

Syllabus for Anthropology Optional Paper-1

1.1	Meaning, scope, and development of Anthropology.
1.2	Relationship with other disciplines: History, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Life Science, Medical Science.
1.3	<p>Main branches of Anthropology, their scope, and relevance:</p> <p>Social-cultural Anthropology.</p> <p>Biological Anthropology.</p> <p>Archaeological Anthropology.</p> <p>Linguistic Anthropology.</p>
1.4	<p>Human Evolution and the emergence of Man:</p> <p>Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.</p> <p>Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).</p> <p>Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).</p>
1.5	<p>Characteristics of Primates;</p> <p>Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy;</p> <p>Primate Adaptations;</p> <p>(Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy;</p> <p>Primate Behaviour;</p> <p>Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates;</p> <p>Living Major Primates;</p> <p>Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes;</p> <p>Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.</p>

1.6	<p>Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:</p> <p>Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopith</p> <p>Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).</p> <p>Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). Rhodesian man.</p> <p>Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.</p>
1.7	<p>The biological basis of life:</p> <p>The Cell, DNA structure and replication,</p> <p>Protein Synthesis, Gene,</p> <p>Mutation,</p> <p>Chromosomes, and Cell Division.</p>
1.8	<p>a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods.</p> <p>b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:</p> <p>Paleolithic</p> <p>Mesolithic</p> <p>Neolithic</p> <p>Chalcolithic</p> <p>Copper-Bronze Age</p> <p>Iron Age</p>
2.1	<p>The Nature of Culture:</p> <p>The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization;</p> <p>Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism</p>
2.2	<p>The Nature of Society:</p>

	<p>Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; Social stratification.</p>
2.3	<p>Marriage: Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).</p>
2.4	<p>Family: Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization, and feminist movements on family.</p>
2.5	<p>Kinship: Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety, and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.</p>

3	<p>Economic organization:</p> <p>Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology;</p> <p>Formalist and Substantivist debate;</p> <p>Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.</p>
4	<p>Political organization and Social Control:</p> <p>Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state;</p> <p>concepts of power, authority and legitimacy;</p> <p>social control, law, and justice in simple societies</p>
5	<p>Religion:</p> <p>Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism;</p> <p>sacred and profane;</p> <p>myths and rituals;</p> <p>forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism);</p> <p>religion, magic and science distinguished;</p> <p>magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).</p>
6.	<p>Anthropological theories:</p> <p>Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan, and Frazer)</p> <p>Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American)</p> <p>Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural- functionlism (Radcliffe-Brown)</p> <p>Structuralism (L'evi – Strauss and E. Leach)</p> <p>Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois).</p> <p>Neo – evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)</p> <p>Cultural materialism (Harris)</p> <p>Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)</p> <p>Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)</p>

	Post- modernism in anthropology
7.	<p>Culture, language and communication:</p> <p>Nature, origin and characteristics of language;</p> <p>verbal and non-verbal communication;</p> <p>social context of language use.</p>
8.	<p>Research methods in anthropology:</p> <p>Fieldwork tradition in anthropology</p> <p>Distinction between technique, method and methodology</p> <p>Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.</p> <p>Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.</p>
9.1	<p>Human Genetics</p> <p>Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.</p>
9.2	<p>Mendelian genetics in man-family study</p> <p>single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p>
9.3	<p>Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection</p> <p>Mendelian population, Hardy-Weinberg law;</p> <p>causes and changes which bring down frequency – mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.</p>

9.4	<p>Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.</p> <p>Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).</p> <p>Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.</p> <p>Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.</p> <p>Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p>
9.5	<p>Race and racism</p> <p>The biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters.</p> <p>Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment;</p> <p>biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.</p>
9.6	<p>a) Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker- ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes.</p> <p>b) Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.</p>
9.7	<p>Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology.</p> <p>Bio-cultural Adaptations</p> <p>Genetic and Non- genetic factors.</p> <p>Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses:</p> <p>hot desert,</p> <p>cold, high altitude climate.</p>
9.8	<p>Epidemiological Anthropology:</p>

	<p>Health and disease.</p> <p>Infectious and non-infectious diseases.</p> <p>Nutritional deficiency-related diseases.</p>
10.	<p>Concept of human growth and development:</p> <p>stages of growth – pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.</p> <p>Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.</p> <p>Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations – biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.</p>
11.1	Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.
11.2	Demographic theories- biological, social and cultural.
11.3	Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.
12	<p>Applications of Anthropology:</p> <p>Anthropology of sports,</p> <p>Nutritional anthropology,</p> <p>Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments,</p> <p>Forensic Anthropology,</p> <p>Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction,</p> <p>Applied human genetics</p> <p>Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics,</p> <p>DNA technology in diseases and medicine,</p> <p>serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.</p>

Anthropology Optional Syllabus For Paper II:

Syllabus for Anthropology optional Paper-II

1.1	<p>Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization</p> <p>Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic Chalcolithic).</p> <p>Protohistoric (Indus Civilization): Pre- Harappan, Harappan and post- Harappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.</p>
1.2	<p>Palaeo</p> <p>Anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).</p>
1.3	<p>Ethno-archaeology in India:</p> <p>The concept of ethnoarchaeology;</p> <p>Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.</p>
2.	<p>Demographic profile of India</p> <p>Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution.</p> <p>Indian population – factors influencing its structure and growth.</p>
3.1	<p>The structure and nature of the traditional Indian social system</p> <p>Varnashram,</p> <p>Purushartha,</p> <p>Karma,</p> <p>Rina and Rebirth.</p>

3.2	<p>Caste system in India</p> <p>structure and characteristics,</p> <p>Varna and caste,</p> <p>Theories of origin of caste system,</p> <p>Dominant caste,</p> <p>Caste mobility,</p> <p>Future of caste system,</p> <p>Jajmani system,</p> <p>Tribe- caste continuum.</p>
3.3	<p>Sacred Complex and Nature</p> <p>Man</p> <p>Spirit Complex.</p>
3.4	Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.
4.	Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.
5. 1	<p>Indian Village:</p> <p>Significance of village study in India;</p> <p>Indian village as a social system;</p> <p>Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations;</p> <p>Agrarian relations in Indian villages;</p> <p>Impact of globalization on Indian villages.</p>
5.2	Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.
5.3	Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization;

	<p>Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.</p>
6.1	<p>Tribal situation in India</p> <p>Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.</p>
6.2	<p>Problems of the tribal Communities</p> <p>land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health and nutrition.</p>
6.3	<p>Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement</p> <p>problems of rehabilitation.</p> <p>Development of forest policy and tribals.</p> <p>Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal populations.</p>
7.1	<p>Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.</p> <p>Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.</p>
7.2	<p>Social change and contemporary tribal societies:</p> <p>Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.</p>

7.3	<p>The concept of ethnicity;</p> <p>Ethnic conflicts and political developments;</p> <p>Unrest among tribal communities;</p> <p>Regionalism and demand for autonomy;</p> <p>Pseudo-tribalism;</p> <p>Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.</p>
8.1	Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.
8.2	Tribe and nation state - a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.
9.1	<p>History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation.</p> <p>The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.</p>
9.2	Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.
9.3	Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.