

CHAPTER 2

ANTHROPOLOGY

Doctoral Theses

010. AIMAN RAZA
Culture, Environment and Sustainable Development among the Kinnaurese of Morang Tehsil, Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh.
Supervisor : Prof. Subhadra Channa
Th 15206

Abstract

Attempts to understand the origin, the various dimensions of human environment nexus in a cultural perspective, along with discussing various development imperatives necessary for the benefit of the coming generations. Shows that the sociocultural interaction with the environment reflects the way in which Kinnaurese of Jangi have adapted to the mountainous rugged environment. Thus, helping in the evolution of their economic activities and resource management strategies.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Methodology. 3. Physical features and historical background of the district. 4. The village social and intercaste relations. 5. Cosmological dimensions of man environment relationship-belief system and religion. 6. Traditional resource use and economic relationships. 7. Dimensions of power and role of religion (Supernatural) in administering the area and resource use. 8. Sustainable mountain development and change. 9. Conclusion. Glossary and References.

011. BAHL (Samira)
Linkage Disequilibrium Studies in Indian Population vis-a-vis Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)
Supervisors : Prof M. P. Sachdeva and Dr. Mitali Mukerji
Th 15212

Abstract

Identifies common founder for SCA12 in the endogamous Aggarwal population of Haryana, north India. Aimed at studying the patterns of linkage disequilibrium across two genomic regions; PPP2R2B gene on chromosome 5 and a region of chromosome 22, identified as a susceptible region for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder by previous studies. This was undertaken in geographically, linguistically and ethnically diverse Indian sub-populations. Suggests that strategy followed for selecting markers served the purpose well a majority of the SNPs selected from the database following certain defined criteria were found to be polymorphic in the studied Indian ethnic groups. Thus, careful marker selection is crucial step when designing such studies as it cuts down on the time and cost of genotyping. Genotyping was carried out using the Sequenom MassARRAY technology.

Contents

1. Review of literature. 2. Area and people. 3. Materials and methods. 4. Identification of informative markers for founder studies : Common founder for SCA12 in Indian population. 5. Patterns of linkage disequilibrium in Indian population. Summary, Concluding remarks, Bibliography and Appendix.

012. BHAVNA
Use of Mathematical Method in Reconstruction of Living Stature Using Limb Measurements.
 Supervisor : Prof. Surinder Nath
 Th 15448

Abstract

Assess the sex differences in the different body measurements. Formulates sex specific multiplication factors for reconstruction of stature from different body measurements. Observes the relationship of upper and lower limb measurements with stature. Computes sex-wise linear regression equations for prediction of stature from different body measurements. Formulates multiple regression equations for estimation of stature for either sex. Assesses the validity of multiplication factors and regression equation formulated for estimation of stature for either sex.

Contents

1. Introduction 2. Review of literature. 3. Material and methods. 4. Results and analysis. 5. Assessment of validity of multiplication factors linear and multiple regression equations. 6. Discussion. 7. Summary, conclusion and references.

013. GAUR (Mokshika)
Health Environment and Culture : A Study among the Korwa of Chhattisgarh.
 Supervisor : Dr. S. M. Patnaik
 Th 15213

Abstract

Attempts to understand the Korwa notion of health and illness with special reference to the practices of healing and strategies of managing, illness, locating them in environment, history and culture. Aimed at unraveling the dialectics of health and illness among the Pahari Korwa of Chhattisgarh. This called for an understanding of the socio cultural milieu of the Korwa in which the reliefs, ideas and practices pertaining to health and illness are anchored. The study shows a strong relationship between people's health beliefs and their environment. Korwa believe in tripartite division of environment natural, supernatural and social.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Fieldwork. 3. Historical backdrop. 4. Area and the people. 5. Habitat and Economy. 6. Ethnographic backdrop. 7. Conception of health and illness. 8. Healer and the healing. 9. Managing illness. 10. Concluding remarks. Appendix , Bibliography and Korwa bibliography.

014. MAURYA (Nitin)
Anthropogenetic Study of Car-Nicobarese (Car-Nicobar).
 Supervisors : Prof. A. K. Kalla and Prof. M. P. Sachdeva
 Th 15449

Abstract

Studies the demographic status of the Nicobarese with respect to age and sex structure fertility, mortality and morbidity, Genetic variations with respect to ABO and Rh blood groups, PTC taste sensitivity, color blindness, Sickle Cell status and

other hemoglobin variants including Thalassemia, Anthropometric status of the adults especially with respect to the prevalence of obesity and health infrastructure, health care practices and knowledge, attitude and practices of birth control measures of Nicobarese.

