

Please do not write anything except the question number in this space.
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Name of Candidate : Rasneet Kaur

E-mail Id : [REDACTED]

Roll No :

Date : 21 Sept, 2025

Mobile No. : [REDACTED]

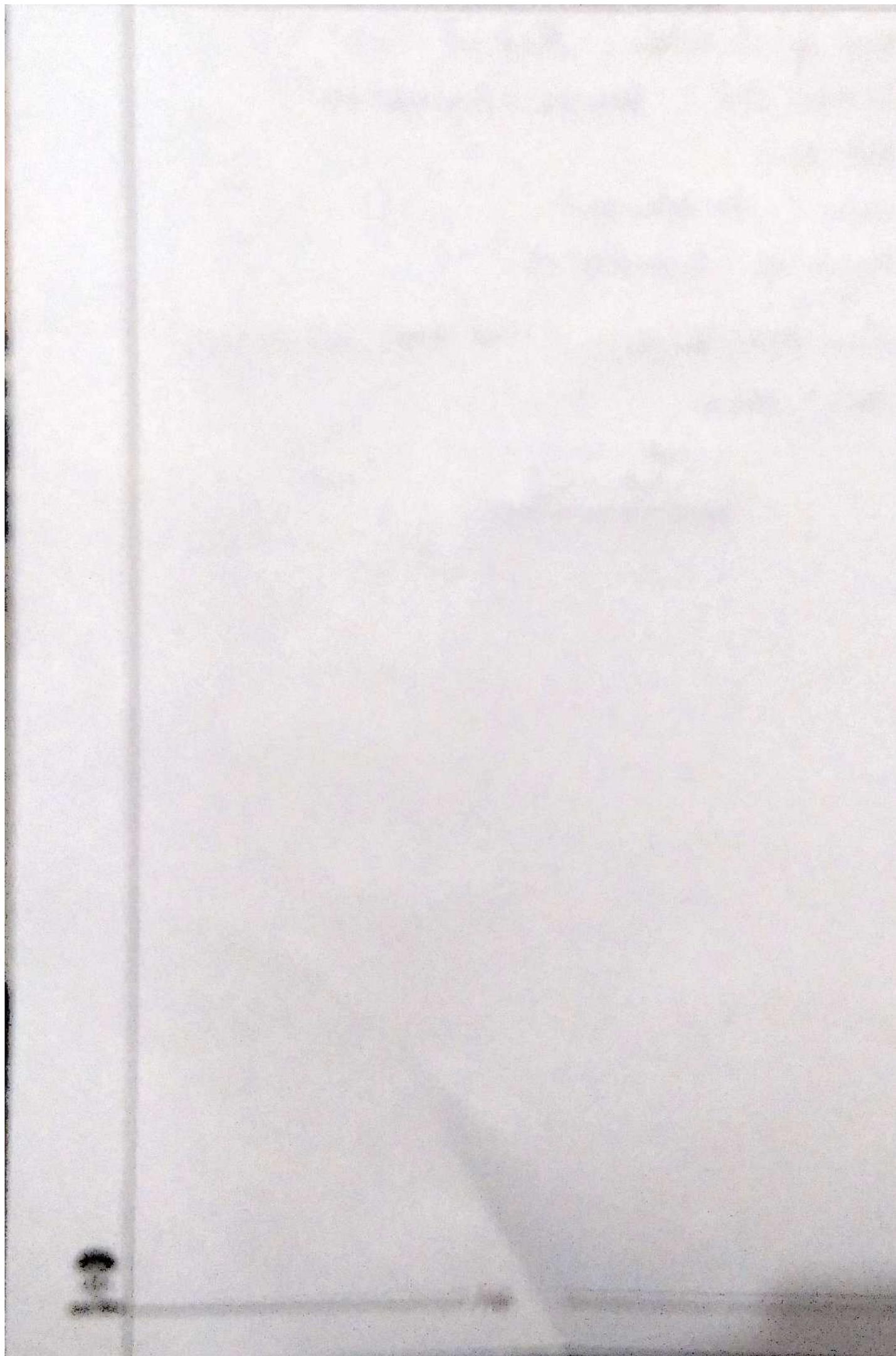
Start time : 2:00 pm End time : 5:05 pm

Mode : Online.

Test - 01

90
250





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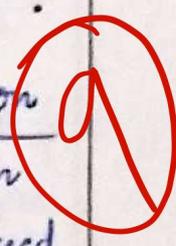
Q+1

What are the differences between social stratification and social hierarchy and what is the view of Karl Marx on social stratification?

As per P. Sorokin, Social Stratification refers to differences in the population based on various factors like caste, creed, race, economic status etc.

whereas social hierarchy refers to the division and arrangement of society into a hierarchy where one group is superior to another.

Intro can be shortened



SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

SOCIAL HIERARCHY.

1) division of society into different groups.

1) division and arrangement of society on the basis of their status and prestige.

2) can be egalitarian or unequal.

2) usually unequal in status and roles.



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3) Is a universal phenomena across all societies.

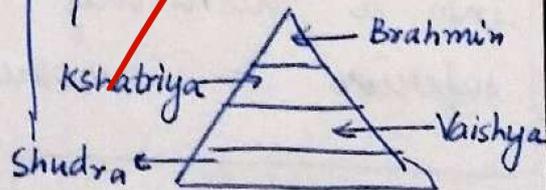
4) It is a wider, more comprehensive term.

5) Example :
→ Stratification based on Gender
Male (vs) female

3) Exists in some societies and not all.

4) It is a subset of social stratification.

5) Example :
→ Caste society in India



1) Both divide the society into different groups.

2) Both create solidarity within the persons belonging to same stratum.

3) Radcliffe Brown says both help to maintain social structure and order.

Some similarities also

V. G. S. M.



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VARIOUS VIEWS ON SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND HIERARCHY :-

1) Functionalist Perspective (Talcott Parsons, Durkheim)

Social Stratification helps fulfill various functional needs of society

Davis Moore Hypothesis → Society considers those jobs as higher or more rewarding which fulfill most important functions

2) Max Weber's

TRINITARIAN MODEL

Money

Power

Prestige

is the basis of all stratification.

3) Sahlin's and Lenski's Surplus Theory :-

Agricultural Growth → created surplus → conflict around distribution
↓
beginning of social stratification ← led to rise of chiefs

Not a demand of the question
→ you can use diagram
go this

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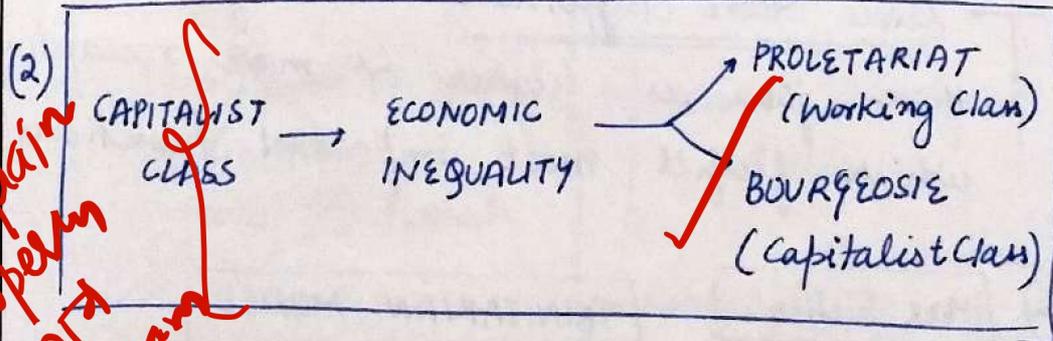
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KARL MARX'S VIEW ON SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

→ This view is also known as "Conflict Theory"

← Conflictism can be added

(1) As per Karl Marx → Economic Inequality is the basis of social stratification.



