

Timeline Indian Anthropology

Notebook: 2021 Anthropology
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Growth of Indian Anthropology

1774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asiatic Society of Bengal- by Sir William Jones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNM- called this beginning of Indian A
1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers- studied the Toda tribe of South India- pub @1906
1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radcliffe Brown came to India to study Onge' tribe of Andaman Island in 1906 to 1908. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monograph on 'Onge' [1922]
1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S. C. Roy, the first Indian ethnographer who helped the oppressed tribals of the region, started his work among the tribals of Chotanagpur and published his monograph Munda and their Country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> book on 'Munda' (1912), Oraon (1951, 1928), Birhor (1952), Kharia (1937). field work among Bhuiyas of Orisaa and published his book in (1935) dug up Asura site
1915	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risley's Pol- ethnic classification
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the first time, anthropology as a subject was introduced in the Department of Sociology of Bombay University
1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> teaching of Anthropology was started in Calcutta University by Asutosh Mukherjee, the then Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.
1921	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Man in India was started under SC Roy
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BRA- Annihilation of caste
1936	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWiser- Hindu Jajmani system @Karimpur Village (1936)
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. S. Guha's classification D.N. Majumdar- fieldwork among Ho tribe of Kolhan Bihar (Singbhum), which appeared as book in 1937.
1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> landmark because a joint session of the Indian Science Congress Association and the British Association was held where eminent anthropologists from abroad discussed their plans for future anthropological researches in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The theme of the Congress was 'Anthropology in India'
1940-41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M.N. Srinivas conducted fieldwork in Coorg for one year (1940-41) and gathered data on marriage and family, which was published in 1942.
1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindu Methods of Tribal Absorption- N. K. Bose Folk Culture of Yucatan- RR
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> full-fledged research institution, the 'Anthropological Survey of India' was established by the effort of B S Guha.
1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Anthropology at University of Delhi started

Elwin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • , "The Baiga (1939), The Agaria (1943), Maria Murder and Suicide (1943), The Muria and their Ghotul (1947), Religion of the Indian Tribe (1955)"
Haimendorf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The Chenchus (1943) and The Reddis of the Bison Hills (1945)"

Post independence- impact of American A'gists started

- field work on villages and castes of Indian began.
- field data were not only collected and described, but they were also analysed to develop certain theories.

M Opler	Cornell
O Lewis [Ranikhera]	Illinois
Mandelbaum	California
Redfield, Singer, Mariott	Chicago

1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DN Majumdar established Department of Anthropology at Lucknow University and also initiated The Eastern Anthropologists journal.
Post 1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American anthropologist's viz. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Morris Opler of Cornell University, ◦ Oscar Lewis of the University of Illinois, ◦ David Mandelbaum of the University of California and a lot of their students came in India
1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An objective study of primitive religion in India was initiated by Majumdar based on his fieldwork done among the Go tribe of Singhbhum of Bihar • gave Bongaism @ 'Affairs of a tribe' (1950).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The analytical period of anthropological researches marked the beginning of researches on Indian tribes, castes, villages and urban cities of both orthogenetic and heterogenetic natures. Marriot (1958) developed the concepts of "network and centers" to understand the <u>dimension of Indian civilization</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redfield's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ LT-GT @Social organisation of traditions [1955] ◦ 'Folk-urban Continuum @FC of Yucatan [1941]
1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Srinivas's work in South India, 'Religion and Society among the Coorgs' (1952) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ sanskritisation
1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I. Karve conducted anthropometric studies in Maharashtra and published- 'Kinship organisation in India' (1953)
1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the collaboration of Cornell-Lucknow university on village study in U.P, D.N. Majumadar studied a village Mohna near Lucknow <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ published as book entitled Castes and Communication in an Indian Village (1958)
1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC Dube- Indian Village Samirpet • MNS- Indian Village Rampura • DNM- rural profiles Mohana • McKim Mariott- Village India
1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKim Marriot (1955) developed- Universalization and Parochialization @Little communities in an indigenous civilisation Kishangarhi village

1956

- A note on W and Sanskritisation- **MNS**

1959

- **MNS**- Dominant caste in Rampura @AA

1960

- **DNM's** "Chor Ka Ek Gaon" (1960) is based on fieldwork carried out in village Chittora in Mirazpur district

1961

- Sacred Complex of Hindu Gaya- **LPV**
- Tribe and caste in India- **FG Bailey**

1963

- In the Maler: A study in NMSC of in Bihar- **LPV**

1966

- Social Change in Modern India- **MNS**

- B.K. Roy Burman's study on Totos (1967), A.K. Das's study on Lepchas (1969)

- Action and applied anthro

- Trained British personnel namely **Risley, Dalton, Thurston, O'Malley, Russel, Crooke, Blunt, Mills and others** who were posted in different parts of India, wrote compendia on tribes and castes on India. Later, some scholars of Indian national joined them. At the same time some British anthropologists like **Rivers, Seligman, Radcliffe-Brown, Hutton** came in India with a view to work on the native people
- even eminent Indian scholars— S.C. Roy, D.N. Majumdar, G.S. Ghurye, S.C. Dube, N.K. Bose L.R. Vidyarthi and S. Sinha

FW

Who	Where
MNS	Rampura [Mysore]
SC Dube	Samirpet [AP]
A Beteille	Sripuram [TN]
FG Bailey	Bisipara [Odisha]
DNM	Mohana [UP]

Earliest FW

- **W.H.R. Rivers**- Todas of Nilgiri Hills
- **A.R. Radcliffe Brown** - Andaman Islanders
- **G.H- Seligman**- Vedas of Ceylon