

Comprehensive Paper II

All questions carry Equal Marks. Candidates must attempt Qs 1 & 5 which are compulsory and any Three other Qs selecting at least one Q from each section.

PART I

- Q 1 Write notes on the following in about 150 words 10x5=50
- a) Bhirrana
 - b) Hindu Method of Tribal Absorption
 - c) Arun Sonakia
 - d) Dholavira
 - e) Rural Cosmopolitanism
- Q 2
- a) Analytic Phase of Indian Anthropology (20)
 - b) Bhimbetka serves as page by page guide for Cultural Evolution in India. Elaborate (15)
 - c) Contributions of Prof. N. K. Bose (15)
- Q 3
- a) Importance of Madrasian Culture in Indian Prehistory (20)
 - b) Understanding social change in India through Functionalism. (15)
 - c) Contributions of Prof S. C. Roy (15)
- Q 4
- a) "Sanskritization is no more a major process of Social Change in India." Do you Agree? (20)
 - b) Suggest measure for Tribals' development living in deep forests. (15)
 - c) To fully understand IVC we need to go beyond archeology. Explain (15)

PART II

- Q 5 Write notes on the following in about 150 words 10x5=50
- a) Birsa Movement
 - b) Matriliney in Indian tribes
 - c) Ill effects of tourism on Indian tribes
 - d) Polygynandry
 - e) Nature-man-spirit complex
- Q 6
- a) Contribution of Chicago school to Indian Anthropology (20)
 - b) Describe the different settlement patterns in Indian Tribes (15)
 - c) Should there be reservation for Dalit Christians? (15)
- Q 7
- a) With a Female Tribal President, we have reached the maximus of inclusivity. Do you agree (15)
 - b) e-Commerce is helping in sustenance of disappearing tribal art. Do you agree with the statement? (15)
 - c) "Displacement is their fate, rehabilitation their need." Explain the statement in light of ongoing development project in Nicobar Islands (20)
- Q 8
- a) Who are SCs? What is their future? (20)
 - b) "The more we have talked about integration, we have got more disintegrated." Do you agree? (15)
 - c) Solution to the problems of Denotified Tribes (15)

3.5
10
④

⑥ Discovered 1967, by
J.P. Joshi, A.S.I.

Dholavira is UNESCO recognized Neolithic
site of ice, found in Gujarat (India).

Time - 3000-1500 BCE
Features:

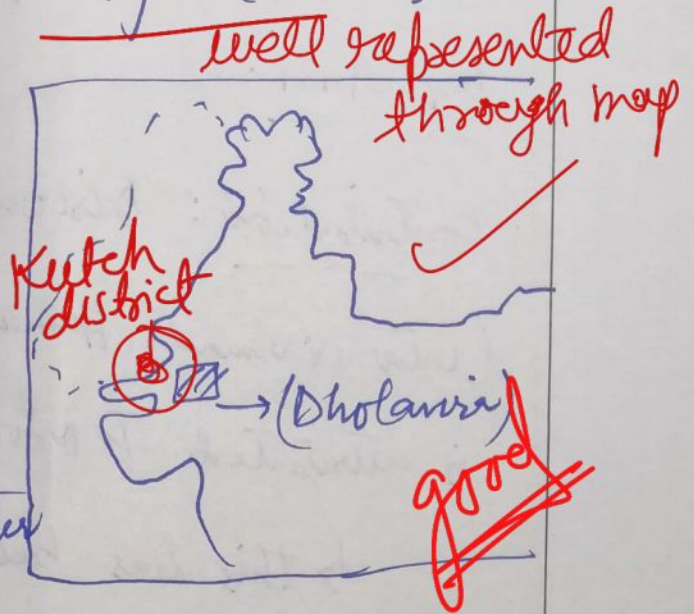
→ It had proper
write better points
developed water
management system
eg Dams stored water

① Tripastite
City

② Water
management system

→ It was located near rivers of
③ Stadium and ceremonial stadium
Gujarat → water trade & commerce through

④ Signboard of Harappan script
water bodies



→ Several artifacts explain rich heritage
of the city → use of cosmetics by
women of lipstick

→ cultural practices → Advertisement boards ✓
domestication of animals ✓
burial rituals of dead. ✓
good

3/10

(14)

(5) (C)

There is global shift from artificial tourist attraction to eco-tourism and ~~tribals~~ Tribal occupy most exotic eco-tourism hotspots.

First experience this

start simply with Tourism, and while talking about impact you can talk about global tourism

All effects :- Tribals are held by low esteem by the Tourists - Second hand people.

too early.

