

**OPPGAVER TIL HJEMMEEKSAMEN I  
SOSIALANTROPOLOGI**

**SOSANT1300:**

*Antropologiske perspektiver på økonomi og materielt liv*

**Del 2, hjemmeksamen**

**UTSATT EKSAMEN**

**Våren 2006**

Innlevering mandag 19. juni.

**\*\*\* Les Retningslinjer for eksamensbesvarelser på**

**[http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/sv/sai/SOSANT1300/v06/SOSANT1300%20retn.linje  
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**nøye før du begynner på besvarelsen \*\*\***

**Bokmål:**

**Svar på én av følgende tre oppgaver:**

1. Roy Dilley hevder at markedet har blitt fetisjert i akademiske studier (1992:14). Bruk empiriske eksempler til å diskutere denne påstanden.
2. Bruk følgende sitat fra Marx til å diskutere antropologiens bidrag til studier av teknologi:

The way in which men produce their means of subsistence depends first of all on the nature of the means of subsistence they actually find in existence and have to reproduce. This mode of production must not be considered simply as being the reproduction of the physical existence of these individuals. Rather it is a definite form of activity of these individuals, a definite form of expressing their life, a definite *mode of life* on their part. As individuals, express their life, so they are (i Pfaffenberger 1988:238).

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3. Redegjør for to forskjellige tilnærminger til resiprositet på pensum. Illustrer diskusjonen med empiriske eksempler. Minst ett av eksemplene skal være fra en monografi på pensum.

### **English:**

#### **Answer one of the following three questions:**

1. Roy Dilley argues that the market has been fetishised in academic studies (1992:14). Use empirical examples to discuss this statement.
2. Use the following quote from Marx to discuss the contribution of anthropology to studies of technology:

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3. Discuss two different approaches to reciprocity on the syllabus. Illustrate the discussion with empirical examples. At least one of the examples should be from a monograph on the syllabus.