

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (APSET) – 2017

Code No: 02

Subject: **Anthropology**

PAPER – II & III

SYLLABUS

PAPER - II

1. Introduction

Aim, Scope, Historical Development, Relationship with other science, Different branches of anthropology and their interrelatedness. Recent and Emerging trends and major development in all branches of Anthropology (physical, Archaeological and Social-culture). Fieldwork, Ethnography, Comparative method, Observation, Interview, case study, Genealogical method, Schedules and questionnaires, statistical tools of Archaeological sites and data collection

2 Evolution

Theories of Evolution: Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Primates and Fossils: Fossil records, Earliest Primates (*Aegyptopithecus*, *Propliopithecus*, *Dryopithecus*, *Proconsul*), and living primates (Distribution, Classification, Characteristics, Phylogeny and Taxonomy) Comparison of morphological and anatomical features of man and ape Erect posture and Bipedalism.

3. Fossils

Characteristics and phylogenetic position of early Hominoids *Ramapithecus*; *Australopithecus Africanus*; *Australopithecus boisei* (*zinzanthropus*; *Australopithecus robustus*; *Meganthropus*; *Homo habilis*; Characteristics and phylogenetic position of

homo erectus; *Homo erectus javanensis*; *Homo erectus pekinensis*; *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* Phylogenetic position, salient features and distribution, La Chapelle aux saints; Rhodesian Man class/conservative progressive - Steinheim; Ehringsdorf; Mount Carmel Evidence, distribution and characteristics of *Homo sapiens*, Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Predmost; Combe capelle; Brun; Chancelade; Offnet

4. Human Genetics

History and Development; Scope and Branches; Call structures and Division;
Mendel's Laws; patterns of Inheritance-Autosomal Dominant; Autosomal
Recessive; Codominance; Sex linked; sex limited and sex controlled; Multiple alleles
Linkage and Crossing-over Lethal genes
Methods of Studying Inheritance - Twins; Sib-pair; pedigree
Role of Heredity and Environment-Stature; Skin Colour; Intelligence
Genetics of Blood Groups
ABO System- Two – Factor Hypothesis; Multiple Alleles; Rh System
Living Human Populations and Human Diversity
 Concept of Race
 Criteria for Racial Classifications -
 Skin, Hair and Eyes colour; Stature; Eyes, Lips and Ears; Face and
 Lower Jaw; Blood Groups; Dermatoglyphics
Distribution and Characteristics-Caucasoid; Negroid; Mongoloid
Racial Classifications-Deniker's; Hooton's; Coon, Garn and Birdsell's
Racial Classifications of Indian populations - Risley's; Guha's; Sarkar's.

5. Chronology

Relative, Absolute and Cultural
Geological framework
Tertiary, Quaternary-Pleistocene, Holocene
Major Climatic changes during Pleistocene
Glacial and Interglacial periods
Causes of Ice Ages
Pluvial and Interpluvial periods
Moraines, River Terraces, Loess, Sea-level Changes - Caves, Marine, Terraces Beach
ridges
Relative dating: Terraces, Stratigraphy, Palaeontology, Palaeocutology
Absolute dating: Radio-Carbon, Potassium-argon, Thermoluminescence,
Dendrochronology
Cultural Chronology-Three-Age system: Stone Age, Copper/Bronze Age, Iron
Age
Palaeolithic Period: Lower Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic,
Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic-Emergence of Metal Technology, Urban revolution

6. Typo-technology and Palaeolithic Cultural Features

Percussion technique: Primary and Secondary making
Block-on-block/anvil technique; Stone hammer technique; Cylinder hammer technique;
Clactonian technique; Levallois technique; Pressure technique; Retouch; Blade and
Burin technique; Flake technique; Pecking; Grinding and Polishing; Splinter and
groove techniques
Artefact Typology-
 Simple flake; Side flake; End flake; Levallois flake; Clactonian flake; Blade;
 Microlithic blade; Tortoise core/Levallois core; Discoid core; Mousterian flake;
 Prismatic core
Tool Typology -

