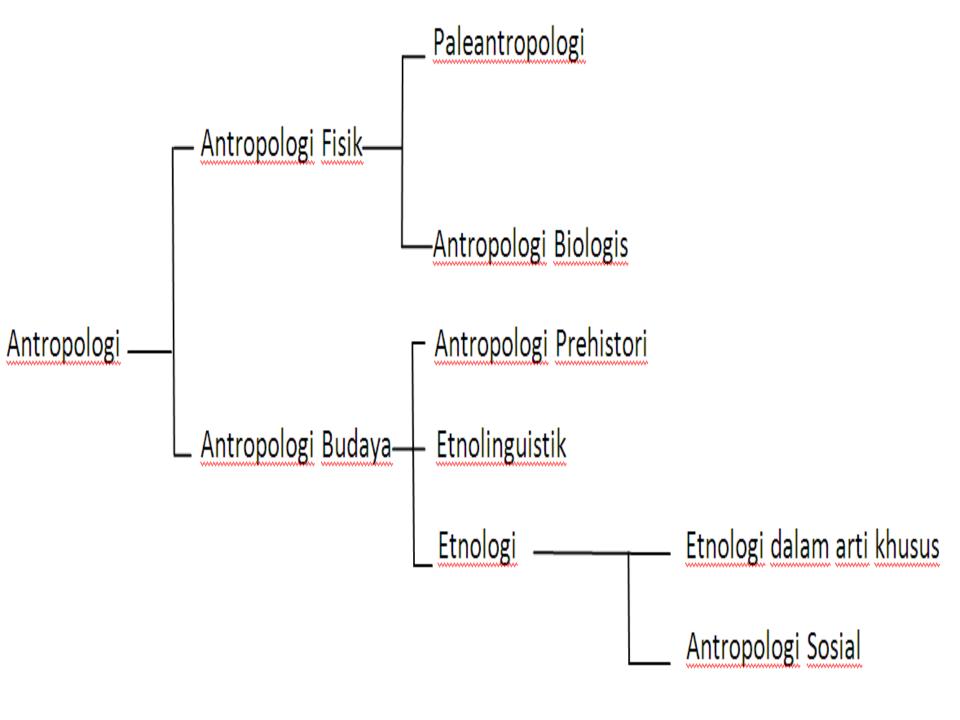
DASAR - DASAR ILMU SOSIAL

Lesson VI. Antropologi

Ruang Lingkup Antropologi

Aneka bentuk fisik, masyarakat, dan kebudayaan Manusia



KONSEP DASAR ANTROPOLOGI

- ➤ Tradisi
- Kebudayaan
- **Evolusi**
- >Culture area
- **≻**Enkulturasi
- **≻**Difusi
- **Akulturasi**
- **Etnosentrisme**
- **≻**Ras dan etnik
- **≻**Stereotipe
- **≻**Kekerabatan
- **≻**Magis
- **≻**Tabu
- **≻**Perkawinan

Teori- Teori ANTROPOLOGI

- ➤ Teori Orientasi nilai budaya -- Kluckhohn
- ➤ Teori Evolusi Sosiokultural Paralel-Konvergen- Divergen --Sahlin dan Haris
- ➤ Teori Evolusi Kebudayaan -- Lewis H Morgan
- ➤ Teori Evolusi Animisme dan Magic -- Taylor dan Frazer
- ➤ Teori Evolusi Keluarga-- JJ Bachoven
- ➤ Teori Upacara Sesaji -- Smith

Tradisi sama dengan kebiasaankebiasaan yang terpolakan secara budaya
di masyarakat
Kebiasaan melekat pada perorangan -Tradisi melekat pada kehidupan dan alam
pikiran masyarakat

Kebudayaan adalah hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan budi dan atau akal (Kuntjaraningrat)

Terminologi

Folk Culture – kebudayaan tradisional dipraktekkan dalam kehidupan, sekala kecil dan homogen, kelompok perdesaan dan relatif terisolasi.

Popular Culture – kebudaya Populer - ditemukan di

masyarakat, relatif sekala besar dan heterogen bahwa ada andil kebiasaan tertentu walaupun ada perbedaan karakteristik pribadi.

Material Culture – obyek fisik yang dihasilkan oleh suatu budaya dalam rangka memenuhi kebutuhan material: makanan, pakaian, tempat tinggal, seni, dan rekreasi. Carl Sauer (Berkeley, 1930 - 1970)

Folk Culture

- Stable and close knit
- Usually a rural community
- Tradition controls
- Resistance to change
- Buildings erected without architect or blueprint using locally available building materials
- anonymous origins, diffuses slowly through migration. Develops over time.
- Clustered distributions: isolation/lack of interaction breed uniqueness and ties to physical environment.

