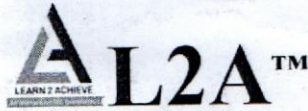


photograph.

General feedback.



An Institute for IAS Exam
(By a Group of JNUites)

Web: www.l2a.in Email: l2adelhi@gmail.com

Scan the ps' 35a
or feedback
pages" to

Anthropology (Test code: AN02TS08-19)

Mobile No: 9899 776680 Email: aniruddh981@gmail.com
Name of the Candidate ANIRUDDH YADAV CSE Roll no.
Place ORN Time 11:40 Test No. 8
Class room ☒ Distance Learning ☐ Date 03-08-2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	30
2	50	
3	50	26.5
4	50	
5	50	24
6	50	27
7	50	27
8	50	
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
Total Marks Obtained		134.5

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

[Signature]

General feedback for all your
tests on pgs: 35-40.

Can discuss for any other on
phone.

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Feedback/Comments

Dear Aniruddh, y -

overall attempted well

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yes to ps: 35-40
hard-copy

Anthropology Test Series

AN02TS08 19-

Time allowed: **Three Hours**

Maximum Marks: 250

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

SECTION - A

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

10x5=50

10

(a) The Indian Village?

Indian Villages ~~studies~~ have been studied extensively in 1950s with the help of American Anthropologists to better understand the social contours of rural India for development purposes

Significance of Village

- ① For A. Beteille Villages are an ideological construct that encompasses roots of civilization
- ② For Dasgupta the studies are important as villages have stood the test of time and despite floods, famines etc display resilience
- ③ For Seenu, villages are hotbeds of social processes such as mobility,

Caste dynamics etc and thus explain
Society of India.

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- ④ In 1950s-60s - 90% of the population
resided in villages thus making studies
the ethnographic reality of India.

Conteulation of Villages

- ① O. Lewis in "Group dynamics of an
Indian Village" explains how villages
are interconnected with the whole
~~society~~ and thus are not "village
Republics" but "several Cosmopolitans".

- ② Such studies had anthropological
relevance due to concepts of
Universalization, Pseudo-localization,
Tajirani System, Dominant Caste etc

6

Eisenstadt defines Modernization as the adoption of Western political, economic and social systems that evolved in 17th - 19th Century.

Significance of Modernization

For SC people the process is socially neutral and reverses the traditional need of culture preservation with western standards of plenty.

Elements of Modernization

Myron Weiner gave the following elements -

- ① Education in science and technology is the basis of modernization
- ② Mass Media is very important to

spread ideas of modernization

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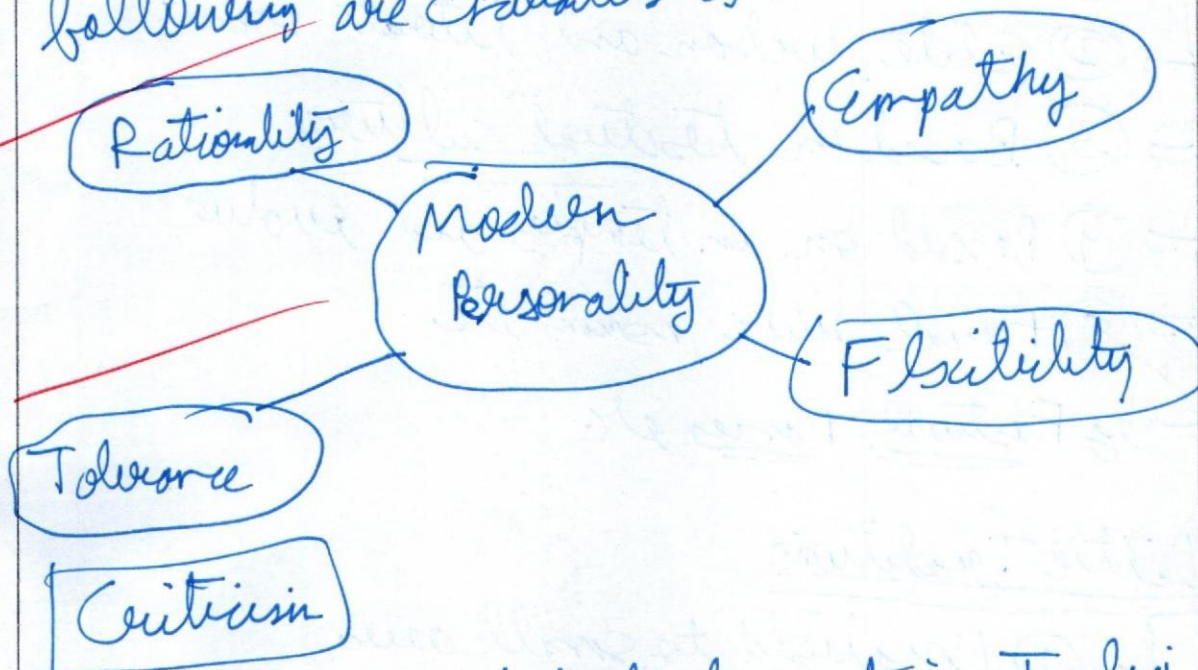
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③ Nationalism as seen in western countries
weaves a national identity

④ Charismatic leadership is required to
overcome social inertia

Characteristics of Modern Personality

According to D. Leuner the
following are characteristics:-



6

① Led to lopsided development in India

② Ecological degradation

③ Transformed Caste into a political identity

④ Poor governance structures and corruptive

~~Red~~ Robert Redfield in "Present Culture and Society" gave the concept of great and little traditions.