Pebble tools; Chopper; Chopping tool
Bifaces - Handaxe; Cleaver
Scrapers -Side, end, round, concave,convex
Blade Knife; Blunted back blade; Borer/Awl; Burin
Point leaf Shape- Laurel Leaf; Willow Leaf
Points-Shouldered Points-Denticulate; Notch

Microliths-

Geometric Types
Non-Geometric Types
Celt-Axe; Adze
Shouldered Celt
Shoe-last Celt
Grinding Stone
Ringstone

Lower Palaeolithic Cultures- Typo-technology, Habitat, Environment Economy, People and Distribution

Lower Palaeolithic Cultures
Pebble Tool Culture
Oldowan; Sohan; Choukoutien
Acheulian Cultures
Acheulian Cultures of Africa; Acheulian Cultures of Europe;
Acheulian Cultures of India

Middle Palaeolithic cultures

Mousterian culture/Middle Palaeolithic Europe- Habitat,
Environment Economy \, Social Organisation, Religion, Typo_
technology

Middle Stone Age in Africa

Middle Palaeolithic in India

Upper Palaeolithic Culture-Habitat, Environment Economy, Typo-
technology, Social Institution, religion

Europe-Perigordian Culture

Chattelperronian; Gravettian; Aurignacian Culture; Solutrean
Culture: Magdalenian Culture

Upper Palaeolithic in India

Upper Palaeolithic Art

7. Holocene Culture

Mesolithic Cultures

Climate changes, Typo technology, Habitat, Economic Activity, Socio- religious
features

Europe- Azilian Culture; Tardenoisian Culture; Maglemosian Culture; Kitchen
Midden Culture; Natufian Culture

Indian Mesolithic

Langhnaj; Teri Sites; Birbhanpur; Bagor; Bhimbetka

Admgarh, Sarainahar Rai, Iekhahlia, Mahadeva

Mesolithic Art in India

Neolithic (Early Farming Cultures)

Neolithic Of the near-east

Jericho; Jarmo; Catal Huyuk

Neolithic Cultures of Indian Subcontinent

Northern Neolithic

Burzahom

Southern Neolithic

Brahmagiri; Sangankallu; Utnur; Telkalakota; Nagarjun Konda Eastern

Neolithic

Daojali Hading; Sarutaru

Central Zone (Neo-Chalcolithic)

Navdatoli; Nevasa; Inamgaon

Indus Civilization

Extent; Characteristics; Chronology; Origin and decline

Continuity with post-Harappan

Indus people and society

Iron Age

Megalithic Types

Menhir; Dolmen/ Topikal; Cist; Cairn Circle; Carcophagi

8. Evolution, Social Structure and Organisation

Evolution: Unilinear, Universal, Multilinear

Diffusion; neo-evolution; Innovation; Acculturation; Transculturation

Culture : Definitions and Attributes

Functionalism : Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown

Structuralism: Levi-Strauss, Leach

Culture and Personality : Basic Personality configuration___ Kardiner and Linton

Enculturation; Status and Role; Patterns of Culture; Culture Change; Themes Cultural

Relativism; Values: Great and Little Tradition; Civilization; Gender Theories

Indian contribution ___ Theory and concepts

G.S. Ghurye; N.K. Bose; D. N. Majumdar; M. N. Srinivas; S.C. Dube

L.P. Vidyarthi

Aspects of Culture, Organisation of Culture, Institutions

Social Organisation

Family

Family of Orientation and Procreation

Structure: Nuclear, Extended, Joint

Residence: Patriocal, Matrilocal, Neolocal, Virilocal, Uxorilocal

Marriage

Rules : Endogamy, Exogamy

Monogamy, Polygamy : Polygyny, Polyandry
Mate selection : Cross- cousin marriage, Levirate, Sororate, Sororal
Dowry, Bride price/Bride wealth

Kinship

Kinship Terms: Classificatory and Descriptive Systems Consanguineal and

Affinal

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
Terms of Reference and Address
Descent, Inheritance and Succession:
Partriarchal and Matriarchal
Unilineal : Patrilineal, Double
Groups : Tribe, Clan, Phratry, Lineage
Kinship behaviour and relationship; Avoidance and Joking relationship, Incest