- cultural shock → tourists do not respect Tribal customs and traditions eg toiletism near sacred groves

harsh

- Manipulation & prostitution.

case study if any

↳ Several videos surface online where tourists touch Tribals inappropriately eg in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

- Non sustainable development for tourism

tree cutting
Road & hotels
land alienation

stakeholder

However, it has benefited them also

→ growth and development

eg Andaman Tribal kids speak in English

How it is good

→ cultural exchange

→ removed misgiving about Tribals

→ exchange of goods → Tribal handicraft
→ Modern currency

There is need to balance tourism activities and Tribal perception about non-Tribal intrusion, in line with Tribal Panchsheel

of J. Nehru

Too generalistic provide
Concrete solutions

— Bannading

— Tribal zoning

2

16

First defines this form.

(5)

(4)

Polygyny is queer mating pattern usually found in primates like chimpanzee in which male group freely mate with female group.

Reading

Among humans, this represent earliest form of marriage as per scholars — Morgan as per evolutionary school of thought — Taylor

Types of about marriage.

Polygamy

mispractised.

→ Concept of family was not developed and promiscuity & consanguinity was

practised.

→ Presently it exists among isolated aboriginal communities in much diluted form.

eg wife of elder brother becomes wife of all other brothers.

- Toda tribals, female pleases several males

illogical arrangement of points. No flow of thoughts

Modern societies do not practice polygyny
↳ they are mostly monogamous and
communal sex is taboo, due to institution
of marriage.

units at least 1.75 pages
out of 2 pages

7/15
(2) (a)

Based on classification of T.K. Pennam
from his book '100 years of anthropology'

L.P. Vidyarthi also divided Indian anthropology into 3-periods

(1) Formative → started with Asiatic Society 1774 upto 1920

(2) Constructive → 1921 to 1947
upto freedom of nation

D.N. Majumdar said critical phase

(3) Analytic phase → 1947 onwards.

Analytic phase

Before Explaining Analytic phase, give a brief of formative and constructive

L.P. Vidyarthi opined that post-independence anthropological studies took forward leap towards socio-economic development.

→ New methodology of fieldwork:

(a) Village Studies → Morris Opler, L.P. Vidyarthi and other scholars

① Establishment of Anthropological Survey ⁽⁵¹⁾

② Emergence of Conducted holistic village studies

Theoretical
concepts
like
N.-M.-S
Complex,
Sacred
Complex.

⑥ Urban studies → anthropologists
studied urban centers of India
eg Kolkata, Bombay, Delhi, etc

Better
articulation
needed.

⑦ Tribal studies → new-ethnographic
methods (logico-deduction) to understand
tribal way of life.

③ Internationalization of

Indian Anthropology
Man Nature Spirit Complex.

Great Tradition - little tradition.

How UN project

→ participant observation.

↳ fieldwork became prerequisite
method. Arinchar hypothesis finds
no space in analytic phase.

→ participant appraisal.

↳ Scholars collected relevant data
that help in socio-economic developmental
projects

(22)

→ Action anthropology (concept of Sol Tax)

↳ applied anthropology

→ uses technology for real life

practical matters.

→ decoding folklore, folktales, myths that

have social significance

↳ They help in understanding past

and present customs of society.

What are the
criticisms of
this period.

Also
D.N. Majumdar

@ Analytic phase was mostly influenced
by US scholars, who visited India for

fieldwork. Also USA passport like Uridyathi:

@ Earlier phases mostly followed
British & German school of thought.

= Although Indianness also started
with analytic phase (eg B.N. Saraswati) but
much has to be done.

6

② ⑥

Bhimbalka caves are reservoir of

prehistory experience dating back to

Paleolithic & mesolithic period (~30,000 years)

These caves are found in Bhimbalka, present day Madhya Pradesh having UNESCO recognition

use
exact
date

Features:

- These are set of rock caves, where man made paintings are found.



→ Bhimbalka Caves.

- paintings are ~~also~~

mostly coloured in red & white natural pigments.

Give different heading and the explain - like:

→ ① Painting

- Paintings depict real life social matters

→ ② Excavation
People were

hunting of animals like deer

Paintings of animals pictures like

→ ③ Stylized pictures like arrows.
→ ④ etc.

(24)

Content is good ✓
But arrangement is not.

→ These clearly show, people were focused on social matters — eating of animals as food.
— communal living
— hunting gathering

- ↓
- religious angel was not found.
 - Gods, kings like painting were not found.

* Cultural Evolution : Bhimbetka painting are considered one of oldest painting in

India.

Explain the layers → They showed ~~oldest cultural practices~~
with they were prevalent in Indian subcontinent
time periods (as written history of that period does not exist)

→ Nature of ~~culture of paleolithic period~~
is deduced from these paintings

* Also, similar cave art is found at several other places eg — Aravalli cave art
— Uttarakhand cave art

→ ~~These~~ These cave paintings continued
upto ivc, which was full grown civilization

However, other than cave paintings
no human traces, pottery, artifacts of
Bhimbetka are found.

↳ Ethnological studies of the people
who draw these painting is not possible.

Random and vague

The answer lacks proper structure,
relevant content in Bards.
Also write from Anthropological
perspective.