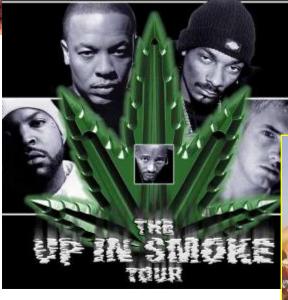






Popular Culture

Clothing: Jeans, for example, and have become valuable status symbols in many regions including Asia and Russia despite longstanding folk traditions.











McDonald's Restaurant, Vencie



Dubai's Indoor Ski Resort

Swimming Pool, West Edmonton Mall, Canada



Muslim Women in Traditional Dress at Indoor Ski Resort

Effects on Landscape: creates

homogenous, "placeless" (Relph, 1976), landscape

- Complex network of roads and highways
- Commercial Structures tend towards 'boxes'
- Dwellings may be aesthetically suggestive of older folk traditions
- Planned and Gated Communities more and more common



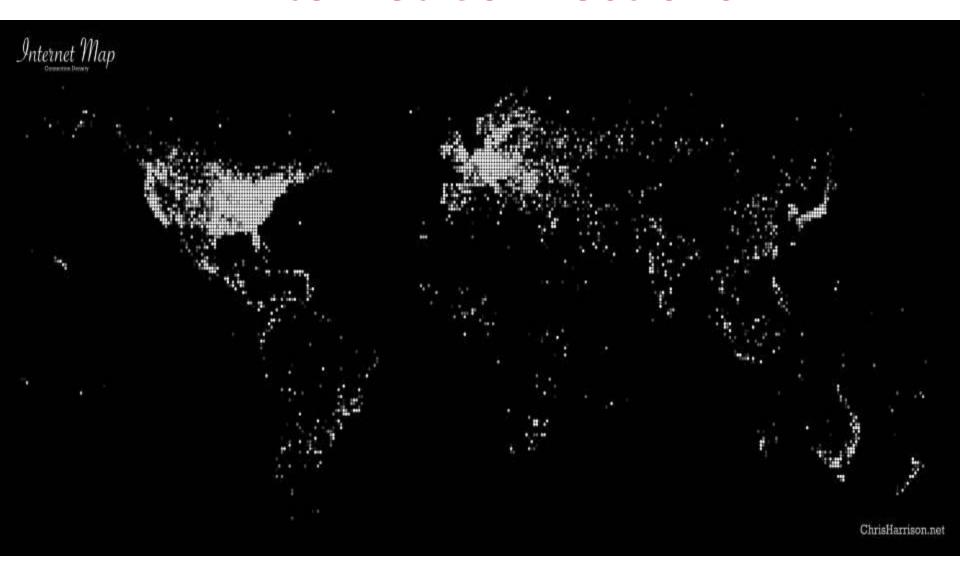


NILAI -- NORMA

- ✓ Nilai -- terkait baik, buruk, sopan tak sopan, cocok dan tak cocok, salah benar
- ✓ Norma -- lebih mengarah pada ukuran dan aturan kehidupan yang berlaku dalam masyarakat (tapi tak tertulis)

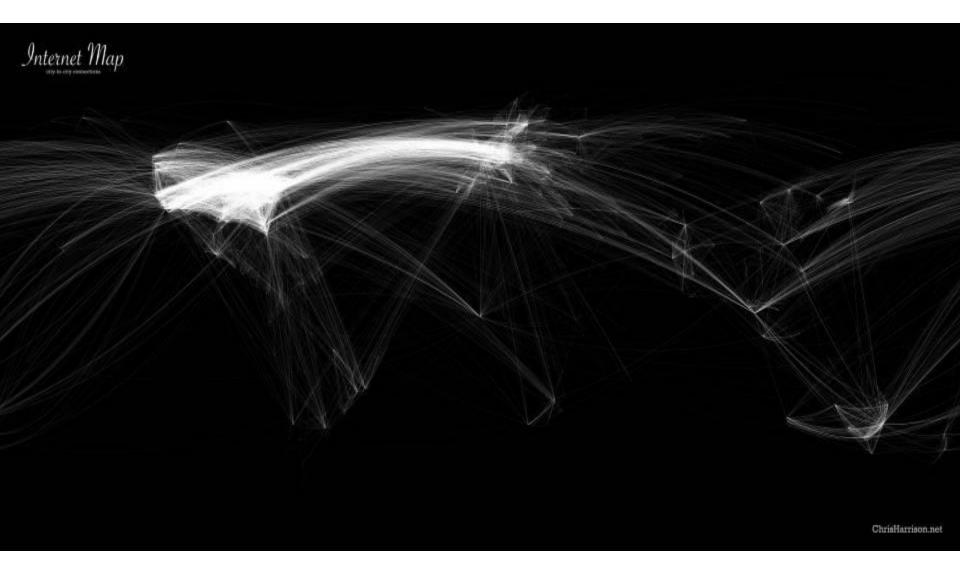
Nilai -- mengatur, membatasi, menjaga keserasian hidup dalam masyarakat. Orang yang tak sopan berarti orang tersebut tak mempunyai nilai

Internet Connections



The Internet is diffusing today, but access varies widely.