Contents

1. The research background : Theoretical considerations and objectives. 2. The research methodology : Area, people, material and methods. 3. Demographic parameters : Fertility and mortality. 4. Genetic markers and hemoglobin variants. 5. Anthropometric variations. 6. Aspects of health : Health infrastructure and indigenous health practices. 7. Summary and conclusion. References, bibliography and appendices.

015. MISRA (Abhilasha)
Demographic Study of High-Altitude Lahoulis : A Scheduled Tribe of Lahoul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh.
 Supervisors : Dr. Gautam K. Kshatriya and Prof. Surender Nath
 Th 15207

Abstract

Lahoulis have young population structure, like population of any other developing region, or for the matter, like India or the state of Himachal Pradesh. The sex composition of Lahoulis shows the higher proportion of males than the females, with sex ratio adverse to females. However, the sex ratio of Lahoulis is better than national and state figures. Better literacy levels of the Lahoulis, especially of females and the social status of women explain it to some extent. Nevertheless, the partial role of migration in configuration of sex ratio is also there. The population of Lahoulis is expected to grow in size given that permanent migration of the community members is checked. However, the future growth of population is likely to be affected by out-migration of the community members. It could be concluded from the present study that Lahoulis are in the process of social transformation which is most likely to influence the future trajectory that the population would show. Thus, this study brings out the need for launching and implementation of development and infrastructural schemes that provide ample opportunities for higher education and occupation in the valley to preserve the community in its natural settings. At the same time the study emphasizes the need for generating awareness through community participation, through role of government

agencies to contain the expected population growth in future.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Research methodology. 3. Area and people. 4. Results. 5. Differential fertility. 6. Discussion. 7. Summary and conclusion. References and Annexures.

016. MUKHOPADHYAY (Rupak)
Study of Some Molecular Risk Factors Related to Habitual Recurrent Abortion in a North Indian Population.
 Supervisors : Prof. P. K. Ghosh and Dr. K. N. Saraswathy
 Th 15211

Abstract

The study conducted on Rajput women from North India, supports the hypothesis that Factor II G20210A mutation and MTHFR C677T mutation is associated with habitual recurrent abortion. However Factor V Leiden was not found to be significantly associated with habitual recurrent abortion in present study population but a trend towards probable association was observed between late habitual recurrent abortion a Factor V Leiden mutation. Moreover the study reveals a probable association between Factor II G20210A mutation and late habitual recurrent abortion and an association between MTHFR C677T mutation and early habitual recurrent abortion. The study adds further to the notion that thrombophilia plays a crucial role in pathophysiology of habitual recurrent abortion. This information contributes to the understanding of habitual recurrent abortion as a multi-factorial entity where genetic and acquired factors may co-exist favoring the occurrence of clinical event. Despite of increasing importance of maternal thrombophilia in obstetric complications including recurrent habitual abortion limited data are available in this area. Thus to create a substantial base for an uniform clinical guideline, the precise prevalence for such risk factors have to be estimated in large patient group considering their ethnic homogeneity (i.e.-cases and controls must belong to a common gene pool) rather studying the association in a mixed, heterogeneous populations from hospital.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Materials and methods. 3. Results and discussion. 4. Summary and conclusion. References.

017. MURMU (Dolly Florence)
Ethnopharmacology : Knowledge and Use of Medicine among the Santhal of Jharkhand
 Supervisor : Prof. P. C. Joshi
 Th 15450

Abstract

Deals with the traditional plant use and management which is an indigenous perception of the natural world, meaning thereby how the specific plant is regarded as sacred, or where a social control determine rights of access to certain areas of land. This will in turn influence how community members behave towards those resources. Similarly, if a disease is believed to be of spiritual rather than natural origin, the remedies used may will posses more symbolic significance than the pharmacological activity. Attempts to understand how Santhal perceive their plant world.

Contents

1. Review of literature. 2. Socio-cultural profile of Santhal. 3. Research methodology. 4. Santhal ethnomedicine ; A brief profile. 5. Social profile of healers. 6. Cultural use of medicine. 7. Santhal diseases and remedies. 8. The efficacy of Santhal pharmacopoeia. 9. Conclusion and references.

018. PAL (Twinkle)
Orphanage and Society : The Case Study of Shishu Sadan (Delhi).
 Supervisor : Prof. Vinay Kumar Srivastava
 Th 15203

Abstract

The study generates systematic information on the working and functioning of orphanage, on the basis of both quantitative and qualitative analysis, to understand the organization and administration of orphanages and the effectiveness of services offered by them. Study also identifies and analyses the kinds of situations experienced by the orphanage, and the perception of their needs with respect to personnel, funding, and relation with the outside world.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Fieldwork experiences and methods. 3. The orphanage. 4. The children. 5. The wardens. 6. Interaction at various levels in the orphanage. Conclusion. References.

