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में प्रश्न संख्या के
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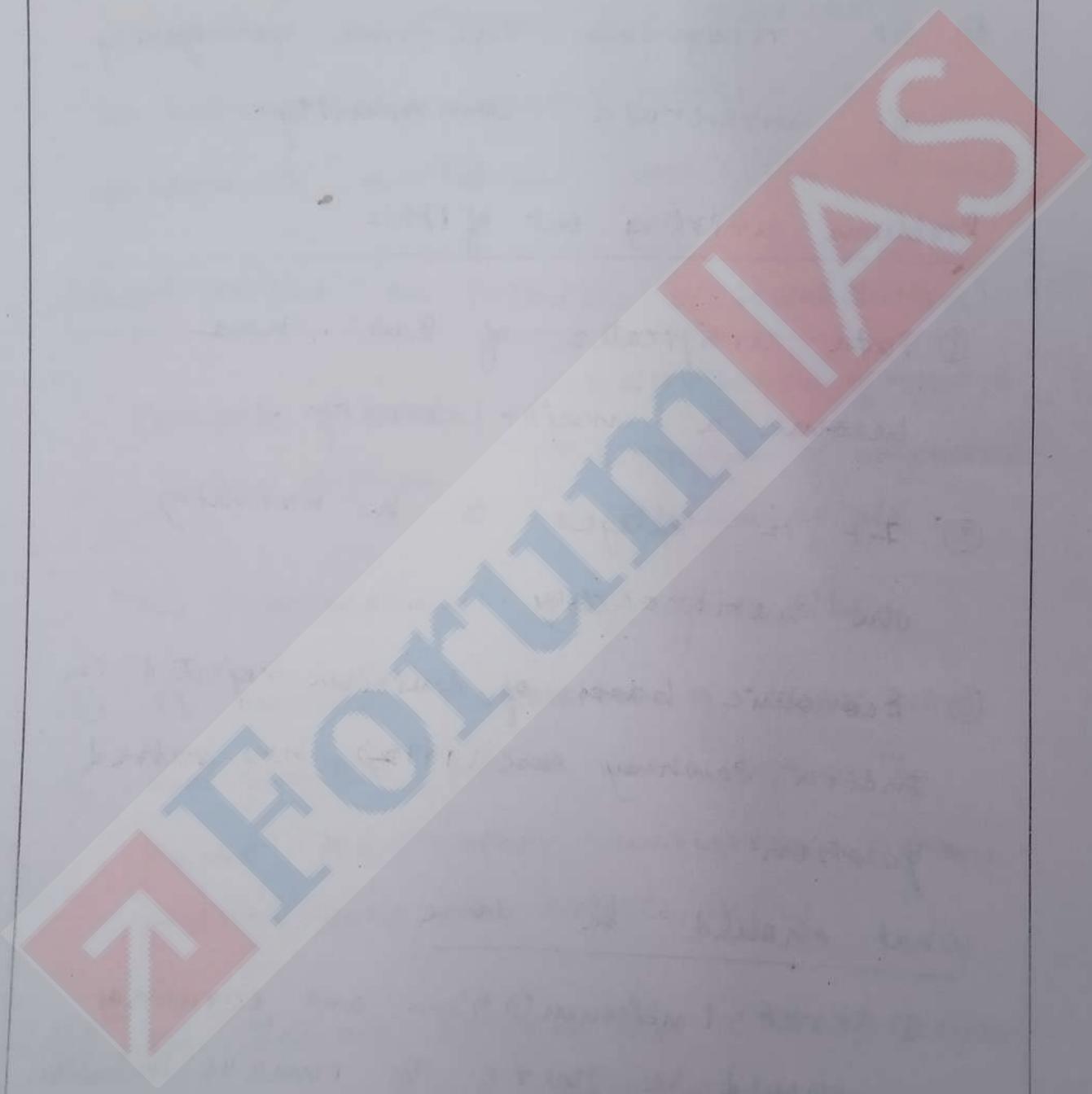
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Name → Anurag Singh

Roll No. → 1910159272



Anthropology

(8 Questions | 250 Marks | Duration 3 Hours)

Instructions:

- There are 8 questions in the question paper.
- Question 1 and 5 are compulsory. You can attempt any *THREE* out of the remaining, Choosing at least *ONE* Question 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.
- Content is more important than content length.