Internet Connections



The Internet is diffusing today, but access varies widely. Some countries censor the Internet, but this is much harder to do.

Benefits of Economic and Cultural Globalization

- Increased economic opportunity?
- Higher standards of living?
- Increased consumer choice
- More political freedom?
- More social freedom?



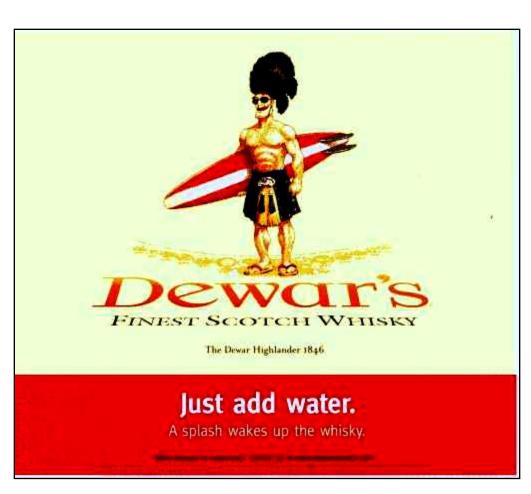




Folk and Popular Culture



Woman with Oxcart, Myanmar



Insanely Rad Scot, with Kilt and Three-Fin Thruster







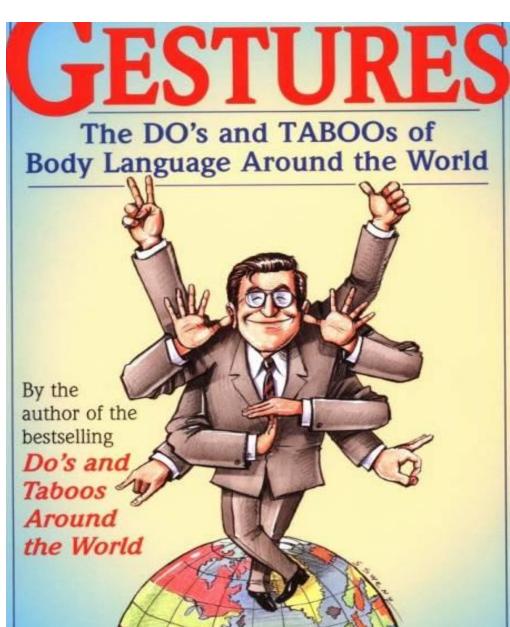


Beijing, China 2004



Important Terms

- Custom frequent repetition of an act until it becomes characteristic of a group of people..
- Taboo a restriction on behavior imposed by social custom.
- Habit repetitive act performed by an individual.



Folk Culture – rapidly changing and/or disappearing throughout much of the



Portuguese Fishing Boat



Guatemalan Market



Turkish Camel Market

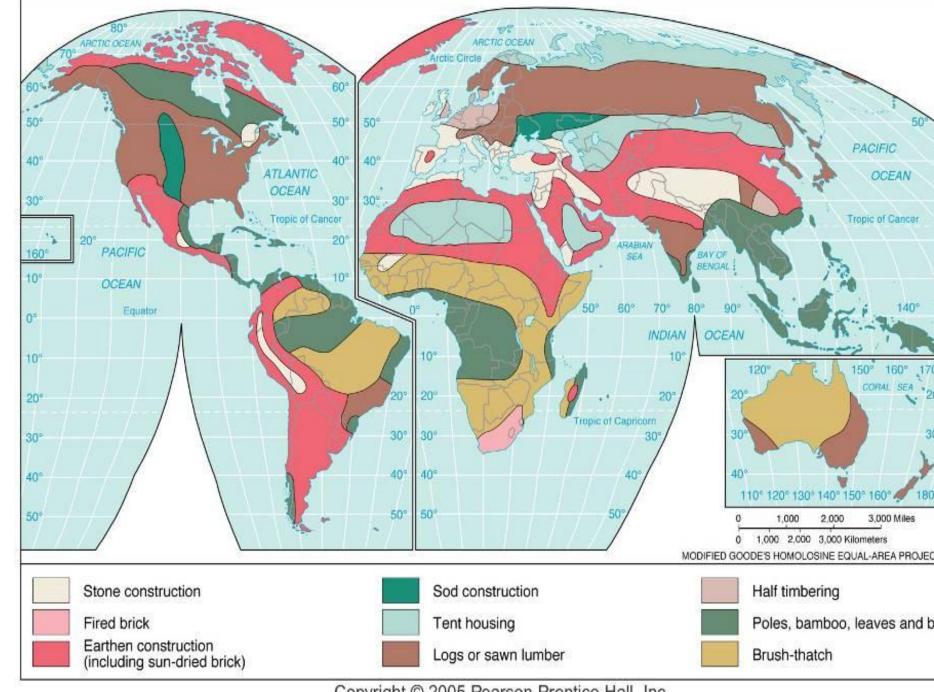
world.