← explain in terms of class division

(2) regards this difference in the ownership of resources as the basis of exploitation of working class.

In Modern Society, Various avenues of social mobility be it welfare measures or education are opening, which are leading to changes in the dynamics of hierarchy and stratification.

← vague conclusion



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Q-12

Explain the major elements or components of a family. Illustrate your answer with suitable anthropological examples?

6 George Murdock in his book "Social structure" defined family as a "social grouping characterised by:-

- residential cohabitation
- economic cooperation
- reproduction.

MAJOR ELEMENTS OR COMPONENTS OF A FAMILY :-

- 1) Adults of both sexes male and female are present.
- 2) Socially approved sexual relation through the institution of family.
- 3) One or more children owned or adopted by the sexually cohabiting adults.

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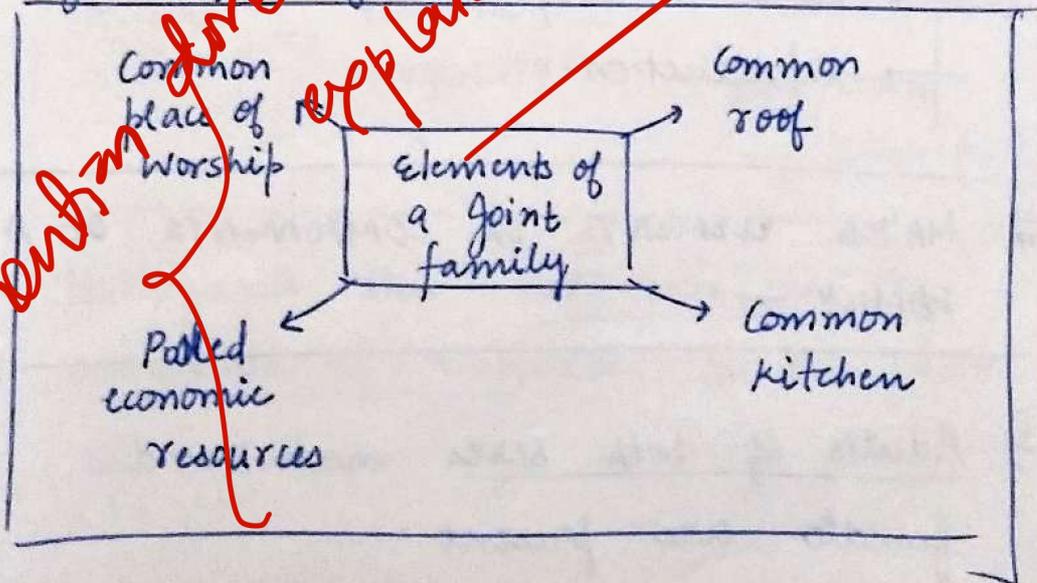
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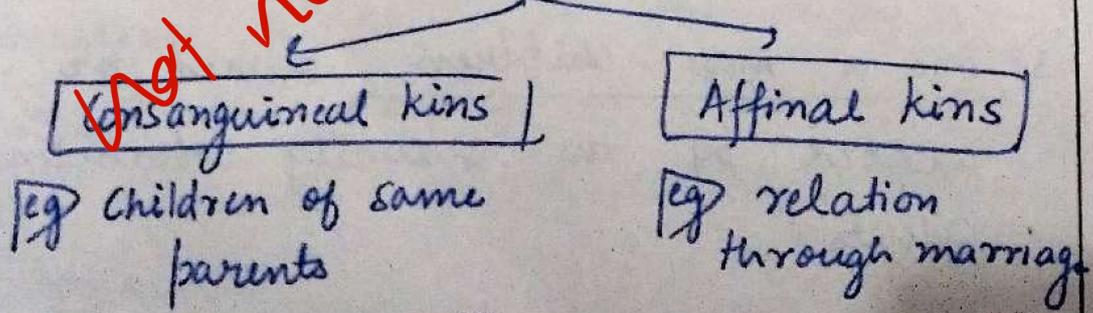
4) KATHALEEN GOUGH → In "The Nuyars of Kerala" described mother-child unit rather than family as the universal institution.

5) Dravati Karve in "Kinship Organization in India" gave the elements of a joint family.

mention family's explain them



6) L. Stone described 2 types of kins present in a family



1) Head of family

Matriarchal family

eldest female is the head

eg Ashanti of Ghana.

Patriarchal family

eldest male is the head

eg Jats of Haryana

#) CONTEMPORARY ELEMENTS OF FAMILY :-

1) Matrifocal families are emerging where children are reared only by mother.

eg Basoga of Africa → here due to high divorce rates, families consist of mother and children.

2) Gay families (LGBTQ+) → In these children are reared by 2 adult males or 2 adult females.

eg female-female marriage families in Nuers (Africa) → Evans Pritchard

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उम्मीदवारों को इस अंश में कोई भीतर लिखना नहीं चाहिए।
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3) Industrialization has made status in family more achieved rather than ascribed.

4) Skip Generation families emerging which consist of only grandparents and grandchildren.

5) Changing functional components of family:

(i) → Care function taken over by institutions like - child day care, old age homes

(ii) → Socialization function taken over by social media.

Thus, Family constitutes the most basic unit of society uniting individuals through complex interlocking ties.

Go through media answer for specific answer



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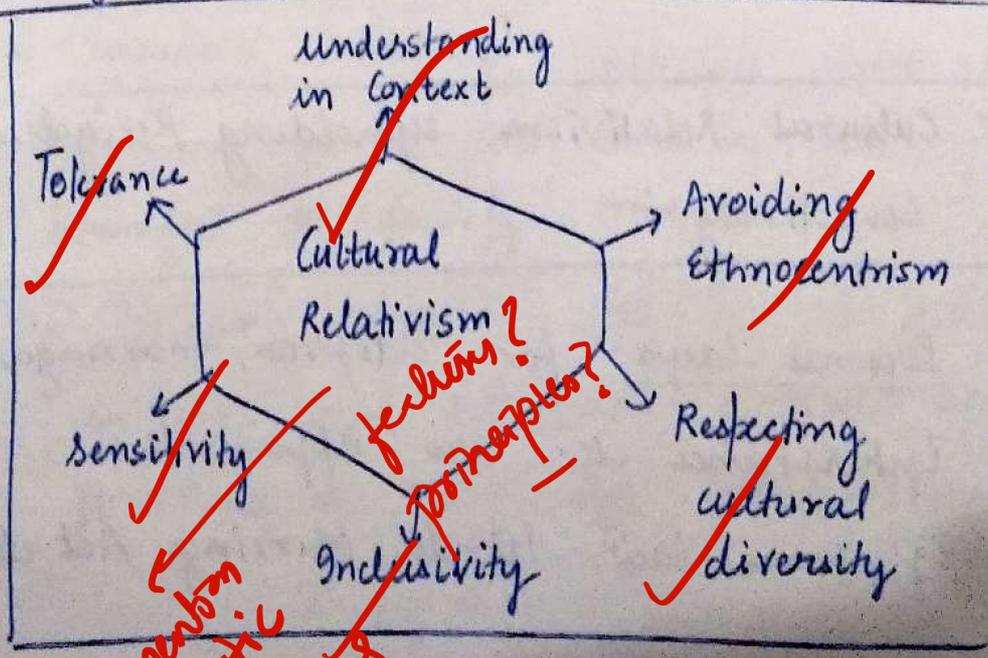
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उत्तरों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Q-3 Discuss the concept of cultural relativism in context of rising global debates on freedom of expression and religious sensitivity?

