousin. etc.

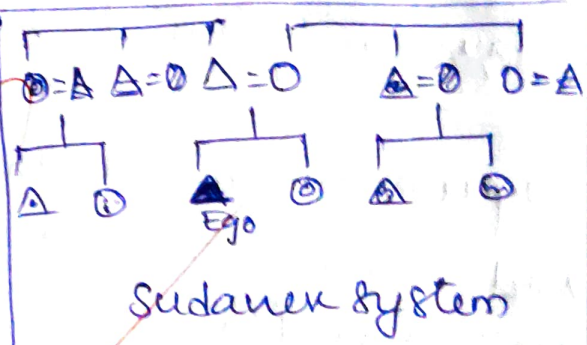
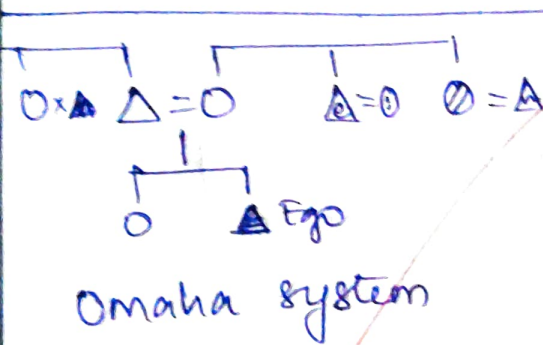
- ④ Crow - Patrilineal system.
Descriptive for father's side relatives
and classificatory for mother's
side relatives.

Emphasis
Should
be given
Kinship
determinants



- ⑤ Omaha system - Matrilineal system.
 Mirror image of Crow system.
 Maternal side - Descriptive.
 Paternal side - classificatory.

- ⑥ Sudanese system - Extreme Descriptive.
 No two relatives share same term.



Thus, the kinship terminology system gives us an overview over the framework over how kin relations in societies work.

Structure

3

Introduction & Conclusion

3

Content

3

Total :

3) Give the brief insight about the different marriage payments in the simple society as well as modern society.

A. Marriage according to Kathleen Yough is an institution between a woman and one or more persons such that the children born to the woman under circumstances not prohibited by the rules of the relationship are accorded full birth right status as any other members of the society.

Marriage payments constitute an important element of marriage worldwide. There are broadly two kinds of marriage payments.

① Bridewealth / Bride price ② Dowry.

① Bridewealth / Bride price -

- Given to the family of the bride by the family of the groom or the groom.
- Basically as a payment to get the rights over the woman and her future children.
- Also as a compensation for the loss of labour that is put in by the girl.
- Also as a form of respect or compensation.

for upbringing of the girl.

- In case of divorce,
 - If there is the fault of the girl, the bride price is not returned.
 - If there is the fault of the boy, the bride price is returned.
- can be in the form of wealth (material, non material), cows, blankets, wood, property etc.
- Does not symbolize increase in the prestige of woman but acts as a means of purchase of a wife.
- Shudra males have to pay heavy bride price or stay as bachelors (due to the rules of Anuloma).

② Dowry

- Paid by woman's family to the groom.
- Reasons
 - to set up new household.
 - acts as an insurance against an abusive husband or death of husband.
 - as a share of father's property.
 - as a compensation to the groom to take up the bride's responsibility.

- lower caste families would pay huge dowries to get their daughters married to higher caste men.
- Higher caste families started despising having daughters and started female Infanticide since they had to pay huge dowry to get them married.
(Anuloma, Pratiloma rules).
- ~~Do~~ Dowry took an ugly form with abuse against women therefore Dowry (taking and giving) is made a crime under IPC in India.

Thus, both the system of marriage payments exists in tribes and modern societies in one form or another, and have evolved since many centuries.

more marriage payments returned
and present please, follow
model answers.

7

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|-----------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Structure | 2 | Introduction & Conclusion | 3 |
| Content | 2 | Total : | |

4) Write the significance and characteristics of the culture and civilisation with their important differences among each other to understand the society.

According to E.B. Tylor, culture is a complex whole consisting of knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs and any other capability acquired by man as a member of a society.

Civilization, is considered the material aspect of culture or an evolved form of culture.

→ Significance of culture and civilization -

- o Civilization acts as a vehicle to transmission of culture.
- o Civilization helps in calculating or measuring the evolution of culture.
- o Culture is a way of life and helps him become a social being.
- o Culture helps in fulfilling the needs of the individual.
- o Culture acts as a means of social control.