9. Economic and Political Organisation : Religion and Magic

Economic Organisation

Concept of Property
Primitive Communism
States of Economy : Collection, Hunting, Fishing, Pastoralism,
Cultivation, Shifting and Settled
Sustance Economy and Market Economy
Barter
Means of Production
Division of Labour

Political Organisation

Panchayat – traditional and Statutory
Leadership – clan and tribe
Kingship and Chieftdom in tribal communities
Customary Law
Judicial System
Crime and Punishment in Primitive Society

Religion and Magic

Primitive Religion : Animism, Totemism, Ancestor Propitiation, Shaman,
Priest, Medicine Man
Tribal Mythology : Origin of universe, Tribe and Clan, tribal deities
Magic : Black, White, Preventive, Defensive, Destructive, Imitative,
Sympathetic, Witchcraft, Sorcery
Symbolism and Rituals
Supernatural powers – Mana, Taboo

10. Indian Anthropology : Basic Concepts and Issues

Basic Concepts

Indian Village as part society, as an isolate
Caste as a group and System
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Tribe, Caste, Varan and Caste / Jati
 Notified and Denotified Groups
 Other Backward classes and castes
 Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation
 Sacred complex in India
 Regionalism and Ethnicity
 Basic Issues
 New Panchayati Raj
 Gram Sabha
 Women in new Panchayats
 Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes
 Major tribal groups
 Tribal state in India
 Tribal Movements for Autonomy, Development Schemes
 Tribal Rehabilitation; democracy and Caste Bonded Labour and Child labour;
 Ashram Schools; Mandal Commission; Dhebar commission; Emerging
 Spiritual leaders (Gurus) in India; Caste among non-Hindus

PAPER-III (part A and B)
[CORE and ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL]

Unit -I

Theories of Evolution__ Physical and Social
 Cultural Processes and Principles of Evolution__ Convergence, Divergence
 Parallelism, Adaptive Radiation, speciation, Irreversibility.
 Theories of Evolution---Lamarckism and Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism and Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Natural Selection in Man
 Evolution and Diffusion of Culture, Theories of Socio-cultural Evolution----Unilinear, Universal, Multilinear, Neo-evolution.
 Bipedalism versus Tool making, Biface Technology and big game Hunting,
 Development of Language.

Human Colonization during late Pleistocene, Emergence of early farming and village communities, Process of urbanisation.
 Methodological tools and techniques in Physical, Archaeological and Social-cultural Anthropology.

Unit –II

Distribution, Characteristics, Classification, Position of Man in animal Kingdom.

Primate evolution with reference to Skull, Jaw, Limbs, Dentition and Brain. Earliest primates of Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene, Aegyptopithecus, Propliopithecus, Dryopithecus and Proconsul.

Living primates- Distribution, characteristics and classification, Phylogeny and taxonomy, Prosimii, Cebodea, Cercopithecoidea, Hominoidea.

Morphological and anatomical characteristics of Man, Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan and Gibbon
Erect posture and bipedalism

Origin of Man-Theories of Monogenesis, Polygenesis, Hologenesis and Dispersion.

Primate behaviour

Patterns of Social Behaviour

Reproductive Behaviour

Early Hominoids

Process of Hominisation and emergence of Hominoids : Ramapithecus, Australopithecus Africanus, A. Boisei (Zinjanthropus), A. Robustus, Meganthropus; Homo Habilis- Classification and Controversy.

Homo erectus – Homo erectus javanensis, H.e. pekinesis, Pithecanthropoids of Africa and Europe.