Section A

Q.1) Answer the following questions in short notes: (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)

- a. Ethnic issues in genetic research
- b. Karma and re-birth
- c. Caste and social capital
- d. Palaeolithic Art
- e. Concept of tribe and Indian census

Q.2) a. Elaborate on the contribution of tribal cultures to the Indian Civilization. (20 marks)

- b. Highlight the distinctive features of the iron age in the gangetic region in India. (15 marks)
- c. Discuss the framework of operation of jajmani system and its drawbacks, highlighting reasons for its decline. (15 marks)

Q.3) a. Discuss the theories of endogenous origin of the Harappan Civilization. (20 marks)

- b. Highlight the contributions on Christopher-von-Haimendorf to Anthropology. (15 marks)
- c. Give a critical analysis of the negrito problem in India. (15 marks)

Q.4) a. Critically examine the theories of origin of caste system. (20 marks)

- b. What could be the prominent reasons behind the imbalanced sex-ratio in India? Substantiate. (15 marks)
- c. Examine the book view and field view of social reality. (15 marks)

Section B

- Q.5)** Answer the following questions in short notes. (10 * 5 = 50 Marks)
- Social life of people of the Harappan Civilization
 - Contribution of K.S Singh to Indian Anthropology
 - Rural Cosmopolitanism
 - Pit Dwellings in India
 - Megaliths in India
- Q.6) a.** Critically evaluate the term “tribe” as compared to the term “indigenous” used in other countries. (20 marks)
- Highlight Ambedkar’s view on origin of caste. (15 marks)
 - Discuss the impact of market economy on the jajmani system. (15 marks)
- Q.7) a.** Examine the prominent reasons behind caste based violence in India with relevant case studies. (20 marks)
- Discuss the contributions of G.S Ghurye to Indian Anthropology. (15 marks)
 - Highlight the relevance of tribe-caste continuum in the contemporary context. (15 marks)
- Q.8) a.** What do you understand by the dynamics of “caste mobility”? How did Sanskritization contribute towards it? (20 marks)
- Examine the role of S.C Roy in highlighting the customary laws in tribal societies. (15 marks)
 - Discuss the prominent contributions of M.N Srinivas to Anthropology and to what extent was he was influenced by British Anthropologists. (15 marks)

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Ans (a) Genetic research has gained momentum both in world and India with projects like Indi Gene, Human Genome Project, Pangenome map. These usually involve sequencing, gene therapy & editing studies, fingerprinting etc.

Ethnic concerns in Genetic Research

The genome of different populations show slight variation however this variation can lead to several repercussions like:

- ① ~~been~~ ^{NO} representation of Indian, African population on Human Genome Project do not enable further study into gene specific medicines for Indian population
- ② Gene counselling for the non represented

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population becomes expensive as panels are mostly European thus creating disparity in medical access

③ The genome studies can be used for various means as to develop pathogens specific for certain genotypes.

④ The representation of tribals like Sentinellise, Onges ~~is~~ man existents thus we are not able to gauge changes that will come among their populations due to pandemics like COVID.

Thus genetic research should be made inclusive & the data found should be secured. This will enable equitable sharing of benefits.

Ans (b) Karma & Rebirth are key concepts in Hindu social system highlighting the ways of achieving Moksha.

Karma : ① It finds its origin in the Upanishads from the word "kria" i.e. to do something.

② Major Elements of Karma

(i) Karmaphal : These are the results of present Karma which will come in future.

(ii) It establishes importance of indestructible soul and Karma.

③ Relevance : (i) It creates deterrence towards bad actions and promotes a life guided by "Dharma".

(ii) It helps focus on the present rather than fantasy of future.

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नहीं है।

criticism → It has been hailed as the
reason for continuance of intercastability
AD Keith highlights that it stops moral
progress

Rebirth : ① It is based on the
idea that soul accumulates karma
and thus trial, reward and
punishment are inevitable.

② soul is trapped in a perpetual
cycle of doing & getting affected
by karma

Relation between Karma & Rebirth

① As per J. Sinha aim of life
is to remove bad karma
of past to escape the cycle
of rebirth and achieve moksha.

② Both ~~are~~ doctrines direct moral actions

Thus, Karma & rebirth are integral
part of Hindu social order based on
immortality of soul directing moral life.

Ans 1(c) Peter Bourdieu explained social capital as capital rooted in the social connections formed by a person. Caste forms a social identity and attaches one to a certain group thus acting as a social capital.

Caste as positive social capital

- ① It enhances the solidarity in society by creating a network and acting as a social glue.
- ② Employment opportunities are available on the basis of caste (eg) The surat diamond industry is primarily run by Jain & Patel castes and entry for these caste is relatively easy.

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- ③ They act as pressure group
④ caste associations which demand for rights like Yadavs in UP.

Case Study: The Firozpur garment industry, which is thriving today, was rescued, in the time of crisis, by the younger community who provided credit.

Caste as Negative social capital

- ① Manual scavenging: 98% of the manual scavengers belong to the schedule caste community.
- ② untouchability: As per survey by NCAER ²⁷ 40% of households still practice untouchability.