Folk Culture

- Stabil dan tertutup
- Biasanya di masyarakat pedesaan
- Terdapat kontrolTradisi
- Tahan terhadap perubahan
 Bangunan didirikan tanpa arsitek atau
 cetak biru menggunakan bahan bangunan
 lokal yang tersedia, terjadi diffusi perlahan
 lahan melalui migrasi. Berkembang dari
 waktu ke waktu.
- Mengelompok: isolasi / kurangnya interaksi keunikan berkembang biak dan ikatan dengan lingkungan fisik



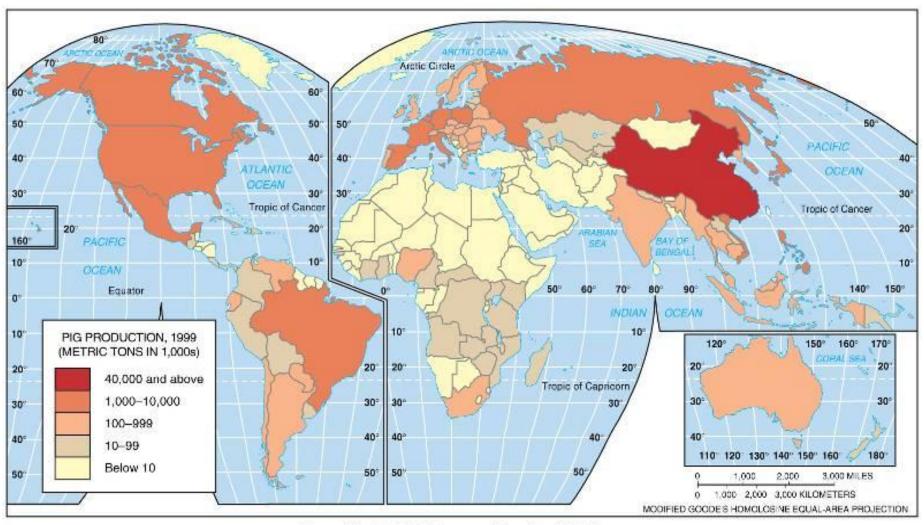




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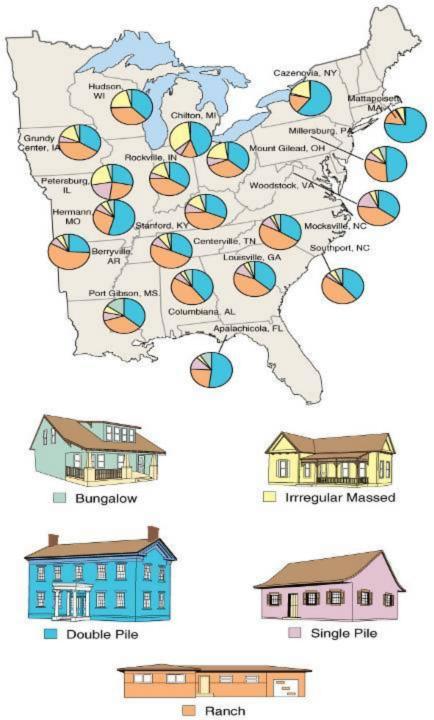


Hog Production and Food Cultures



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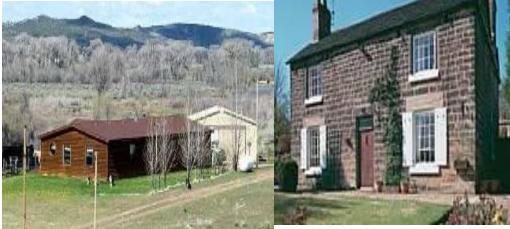
Fig. 4-6: Annual hog production is influenced by religious taboos against pork consumption in Islam and other religions. The highest production is in China, which is largely Buddhist.



U.S. House Types by Region

Small towns in different regions of the eastern U.S. have different combinations of five main traditional house types.







Food Taboos: Jews – can't eat animals that chew cud, that have cloven feet; can't mix meat and milk, or eat fish lacking fins or scales; Muslims – no pork; Hindus – no cows (used for oxen during monsoon)

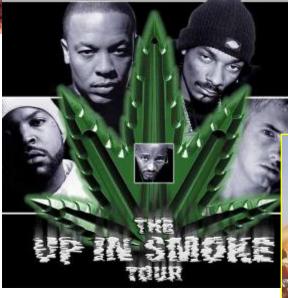


Washing Cow in Ganges



Popular Culture

Clothing: Jeans, for example, and have become valuable status symbols in many regions including Asia and Russia despite longstanding folk traditions.