Great and little Traditions

Great Traditions

- ① Wider Geographical Coverage
- ② Elite, urban and literate society
- ③ Based on textual cultures
- ④ Passed on in temples and evolve
- ⑤ Formal rules, norms etc
- eg Festivals, Dances etc

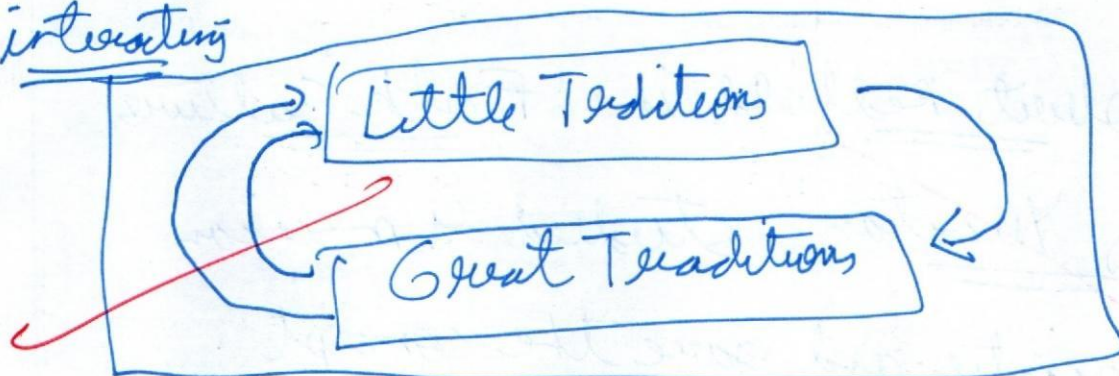
Little Traditions

- ① Localized to small area
- ② Literary, rural or tribal
- ③ Unliterate Society
- ④ Inborn ambiguous traditions
- ⑤ Passed on orally
- ⑥ eg Religio-magic ritual, dance

The both traditions are constantly interacting

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~~At the~~ McKim Macneil turned this interaction as Universalization and Particularization

Utility of Concept

- ① ~~Used to study civilization by Redefined based on Traditions~~
- ② LP Vidyaarthy used the concept for Nature, Man Spirit Complex and ~~Social Complex~~

6

Criticism

- ① SC Dube said the concept is reverse and gave his own 6 fold classification
- ② Mordell observed that this process does not occur in a real manner in India

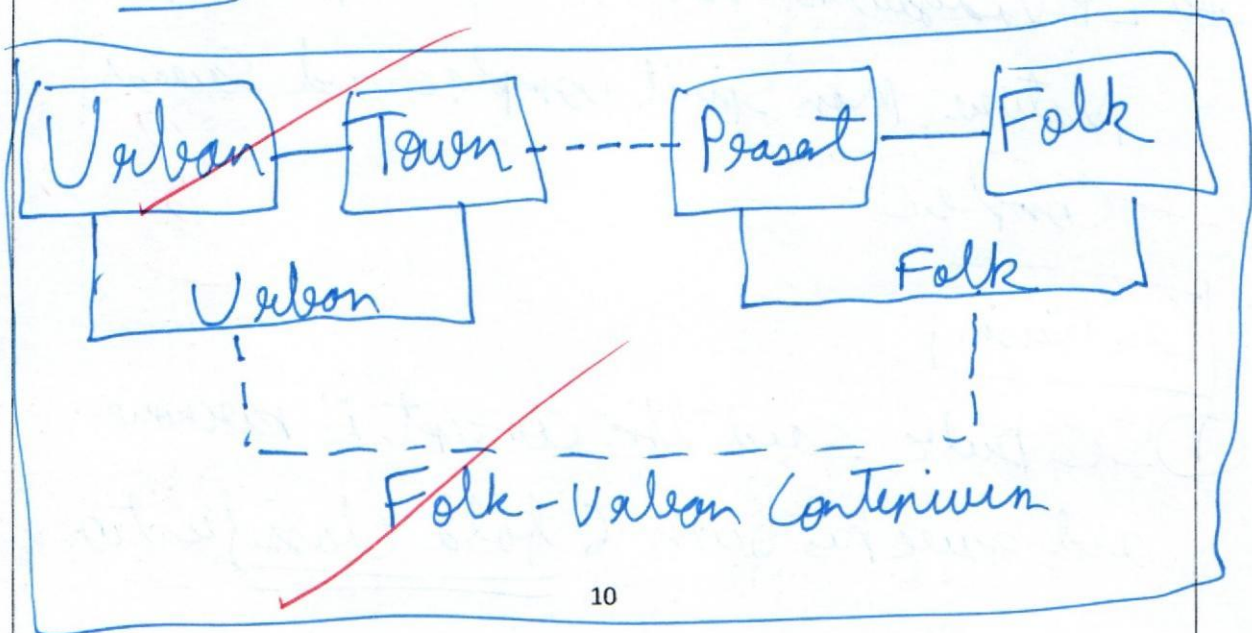
(d) Folk urban continuum

10

Robert Redfield in "Folk Culture of Yucatan" studied 4 Mexican Societies and gave the concept.

Study of Mexican Society

Redfield observed four societies ~~the~~ Urban, Town, Peasant and Folk and observed that they form a cultural continuum



For Redfield it can be seen as

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① Urban and Town Communities are closely associated with many common ~~elements~~ in culture and Society

② Town and Peasant Communities are constantly interacting and thus are similar

③ Peasant and Folk are usual Communities and are thus similar

Thus the four are linked and yet there is ample difference in urban and ~~folk~~ folk communities

Utility of Concept

↳ Used to describe Tribal Caste Continuum
Tribal Pasput Continuum

Criticism

11

↳ For Majumdar it is purely theoretical and does not apply to India.

Linguistic Minorities have not been
defined explicitly but their rights
have been provided in the Constitution
in Article 29, 30, 350 A and 350 B

Status

As per Grierson's Linguistic Survey
of India there are 549 dialects
of 179 languages thus exemplifying
the cultural diversity and Pluralism

Issues of Linguistic Minorities

- ① Paul Brass opines that official
Constitutional status to Hindi and
English creates problems
- ② Discrimination by speakers of
major language specially in jobs etc

③ Poor quality of teachery and education
for education in mother tongue
as per Article 350A.

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④ No script at the National level for
Tribal language

Welfare Measures

① Constitutional Provisions

- Art 29 allows safeguarding of culture
- Art 30 allows institution for minorities
- Art 350A allows mother tongue at primary level
- Art 350B appoints linguistic officer

② Other Measures

- If more than 60% people speak
at district level it is given status
of 2nd official language
- Centre of Indigenous Language is working
to save endangered languages.