Cultural Relativism is the concept that advocates for understanding the behavior of an individual in his/her own cultural context rather than judging it through another cultural lens.

ORIGIN - This concept was founded by Franz Boas and later developed by his disciples like Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead



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KEY PRINCIPLES OF CONCEPT OF CULTURAL RELATIVISM ÷

Why repetition?

- 1) Understanding in Context → A person's behavior can be fully understood in his/her cultural context only.
- 2) Avoiding Ethnocentrism → A person must keep away his personal biases while studying a society.
- 3) Respecting Cultural diversity → one must build respect and tolerance for varied cultural forms.

Cultural Relativism Upholding Religious Sensitivity ÷

- 1) Personal laws for adoption, marriage, inheritance etc. are applicable.
eg Sharia law, Hindu Marriage Act etc.

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- 2) Secularism as inscribed in Preamble upholding religious neutrality
- 3) Different forms of clothing like Saree, Burqa are followed in India.
- 4) Religious freedoms inscribed in Articles 25 to 28 of Indian Constitution.
- 5) Tribal customary practices are allowed under Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Cultural Relativism's Criticism → Curtailing freedoms ÷

1) Elizabeth Zenechter criticises Cultural Relativism as a tool used by the powerful to justify traditions.

eg Taliban's proposition of ban on girls' in jobs and education cannot be justified in name of relativism.

Shogben
Paine



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2) Violation of human rights

- i) female genital mutilation as a rite of passage violates female's right to bodily autonomy
- ii) child marriage → violates children's right to health and education.
- iii) Honor Killings → Violate right to life.

Steps by Supreme Court

1) Shayra Bano Case (2017) → "banned Triple Talag"

2) Sabrimala Case (2018) → Allowed women to worship in Sabrimala temple.

Thus, Cultural Relativism though has huge significance but there is also a need of universal human rights code which no society is allowed

not needed
Structure your answer to the demand of the question

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Q-4

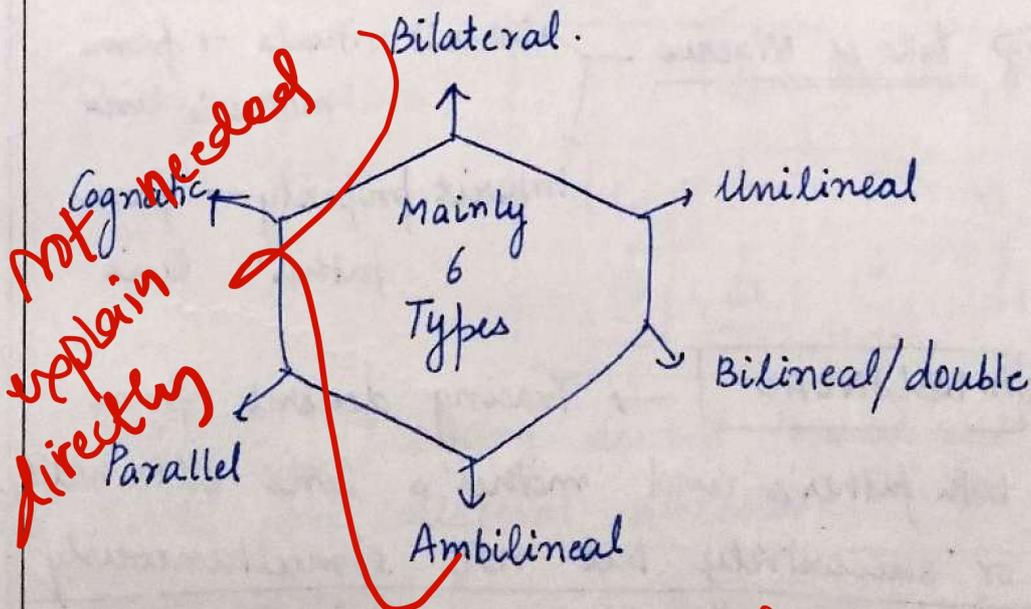
Discuss the various forms of descent groups in Anthropology. How do these forms shape kinship organization and social structure in different societies?

8

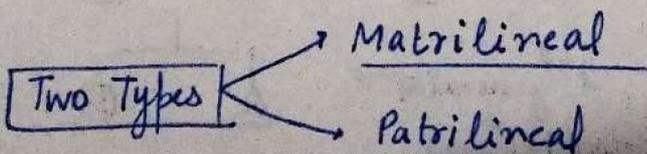
While kinship refers to relationship established through birth/marriage, Descent refers to ties established through birth or blood.

Not address properly

VARIOUS FORMS OF DESCENT GROUPS :-



① UNILINEAL → Tracing descent through one common ancestor.



explain properly

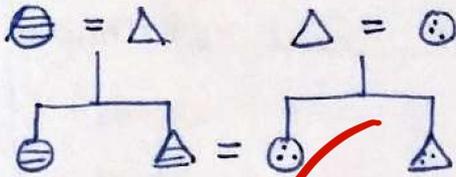
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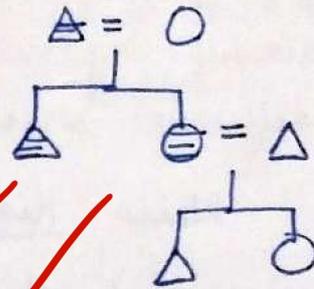
उम्मीदवारों को इस हुरिफ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

MATRILINEAL



eg Nayar of Kerala

PATRILINEAL



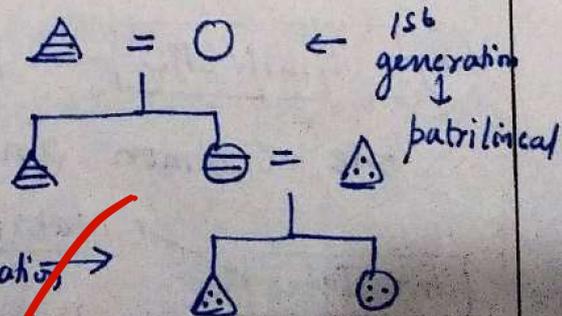
eg Jats of Haryana

② **BILINEAL** → Tracing descent through both-mother's line and father's line

eg Yako of Nigeria → inherit rituals → from mother's line
 inherit property → from father's line