Homo sapiens Neanderthalensis- Phylogenetic position, Salient features, Distribution of La Chappelle- Auxsaint, Rhodesian Man, La Ferrassie, Swanscombe, Fontchevade, Krapina, Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Mount Carmel and Shanidar

Emergence and characteristics of Modern man-Brunn; Chancelade; Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Offnet; Predmost

Unit –III

History and Development, Concept, Scope and Emerging trends-Relation to other sciences and medicine

Principles of human genetics and molecular genetics

Mendel's Laws of inheritance and its application

Modes of inheritance- Autosomal (dominant, recessive, co-dominance), Sex-linked, Sex-influenced, Sex-limited, Lethal genes, modifying genes, suppressor genes

Polygenic, Variable penetrance and expressivity, Linkage and crossing-over

Mutation: Gene mutation- Spontaneous, Induced, Mutation rate, genetic methods of studying heredity

Twin and co-twin control methods

Pedigree; Sib- pair; Heritability estimates

Population Genetics

Hardy-Weinberg law : Definition and application

Genetic polymorphism : Concept, balanced and transient

Breeding Population : Mating patterns, random mating, assortative mating, consanguinity and inbreeding coefficient, genetic load, genetic isolates

Selection ; Heterozygous, intra-uterine, fitness, differential, fertility, relaxation
 Genetic Marker : ABO blood groups, Genetics and Distribution in India MNSs blood groups; Rh blood group system
 Nomenclature, Fisher's crossing-over idea, Cis - and trans-position, natural and incomplete antibodies
 Kell and Duffy system- Inheritance
 Secretor factor and Lewis antigens- Interaction
 Dermatoglyphics- History, Identification, Topography
 Fingerprints Pattern- Identifications, Inheritance, Pattern intensity, Furuhashi and Dankmeijer's index
 Palmar Dermatoglyphics- Configurational areas, Main-line formula and index, Transversality, Inheritance
 Mid- phalangeal patterns- Identification and types
 Palmar flexion creases and main types
 Sole Prints – Configurational areas, main- lines formula and index. Transversality, Inheritance
 Toe prints- Pattern, identification, Inheritance
 Dermatoglyphics and personal Identification
 Dermatoglyphics and Diseases (Chromosomal and others)
 Dermatoglyphics and Paternity disputes
 Population variation- Qualitative and quantitative
 Human Growth- Development and Adaptation
 Human Growth : Definition, Concepts, Differentiation, Maturation and Development
 Phases of Growth : Prenatal, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Maturity, Senescence
 Factors affecting growth : Genetic, Environmental, Hormonal, Nutritional, Socio-economic, secular trends, Gerontology
 Methods of studying human growth and development- Longitudinal, Cross- sectional, mixed longitudinal, Growth curves, Epiphyseal union. Dentition
 Analysis of human physique and body composition- Sheldon, Parnoll Health-Carter
 Human Adaptation to heat, cold, altitude and nutrition
 Nutritional Requirements- infancy to old age : Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats, Minerals. Vitamins
 Under-nutrition,, obesity, Malnutrition
 Physiological Factors in Growth- Haematological, Blood pressure, Heart rate, Pulse rate

Unit –IV

Red cell Enzymes

Genetic variation and Polymorphism- Red cell acid Phosphate, G6PD, Phosphoglucomutase, Adenylate kinase, Adenosine deaminase and Lactate dehydrogenase

Plasma Proteins : Heredity and Genetic variation of Haptoglobins,
Transferrin,
Immunoglobulin

Haemoglobin : Normal and Variant

Normal Haemoglobin : HbA and HbF, HbA₂

Abnormal Haemoglobin : HbS, HbC, HbD, HbE

Thalassemia

HbS and Malaria- Balanced polymorphism

Ceroidosis and G6PD deficiency

Techniques for Biochemical Analysis

Electrophoresis

Immunoelectrophoresis

Inborn Errors of Metabolism, Biochemical Pathways (one gene one enzyme hypothesis) and Heredity of Phenylketonuria, Alkaptonuria, Galactosemia, Albinism

Histocompatibility antigen (HLA – History, Subtyping, Inheritance, Genetic Interaction Linkages, Polymorphism, HLA and diseases