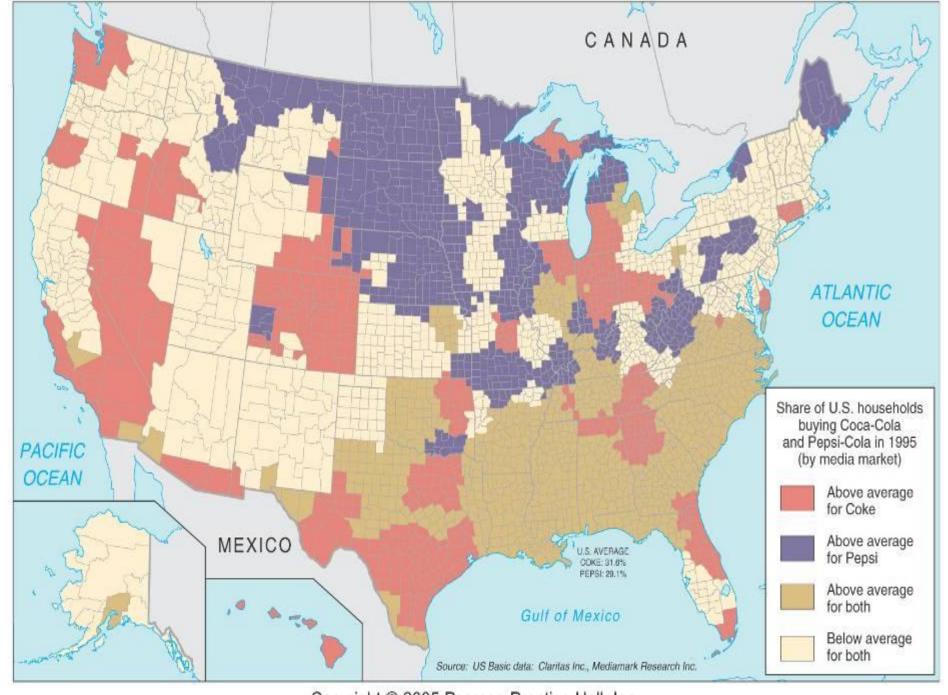






Popular Culture

- Wide Distribution: differences from place to place uncommon, more likely differences at one place over time.
- **Housing:** only small regional variations, more generally there are trends over time
- **Food:** franchises, cargo planes, superhighways and freezer trucks have eliminated much local variation. Limited variations in choice regionally, esp. with alcohol and snacks. Substantial variations by ethnicity.



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Effects on Landscape:

usually of limited scale and scope.

Agricultural: fields, terraces, grain storage

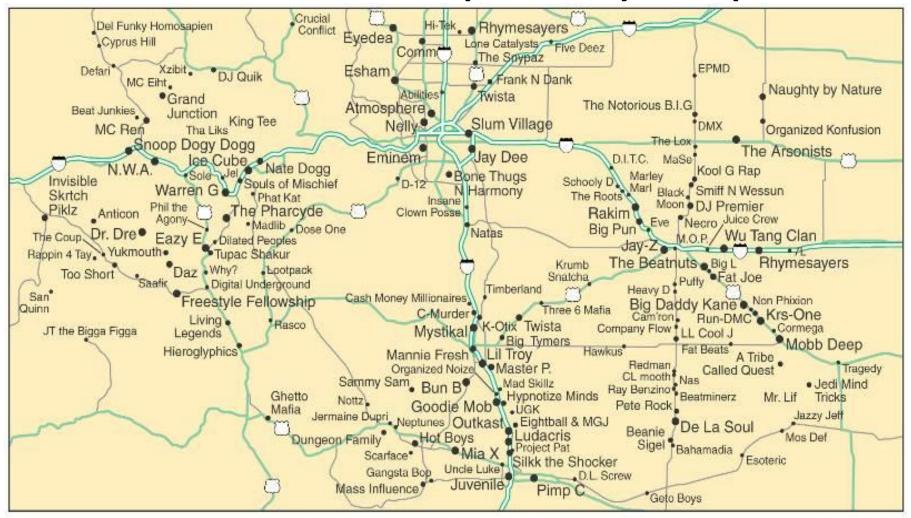
Dwellings:

historically created from local materials: wood, brick, stone, skins; often uniquely and traditionally arranged; always functionally tied to physical environment.





A Mental Map of Hip Hop



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Fig. 4-3: This mental map places major hip hop performers near other similar performers and in the portion of the country where they performed.