Thus, caste by its very structure works as social capital and plays both positive & negative role

Ans (d) Paleolithic art in India was first discovered by Archibald Carlyle in sandstone hills of Mirzapur district in 1867.

Paleolithic Art: These as per stone lithen are the earliest form of human creativity through rock art, portable objects and cave paintings.

Paleolithic Art evidences in India

The earliest evidences in India appear from the upper paleolithic period (40000 BCE - 10000 BCE) which is significantly later than European evidences.

① Subjects of Art: (i) The art found were primarily of human figures made using stick drawing, animal

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figures and geometric patterns.

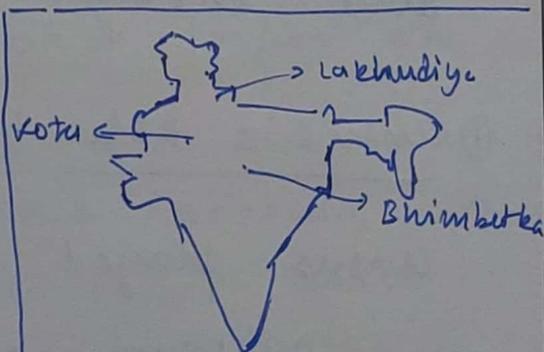
(i) Animals were primarily prey animals like cattles, rhinoceros

(ii) Material used : It was made on cave surfaces using red, white, green, black ochres

(iii) Important sites : (i) Murals have been found at sites like Bhimbetka and Lakhandiyar

(ii) Portable ^{art} ~~paintings~~ like ostrich egg shell beads and engraved fragments have been found in Chambal Valley (Kota), Patne in Maharashtra

Thus, paleolithic art in India is rich and distributed in to various part



Map 1. Sites of Paleolithic art.

Ans (k) DN Majumdar defines tribes as social group with territorial affiliations, endogamous with no specialisation of function, ruled by tribal officers, united in language and recognising social distance from other tribes.

Census and Tribal identity

Britishers under the relative isolation of tribes and their desire to administer these regions required fixation of identity which was done through census.

① Census's Role in fixing tribal identity

census played an important role in shaping modern understanding of tribes through its efforts

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of enumeration and classification based on certain categories

② Timeline of classification

(i) Census, 1881 : The term "forest tribe" was used which was a subgroup of "Agricultural and pastoral castes".

(ii) Census, 1901 : Tribes were defined as those who practiced animism.

(iii) Census, 1921 & 1931 : They laid emphasis on isolation aspect of tribes & primitive life. In 1931 list of primitive tribes was released.

(iv) Census 1941 : This introduced the idea of "scheduled tribe" which continued post independence.

Thus, it was through census that British administered tribals.

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Ans 2(a) Tribals have interacted with the mainstream population of India since the ancient times. They also interacted with the Aryans and thus contributed heavily in present Indian culture as shown by ancient texts, historical records & ethnoarchaeological evidences.

Fields of contribution

① Ethnic diversity

(i) over the course of time hinduisation of tribals and tribalisation of Hindus happened creating a unique mix. (e) Sabri in Ramayan and Eklavya in Mahabharat

(ii) Iravati Karve proposed that jatis emerged when tribes were integrated into the varna model.



② social system of India

- (i) gotra system of hindu social order comes from yonds
- (ii) Tribal kinship systems of cross cousin marriage entered mainstream.
- (iii) Marriage types like marriage by exchange & bride wealth were also adopted.

③ Political system

- (i) Tribal system of chieftain influenced the monarchy of the future times
 - (ii) Sabha, samiti and the village assemblies are of tribal origin
- ④ Tribal words like bana (barrow), bala (hair) entered the language of mainstream population

⑤ Techno-economic contributions

- ① Aryans learnt use of iron from the Asur tribe
- ② It was tribes which showed the ways to cultivate rice
- ③ Magico-religious practices to deal with the pests were also transferred.

⑥ Religious contribution

Hakim MARRIOT in his study of Kishangarhi village highlighted the concept of universalisation and parochialisation which is also true for tribal practices being included in the mainstream fold. ⑥ Lakshmi Pujā is universalised form of tribal goddess Pujā.

⑦ Art, Music & Medicine

(i) Ayurveda uses several tribal medicinal ingredients like Ashwagandha

(ii) veena finds its roots in the Hemrajyan instrument.

Contemporary Relevance

① The Traditional Ecological Knowledge of tribals is required for sustainable development.

② Ethnomedicine studies have revealed several tribal medical practices as relevant. (a) Use of sea buckthorn by Kinnauri tribe to treat stomach & skin problems.