③ **AMBILINEAL** → Tracing descent from both father's and mother's line alternately or successively but not simultaneously

eg British Columbians



1st generation ←
 2nd generation →
 matrilineal

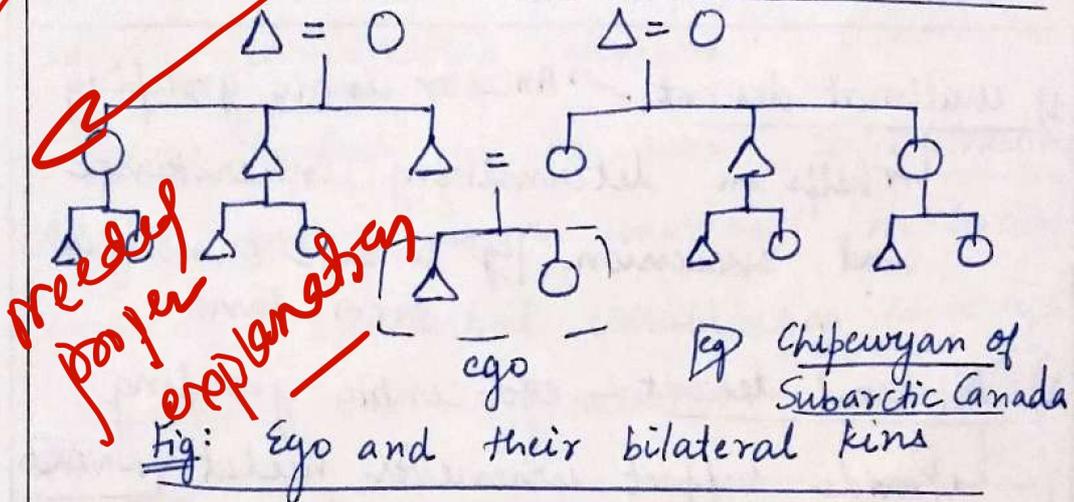
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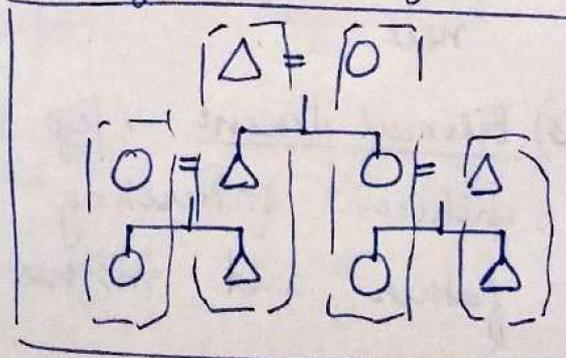
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4) **BILATERAL** → It is an ego-centric group



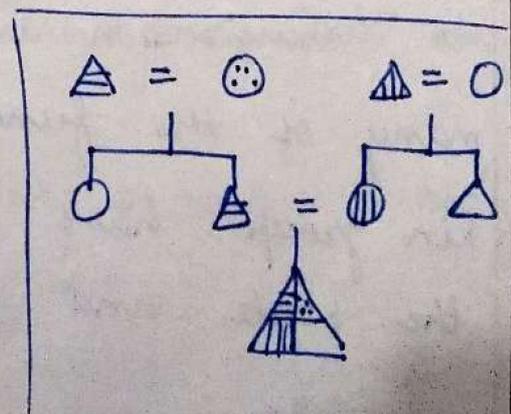
5) **PARALLEL** → Sons trace descent through fathers' line and daughters' through mother

eg Saha of Santa Marta



6) **COGNATIC** → tracing descent through all lineal and collateral ancestors.

- both parents
- Grandparents
- Great Grandparents



Same



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A These forms shaping Kinship Organization and social structure :-

1) Unilineal descent → ~~Ancutor centric grouping~~
helps in determining inheritance and succession. eg lineage owning a farm land.

2) Bilateral descent → ~~ego centric grouping~~
provide support whenever needed - KINDRED

eg Among Chipewyan of Subarctic Canada → lateral kins lend each other fishing nets

3) Bilineal descent → eg In modern societies, children inheriting name from both father and mother.

~~not relevant~~
in contemporary times, due to urbanisation and industrialization many of the functions performed by kin groups have been taken over by the state and other social institutions.

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376
5
Explain anthropological significance of Rules of Marriage. Illustrate your answer with suitable ethnographic examples.

George Murdock in his book "Social Structure" defined Marriage as a universal institution involving residential cohabitation, economic cooperation and reproduction.

Needham gave following Rules of Marriage

Prescriptive Prescriptive Preferential.

I PREScriptive RULES → They prescribe whom a person should marry.

Endogamy → finding a spouse within one's own social group

eg. ^{Caste} Village endogamy in India

Exogamy → finding a spouse outside one's own social group

eg. Gotra Exogamy, Village exogamy, Sapinda exogamy.



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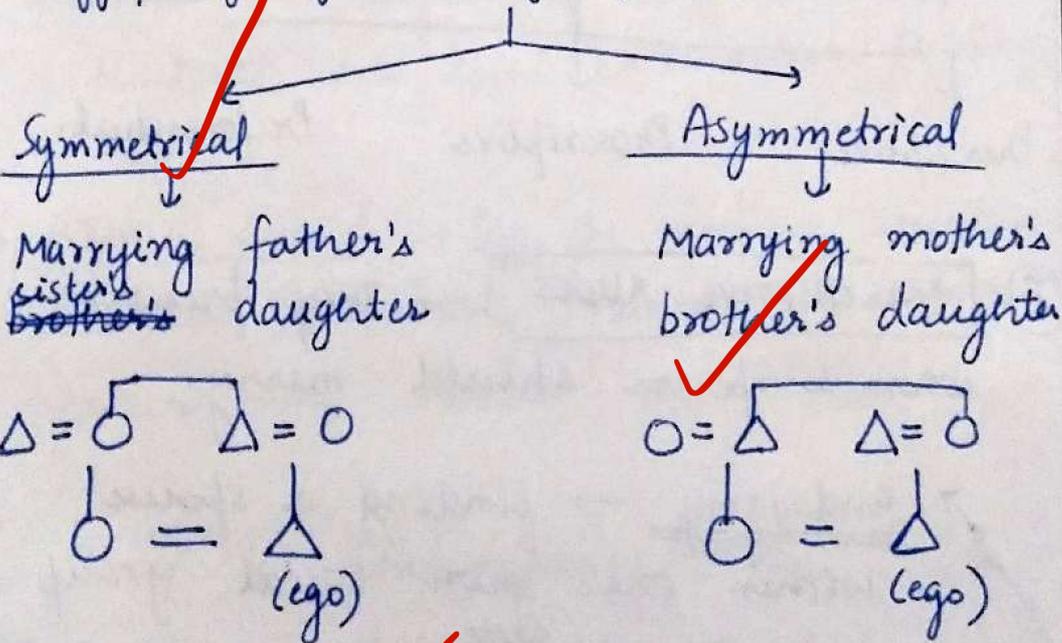
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II PREFERENTIAL RULES → They prefer a person's marriage to a certain set of relatives.

needed for proper definition

→ According to NFHS-5 → Nearly 14% Marriages in India are preferential with majority being held in South India.

1 Cross Cousin Marriages → Marriage between offsprings of siblings of different sex



eg Todas of Nilgiri, Birkhors, Trobriand Islanders. etc.

2 Parallel Cousin Marriages → Marriage between offsprings of siblings of same sex.

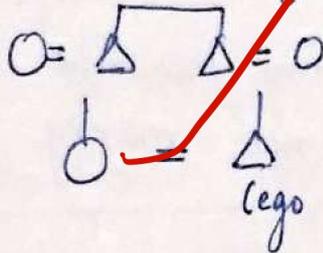
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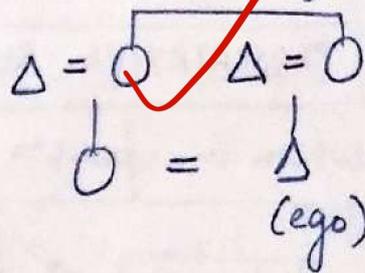
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Marrying father's brother's daughter



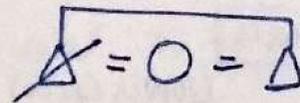
Marrying mother's sister's daughter



eg Kurds of Middle East
Bedouins of Saudi Arabia.