- Civilization is a tool through which the progress of a society can be measured.
- ^{civilizational} ~~cultural~~ products after a course of time attain cultural significance.
- The interaction between culture and civilization helps in the growth and progress of society.

→ Differences between culture and civilization

| Culture | Civilization |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Culture is all-encompassing and includes various elements or traits like institutions etc. ◦ Culture is not measurable or quantifiable. ◦ It is a qualitative concept. ◦ Culture evolves and never dies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Civilization, as a term, is used to refer to the material aspect of culture. ◦ Civilizational growth can be measured and quantified. ◦ It is a quantitative concept. ◦ Civilizations come to end after some |

• Culture is both overt and covert.

time

Ex- Indus Valley Civilization.

• Civilization is only overt aspects.

Thus, both culture and civilization play a major role in shaping a society through its continuous interplay and evolution.

Q

Covered all points

Structure

3

Introduction & Conclusion

3

Content

3

Total :

3

5) What is the present legal status of Live-in-Relationship in India with the significant judgement related to it?

Live in Relationship refers to two major individuals (of either gender) living in the same residence and having sexual relations.

◦ Live in Relationships have features common to that of a marriage and thus are believed by some as the next evolved form of the institution of marriage.

◦ Recent judgement of Rajasthan High Court

The HC of Rajasthan had given legal status to live in relationship in India. However, the judgement was taken back after a few months.

◦ Present legal status - Presently, live in relations are neither legal nor illegal in India i.e. its status is unclear.
- Live-in-relationships are not defined in any statutes or have any legal relation recognition in India.

→ Live-in-Relationship in India -

- The marriage age of men is 21 yrs while women is 18 yrs in India.
- However, the age of consent is 18 years for both boys and girls.
- Thus, Sexual relations between people above 18 yrs cannot be termed illegal.

◦ Recent judgements -

- Recognition of women living in such relations to receive compensation in case of abuse.
- Medical Termination of pregnancy Act 1971 - 2020 Amendment has allowed abortion for single woman too.
- Children born out of such relations are given all rights as any other child.

→ Social acceptance of Live-in-Relations in India vs Marriage -

↳ Marriage is a relation between kin groups rather than individuals.

- Live in Relations have emerged as a response to Industrialisation, westernisation, Feminism e.t.c.
- Rise in Individualism and reduction of family values.
- - Impact
 - on the Institution of marriage
 - On children.
 - on family.

Thus, Irrespective of the legal acceptance of live in relationship, the social acceptance will be difficult since marriage is much more than just a sexual relationship in India.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------------------|---|
| Structure | 3 | Introduction & Conclusion | 3 |
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6) Write the differences between the Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis Cultural relativism with the suitable examples?

- Ethnocentrism is a phenomenon when one's own social group is considered superior and others are judged or scaled in reference to one's own social group. (Ex) - USA - consumption of dog meat is barbaric.
- Cultural Relativism, as given by Franz Boas deals with understanding cultures with respect to one's own history and environment and not based on ~~one's~~ one's own culture.
- (Ex) consumption of any meat taken equally without judging.

| Ethnocentrism | Cultural Relativism. |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Based on the concept of ingroups and outgroups given by W.G. Sumner. ◦ Brings Subjectivity in studies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Given by Franz Boas who also gave the concept of Historical Particularism. ◦ Brings Objectivity in studies. |

Ethnocentrism

- o Close minded.
- o leads to discrimination.
- (Ex) - Racism.
- o Should be avoided by ethnographers and Anthropologists
- o Has a history of large scale violence and wars.
- (Ex) - Nazism & Hitler in Germany.

Cultural Relativism.

- o Open minded.
- o Ensures social unity and peace.
- (Ex) - secularism.
- o Should be encouraged in researches.
- o Is known to promote tolerance and acceptance.
- (Ex) Mahatma Gandhi towards Harijans.

- o Cultural Relativism is an anti-thesis to Ethnocentrism.
- o They both lie on the polar ends of a spectrum.
- (Ex) - Franz Boas recommended learning the local language, living with the locals etc to study cultures.

This will avoid Ethnocentrism and promote cultural Relativism.

• Later anthropologists took the concept of cultural Relativism seriously in their studies to bring in Objectivity.

(Ex) - Margaret Mead, Cora du Bois, Malinowski etc.

Thus, it can be said that though both the concept lie on the polar ends of a spectrum they are completely opposite and different to each other.

Structure

3

Introduction & Conclusion

3

Content

3

Total :