③ Role in Freedom struggle has been recognised by celebrating 15 Nov as Jyotiya Gaurav Diwas.

Thus, tribals have contributed in fields of polity, society, culture & are still extremely relevant.

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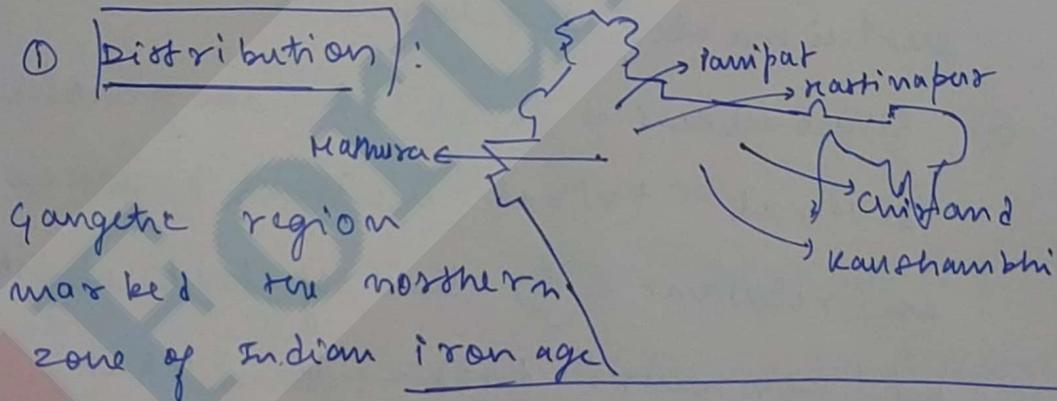
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Ans 2 Iron age of India, circa 1000 BCE to 600 BCE, was marked by wide spread use of iron tools & technology marking technological shift in human societies

Climate: It was warm & stable favourable for agriculture and societal advancement

Gangetic Region's Iron age

① Distribution:



② Tool & Technology

(i) It was marked by use of axes, sickles and arrowheads. These were

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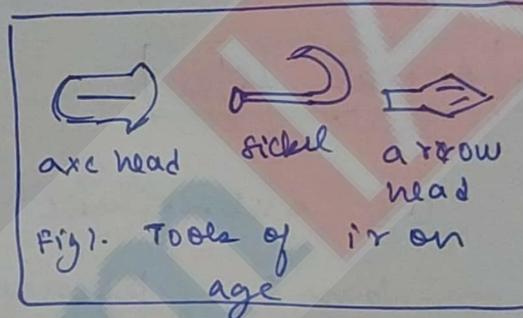
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harnessed to clear forests, work on farm and settle permanent colonies

(ii) other objects like beads, bangles, needle & combs have been found.

(iii) Gangetic culture is also called Painted Grey ware culture due to distinctive pottery.

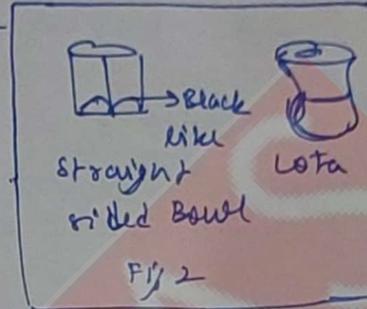


• The pottery was made using thin fabric and very well levigated clay. It was fired uniformly grey by heating in well oxygenated kilns showing high technology level.

• The shapes are limited in variety and include straight

ridged bowls, dishes and lotas as shown in Fig 2

(iv) Mesolithic tools and lapiz lazuli & glass beads are also found



③ Social life

(i) Subsistence was agriculture based dependent on cultivation of rice, barley, wheat and also domestication of cattle

(ii) Settlement was largely of village character with sites like Sakhera showing certain urban characteristics like bund, road but still incomparable to the Indus valley civilisation.

To conclude, iron age of gangetic plains was marked by PGW, flurry of iron tools, agricultural subsistence and village life.

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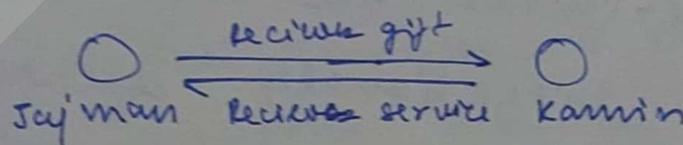
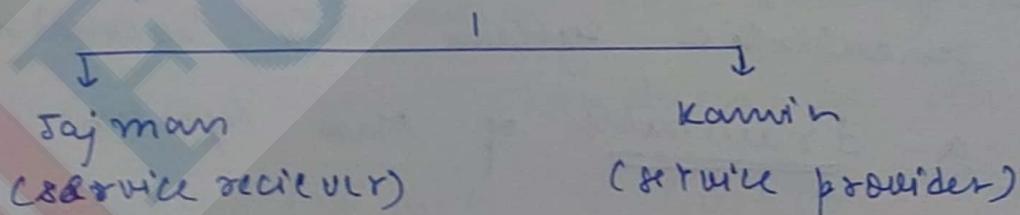
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Ans 2(c) WH Wier in his book
"The Hindu Saimani System" based on
study of Karimpur village of
Uttar Pradesh introduced the concept
of Saimani system in Hindu social
order.