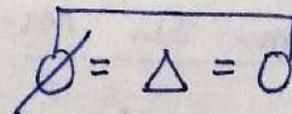
③ levirate → Marriage of an individual with his deceased brother's wife

eg Omans → junior levirate
Chukhi of Siberia



④ Sororate → Marriage with deceased sister's husband

eg Prevalent in societies having high bride price like
Bhils, Santhals



⑤ Uncle-Niece Marriage → Marriage of an individual with sister's daughter

eg "Dudh lautawa" among Gonds.

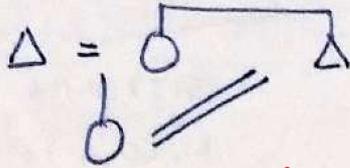


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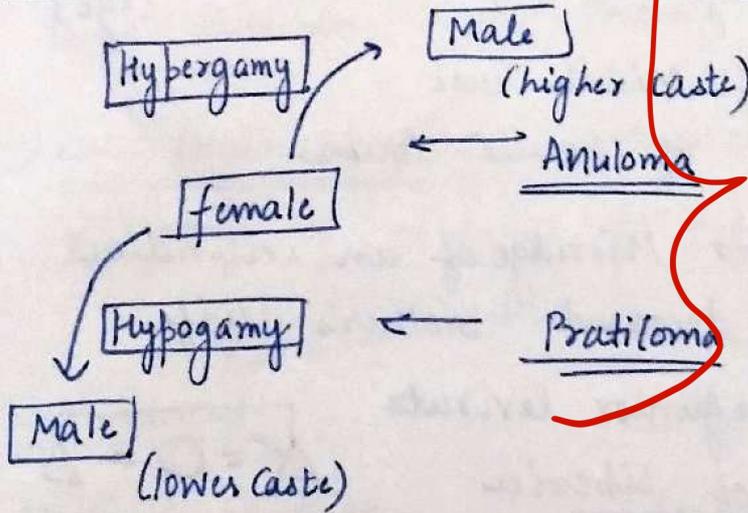
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III PROSCRIPTIVE RULES → They prescribe whom a person should not marry.



*explain hypergamy
no need for diagram*

In Contemporary times, newer concepts like live-in relationships and

that a relevant
Same Sex Marriages are emerging contributing to diverse nature of marriage.

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Q-76

Discuss structural transformation of Indian families in context of Urbanization, Migration and changing gender roles?

As per AM Shah; Family is one of 5 the basic structural unit of Indian society along with caste and village.

Answer source into

STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF INDIAN FAMILIES :-

(I) In Context of Urbanization → Urbanization refers to movement of people from rural to urban areas.

mention in 2000

① Nuclear families are on a rise as urban areas offer limited space

function not structure

② Newer institutions emerging taking over family roles like child-day-care centres, old age homes.

③ Increased Individualism leading to tension in family ties



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④ Neolocality on rise wherein children live away from parents.

⑤ Newer recreational functions like weekend eating, shopping, vacations etc.

⑥ Egalitarian family due to both spouses working

IP Desai emphasised that Urbanization hasn't led to breaking down of joint family. As he sees joint family in functional terms.

② IN CONTEXT OF MIGRATION :-

① Matrifocal families on rise as males usually migrate out for work.

② Rise in domestic groups

eg. A group of students sharing a rented apartment

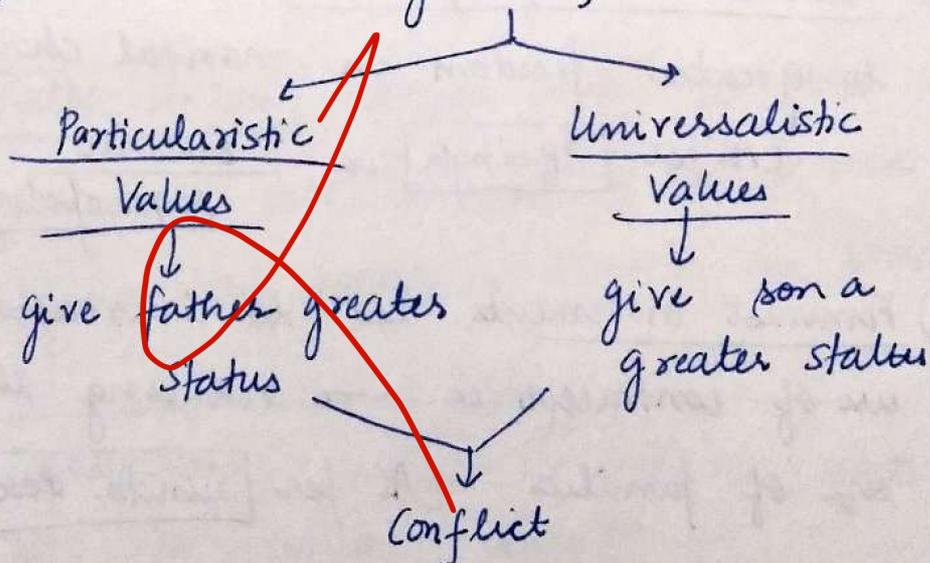
③ Rise in paying guest facilities.

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- ③ Familial Get together only on special occasions like festivals, weddings.
- ④ Nuclear Isolated families on rise as per Talcott Parsons.
- ⑤ Female acting as head of family
- ⑥ Status in family is achieved rather than ascribed.

eg Son is an engineer, father a labourer



Therefore, Rise in Nuclear family

III IN CONTEXT OF CHANGING GENDER ROLES

- ① Rise in dual income families wherein both male and female earn for a

2) Michael Young and Peter Wilmott

"Symmetrical family"

Men contributing more to household work and women contributing in economically

(X) MHS-5 described that 92% women participate in family decisions. ✓

4) Reduced role of patriarch → leading to greater freedom in marital choices.

(As per JP Singh in "Eastern Anthropologist")

5) Feminist movements led to increased use of contraceptives → reducing the size of families (As per Sunita Bose)

Thus, families are evolving towards nuclear - neolocal families. Same sex families are newer concepts emerging

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Q-11

In what ways are the traditional concepts of status and role being challenged in contemporary Indian society, particularly in context of reservation based upward mobility and evolving work cultures?

Max Weber in his book "Economy and Society" defines status as the position accorded to a person in the society based on caste, creed, race, education, property etc.