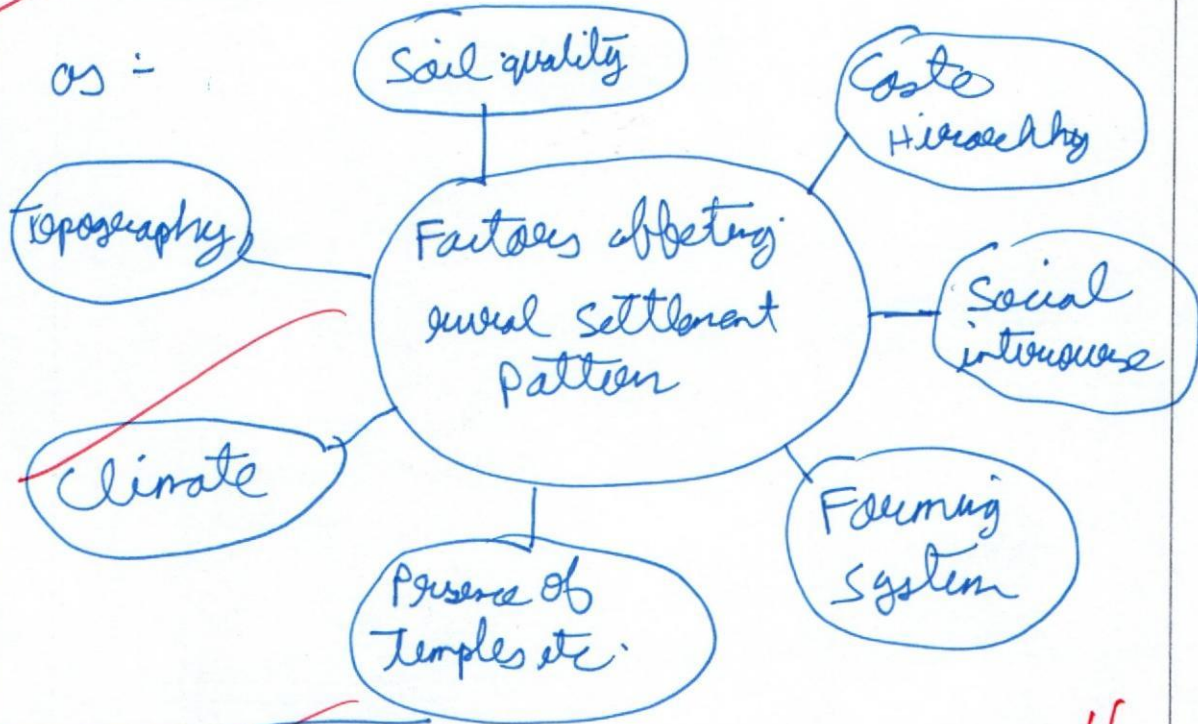
Q2. (a) Discuss how the relevance of Kathleen Gough's work in understanding the rural social structure of India

20

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Q3. (a) Discuss the Traditional and changing patterns of settlement in Indian villages 15

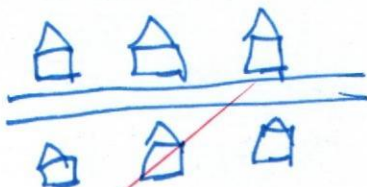
Settlement pattern in village India is based on several Factors such as :-



Types

Thus various types of settlement patterns are seen

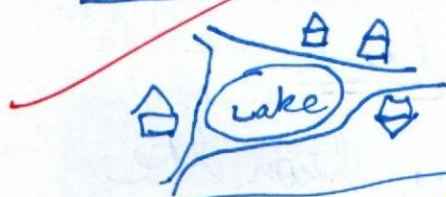
① Linear Pattern : Usually seen in hilly region with small field



② Rectangular Pattern : Seen in plains due to large area



③ Circular pattern : ^{nucleated} Settlement around a water body

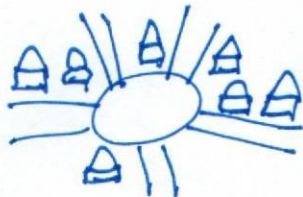


eg Gurgaon - Dole

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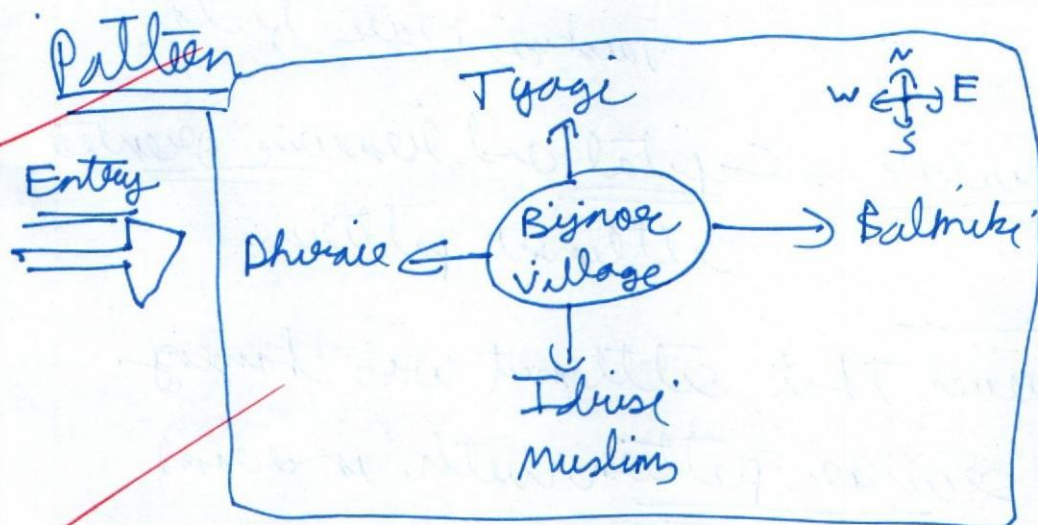
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④ Star Shaped Pattern : Observed when pattern is centered around a temple, market etc



Traditional Pattern was studied by Stamheer Singh in Bijnore village where

- 4 castes lived -
- ① Tyagi (Land Owners)
 - ② Dixit (Self cultivators)
 - ③ Chamar / Balmiki (Landless)
 - ④ Idrisi Muslims



Singh observed that Muslims were worst off due to open drains and small houses

while Balimkis were marginally ahead
in social status. Tyagis were ~ 10% of
the population but owned land **L2A™**
holding. Village Entry was from the
Phirae side to avoid contact with
Balimkis or Idrisis.