Diffusion of TV, 1954–1999

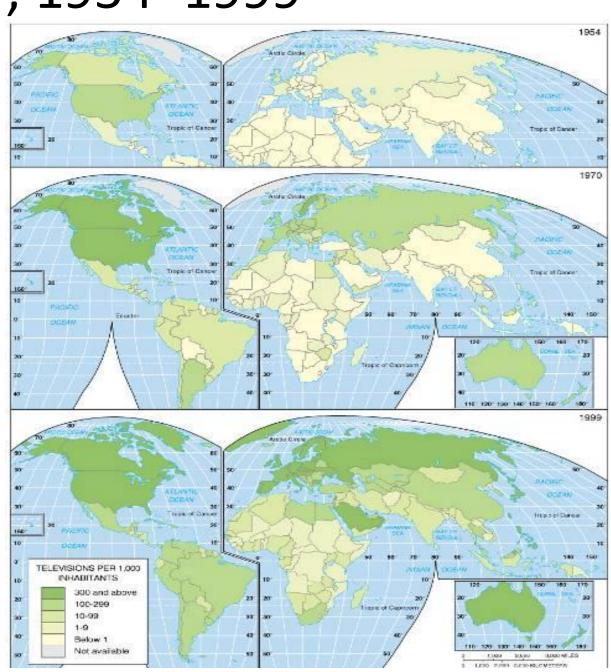
Television has diffused widely since the 1950s, but some areas still have low numbers of TVs per population.

Much media is still statecontrolled.

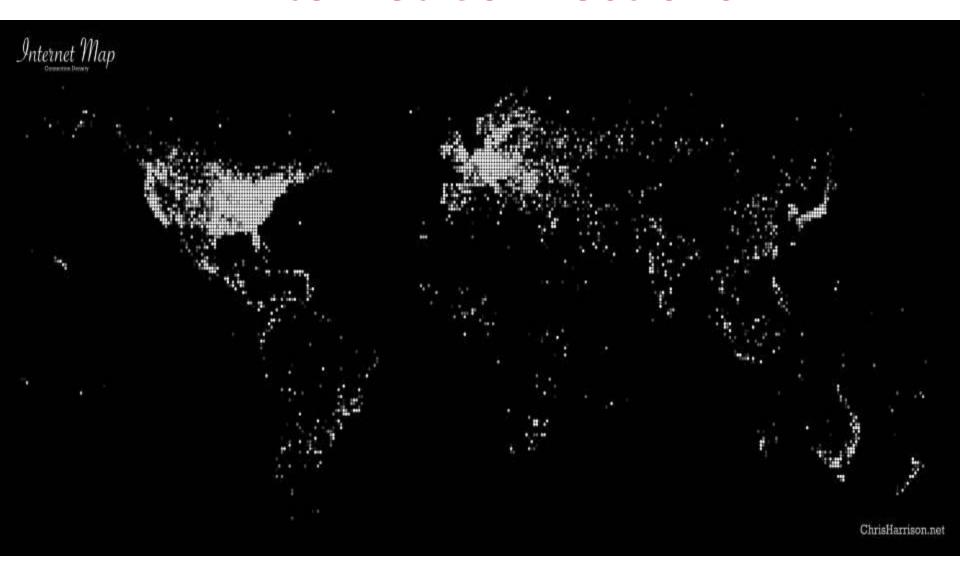
Ten Most Censored Countries:

- North Korea
- Myanmar (Burma)
- 3. Turkmenistan
- 4. Equatorial Guinea
- 5. Libya
- 6. Eritrea
- 7. Cuba
- 8. Uzbekistan
- 9. Syria
- 10. Belarus

Source: The Committee to Protect Journalists. www.cpj.org.

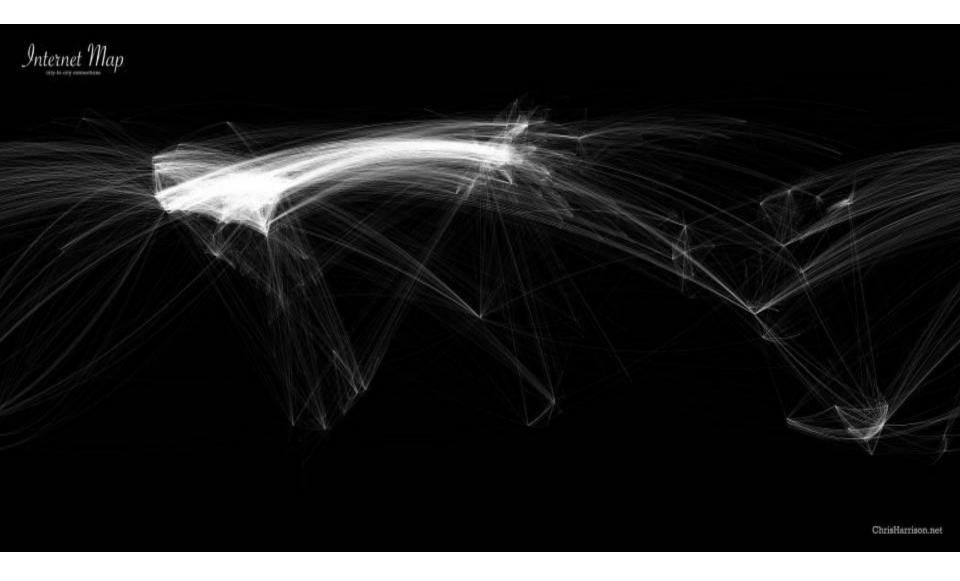


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Popular Culture

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Surfing at Disney's Orlando Typhoon Lagoon

Are places still tied to local landscapes?