Blood groups and diseases : Erythroblastosis fetalis, Smallpox and malaria

Gene mapping : Blood groups, HLA Sex –linked characters

Human Cytogenetics

Identification of human chromosomes, Karyotyping and Nomenclature

Techniques for studying Chromosomal Structure and Polymorphism

Autoradiography, Banding, Fluorescence

Chromosomal aberrations

Numerical : Turner's Syndrome, Klinefelter's syndrome, Triplo-X, triplo-Y, Tetra-X, Down's syndrome, Patau's syndrome, Edward's syndrome, Sturge- Weber's syndrome, Triploidy and Tetraploidy
Structural- Cri-du-chat syndrome and Philadelphia chromosome
Translocations- D/D, D/G, G/G, Acrocentric/Non-Acrocentric; Metacentric/ ring chromosome, Robertsonian translocation, mosaicism

Sexual differentiation- Genetic and post- genetic

Application- Genetic counselling, Genetic screen and Genetic engineering and DNA fingerprinting

Unit-V

Environmental Archaeology

Cultural Ecology

Ethno –archaeology

Settlement Archaeology

New Archaeology

Action Archaeology

Social and Economic approach in Archaeological Studies

Nature of environmental changes-Climatic, Geomorphic, Faunal and Floral

Nature of evidence for reconstruction of palaeoclimate and palaeoenvironment

Geomorphological, Sedimentological, Pedological, Palaeontological, palaeobotanical

Methods of dating

Stratigraphic; Paleomagnetic; Fluorine; Radiocarbon; Potassium – Argon; Fission Track; Thermoluminescence; Obsidian Hydration; Archaeomagnetism; Magnetic Reversal; Tree Ring; Varve Clay; Racemiz

Unit-VI

Earliest Cultures (Primitive Hunter – Gatherers)

Bipedalism versus tool making – Evidence from Hadar, Laetoil, Olduvai Gorge, Koobi Forz

Importance of (the African Rift valley) Olduvai Gorge

Australopithecines and tools

Spread of hominids outside East Africa; Early Man and his culture along the northern Mediterranean, Palestine, South Asia, Java, China and India

Hunting techniques and cooperation; Beginning of the use of fire and its impact in biological and cultural evolution, Development of home base and migration- Implication in band formation

Emergence of Biface Technology

Home erecuts – Biface technology and big game hunting

Development of cooperation and possible language

Further expansion of human habitat

Geographical extent of biface cultures

Acheulian Culture in South Westren Europe- Terra amata, Torralba Ambrona, Pech –lu – Aze Lazaret

Acheulian culture in Africa – Olduvai Gore, Isimila, Kalambo Falls, Olorgesailie

Acheulian culture in india- Madrasian (Kortalayar Valley), Didwana, Belan Valley,

Bhimbetka, Narmade Valley, Nevasa- Chirki Hunsgi, Krishna Valley

Significance of Hathnora (Narmada Valley)

Evidence of Homo Fauna associated with Acheulian tools in Peninsular India

Flake Tool complex

Middle Palaeolithic characteristic features and distribution in Europe

Technological/ economic implications of Evolution of flake tools Middle

Palaeolithic Cultures in North Africa, Western Europe, Central Europe, Near

and Middle East, Central Asia – Tabun Tashik Task Shanidar First human burials and emergence of rituals

Middle Palaeolithic culture in India- Bellan Valley, Bhimbetka, Nevasa and Narmada, Eastern Peninsula

Typology and Technology of Middle Palaeolithic tools in India

Human expansion in Temperate regions

Blade Tool Complex

Advanced Hunter – Gatherers (Upper Palaeolithic Cultures)

Evaluation of blade and burin technology

Use of bone and antler as raw materials

Upper Palaeolithic cultures and Homo sapiens

Upper Palaeolithic cultures of Western and Central Europe and North Africa-Dabban, Chatelperronian, Perigordian, Aurigacian, Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, Pavlovian, Sazevetian

Emergence and development of art – Painting, Engraving, Sculpture, Motivation

Upper Palaeolithic habitations and economy – cave and open – air settlements, reindeer and mammoth hunting

