

ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER -I

SECTION -I

Section I is compulsory. Candidates may offer either Section II (a) or II (b). Each Section (i.e. I & II) carries 150 marks.

FOUNDATION OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND METHODS

1. Meaning and scope of Anthropology.
2. Relationship with other disciplines: History, Economics, Sociology, Psychology; Law
Political Science: Life Sciences and Medicine.
3. Main Branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance
 - (a) Socio-Cultural Anthropology.
 - (b) Physical and Biological Anthropology.
 - (c) Archaeological and palaco-Anthropology
 - (d) Linguistic Anthropology.
 - (e) Ecological Anthropology.
 - (f) Ethno-Anthropology.
 - (g) Applied and Action Anthropology.
4. Emergence of Man : Biological Evolution.
 - (a) Homo Erectus
 - (b) Early Man.
 - (c) Homo Sapiens.
5. Cultural Evolution: roared outlines of Prehistoric Cultures.
 - (a) Paleolithic
 - (b) Neolithic
 - (c) Chaleolithic.
 - (d) Iron Age
 - (e) Geological time scale.
 - (f) Methods and problems of dating.
6. Basic Concepts
 - (a) Society
 - (b) Community
 - (c) Culture
 - (d) Civilization.
 - (e) Institutions.
 - (f) Associations
 - (g) Groups.
 - (h) Band.
 - (i) Tribe.
 - (j) Caste.
 - (k) Value
 - (l) Norms
 - (m) Customs.
 - (n) Mores.
 - (o) Folk Ways
 - (p) Ethnography
 - (q) Ethnology
 - (r) Status
 - (s) Role.
7. Family, Marriage and Kinship
 - (a) Basis of the human family.
 - (b) Structure, organisation and functions of the family.
 - (c) Stability and change in the family.
 - (d) Impact of industrialisation, Urbanisation education and feminist movements on the family.
 - (e) Typological and processual approaches to the study of the family.
 - (f) Definition of Marriage
 - (g) Functions marriage
 - (h) Preferential and prescriptive forms of martial alliances.
 - (i) Definition of Kinship.
 - (j) Kinship marriage and regulations.
 - (k) Kinship behaviour (Usages)
 - (l) Kin categories.
 - (m) Kinship terminology.
 - (n) Principles of descent and Descent groups.
 - (o) Characteristic features of Descent groups.
 - (p) Concept of domestic groups.

8. Economic Anthropology Meaning, Scope and relevance Principles governing production, distribution and consumption in communities subsisting on hunting and gathering fishing pastoralism, horticulture, agriculture.
9. Political Anthropology.
 - (a) Meaning and scope.
 - (b) Power and Legitimacy.
 - (c) State and Stateless societies.
 - (d) Elements of Democracy in simple societies
 - (e) Social Control, Law and justice in simple societies.
10. Religion :
 - (a) Definition and Functions of religion
 - (b) Theories of Origin of Religion.
 - (c) Symbolism in Religion.
 - (d) Magic, Witchcraft and Sorcery.
 - (e) Totem and Taboo and their ritual and secular importance.
 - (f) Religious functionaries: Priest, Shaman, medicine man.
 - (g) Religion and the world view.
 - (h) Religion and Economy.
 - (i) Religion and Political System.
11. Medical anthropology.
 - (a) Meaning and scope.
 - (b) Ethno Medicine.
 - (c) Socio-cultural factors influencing food and Nutrition: Health and hygiene.
 - (d) Concept of disease and treatment in traditional societies.
12. Development Anthropology.
 - (a) Anthropological approaches to planning and development.
 - (b) Concept of Sustainable Development.
 - (c) Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation.
13. Anthropology and the contemporary society: Role of Anthropology in Understanding.
 - (a) International Relations-Economic, political and ethnic.
 - (b) Management of food and water resources, Environment and the eco-system.
 - (c) Population dynamics.
14. Research and Field Work Techniques.
 - (a) Observation; Participant and Non-participant observation
 - (b) Case Study.
 - (c) Interview.
 - (d) Questionnaire and schedule.
 - (e) Genealogical method.
 - (f) Participatory Rapid assessment techniques and Rapid Rural Appraisal.

SECTION - II- A

1. Human Origins and Evolution: Origin of Life Principles and Evidence of Evolution Principles and Processes of Evolution-humanization process, adaptive primate radiation and different rates of somatic evolution.
2. Evolutionary Trends and Classification of the Order Primates. Relationship with other mammals. Molecular evolution of Primates.
3. Comparative Anatomy of man and Apes Primate. Locomotion arboreal and terrestrial adaptation.
4. Phylogenetic Status, characteristics and distribution of the following.
 - A. Pre-Pleistocene fossil primates-Oreopithecus.
 - B. South and east African Hominid.
 - (i) Plestanthropus / Australopithecus Africans.
 - (ii) Paranthropus/ Australopithecus.
 - (iii) Homo Habilis.