Disconnect with landscape: indoor swimming pools? desert surfing?



McDonald's Restaurant, Vencie



Dubai's Indoor Ski Resort

Swimming Pool, West Edmonton Mall, Canada



Muslim Women in Traditional Dress at Indoor Ski Resort

Problems with the Globalization of Culture





Often Destroys Folk Culture – or preserves traditions as museum pieces or tourism gimmicks.

- Mexican Mariachis;
 Polynesian
 Navigators; Cruise
 Line Simulations
- Change in Traditional Roles and Values; Polynesian weight problems

Satellite Television, Baja California

Problems with the Globalization of Popular Culture

Western Media Imperialism?

- U.S., Britain, and Japan dominate worldwide media.
- Glorified consumerism, violence, sexuality, and militarism?
- U.S. (Networks and CNN) and British (BBC) news media provide/control the dissemination of information worldwide.
- These networks are unlikely to focus or provide third world perspective on issues important in the LDCs.

Environmental Effects of Globalization

Accelerated Resource Use in Consumer Societies:

- Furs: minx, lynx, jaguar, kangaroo, whale, sea otters (18th Century Russians) fed early fashion trends.
- Aggressive consumerism evident in most Western Media, including hip hop and rock and roll.
- Inefficient over-consumption of Meats (10:1), Poultry (3:1), even Fish (fed other fish and chicken) by meat-eating pop cultures
- New larger housing desires and associated energy and water use.

Pollution:

- Water treatment and improved public health may come with higher incomes.
- However, increased waste and toxins from fuel use, discarded products, plastics, marketing and packaging materials, etc.

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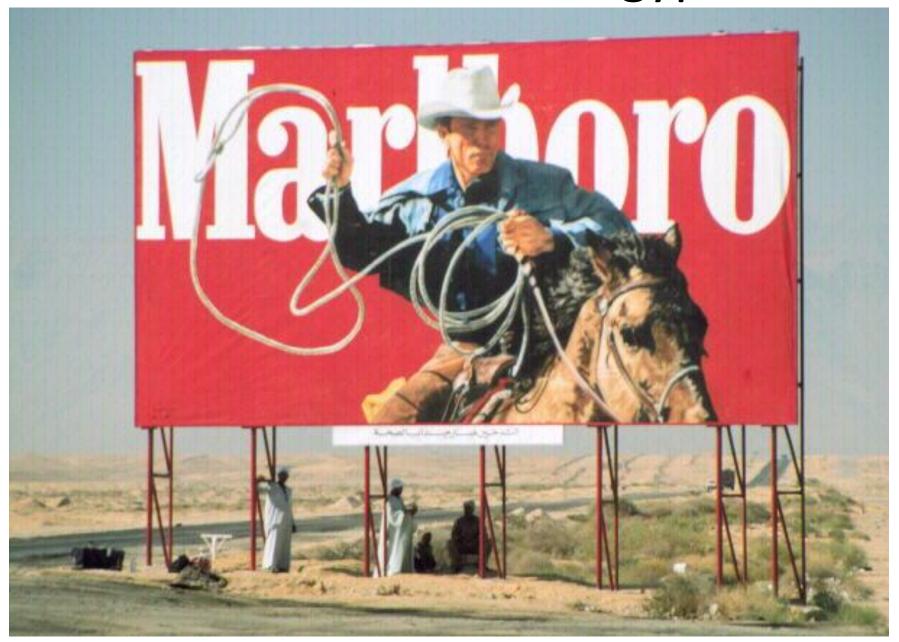


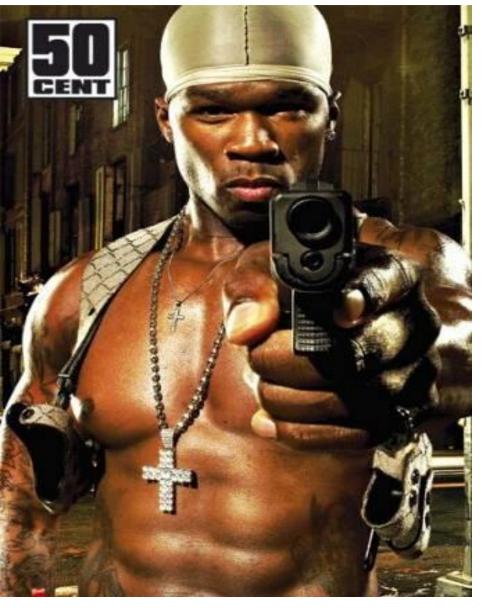
Beijing, China



Palm Springs, CA

Marlboro Man in Egypt







Forbes Hip Hop Cash Kings, 2007



Fiji



Suburban Sprawl, Arizona

Resisting Globalization

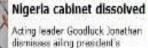
- Protests at WTO and G9 meetings
- Al Jazeera
- Indigenous Peoples in Latin America







ministers.