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J. Massey studied the changing
system of settlement pattern and gave
3 determinants of settlement:

① Socio Spatial → Depending on spatial
division of land and resources

② Religious Rituals → Brachmins near temples,
Vaishyas near fields

③ Secular → Capital and resource oriented
settlement pattern

8
He believed that settlement was changing
to a secular pattern with increased
modernization but was criticized by
Mazumdar

- (b) Critically examine the relevance of Anthropological concepts, 'Sanskritization', 'Westernization', and 'Social Mobility', to the social history of modern India 20

MN Seervai has explained the concept of social mobility in India in his book "Social Change in Modern India" and utilizes the concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization to understand and justify social change.

Sanskritization

Concept was originally in "Religion and Society among Groups of South India" and he only used Brahmanical model of imitation i.e. vegetarianism, tutelaism, donning of sacred thread etc. Later he revised the concept and added Kshatriya and Vaishya models based on his study of Noniya Gonds etc.

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and not structural change.

on these lines you need to say few more points

They are only showing the cultural change. They show about change & continuity

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He gave the following as characteristics
of Sanskritization :

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- ① Only positional change no structural change
- ② Economic and political status was directly linked to sanskritization
- ③ Non Hindu Castes among Muslims and Sikhs also 'Sanskritized'
- ④ Imitation was on religious and secular aspects of life

Impact of Sanskritization

- ① More imitation was not enough for social acceptance and often led to increased exploitation of lower caste
- ② Imitation led to increased orthodoxy and a lower position of Women
- ③ Increased education among lower Caste

Criticism

- ① For SC Duke The concept is very ambiguous and only ²⁸ explains a single dimension of social mobility

② For Yogendra Singh, the process was only focusing on breakdowns and not other costs

③ For H. Gould it ignored the subtle and coercive attempts at social change and depicted lower costs as systemic

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Westernization

In 'Social Change in India' MN
Sen defines Westernization as the set
of changes occurring due to over 150 years
of British Rule and seen in technology,
Values, Institutions and Ideas

① Technology

- New agriculture plantation and new tools led to 'western agriculture'
- Radio, printing press etc had a massive contribution to education
- Medicine technology was introduced

29

② Institutions

- Traditional Institutions of Sati, child

- Marriage etc were removed
- New educational institutions were set up
 - Army civil services etc were open to all

③ Ideas and Values

- Humanism, Patriotism etc were introduced
- Western political and economic thought was seen

Impact of Westernization

For Services it allowed equal opportunity for mobility for lower costs due to secular nature of British and thus was a parallel process of social change with Sanitation

Criticism

- ① R. Langer criticised Services for not including impact of Turkish, French, Portuguese etc
- ② For V. Singh the concept lbt soon as it did not address modernization and Social Change.

(c) Discuss contributions of the Deccan college to Biological Anthropology 15

Deccan College in the 20th
Century became a hub for
biological anthropology due to
association with HD Sankharia
 and DN Majumdar. Travali
Karve...

① DN Majumdar

→ In his work for the 1941

Census he undertook Trainers

~~from~~ Deccan College and

conducted the Census based on

anthropometric measurements of

Stature, Blood group etc

② (HD Sankalia)

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HD Sankalia was a full time professor at Deccan College and his studies led to the development of a robust biological anthropology department.

Literary Contribution

- ① New Archaeology : Scope and application
- ② Megalithic Monuments near Pune

Findings

- ① Mesolithic finding at Longharaj in Gujarat and in the Godavari valley led to new and distinct phase of Indian Prehistory

② Middle Palaeolithic

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Sankali's findings at Nevasa
revealed a 3 layer stratigraphical
finding leading to discovery of
artefacts like hand axes and cleavers
leading to distinct Middle Palaeolithic

③ Neolithic

Findings at Sangankallu in Karnataka
led to distinct blade tool industry

④ Chalcolithic

Harappan, Jorwe and Deccan Cultures
led to findings of gemstones, pottery etc

- Q4. (a) Is MN Srinvas's Concept of Sankritization adequate to explain the cultural changes in contemporary India? Discuss

20

Dear Aniruddh yadav -

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* Most of you have written well to many of these with all points.

However some of the things you can focus are the following:

- 1) Focus on your opening lines - Start answer with any opening ~~line~~ line that is relevant to Q - then you can have flow chart etc.
- 2) Similarly have to conclude your answers as - conclude with any significant line that clearly satisfies / addresses the key phrase / key component of Q asked.
- 3) You need to clearly define the key of key concept in the beginning of your

answers: - also possibly by
any thinkers too - for all types of
Q's related to social, physical
archeo. etc

4). For Q's to p - I social part
you need to incorporate thinkers views
more & their works too.

5) similarly for other Q's too
or to other topics where ever
possible you need to support your
answers/points by thinkers views/
opinions etc & studies.

6). Quoting of thinkers should
be ~~so~~ according to the topic
specific & i.e. some thinkers are

Very imp to some topics - you
should not miss them

7) You ~~have~~ ^{are} ~~weaken~~ ⁱⁿ ~~form~~ ^{related}
related Q's - Chik ~~1.4.5~~ 1.5 & 1.6
of p. 2. - Try to choose these Q's
as your 2nd priority for other physical
topics you have written well. yet
need to show evolutionary aspects &

Evolutionary significant points →

For eg.: Evolutionary significant of man to
other animals is - we are adapted to
any & every ecological region - & no other
~~animal~~ animal is so like us.

(b) Write in brief the contributions of Indian Anthropologists to caste studies 15

8) For caste related Q's-

you need to support your points by as many thinkers views as possible.

① - similarly for tribal part Q's too you have to support your points by as many thinkers as possible & statistics studies.

⑩ you have over quoted
data - to avoid this

→ ~~to of all your~~ The examiners look
for diversity ³⁸ of sources. so.

add any Annual Reports/Parliamentary

Standing Committee reports etc.

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11). Focus on your answer presentation to
→ clearly highlight your key points of
the answer.

12) suggest you to take / shift to
thicker ink pen. — The pen you
are using is lighter in color.
go for thick blue. — will enhance
enhance the visibility.