Ralph Linton defines Role as the "set of behaviors expected out of a person occupying a certain position in society"

TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF STATUS AND ROLE IN INDIAN SOCIETY ÷

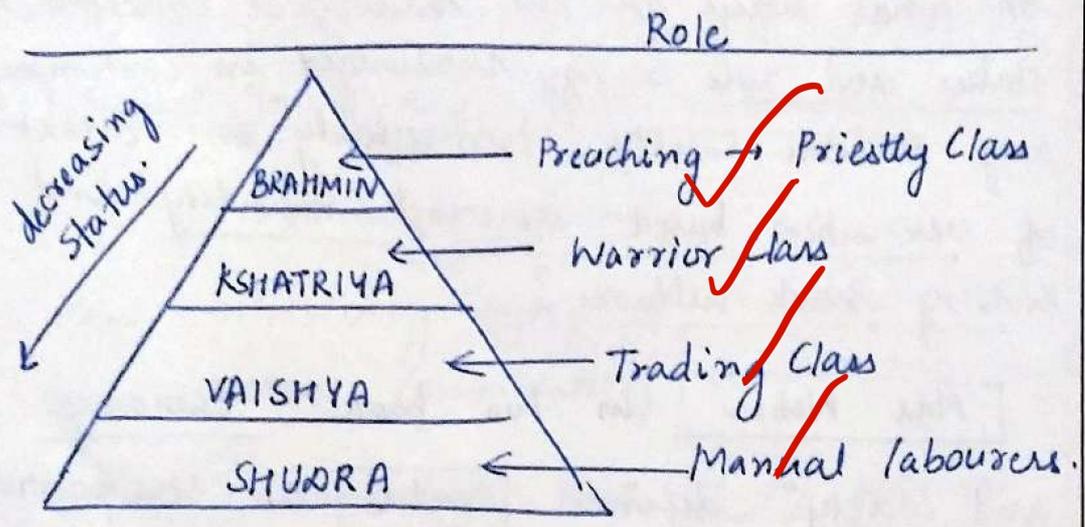
- ① Traditionally, status and role were defined through "Varna" and "Caste"
- ② Different groups were accorded a status based on their occupation.

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Challenging of this traditional concept in Modern Indian Society :-

1) Reservation based Upward Mobility

Reservation for SC, ST, OBC and EWS ensures mobility for weaker sections

2) This has led to flexibility in the concept of status and Role.

3) Helps overcome historical discrimination faced by these so-called low status groups.

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correct points



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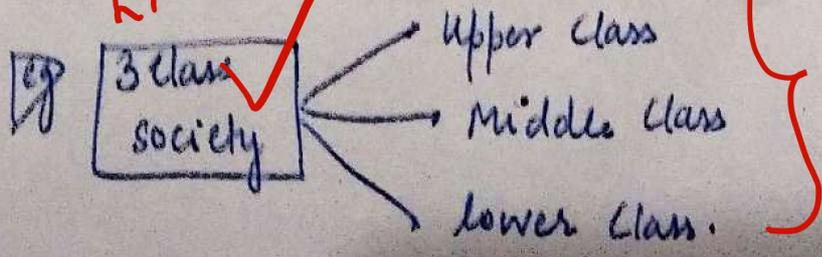
4) Role and Status are now Achieved
rather than Ascribed.

- Shorter*
- ① Mutant tribals working in bureaucracy
 - ② Meena caste securing government jobs.
 - ③ Some Brahmins working in leather industries.

5) Westernization and Urbanization induced
values of egalitarianism.

II Evolving Work Cultures :-

- 1) Globalization led to rise of MNC's which recruit people from diverse backgrounds.
- 2) Reduced Ritual Status and rise of Secular status and roles.



this can be the best answer

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3) Harnesses individual's merit and talent rather than background.

4) Shared office canteens and spaces led to intermixing blurring the boundaries of status and roles.

Need is to have much more avenues for social mobility through welfare measures, education etc. so that Indian society moves from an ascribed status society to achieved status society.

Not addressed demand of the question

→ Jajmani system
→ Land holdings - rural
→ Panchayat participation
→ Education - skill
→ Administration

Structure
employment



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Q78

Discuss development of concept of culture
in Anthropology

EB Tylor in his book "Primitive Society
(1871)

gave the first and most widely accepted
definition of culture as:

"It is a complex whole of knowledge,
beliefs, customs, morals, attitude, law and
any other capability acquired by man as
a member of society".

DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPT OF CULTURE :-

1) Classical Evolutionism → scholars like
EB Tylor, LH Morgan described culture
as a progression:

Savagery → Barbarism → Civilization

However, this was a more ethnocentric
view of culture.

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② Historical Particularism → Franz Boas

emphasised on understanding the society in its own cultural context

③ Functionalism → Malinowski describes

culture as an instrumental reality to fulfill the biological and derived needs.

eg Marriage and kinship → Fulfills function of Reproduction.

④ Structural Functionalism → Radcliffe Brown

describes culture as fulfilling the function of maintaining social structure and order.

⑤ Structuralism → Levi Strauss describes

culture as a way to add feelings and meaning to objective reality

eg People regarding Ganga water as holy.

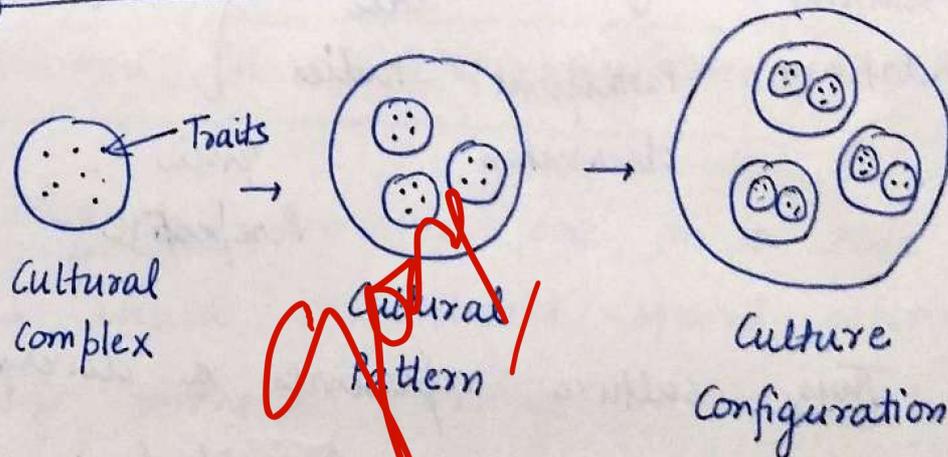
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6) Cultural Materialism → Marvin Harris in "Indian Sacred Cow" described how cultural element of not eating beefs had agricultural significance.

7) Culture and Personality ÷

Ruth Benedict in "Patterns of Culture" described culture as a unique assortment of traits



8) Symbolic and Interpretive School ÷

Victor Turner and Clifford Geertz describe culture as a set of symbols where each symbol stands for something else.

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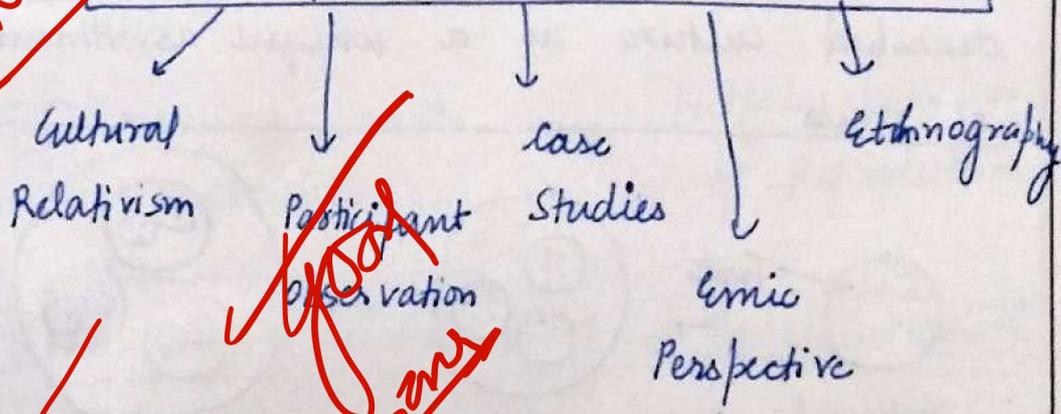
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9) Post-Modernist View → It questions the objectivity of culture and stands against generalized laws and theories

10) Herskovits describes culture as man-made part of environment.