- Deaths in Nigeria ethnic clashes
- Nigeria yows to tackle violence 🔲
- Nigeria leader's silence stirs
- Profile: Goodluck Jonathan
- Profile: Umaru Yar Adua
- Nigeria's leadership crisis Nigeria - a failed state?









Tensions persist in the West Bank

heavily deployed despite lifting of closure.

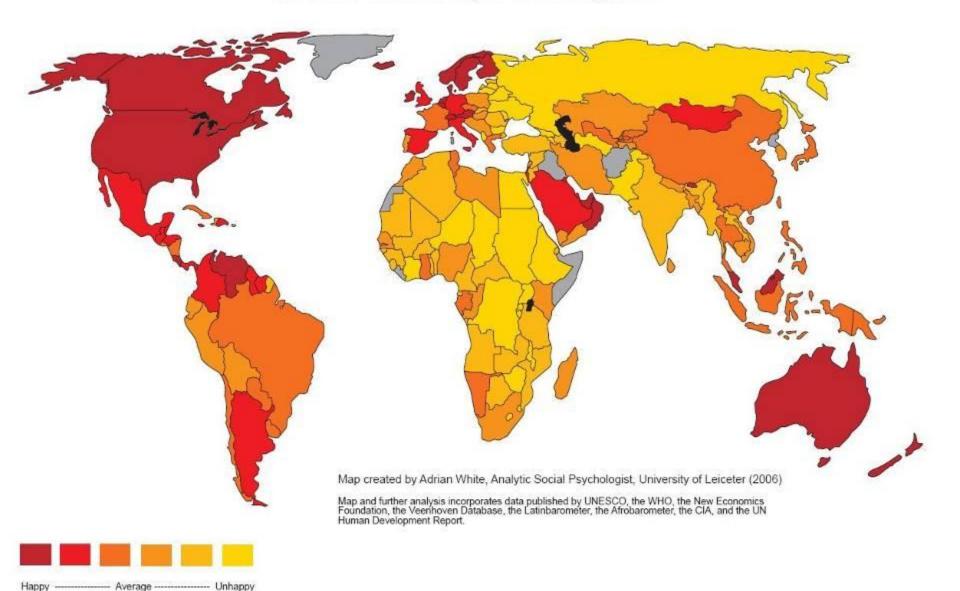


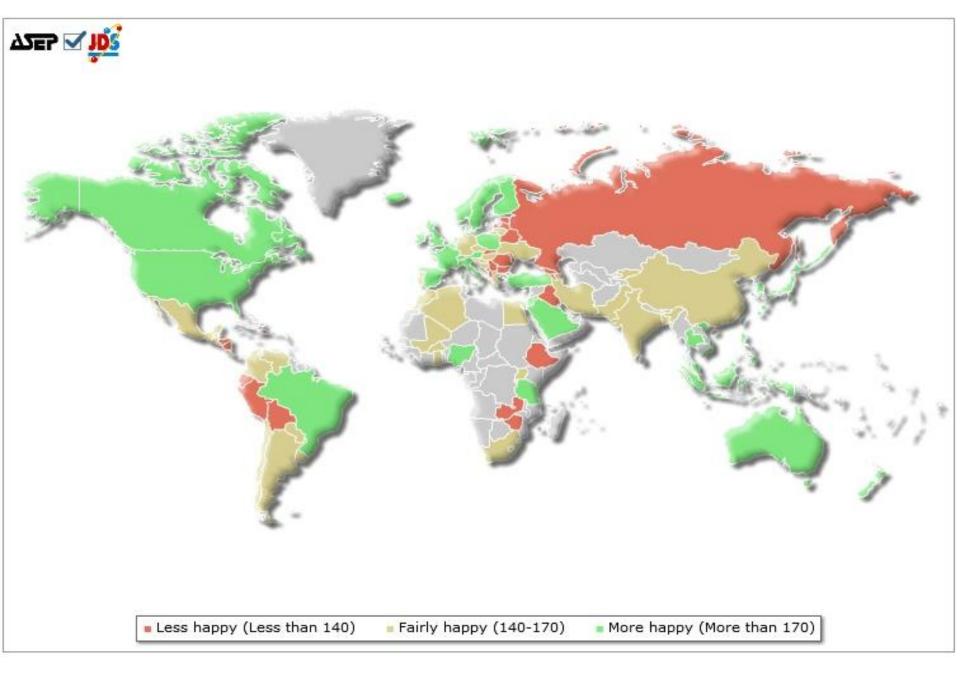


SPECIAL REPORT



A Global Projection of Subjective Well-being: The First Published Map of World Happiness





World Values Survey