Framework of operation

It highlights a kind of
economic model based on inter-
dependence of on caste on
other. It has 2 components



(c) Carpenter sharpens the sickle and
harvester & in return gets the
grain (Karimpur study)

Anthropologists' view

- ① Kolenka, Gould & Khujia have highlighted Jay'mani system as a positive mechanism which provides economic security, caste councils to protect interests and multiple jay'mans for diverse employment sources.
- ② Marxists like Bidelman & Oscar Lewis have highlighted the exploitative nature which include unfair power dynamics, pay exploitation and feudalistic system thus becoming a drawback of this system.
- ③ M N Srinivas has said that it is bi-directionally exploitative.

Reasons for decline

- ① Monetization: The introduction of money economy has caused decline

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as in return of services monetary compensation is required. For instance Lancy who & Sashikant Das (2017) in their study of Rampur a village Rajasthan highlighted this.

② Shift from caste based occupation has also played a role @ M. Kumar (2016) 's study in a multi caste village near Rampur highlights the shift.

③ Agriculture is no longer remunerative thus communities are moving out the traditional structures as seen among Patidars of Gujarat (Tilche)

④ Technological advancements like internet, water harvesting measures have also changed dynamics @ Hiware Bazar

Thus, jajmani system marked by reciprocity is declining with changing times.

Ans 5 (a) Harappan civilisation was a glorious period of Indian civilisation spanning from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE thriving at the banks of Indus river.

Discovery: 1st site to be excavated was Harappa in 1920-21 by Daya Ram Sahani

Social life of people

① Settlement : (i) The cities were usually divided into 2 parts, the citadel and the lower town

(ii) The citadel was where the elite lived while lower towns were for the commoners.

(iii) The cities were well planned and grid pattern with advanced

drainage system is found.

② subsistence : Evidence of ploughed field have been found in Kalibangan.

Thus suggesting agriculture.

③ Religious Practices : Presence of mythical figures on seals like Pashupati and male & female terracotta models like mother goddess suggest religious presence.

④ Trade & Commerce : (i) Lapis lazuli beads, tin, copper suggest extensive trade & roman coins attest to this.

(ii) Largest artificial dockyard has been postulated as Lothal

⑤ Art & culture : Pottery, beads, sculptures of bronze, seals suggest rich diversity (eg) Dancing girl of Mohenjo-daro

Thus, doria life including settlement, subsistence, art, religion and trade had urban character.

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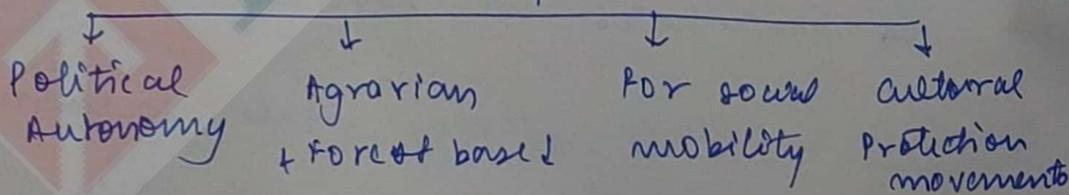
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Ans 5(b) K.C. Singh was an IAS officer. He completed his PhD on Bista Munda and served as Director General of Anthropological Survey of India and editor-general of People of India Survey.

Major contributions

① His book "Tribal Movements in India" comprising of 2 volumes highlighted the categories of tribal movements of North East & Central India. He placed them in following categories



② He highlighted that the difference between tribe and caste is academic and ~~the~~

supported the concept of tribe-caste continuum.

③ He proposed the concept of pseudotribalism wherein non-tribal origin groups were adopting tribal identity to gain secular benefits.

④ His findings in People of India survey highlighted the Indianness/unity of Indian people rejecting any theory that posulated difference in genetics of higher & lower castes.

⑤ His study of customary laws across India also remains seminal.

KS Singh's contribution thus touch the domains of caste & tribe and remain relevant to present day.

Ans 5 (c) The idea of rural cosmopolitanism was proposed by Oscar Lewis.

Basic idea

Lewis proposed that 1 village had on average connections with 400 villages through caste, marriage, politics, trade & religion.