13) ~~Revise reports & some~~ Revise reports
debate

14) also Role of Anthropology is Global
& Development
Peace

15). Can discuss ~~for~~ over phone ^{about} for other questions.

16) Archeology part part has
attempted well.

17) But need to revise
ethnoarcheology → Can
search for 'Ethnoarcheology in
India by m.k. Dhavalikar.

This topic requires revision.

18). Rest attempted well.

Good luck

SECTION - B

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

10x5=50

(a) Clientelism in Indian Villages

10

The Concept of Clientelism in Indian villages is a recently evolved concept due to modernization and globalization.

Changes Causing Clientelism

- ① Increased linkage to market economy increased choices to rural customer
- ② Mass Media in form of TV and now internet has led to aspirational change
- ③ It is observed due to decline of traditional values and § jaynani system
- ④ Rural-Urban Migration leads to increased exposure to modern life.

Effects of Clientalism

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→ ① In agricultural scene, increased contract farming that has led to dependence on corporations, monocropping and also led to increased assured remuneration.

→ ② Excessive dependence on corporations for implements like seeds etc led to higher costs and lower soil fertility due to use of pesticides etc.

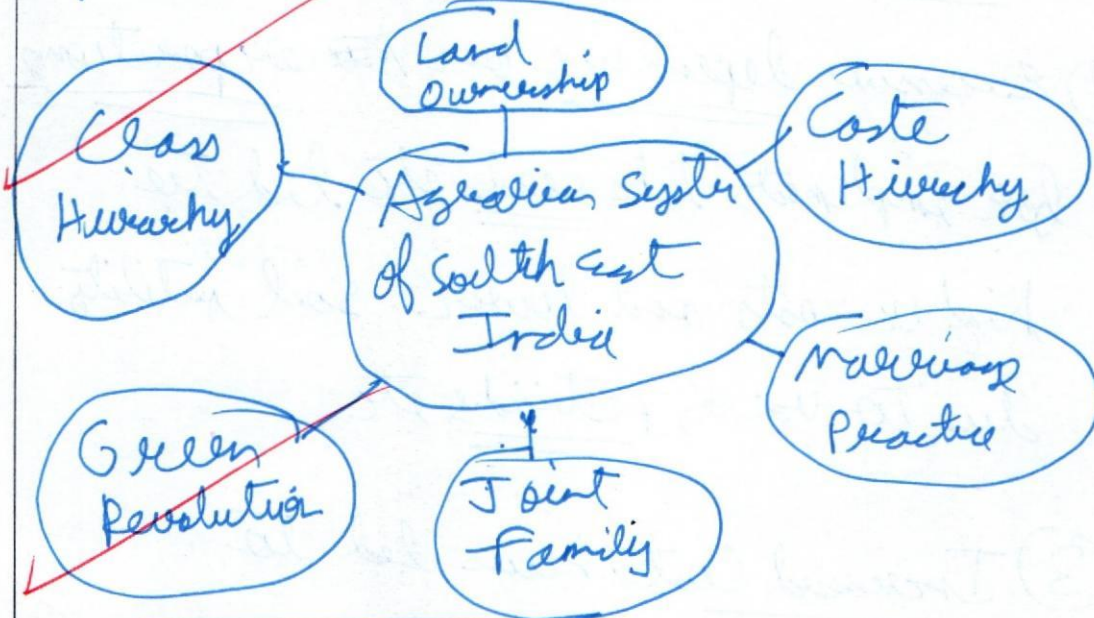
→ ③ Increased Cost have led to indebtedness which cause suicide etc.

→ ④ Higher cost of living for domestic aspect due to higher aspirations and choice political sphere.

mostly in
political
sphere.
G

(b) Write a note on the Agrarian relations in Southeast India

South East Indian Agrarian relations were characterized by a unique synthesis with the prevailing social systems.



Green Revolution introduced in coastal Andhra and Tamil Nadu led to increased remuneration to the higher Caste farmers which led to increased class divide

Change in Agrarian Relations

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→ ① ~~Traditional~~ Tasmari relation
ended

→ ② Customary Tenancy was replaced
with Exploitative wage labour

→ ③ Landlords became moneylenders
and gained political Clout

→ ④ Class hierarchy of Landowner-
Peasant-Labourer was further
Exacerbated

K. Ganga. to

⑥

Case Study

① Kumar (1988) studied &
Coimbatore Valley of North Tamil
Nadu and saw increased exploitation
of labourers in rice growing areas

② Karnataka "Ghatboreal" district

has seen positive relations among Classes

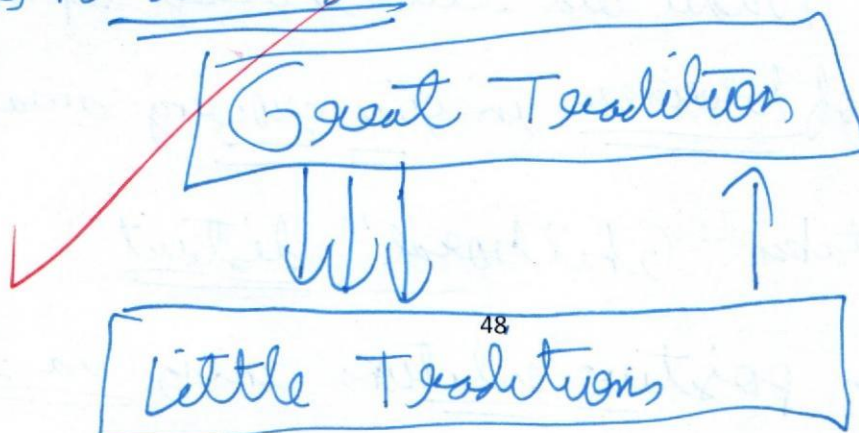
leading to overall positive social outcomes

(c) Universalization and Parochialization

McKim Marriott performed village studies in Kistangurhi village and linked the interaction of great and little traditions through the concepts of Universalization and Parochialization.

Process

For Marriott the upward journey of a tradition to merge into and become great is Universalization while the downward journey of a great tradition is Parochialization.



For Maunott Pseudochialization is more common and widespread ..