019. RENU RANI
Reconstruction of Stature through Limb, Head and Face Measurements.
 Supervisor : Prof. Surinder Nath
 Th 15208

Abstract

Concludes that as hypothesized, the Sunni Muslims of Delhi show marked sex differences in all their body dimensions like other Indian living population groups. Considering these the M.F.s formulated for Sunni Muslims (male and female) also show variation from that the M.Fs. on other Indian population groups. The linear regression equations formulated for prediction of stature also exhibit variation in the values of intercept and slope as compared to the equations available on other living Indian population groups. This confirms the presumption that these means of stature estimation, i.e. M.Fs. and regression equations are not only population specific but are also sex specific and thus they should not be used interchangeably.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Review of literature. 3. Material and methods. 4. Results and analysis. 5. Discussion. 6. Summary and conclusions. References.

020. RONGMEI (Kamei Sanjit)
Biological Variations and Health Status of Zeliangrong Tribe of Manipur.
 Supervisor : Prof. Satwanti Kapoor
 Th 15204

Abstract

Reveals that non-Christians had slightly better socio-economic condition and enjoyed relatively better living conditions as compared to Christians Zeliangrongs. Consequently they were fatter and heavier. On the other hand the Christians who were engaged in more physical labour type of activities displayed

superior grip strength, lower blood pressure, better physical fitness levels, and better respiratory efficiency as compared to non-Christians. Despite difficult living conditions, limited resources, less awareness levels, limited medical facilities, the Zeliangrong, both Christian and non-Christian - males and females, displayed superior muscular strength, respiratory efficiency, cardio-vascular fitness as compared to other populations. The demographic measures like CBR, CDR, IMR, ASFR, TFR were also comparable to national average. All these are important indicative of good health status.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Zeliangrong : Socieity and culture. 3. Subjects and methods. 4. Results. 5. Discussion. 6. Summary and Conclusion. References.

021. ROSINA NASIR
Anthropological Demographic Study of the Muslims (Sunni and Shia) of Delhi.
 Supervisor : Prof. A. K. Kalla
 Th 15201

Abstract

Indicates that socio-economic betterment and education are the foremost factors, exploited for the control of population explosion among the Muslims. The illiterate and less educated Shia women bear significantly more positive attitude on the use of various methods of conception control. The Sunni women are found to be more early adopters of contraceptive mothod. Possible reason may be the higher literacy rate among the Sunnis compared to the Shias. Observed that a wide variety of problems are associated with education of women of both sects. Parents pull out their girls from distant schools fearing their security because of use of public transport; this is the repercussion of incidents of communal violence in some part of the country. This results in low enrolment and retention in school. One of the most striking pieces of information is that there is strong desire and enthusiasm for education among the women of both sects. This is one big ray of hope because of which the Muslim girls have not given up education.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Methods and materials. 3. Population profile.

4. Fertility and affecting factors. 5. Mortality, morbidity and affecting factors. 6. Maternal and child health. 7. Summary and conclusion. Reference cited and Appendix.

022. RUKSHANA ZAMAN

Odissi Dance and the Construction of Oriya Identity.

Supervisor : Prof. Subhadra Mitra Channa and Dr. Nita Mathur
Th 15202

Abstract

Explores the Odissi dance form as an embodiment of the perception of the self identity of the people of Orissa. The research work has delved into the history of the dance form tracing its origin to the temple of Lord Jagannath in Puri, wherein it was nurtured within the close confinements of the temple away from the public eye/view, till it was restructured by the gurus and the intellectuals during the reawakening period in post colonial India and presented as a symbol of Oriya identity. Shows that the dance through its spread overseas and within India also has helped the diaspora Oriya society in preserving the nurturing their tradition. It is this medium of dance that brings the Oriya society together far away from their land of origin. The diaspora Oriya society in Delhi is trying to preserve its cultural heritage through dance. Parents are enthusiastic that their wards should know about the rich culture of Orissa through dance. Young Oriyas in Delhi are learning dance not as a profession but to be closer to their culture whereas in Orissa for many it is a profession through which they are serving the cause of preserving their culture also.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Methodology : Fieldwork experience and techniques. 3. History of temple dancing in Oriya society. 4. Institutionlization of the dance and the development of the Oriya identity. 5. The contours of dance in the context of the changing Oriya society. 6. Transnational persepective of Oriya identity : The role of dance festivals. Conclusion, Appendices, Glossary and Bibliography.

023. SAHA (Antu)

Border Identities and Inter-Cultural Dialogue with Reference to India Bangladesh Border.