Implications of the idea

- ① It countered the colonial view propagated by scholars like Metcalf, Fiddler of India villages as "little republic" i.e. self sufficient, backward, orthodox units with no connections or dependence on the outside world.

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- ② It enabled a study of Indian villages as microcosm of Indian society highlighting the inter-connected of villages.
 - ③ It formed the basis of further village & caste studies & thus helping anthropological initiative to study Indian villages.
 - ④ It was also the base on which theories such as factionalism by Lewis were formed & and explained the existence of caste councils spanning across villages.
- To conclude, Oscar Lewis analyzed Indian village from American or civilizational perspective giving new & enduring concepts like rural cosmopolitanism.

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first period of Neolithic in
Burzahom.

(i) Tools & technology : (a) celts formed
by grinding and polishing
are found along with rich
bone tool sediments

(b) Unique tool harvesters i.e. rectan-
gular knives with two holes
are found.

(ii) social life : It was marked mainly
by primitive agriculture and
domestication of animals and pit
dwellings might have served a
purpose of escaping from cold

[Advancement] : In period II overground
houses are seen in Burzahom
then, pit dwellings might be climatic
adjustment & are significant for study
of Indian neolithic culture.

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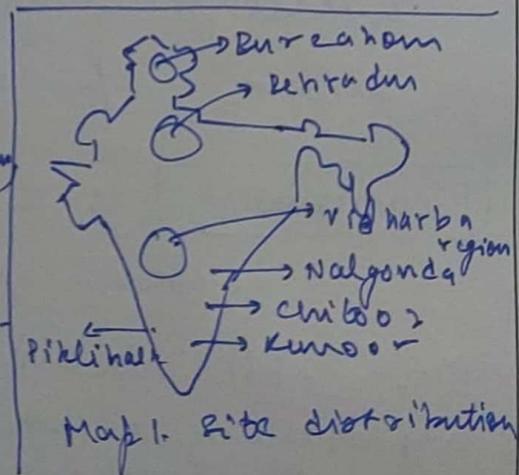
Ans 5(c) Megalithic Culture in India spanning from 1800 BCE to 500 BCE was the iron age of Southern India marking a technological shift in tools and change in lifestyle.

Megaliths: As per R.E.M. Wheeler they are large undressed blocks of stones usually used for burial purposes.

spread in India

(i) According to R.K. Mohanty and S. Sankaranarayanan around 2200 megalithic sites can be found in Southern India

(ii) other megalithic sites include ~~Burzahom~~ Burzahom, Dehradun & Vidarbha region (Mule, Anuravati) as shown in Map 1



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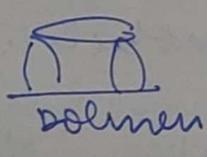
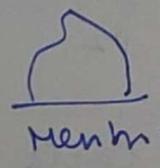
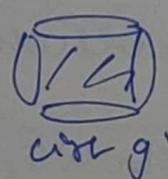
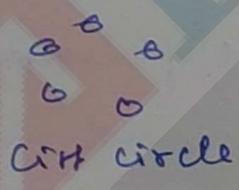
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Types of Megaliths in India

- ① Cist circles : This refers to circle formed by stone around the body.
- ② Cist grave : Here body is buried and small stones are erected around it & large stone slab is placed on pillars for shade.
- ③ Menhirs : These are large stones which indicate presence of grave.
- ④ Dolmen : Here body is placed on structure that resembles rectangle.



Other types include head stone grave, rock & cut graves.

The megalithic culture was largely of village character & round houses and varied megaliths.



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अतिरिक्त
कुछ नहीं लिखें।
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Ans & (a) Caste mobility represents the idea of caste as dynamic institution. It was introduced by MN Srinivas in his theory of field view of caste system.

Condition for Mobility

Individual mobility is limited and temporary hence only proportional change in wealth, power, status of several families of a jati can lead to permanence in change of status. hence caste mobility is a collective phenomena.

Types of Caste mobility

It can be both upward and downward following various means as highlighted below.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin.

(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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① Modes of upward caste mobility

(i) Warfare : (a) As per Pauline Kolenda & Erinius this was the mode of mobility till 18th century and land acquisition was primary result.