Populating the New World

Upper Palaeolithic in India-Reningunta, Billa surgam, Patne, Bhimbetka, Son and Bellan Valleys, Visadi, Pushkar, Gunjan Valley

Unit-VII

Final Hunter – Gather and Incipient Cultivators (Mesolithic Cultures)

Post-Pleistocene environmental changes

Development of microlithic technology, composite tools and bow-arrow

Important Mesolithic cultures and sites of Europe and the Near-east-Azilian, Tardenoisian, Maglemosian, Ertebolle, Natufian and Epi-Palaeolithic

Mesolithic cultures of India

Western India – Bagor, Tilwara, Pushkar Lake, Lankhnaj, Bombay Coast

Central India – Adamgarh, Bhimbetka, Baghaikhori, Chopani Mando

Ganga Valley – Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha

Eastern India – Birbhanpur

South India – Eastern Ghats and East Coast

Mesolithic economy and society

Mesolithic art

Beginning of agriculture, evidences from Mount Carmel Caves, Jericho, Beidha Karim Shahr, Mehargarh

Hoabinhian of South East Asia, North East India

Emergence of village Farming way of life (Neolithic Revolution)

Economic and Social consequences of food production – settled life, population growth, craft specialization, class formation, political institutions

Ecological perspective of early agricultural – Nuclear zones of the Near – east, South East Asia, North East India

Important early farming centres and sites in the old world (excluding India)

Jericho, Catal Huyuk, Jarmo, Beidha, Khirokitia, Zawi Chemi, Shanidar
 Early cultivation in New Guinea
 Root crops and rice cultivation in South East Asia
 Beginning of agriculture in India – Ganga Valley, Mehargarh, Koldihwa
 Diffusion of village Farming, Way of life in the Indo-Pakistan\
 Sub-Continent Pakistan – Kim Ghul Mohammed, Rana Ghundai, Gumlam Sarai
 Khola Kashmie valley – Burzahom, Gufkral
 Rajasthan – Ahar, Gilund (Ahar Culuture)
 Central India – Nagada, kayatha, Navadatoli, Eran (Kayatha, Ahar and Malwa cultures)
 Northern Deccan-Nevasa, Chandoli, Diamabad Inamgaon, Prakash, Bahal (Malwa and Jorwer Centres)
 South India –Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, piklihal Utnur, Halbur, Palavoy, Paiyampalli, T-Narsipur, Ashmounds, Nagarjunakonda (Neolithic Culture)
 Neolithic Cultures of Estern and North Eastern Indi- Daojali Hading, Kuchai, tool types, distribution and affinities with S.E.Asia
 Birth of Civilization (Bronze Age)
 Rise of Civilization in Mesopotamia-Evidences from Ubaid, Malaf, jamdet Nasar, Early dynasties
 Indus Civilization
 Expansion of village communities in the Indus and Gagra / Hakra Valleys – amri, Kot Diji, jalilpur, kalibangam, mohenjo-daro, Harappa
 Mature Indus Culture – Mohenjo –daro, Harappa, Chanhundaro, Kalibangam, Lothal, Suekotada, Town planning Architecture, Metal technology, Art, Writing
 Late Harappan Culture – Expansion into kutch, Gujarat, Punjab. Haryana, Western UP, Rojadi, Rangpur, Ropar, Mitathal and Alamgirpur
 Decline of the Indus Civilization – Theories, Environmental decay, Hydrological changes, Tectonic movement, Climate changes, External invasion
 Aftermath of the Indus Civilization – OCP Copper Hoards
 Beginning of Iron Age and Second Urbanization
 Economic and Social implication of Iron technology
 Black and red ware culture – Noh, Attranji, Khera, Ahichichatra
 Painted Grey Ware (PGW) Culture – Distribution, Economy and Society
 Norther Black Polished (NBP) ware culture – first cities in the Ganga Valley and emergence of the Mauryan Empire
 Role of Ecology in the Urbanization of the Ganga Valley
 Iron and Megalithic burials
 Megalithic types – Southern Indian Inhabitation, Economy, Megalithic rituals
 Living Megalithic cultures of Eastern and Central India.