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Universalization and Pseudochialization in Kistangachi

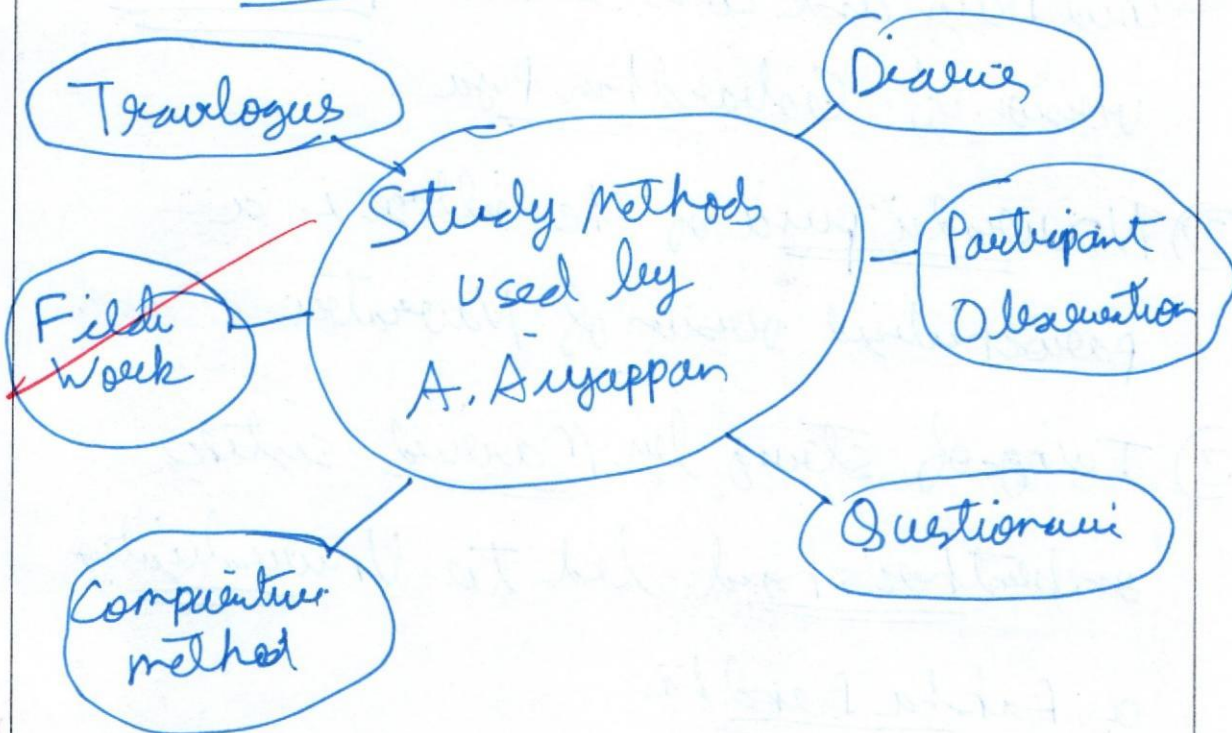
- ① Gobardhan puga of Kistangachi uses cow Dung and corn and is pseudochialized version of Gobardhan Puga
- ② Navrodei puga of the village is a pseudochialized version of Navroster
- ③ Tying of string by Married sister on brother's hand led to Universalization as Rakta Bardhan
- ④ Lakshmi Puga flower ceremony is universalized version of Solems Festivals

Criticism

- ① For Majumdar it is not a comprehensive study
- ② Circular process rather than Bi directional according to S. Singh

(d) A. Aiyappan contributions to Indian Anthropology

A. Aiyappan was an early 20th
Century anthropologist who focused
on ethnography and tribal studies



He was inspired by F. Boas and
thus followed a structuralist-functionalist
approach

Tribal Studies

① Work with the Chambers and Pajjords of Adilabad led to a ~~detailed~~ ethnography of the problems faced due to exposure to mangroves etc

② Works among Coorgs and other Societies of Mysore led to the development of a unique 14 point approach as opposed to the -21 point method given by H.H. Risley

③ He later became a professor at University of Calcutta and released the lectures "Ethnography in anthropology"

4

5

5

(e) Contributions of SC Roy to understanding Indian tribes

SC Roy is considered to be the Father of Indian Anthropology and his work among tribals was characterized by compassion, helpful nature and objective ethnography.

Tribal Studies

- ① First Monograph by an Indian was by SC Roy - "Munda and Their Country (1912)" which revealed the social customs, rituals etc of Mundas.
- ② "Hill Cultures of Bhuiyan" by SC Roy studies the Bhuiyan's of Odisha where he performed an examination of the rituals.

which led to discovery of a unique religious practices and animistic beliefs

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③ "Oraon's of Chota Nagpur Plateau"

Explores the social customs of Oraon along with their rituals and practices which were documented later in "Religion and Culture among Oraons"

④ He also studied the Asur tribes and Pahar Tribes of North East and gave as fair comparison with other tribes of India.

He was given the title of 'Devaon Bahadur' by British for his contributions and he also worked to start the

anthropological journal "Man in India"

Q6. (a) Can understanding of one village contribute to understanding of the universe of Indian Civilisation? Discuss

20

Indian village studies were initially done by British administrators for official purposes and they opined that Indian villages are "little Republics" and are completely independent and self sufficient with food security, justice system, exchange of goods and services. (Metcalf and Maire, 1911)

American anthropologists studied villages ~~post~~ post 1950s and saw the integrated nature due to a Culture Area approach and Personality and psychological approach. Exemplified by Oscar Lewis' description

of Indian village as rural Cosmopolitan.