(b) KM Panikar highlighted that most ruling families since 5th century BCE belonged to non-Kshatriya. They should have mobilized through conquest & acquisition (eg) Mauryas, Palas

(ii) Political Patronage (eg) Kayasthas

were low caste till 12th century but then under Mughal rule & British emerged as twice born in the 19th century

(iii) Census during British was another



mode of mobility whereby castes reported themselves as higher caste and over time their identity got fixed।
⑨ Kurumb of Bengal registered themselves as Kshatriyas

⑩ iv Westernisation & Modernisation marked influx of secular ideas thus marking rise in mobility movements

⑪ self respect movement by B.N. Sanyal

⑫ Politicisation ⑬ Rajni Kothari's study regarding political assertion of lower caste federation in Gujarat during 1950s & subsequent Kshatriyisation

⑭ Industrialisation & Urbanisation was highlighted by Andre Beteille's study of Oripuram village were also the source as dynamics changes in village due to out ward migration

② Downward mode of caste mobility

(i) Desanskritization & Bhangisation

DM Majumdar in his book "Chor ka Ek Gaon" based on Mahanma villages highlighted the process of desanskritization i.e. adopting practices of lower caste.

Contribution of Sanskritization

Sanskritization was introduced by Srinivas after his Coorg study.

Idea: It highlighted the process of upward caste mobility whereby lower caste imitates the practices of upper caste to gain such mobility.

It delineated the process of upward mobility thus contributing significantly.

Thus, caste mobility can happen bidirectionally & Sanskritization explains one aspect of it.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

Ans (6b) SC Roy is called the father of Indian Anthropology. His book "Munda & their country" impressed E. Gait who then founded his studies of tribes in India.

Influences: He was influenced by the evolutionist schools of Anthropology and also referred to the colonial ethnographic records.

Role in highlighting customary laws

Customary laws refer to those customs which have been institutionalized after prolonged practice by a ~~tribe~~ community (Black's Law Dictionary)

SC Roy conducted extensive field work in Chotanagpur region

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and highlighted the customary laws of tribes like Mundas, Oraons etc as shown below.

① In his book "Oraons of Chotanagpur" (1915) he highlighted the following

(i) Dhunkuria institution: It was the youth dormitory where the ~~adult~~ boys & girls of certain age lived and interacted in a certain pattern defined by laws of the tribe.

(b) Here the children were socialised before they could be integrated into the society as adults

(c) SC Roy said that it was a



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survival from archaic form of socio, economic, political organisation

(d) Disturbance in this institution impacted the unity of tribes as a whole

e (ii) Another aspect he highlighted was the belief in Animism among Oras which drove their understanding of the world and how their practices were centered around the supernatural.

Other contributions: SC Roy also contributed in study of folklores, caste study and racial studies of Indian tribals giving Indian anthropology a holistic view. SC Roy thus was a pioneer & paved way for future studies but was criticised as ethnocentric view.

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उत्तरों में प्रश्न संख्या ही लिखनी है।
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Ans (C) MN Srinivas was a prominent & highly regarded anthropologist. He obtained 2 doctoral degrees one under Y. K. Chugh from University of Bombay and other at Oxford under ~~Radcliffe~~ Radcliffe-Brown & Evans Pritchard.

Research Area & Fieldwork

- ① He did his fieldwork among ~~coorgs~~ & undertook village studies like Rampura study.
- ② His work revolved around caste system, religion, social mobility, village studies, social change.

Contributions to Anthropology

- ① Village study: In his book "India's Villages (1955)" he highlighted
(i) India's villagers not as "village



Republics" rather integrated entities.

(ii) Indian villages as vertical entities with several horizontal layers like cake

(2) Caste studies : (i) he gave the idea of field view of caste ~~and~~ bringing dynamism into the caste studies in India

(ii) In his book "Dominant Caste in Rampura" he gave the idea of dominant caste as one with numerical preponderance & not the lowest place in ritual hierarchy.

(iii) In his book "Religion & Society among Vozys of South India" he gave the idea of Sanskritisation which refers to imitation by lower caste of higher caste practices for mobility

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② In his paper "A note on Sanskritisation & Westernisation" he highlighted the adoption of western practices in Indian culture and how the two concepts interacted.

Extent of influence of British Anthropology

① He was heavily influenced by the structural functionalist & functionalist schools of British Anthropology and presented a harmonious view of Indian society which was criticised.

② He differed from British anthropologist regarding the view of villages & was closer to American anthropologist's civilizational view.

Thus, MN Srinivas's contribution were seminal in fields of caste, social change & village for which he was given Padma Bhushan.

Ans 4 (a) Celestine Bogue defined caste as hierarchically arranged, hereditarily specialised, isolated endogamous groups. The system that has emerged due to the dyadic placement of castes in Hindu social order is called caste system.

Theories of Origin of Caste

① Divine Origin: It proposes that caste system was made by god as written in the 10th Mandala's Purusha Sukta in Rig Veda. It highlights that the 4 varnas were created by god from 4 parts of human body.

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Criticism: ① MN Srinivas highlighted that on ground jati model worked and not varna model.

② A. Beteille said that it was just a way for sustaining caste system by giving it religious backing.