Handwritten red note: Human made

METHODOLOGIES TO UNDERSTAND CULTURE



Handwritten red note: Cultural relativism

Thus, culture represents a diverse and interesting arena for study. Understanding local culture can help in policy formulation and implementation.



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Part-2

Q-1

Marriage is no longer a social necessity but a personal choice. Critically evaluate this statement in light of contemporary studies?

info on more relevant

George Murdock in his book "Social Structure" defined marriage as a universal institution characterised by

- residential cohabitation
- economic cooperation
- Reproduction.

MARRIAGE AS A PERSONAL CHOICE :-

1) Sologamy instances are on a rise in which individuals spend whole life without marriage.

eg seen in Gujarat.

2) live-in Relationships → For some, they are a prelude to marriage, but for many others they have become an alternative to marriage.

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eg) Supreme Court recognized live-in-relation in Andru Sharma vs. VKV Sharma (2013)

3) Reducing Role of Patriarch :-

eg) Study by Princeton University (2011)

There is 16% prevalence of inter-caste marriages in more urbanized areas like Maharashtra, Karnataka.

4) Same Sex Marriages on a Glise based on personal choice especially after decriminalization of Homosexuality (Art-377)

However ; Still in Some Areas

MARRIAGE REMAINS A SOCIAL NECESSITY Outside of personal choice.

1) Societal pressure starts building up in case of no-marriage till a certain age

2) Perpetuation of Society through reproduction

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necessitates marriage.

3) Kinship group regulates marriage in form of rules like Gotra exogamy

4) social boycott faced by aged single individuals during festivals etc.

5) live-in-relationships lack social approval and are looked down upon.

Thus, Institution of Marriage is evolving in contemporary times often maintaining a balance between personal choice and social necessity

Good attempt

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Q-3

Compare principles of Unilineal and ~~liberal~~ ^{bilineal} descent with reference to changing kinship dynamics in Indian metropolitan society.

Not advised to put in

While Kinship refers to relationships established through birth or marriage, descent refers to relation through blood/birth.

Q11 r

COMPARISON

UNILINEAL DESCENT	BILINEAL DESCENT
<p>① Tracing descent through a <u>single line</u> of parentage.</p>	<p>① Tracing descent through <u>both lines</u> of parentage.</p>
<p>② Two Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ <u>Matrilineal descent</u> tracing descent through mother's line eg Ashanti of Ghana→ <u>Patrilineal descent</u> tracing descent through father's line	<p>② Traces some values and property from <u>mother's side</u></p> <p>Traces some other values and property from <u>father's side</u></p>



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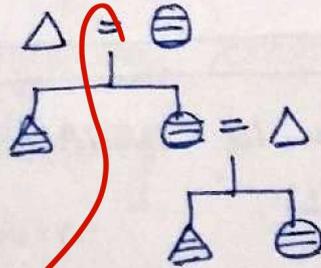
eg Jats of Haryana ✓

eg Yako of Nigeria

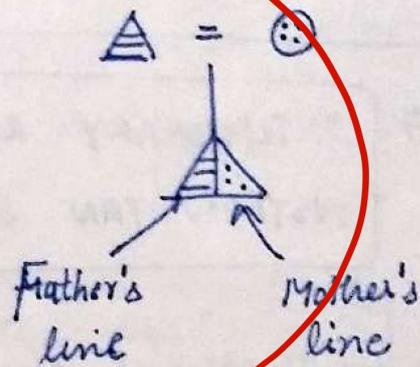
inherit rituals
↓
from mother's side ✓

inherit property
↓
from father's side ✓

③ Matrilineal

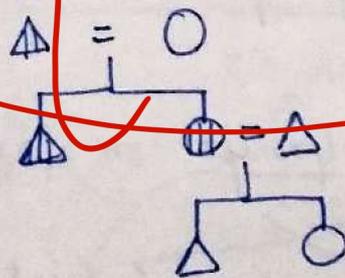


③



Not repetition

Patrilineal



④ Prevalent in societies having stratification among males and females that is sexual division of labour.

④ Prevalent in egalitarian societies having absence of sexual division of labour.

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⑤ Function :

- Regulating Marriage
eg lineage exogamy
- determining inheritance and succession.

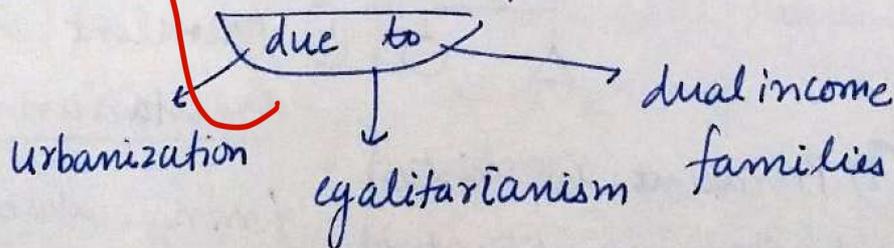
⑤ Function :

- eg In Modern metropolitan societies → children inherit name from both father and mother.

CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE IN INDIAN METROPOLITAN SOCIETY :-

1) → Unilineal descent Groups are relatively on a decline

2) → Bilineal descent Groups on a rise



Thus, descent groups are turning towards more egalitarian bilineal system of descent.

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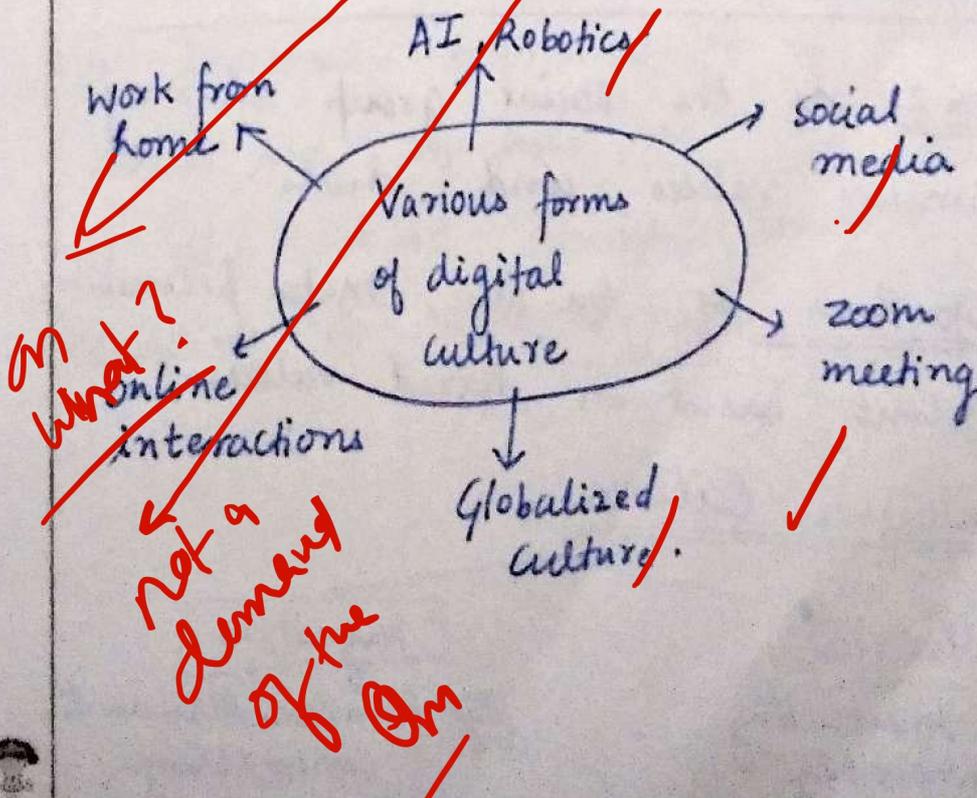
Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Q23 How does digital culture redefine anthropological understanding of shared symbols, values and identity?