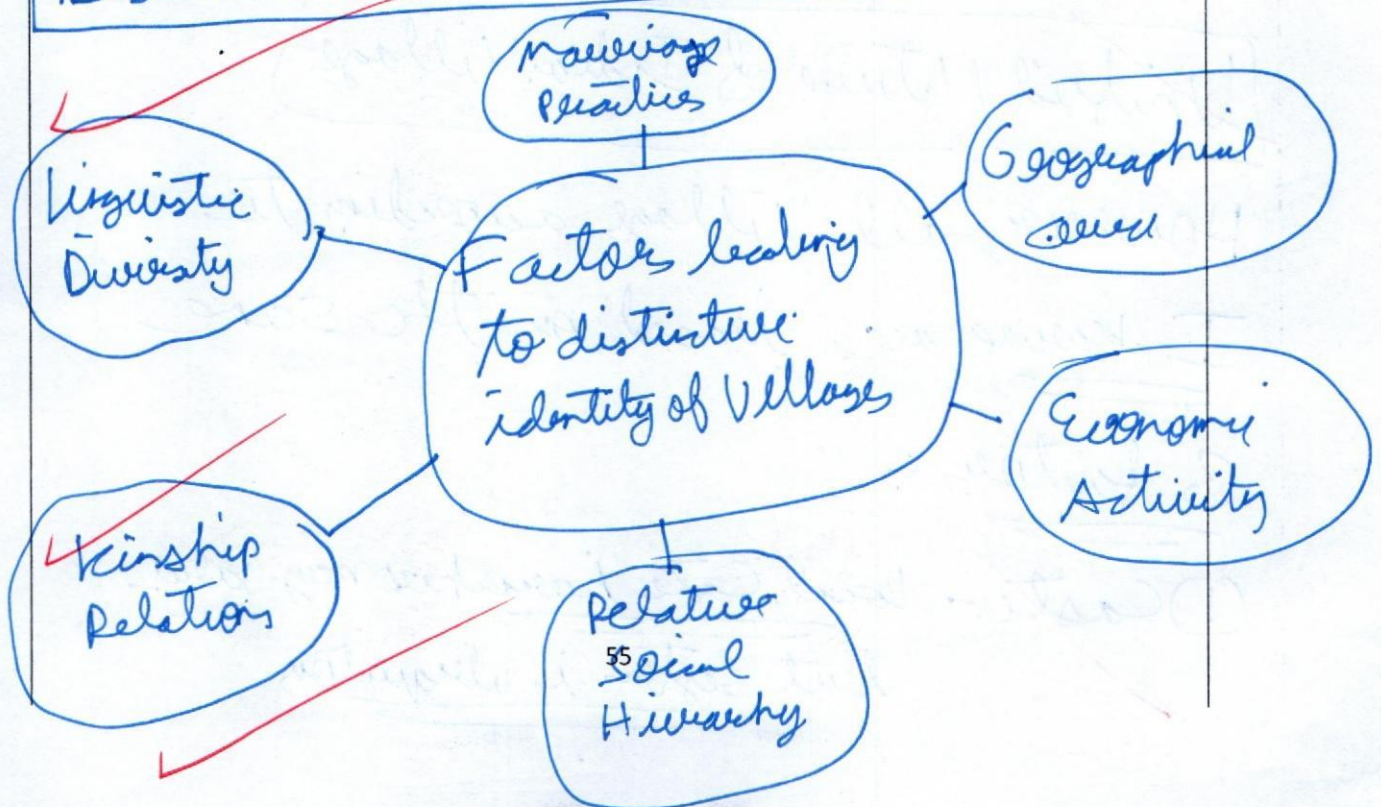
Nature of Indian Villages

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Many studies confirmed the 'Cosmopolitan'
~~natures~~ of Indian villages which saw
a unique synthesis of great traditions
of Caste, religion etc. and equally
~~resilient~~ little traditions that
provided a distinctive identity to
all villages.

Distinctive Nature of Villages



As exemplified by I. Kavee's
Study of kinship and marriage

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in Indian villages she had the divide
the country into four parts (North,
South, East, West) and gave distinctive
features of social practices among all

Eg. North Indian marriage avoid blood
relatives but these are preferred in
South India

Unified Nature of Indian Village

However, all Villages according to
I. Kavee are based on the same

3 factors :-

① Caste - Local Caste hierarchies may vary
but system is ubiquitous

you also need to say about ✓
pollock; Dumont

② Linguistic Identity - Village people consider
linguistic identity as primary
even above caste

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③ Family - Unit of Village and is mostly
of joint family nature with
similar trends of succession,
authority etc.

Thus Understanding of one village
can certainly give an individual
a taste of Indian Society and Culture

due to the overarching structure
of Hindu dominated social systems but

"the devil lies in the details" and thus

the true identity of village requires
individual studies to truly appreciate

the cultural diversity and pluralism in India.

2
✓
f. Bailey
etc.

as P. D. Minors
once said
village is
about a

'sociological
reality':

11

(b) Write a note on contributions of any one scholar-administrators of 19th and early 20th century in growth of anthropology in India

15

V Verrier Elwin was initially working as a missionary with the Christian Service Society in Pune but later commenced ~~and~~ tribal studies.

Tribal Studies

V. Elwin studied the Bargis of Central India and gave the concept of Tribal Reserve Area based on the philosophy of Isolationism. He noticed the levels of exploitation by the local money lenders and the missionaries which led him to

advocate this approach.

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Later in "A philosophy for NEFA"

~~he advocated the theory of Assimilationism~~
due to his contact with the political
leadership and association with JL Nehru
which eventually led to the genesis
of Tribal Panchshul.

V. Eluvu ~~worked~~ in North East among
the tribals and exposed the
ides of education and modernism
and also used his political connections
to set up schools and colleges in
NEFA areas and Mazulaya.

He also worked among the Munda

and Gods of Central India

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and set up a special training institute
for them to allow for slow
integration with mainstream society.

Post Independence due to his political
connections he was a member of
the Tribal Policy Formulation
committee and thus his approach of
assimilationism became the basis
of Tribal policy.

8 V. Elwin was also a member of the
Anthropology and Ethnology section
of Indian Science Congress in late
1940s.

(c) Discuss the exogenous process of cultural change in Indian society

15

Indian Society witnessed exemplary
amounts of exogenous culture change
in modern times due to colonial rule
and more recently Globalization.

Pre Historic Exogenous Change

For G.S. Ghurye Aryan Invasion was
the 1st exogenous culture change leading
to establishment of hierarchical Caste
System.

Colonial Era Exogenous Change

① According to M.N. Srinivas the
colonial rule changed the nature
of Indian Culture among 4 aspects

61

① Technology → Modern Agriculture and Plantation
→ Mass Media (Radio, Printers, Press)

⑥ Institutions

- Traditional institutions of sati, child marriage etc were abolished
- New secular administrative and justice institutions

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⑦ Ideology and Values

- Western values of democracy, equality etc penetrated into middle class leading to National movement
- Humanism, rationality etc led to social reform movements.

