

Self evaluation
Lecture 41: Ethnography-II: Ethnography in India

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
 - 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
 - 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
 - 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.
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Q.1. The founding fathers of ethnography in India include:

- (A) M. N. Srinivas
- (B) G. S. Ghurye
- (C) Irawati Karve
- (D) All of the above

Q.2. Ethnographic studies in India covered:

- (A) Comparative studies of capitalism and socialism
- (B) Communal riots
- (C) Tribal studies
- (D) All of the above

Q.3. The Anthropological Survey of India was established in:

- (A) 1786
- (B) 1857
- (C) 1901
- (D) 1945

Q.4. Ceremonial saving of head of a new born baby among Muslims is called:

- (A) Haj
- (B) Aqiqa
- (C) Imaan
- (D) Dojakh

Q.5. M. N. Srinivas stressed the point that to examine practices of India one needs:

- (A) All-India studies
- (B) Empirical studies from the field
- (C) Textual view of them
- (D) None of the above

Q.6. Ravi Priya focused on:

- (A) Tribal roots of Indian people
- (B) Revolutionary consciousness
- (C) Coping and healing
- (D) All of the above

Q.7. Levirate means:

- (A) A widow living with or marrying her husband's younger brother
- (B) Studying beliefs and rituals from etic perspective
- (C) Kinship organization
- (D) Astro-Asiatic form of production

Q.8. The name of Robert Redfield is associated with:

- (A) The idea of Sanskritization
- (B) The idea of little tradition and great tradition
- (C) Cultural schizophrenia
- (D) All of the above

Q.9. Situation analysis of HIV and AIDS does not include:

- (A) Visit to hotspots
- (B) Mapping of medical services
- (C) Preparedness of schools to impart education
- (D) Vaccination of sex workers to protect them against HIV

Q.10. Who said that staying in one part of the village may not provide the true picture of the village?

- (A) Ram Manohar Vikas
- (B) Andre Betteile
- (C) Ravi Priya
- (D) Anthony Giddens

Subjective questions

Q.1. Write a note on the history of ethnography in India?

Q.2. What is the contribution of The Anthropological Survey of India in studying Indian culture and communities?

Q.3. What is *Aqiqa*?

Q.4. What are various issues that Indian ethnographers studied? Name a few most known ethnographers of India.

Q.5. What are various purposes of ethnographic studies in India?

Exercises

E.1. What does the following narrative show about the cultural context of Indian patients?

My study of the patients proved to be personally rewarding in more ways than one. Most patients were illiterate and had come to the hospital for the first time. A large number came from nearby slums and villages around Delhi. Their exposure to modern medicine was minimal. They seemed to be ignorant of many aspects of hospital organization – its personnel, the placement of people, the status and authority systems, and functional differentiation. They found many of their experiences novel and strange. In a way, the patients and I had a common interest in understanding the hospital and it often turned into cooperation – the patients asking me about the hospital and staff, and I posing questions to them on areas of my interest. Having seldom interacted with urbanized, educated and career women, the patients observed the doctors and nurses with interest, taking note of their styles of dress, speech, and mannerisms. Needless to say, I was as much an object of curiosity for them as were the doctors and nurses. Given their limited knowledge about doctors and nurses it was not surprising that they classed me with them, addressing me as ‘doctorji’.

E.2. Explain what does the dialogic nature of fieldwork mean? Comment on the following:

**RESEARCH OUTCOME = REALITY + RESEARCHER'S RELATION WITH THE
FIELD + RESEARCHER'S THEORY**

E.3. Select a science NGO for study of NGOs as leading to a social movement. How will you begin the study? How will you sample NGOs?

E.4. Search a few ethnographic studies in India which tell us about impact of development on village life?

E.5. Using internet material, identify a few journals which publish research in ethnography? Looking at the content of five recent issues of one such journal, tell what are the current trends in research?