Unit-VIII

The Meaning and nature of culture

Humanistic and anthropological perspectives, distinguished, attributes of anthropological concept of culture:

- Learned and historically derived
- Plurality
- Relativity
- Behaviorally manifested
- Functional integration and holistic perspective
- Dynamic changing
- Language as vehicle of culture

The contribution of E.B. Tylor; A.L. Kroeber; B. Malinowski

Emerging areas:

- Medical Anthropology ; Ecological Anthropology; Urban anthropology;
- Development Anthropology

Evaluation and Diffusion of culture

Theories of socio – cultural evolution

Unilinear (Morgan)

Universal (White and Child)

Multilinear (Julian Steward)

Contribution of British, German and American diffusionists

Contemporary trends in evolutionary studies : Neo –evolution, Acculturation, Diffusion, culture contact and social – cultural change, invention, Innovation

Technology and culture change, especially affecting women Functionalism

From, function, meaning and distinguishing tenets of Functionalism in Social-cultural anthropology :

Malinowski's and Radcliffe-Brown contribution Structuralism.

Social structure, social organisation and social system

- Levi-Strauss

- Leach

Structuralism in social Anthropology

Psychological Anthropology

Culture and personality-Benedict and Mead, Basic personality

- Linton, Kardiner, Cora Du Bois

Anthropological approaches in national character studies

Family, Marriage and Kinship

- Typology and functions of family

- Nuclear, extended and joint family

Preferential marriage, functions of descent groups, lineage and clan kinship terminology and kinship behavior.

Unit-IX

Contribution to social-cultural anthropology by

- E.B.Tylor

- Lewis Morgan

- Franz Boas

A L Kroeber
B Malinowski
A R Radcliffe-Brown
Evans-Prichard
C Levi-Strauss
Ralph Linton
Robert Redfield
Margaret Mead

Methodology of Anthropological Research

Ethnography as a method

Fieldwork tradition in anthropology : Basic characteristics of field work method

Quantitative and qualitative tools and techniques : Survey, Observation, Case study,
Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Genealogy, Group discussion, Mapping

Comparative methods in social-cultural anthropology

Cross-cultural comparison

Controlled comparison

Reinterpretation, Restudy, Evaluation research

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)

Intervention Research, Process and Impact Analysis

Unit-X

Weaker sections in India Population : Scheduled castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST)
and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), Denotified communities, Basis of labeling as ST
and SC according to constitution

Tribal problems and welfare measures relating to

Forests

Shifting cultivation

Land Alienation

Housing

Health and Sanitation / Nutrition

Indebtedness

Bonded Labour

Education

Gender Issues

Development Strategies (Plan / Sub-plans)

Special Programmes

Large-Scale Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS)

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)

Community Development Project (CDP)

Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)

Component Plan for SC

Tribal Youth Self-Employment Scheme (TRYSEM)

Reservation for women in Panchayati Raj

Role of Voluntary organizations in development

Tribal problems of identity autonomy ethnicity

Tribal Movements-Revivalistic / Nativistic Population displacement due to development schemes such as dam construction, Revitalisation of local history, problems of pseudo-Tribals to become ST

Indian Society and Culture

Caste as a group and as a system of social segmentation and integration caste in modern India, Changing dimensions of caste

Village studies in India-Primitive society as a conceptual model of village ethnography

Concepts –Little and Great tradition, Universalisation and parochialisation, dominant caste, Sankritisation and Westernisation, sacred complex, Role of city in change. Folk-urban and tribe-caste continuum

Indian Masters

G S Ghurye

N K Bose

D N Majumdar

Verrier Elwin

M N Srinivas

S C Dube

L P Vidhyarthi

Anthropological approaches in community, Health, Natural health, Promotion and disease control programmes such as population control, Nutrition, Mother and child health, Health Education , Leprosy, TB, AIDS, etc.

Anthropology in Education and Communication

Rural development

Gender Perspectives

Relocation, Rehabilitation-Earthquakes, Floods, Disasters, Human resource training and management.