Thus "Westernization" not only led to culture change at the macro level but imitation also led to change of eating habits, less orthodoxy, ~~clothing~~ clothing systems etc.

Post Independence

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Impact of Mass Media through
TV and Internet along with the
process of globalization led to a
change as seen in:-

- ① Decline in traditional values and
adoption of Western values eg live-
in relations etc
- ② Change in occupational structure
with increased Urbanization
- ③ Joint family institution has eroded
- ④ Aspirations of rural India have
changed with penetration of market
economy
- ⑤ Democracy has led to rights awareness
and Politicisation of Caste and
Communal identity.

8

Q7. (a) Discuss the social economic status of religious minorities

15

Religious minorities are not defined in the Constitution but are given rights in Articles 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 along with delimitation of six communities as Religious minorities as per National Commission of minorities Act, 1992 - Jains, Buddhist, Parsi, Muslims, Christian, Sikh

① Social Status

① Muslims

→ AS per G Ansari They are steeped in caste system with Ashrafs, Aikhs and Akhs

→ Socially education levels are the lowest among minorities with literacy rate of ~ 54%.

64

→ Women are socially in a poor position but not due to religion as per I. Ahmed

⑥ Christians

- Caste identity prevails in Christians with ~70% Dalit Converts
- Best indicators of Health and Education
- Sex Ratio of 994/100 is the highest

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⑦ Sikhs

- Caste permeated Sikhism with Jats, Rangachis and Muzhians
- Social intercourse is free, however due to agrarian nature education is less
- Usually they are the most prosperous minorities
- Urban scenario they are the highest unemployed

⑧ Jains, Buddhists and Parsees do not have social caste attachment and usually indicate similar characteristics as Hindus from social standpoint.

Economic Status

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(a) Muslims

- Worst education rate among Minorities
- 2.5% in civil services and more than 50% are self employed in Urban areas
- Present Muslims are mostly landless or artisans

(b) Christians

- Best indicators of Education
- Presently they show highest unemployment due to caste converts exploitation

(c) Sikhs

- Prosperous social community due to green revolution
- Urban Unemployment is highest for men and women at 6.1% and 8%

(d) Jains

- Very prosperous due to education and early disassociation with agriculture due to religion

7 1/2

- (b) While the global anthropological enterprise in the past four decades has largely shifted from description of unique, small, isolated groups to analytical, problem-oriented research, useful for cross-cultural comparison, anthropology in India still follows the colonial anthropologists' footsteps and has India has failed to evolve its own distinct identity. Comment and put your suggestions

20

Evolution of Anthropology in The
~~World~~ has moved to new avenues
 dictated by new technology such as
genetics, artificial intelligence, computing,
forensics, kinanthropometry etc thus
 exhibiting a unique thrust toward
problem solving and thus leading
 to an ever evolving field that
 integrates the 20th Century anthropology
 and reinforces it with 21st Century ideas

Case Study → ① NASA recently performed twelve
studies ⁶⁷ to find effects on
 body from space life

② New technologies of LIDAR etc are used for archaeological exploration **L2A™**

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③ Artificial intelligence was used by a group at Stanford University to decipher an ancient script

States of Indian Anthropology

Indian anthropology is still steeped in the 'old' ways as 'taught' by the Colonialists and thus such studies are restricted to the study of primitive groups or sociological studies of villages etc. Some studies focus on Archaeological research as well but use old techniques of basic tools-

Reasons for poor development

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- ① Post independence, initial governments gave a heavy significance to anthropology due to requirements for tribal development etc but since 1970s funding has dropped
- ② Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI) is a subsidiary of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) leading to poor devolution of independence
- ③ University education and curricula have become outdated due to no focus on improvement or upgradation
- ④ Anthropology's significance as a holistic discipline has not been adequately recognized thus interconnections with

have not developed,

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Way Forward

- ① Institutional Restructuring by giving independence to ~~the~~ An S I and allowing new projects
- ② Changing University Curricula and thus interacting with other courses such as Biotechnology, Sociology, History by allowing a minor degree at undergraduate level and dual master degree at higher level
- ③ Increased use of anthropologists in committees and commissions not only related to tribal or rural development but also defence, sports etc

clearly
add
McLuhan's

add Marshall McLuhan → in his 'Emancipatory Social Function Theory of media' - media "alter sense ratios or patterns of perceptions"

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(c) Write a note on Media and social change

for media-related Q's
Media refers to any source of communication used to connect people across geographical boundaries eg. T.V, Radio, Print media, Internet

He said media are extensions of human body -

wheel extension of leg -

Hammer extension of arm.

Historical Relevance

Introduction of Print Media in 20th & 19th Century allowed mass mobilisation of Indian rational movement and also assisted in social reform movements of 19th Century

Theoretical dimensions missing in your answer.

Contemporary Relevance

① Rights Awareness

Rural, Tribal people etc are aware of rights of voters, life etc thus 'Social Empowerment'.

in his 'Recent Social Trends' - W.F. Ogburn - list 150 different

effects of radio ✓

giving larger scope of participation

② Political Awareness

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TV, Radio, Newspaper allows unprecedented political awareness thus allowing highest level of accountability.

③ Change in Culture

media has led to exposure to new styles of clothing, hair etc

④ Impact on Social Norms

movies, TV etc lead to increased awareness on women's rights, justice, honesty etc.

⑤ Media for Lynching

Recently prevalence of fake news led to Muzaffar lynching on Social Media

⑥ Radicalization⁷²

ISIS, Jem etc use Social

add Castello points to:

→ media - Dev's tool for

media for radicalization ^{social transformations.}

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⑦ New Western Habits

Habits of smoking alcohol etc were
glorified in movies thus leading to ill health among people

social media
will
contribute
to change in

⑧ Entertainment and Aspiration

Exposure leads to increased aspirations
and facilitates migration

power
relation
of the
society.

Thus media is clearly a double edged sword
which can have both positive and
negative impacts.

Case Studies

① UNESCO started "Dhadkan" Radio in
MP → community led platform to discuss
issues of development

② Sambhar NGO brand "Champa" of
Chhattisgarh to be a reporter and pulled
her out of bordered balance

7 1/2

Q8.(a) Write a brief note on how the village studies contributed in understanding the Indian Social System

15

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