Supervisor : Prof. Subhadra Channa
Th 15205

Abstract

Examines the reciprocal relationship between cultural and political identities of the people living on the India and Bangladesh border leads to define the border identities. Indo-Bangla border is a unique case study which has substantive culturo-political dimensions to understand the border identities in a broader sense. Though border identity in geo=political sense is a new discourse in anthropoloty, it requires greater attention from the anthropologies to understand the existing culture on borderlands. In post modern world, the earlier notions of nation, state and nation-states are intermittently going through transformation and alteration processes and are now not as simple as earlier. Border is no more thought to be a barrier that separates two neighbourng states or nation-states. The early trenchant notion of border which always depicted border as a barrier is no longer considered as valid if we look at the conditions of the contemporary European nationa-states or some other parts of the world. In present global scenario, states are interested in opening their boundaries in terms of economy, but they shun from liberalizing their boundaries for peoples' mobility. Border identities are vital in understanding the modern concepts of nation, state and nation-states. Concludes that Indo-Bangla border is simply having political identities which is yet to be qualified as cultural identities. Despite these, border remains a barrier in demarcating the border communities on either sides on the basis of the differences in culture at the micro level which Laursen terms as "small differences and large issues". Perhaps because of these small differences the Indo-Bangla border is still alive and performing its function.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Theoriticial perspective. 3. Anthropological research and methods. 4. Area and people. 5. Historical backdrop of the problems. 6. Construction of identities and socio-cultural situation on borderland. 7. Syncretic tradition and conflict reolution. 8. Conclution. Glossary and Bibliography.

024. SARMA (Ujjal Kumar)
Competing for Space-Human, Animal Relationship in the Fringe Villages of Kaziranga National Park : A Study in Conservation Policy.
 Supervisor : Prof. Subhadra Channa
 Th 15210

Abstract

Concludes that though it would be unrealistic to expect the ideal sustainable behaviour from local communities, yet it is necessary to involve them in conservation as Kaziranga cannot be expected to grow as an island of conservation, surrounded by villagers who are hostile to it and its wildlife. Also, the stringent provisions against human activities who are hostile to it and its wildlife. Also, the stringent provisions against human activities in a national park may be justified where the food base for the wildlife is severely restricted, but not in the case of Kaziranga National Park where the annual rainfall is over 200cm. The law prohibiting grazing etc. may be appropriate in the context of a fragile ecosystem but not in the case of KNP where luxuriant alluvial grassland covers 66.44% water bodies cover 5.58% and tree forest covers 27.98% of the 430Sq. Km of the Park area. In this context it may be mentioned that the closure of the 'Valley of Flowers' (in the state of Uttaranchal) for grazing by goats and sheep has resulted in the excessive growth of weeds as a result of which small and rare herbs are unable to grow and now, it has tranformed into a 'valley of Weeds'. Also, as said earlier, the effects of developing Kaziranga as an island of conservation, while the surrounding areas are degraded would negate the whole conservation effort.

Contents

1. Theoretical background. 2. Methodology. 3. The Kaziranga National Park and its fringe villages. 4. Ethnographic background. 5. Evolution of forest and wildlife policies : Their impact on local communities. 6. Nature and religion in the fringe villages of Kaziranga National Park. 7. Dependence, competition for space and conflict in Kaziranga National Park and its fringe villages. 8. Human-elephant conflict in the Kaziranga Landscape. 9. Changing dimensions : Moving towards participatory conservation in Kaziranga National Park. 10. Conclusion. References and Appendices.

025. SHARMA (Vaishali)
Health Status of Rajputs and Brahmins of Rajasthan.
 Supervisor : Dr. Veena Bhasin
 Th 15209

Abstract

Observes that given the same demographic, economic,

sociocultural characteristics, attitude towards family size and sex composition of children and physical environmental background, fertility and child mortality levels are relatively low and usage of family planning methods is relatively high among Brahmins than among Rajputs. The present study findings endorse the apprehension of poor health outcomes in Rajputs while Brahmins have shown a certain degree of resilience and are in a relatively better position. The need of the hour is that various micro-level determinants mentioned earlier be manipulated by policy measures, to counteract the existing/potential population problems and to achieve the ultimate goal of sustainable development and well being.

Contents

1. Introduction. 2. Area and people. 3. Material and methods. 4. Results. 5. Discussion. 6. Summary. 7. References.

M.Phil Dissertations

026. SABAR (Bhubaneswar)
Indigenous Knowledge System : A Study Among the Chuktia Bhunjia Tribe of Nuapada District of Orissa.
Supervisor : Prof. Subhadra Channa
027. ZHIMO (Avitoli G)
Cultural Continuity and Change Among the Sumi Nagas.
Supervisor : S. M. Patnaik