② Racial Theory: (i) It was proposed by Risley, Ghurye, Majumdar

(ii) They postulated that varna was based on differences between Aryans & Dasys

(iii) Risley proposed classification based on nasal index

Criticism: ① No empirical evidence backs this.

② other societies also have racial intermixing but not caste system

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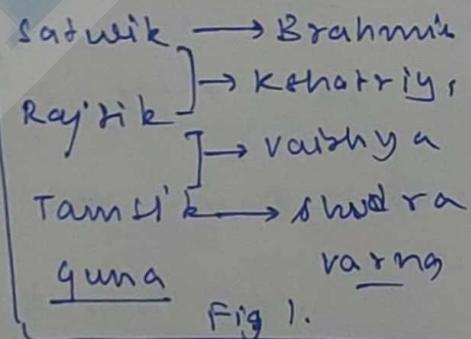
③ Guna or Sociological : (i) It highlights that it is the inherent qualities & the predominance of 'guna' that decides a person's varna

(ii) It highlights 3 gunas and mapped them to varnas as shown below in Fig 1.

Criticisms: ① It neglects individual variations

② It gives no tool as to how to

decide the presence of guna



④ Occupational Theory by Neffield

It highlighted that it was the occupational superiority complex that decided the hierarchy and

the occupations were fixed over time due to heredity & endogamy. Thus fixing hierarchy

Criticism : some have said that occupation is the result & not the reason of caste systems.

Analysis of theories

- ① Caste system is complex thus no comprehensive theory is there
- ② In Gita & Vishnu Purana it was not closed thus highlighting its changing nature @ Valmiki was born shudra but revered as Maharishi with knowledge

These theories like Divine origin, occupational, sociological, racial highlight some but not all aspects of caste system.

Ans 4(c) The book view + field view of social reality was proposed by MN Srinivas in context of Indian society.

Basic idea: He highlighted the processes of social change, mobility and jati system that prevailed on the ground.

(ii) He criticised the subscription to book view as static view of society.

Book view of social reality

This was propagated by Indologists like G. G. Murray & colonial ethnologists like L. Dumont presenting Indian society as a static system. The prominent ideas were:

- ① George Spined that varna model of caste was spread pan India i.e. all the castes everywhere followed the hierarchy of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya Shudra.
- ② L. Dumont in his book "Homo Hierarchicus" highlighted the religious root of caste and hence non existence of any social mobility.
- ③ Charles Metcalfe & Sander proposed Indian villages as "little republics" i.e. static units which were backward & orthodox.

Field view of social reality

It was propagated by anthropologists like Srinivas, S.C. Dube, McKim Marriott, Oscar Lewis, D.N. Majumdar

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their major arguments were

- ① MN Srinivas through dominant caste concept & jati model highlighted how at ground level different factors like numerical preponderance, land holdings play role in deciding hierarchy.
- ② Srinivas's idea of Sanskritisation, & Majumdar's idea of Desanskritisation highlighted the mobility in caste system.
- ③ SC Dube's book "Indian Villages (1938)" & Marriott's book "Village in India" (1955) highlighted the dynamic picture of Indian villages.
- ④ Oscar Lewis's ideas of patrilism, rural cosmopolitanism, culture of poverty were also under this

Thus, book view represents the old & generalised view ~~for~~ while field view represents reality.

Ans 4 (b) The sex ratio in India is $< 900/1000$ in regions like Haryana, Punjab while overall the child sex ratio is imbalanced this can be attributed to social, political & economic systems of traditional Indian society.

Reasons for Imbalanced sex ratio

① son preference: The patriarchy in Indian society leads to significant importance being placed on son thus putting daughters at a disadvantage.

② dowry prevalence: The high dowry rates in the country prevalent among Hindus have led to practices such as infanticide

as groups do not want to lose the resources they have accumulated which are markers of social mobility

Case Study: Tilche (2014)'s study of Pardi daz in Gujarat highlighted that infanticide was on rise due to increasing dowry rates post the green revolution's remuneration which led to mobility

③ Caste Dimension: As Ila Dube highlights the idea of reed & earth in Indian society which places women at lower position than men which only have the function of nurture thus putting them into a disadvantageous position.

④ Tribal Dimension: Certain tribes such

as Knasar studied by DN Hajumdar & have practices such as polyandry due to imbalanced sex ration. This sex ratio is due to infanticide practices which is driven by the need of tribals & limited resources.

④ Better medical access with backward

outlook : The pre natal testing clinics have opened up at several places but appropriate socialisation has not taken place thus resulting in "cultural lag" and people utilising modern technology for nefarious means.

Thus, it is the intersectionality of caste, tribe, economic, educational & technological features which have created imbalance