- C. Paratroops- Homo Erectus.
 - (i) Homo Erectus Javanicus.
 - (ii) Homo Erectus Pekineasis
- D. Heidelberg Jaw
- E. Neanderthal man.
 - (i) Law Chapelle-Aux-Saints (Classic) Type)
 - (ii) Mount Carmelites (Progressive) Type).
- F. Rhodesian Man.
- G. Homo sapiens.
 - (i) Gromagnon.
 - (ii) Grimaldians.
 - (iii) Chancelade Man

5. Recent Advances in the understanding of evolution and distribution. Use of multidisciplinary approach to understand a fossil type in relation to others.

6. Concept, scope and major branches of Human Genetics. Its relation with other sciences and medicine.

7. Methods for the genetic study of Man-Pedigree analysis twin methods family. Foster Child Co-twin biochemical methods, chromosomal, analysis immunological method, and recombinant technology.

8. Genetics of Twins diagnosis of zygoty-Heritability Estimates.

9. Concept of genetic polymorphism aim selection, Mendelian population Hardy-Weinberg Law. Causes and changes in gene frequency-migration mutation, genetic drift inbreeding selection statistical and probability approach Consanguineous and non consanguineous meetings. Genetic Load genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.

10. Chromosomal Disorder-Klinefelter, Turner, Down Patio, Edward and Crui-de-chat syndromes. Genetic imprinting on human diseases, Gene therapy, Genetic Screening and counselling for genetic disorders. Human genetics-Law and bio ethics.

11. Concept of race. Controversies of race- The relevance of race in the World today. Racial Criteria and distribution.

12. Concept of Human Growth and Development stages of growth prenatal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence, and gerontology. Factors affecting growth and development genetically, environmental bio-Chemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic. Theories of Ageing-Biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Abnormal growth and monitoring with special reference to gender, age and weaker sections.

13. Age sex and population variations in physiological characteristics viz. Hb-level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions, blood pressure and sense perception in different cultural and socio-economic groups. Impact of Smoking, air pollution and occupation on cardio-respiratory functions.

14. Human Ecology: Concept and scope. Adaptability, adjustment and acclimatization. Adaptive significance of physiological characters in man-high altitudes, saline, desert. Nutritional ecology and stress. Infectious diseases long term and short term effects.

15. Applied physical Anthropology.

- (i) Anthropology of Sports.
- (ii) Nutritional Anthropology.
- (iii) Designing of Defence and other Equipment.
- (iv) Forensic Anthropology.
- (v) DNA-technology and the prevention and cure of diseases.

SECTION - II B

1. Concept of culture.
2. Concept of Social change and culture change.
3. Concepts and theories of Social structure..
4. Approaches to the study of culture and, society.
 - (a) Classical evolutionism.
 - (b) Neo-evolutionism and Cultural ecology.

- (c) Historical particularism and diffusionism.
 - (d) Functionalism
 - (e) Structural Functionalism
 - (f) Structuralism
 - (g) Culture and Personality
 - (h) Transactional.
 - (i) Symbolism, Cognitive approach and new ethnography.
5. Theories of Social and cultural change.
 6. Ethnicity, cultural relativism and cultural particularism.
 7. Role of fieldwork in the development of Anthropology.
 8. Role of ethnography in the Development of anthropological Theory.
 9. Contributions of Anthropology to gender studies.

PAPER -II

INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

1. India as a social -cultural entity.
2. Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization, Prehistoric, (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic) Protohistoric (Indus Civilization). Vedic and Post-Vedic beginnings. Contributions of the tribal cultures.
3. Demographic profile of India. Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution Indian population, its structure, growth and factors influencing.
4. A critical evaluation of the Indian Population policy.
5. The basis of other Indian social system, Varna, Ashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina, and Rebirth; joint family and the caste system.
6. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism and Christianity on Indian society.
7. Growth of Anthropology in India, Contributions of the 19th Century and early 20th Century scholar administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologist to tribal caste studies.
8. Concepts used in the study of Indian Society and culture, Little traditions and Great, traditions, Universalisation and parochialisation, Sanskritisation and westernization, Village studies, Tribe-Caste continuum, dominant caste, Nature-Man-Spirit Complex, sacred Complex.
9. Tribal situation in India, Biogenetic Variability, Linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distributions, Problems of the tribal Communities: Land alienations, poverty, and indebtedness. Low literacy poor educational facilities unemployment, under employment, health nutrition, developmental policies and tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation: Development of forest policy and tribal. Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal and rural populations.
10. Exploitation and deprivation of Schedule Castes /Scheduled tribes and Other Backward Classes.
11. History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans programmes of tribal development and their implementation role of N.G.Os.
12. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled tribes and scheduled Castes, Social change and Contemporary, Tribal Societies: Impact of modern democratic Institutions, development programmes and Welfare measures on tribes and Weaker sections: emergence of ethnicity and tribal movements.
13. Role of Anthropology in tribal and rural development.
14. Contributions of Anthropology to the understanding of Regionalism, Communalism ethos-political movements.