There has been a consensus among anthropologists regarding culture as a shared system of symbols, values and identity.

However contemporary digital culture is leading to a new kind of cultural structure.

INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL CULTURE



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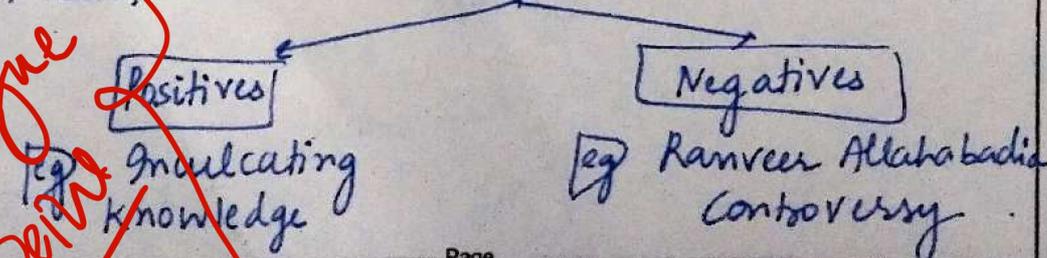
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⇒ Redefining Understanding of Shared Symbols :-

- 1) Emoji Culture has led to newer kinds of digital shared symbols enhancing interaction.
- 2) Likes and Shares create a person's cultural social grouping.
- 3) iPhone Culture as a Status symbol.

⇒ Redefining Understanding of Shared Values :-

- 1) Gen Z as the social group sharing similar values and ideals.
- 2) Algorithms of YouTube, Insta prescribing content based on shared values.
- 3) Influencer Culture



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⇒ Redefining understanding of Sharing Identity :-

- 1) online friends and followers community creating a unique identity.
- 2) Groups and channels related to particular cultural groups.
- 3) Socialization through digital media.

Thus, digital culture has both pros and cons. On one hand it led to increased transmission of cultural values and symbols, on the other hand it also eroded unique traditions leading to "homogenization of culture"



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Q-74

Examine how legal recognition of same-sex unions challenges the traditional anthropological definitions of marriage.

3^{1/2}

Same Sex Unions refers to marital union between people belonging to LGBTQ+ community.

Supreme Court of India decriminalized homosexuality (section-377) in Nartej Singh Johar Case. However, it did not recognise same-sex unions.

Same Sex Unions posing challenge to Traditional definitions of Marriage:-

① Westmarck defines marriage as a socially approved relation between an adult male and female exercising mutual sexual rights over one another.

⇒ This definition emphasises — "an adult male and female"

Not addressed

you have mentioned only male and female



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② Stephen → defines marriage as a relationship between man and woman such that children born to the union are considered legitimate.
⇒ This definition emphasises "children born to the union"

③ Kathaleen Gough → defines marriage as a relation between an adult woman and one or more other such persons such that child born is given full birth status rights
⇒ This definition covers only "woman-woman marriages" and not "male to male" unions

④ Detrimental to Sanctity of Marriage.

⑤ Can lead to disruption in social structure and order (As per Radcliffe Brown's Structural functionalism).



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⇒ However, we find examples of Same-Sex unions in some traditional societies too ÷

- Nuer of South Sudan → "female-female union"
(studied by Evans Pritchard)
- Samurai Warriors of Japan look for a male partner "Wakashu" to help them in old age.
- Chukchi of Siberia → "Male to Male" unions are admired rather than looked down upon.

Thus, any decision on legalization of Same Sex Marriage should be based on a balance between cultural relativism and freedom.



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Q-15

Discuss the contemporary relevance of classificatory and descriptive kinship terminology in context of evolving family structures in Urban India?

6"11-7

Kin Terms refers to terms used to designate a person's status and role in the family.

A collection of all these kin terms is called Kinship Terminology of that society.

LH Morgan in "Systems of Consanguinity And Affinity of Human family"

gave two main types of kinship terminology :-

① Classificatory → A group of kins are referred to by the same term.

(i) Malayan Type → All collaterals and lineals are merged together

eg calling mother, mother's sister and father's sister by same term.

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(ii) Grogois Type → Merging some lineals and collaterals and not all
eg calling only mother and mother's sister by same term.

(2) Descriptive → Using distinct terms for each relative
eg different terms for father, father's elder brother ("Tau"), father's younger brother ("Chacha")

Contemporary Relevance in Context of Evolving family Structures in Urban India ÷

1) David M. Schneider referred to social and cultural factors as being more important in kinship terminology rather than blood ties

eg Terms like "bro-code" and "Godfather".



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- 2) Use of descriptive terms within nuclear family
eg different terms for father, mother, brother, sister.
- 3) Use of classificatory terms outside the nuclear family.
eg use of same term for all uncles and aunts
- 4) This also reflects decreasing kinship ties beyond nuclear family.
- 5) Digitalized World leading to newer kin terms like "bro", "sis" for all the community people of similar age.

Hence, In Urban India, the dichotomy between classificatory and descriptive terminology is decreasing with greater focus on synthesis of both.

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Q-16 How has COVID-19 redefined role of family in terms of care, support and inter-generational solidarity?

General Note
COVID-19 impacted the world over reshaping various social and cultural institutions. Family was one of the basic social unit reshaped by COVID-19.

⇒ COVID-19 REDEFINING THE ROLE OF FAMILY ÷

- In terms of care
- 1) due to risk of infection, family proved to be helpless in caring for the victim.
 - 2) Function of care was taken over by hospitals etc.
 - 3) Some families didn't accept the dead bodies of their loved ones due to fear of disease.



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elaborate
poorly

- In terms of Support
- 1) lockdown induced loneliness
 - 2) People got more time to spend with their family members.
 - 3) Financial Support was lacking as every member was facing their own struggles.
 - 4) Emotional Support through digital tools was on a rise.

- In terms of Inter-Generational Solidarity
- 1) Children spent more time with grandparents
 - 2) Reverse migration induced rise of joint families again
 - 3) loss of elderly led to grief and pain.



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SOME NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES:-

1) fear of infection induced hostility

2) Rise in domestic violence cases

3) loss of livelihood (less reported by NHRC)

created financial challenges for families leading to

issues like suicide.

you already discussed negatively in both

you can structure better

Thus, COVID-19 had a multi-faceted impact on the institution of family, strengthening it in some aspects while weakening in others.

you