

**Syllabus
for
Anthropology (HUQP02)**

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Note:

- i. The Question Paper which will have 75 questions.*
- ii. All questions will be based on Subject-Specific Knowledge.*
- iii. All questions are compulsory.*
- iv. The Questions will be Bilingual (English/Hindi).*

Anthropology (HUQP02)

Physical Anthropology/Biological Anthropology

Theories of Biological Evolution - Lamarckism and Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism and Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic Theory of Evolution;

Cell Structure, RNA, DNA Structure and Function; DNA Replication; Protein Synthesis;

Human Chromosomes; Chromosomal Aberrations;

Human Blood Group Systems ABO and Rh

Mendel's laws Linkage and Crossing Over, Inheritance Pattern;

Population Genetics; Evolutionary forces - Mutation, Genetic Difference, Administrative, Natural Selection, Cell Divisions; Mitosis, Meiosis.

General Characteristics of Primates. New World Monkeys and Old World Monkeys: Anatomical Changes in Becoming a Biped – Vertebral Column and Skull, Pelvis and Birth Canal, Leg, Foot, Arm Morphological differences between apes and man.

General Characteristics of Early Hominids – Australopithecus, Homo Erectus, Neanderthal Man, Archaic Homo Sapiens.

Human variation and Adaptation: Racial Classification, Human Skeleton, Anthropometry – Somatometry, Osteometry, Craniometry; Human Growth and Development. Human health and ecology.

Methods of Basic Data Analysis- Central tendency, Dispersion, Normal distribution, Chi-square test.

Social and Cultural Anthropology

Major branches of Anthropology

Social and Cultural Anthropology: Concept, Definition and its Scope, Ethnology and Ethnography.

Society - Social Group, Definition and characteristics of society, Social Institutions, Pre-literate Societies, Complex societies.

Social Stratification - Age, Caste, Class, Gender, Division of Labour, Varna and Caste System in India.

Social Change - Theories, factors of social change, Industrialization, modernization and developments.

Anthropology (HUQP02)

Marriage - Forms of Marriage, ways of acquiring mate, Functions of Marriage, Endogamy, Exogamy, Residence after Marriage, Preferential forms of marriage in traditional societies.

Kinship - Function, Consanguineal and Affinal, Kinship Terminology and Kinship Behavior, Lineage, Clan.

Family - Nuclear, Joint and Extended, Characteristic and Functions. Theories on origin of Family, Patriarchal and Matriarchal Family.

Religion - Origin of Religion, Animism, Animatism. Magic or primitive science. Types of Magic – Contagious, Imitative, Black and White Magic.

Economy - Hunting and Gathering, Subsistence economy, Reciprocity, Barter system, Redistribution, Kula Ring, Potlatch.

Polity - State and Stateless Society, Chiefdom, Political organization in pre-industrial society, power and dispute settlement, Norms, Mores and Penalty measures, oath and ordeals in Customary law.

Culture

Definition and characteristics of culture, material and non-material culture, Rites and rituals, Rites de passage, Sacred Complex, Sanskritization and Westernization, Little and great tradition, Enculturation, Acculturation, Assimilation, Cultural lag.

Thought And Theories In Social-Cultural Anthropology

Social Evolution – Classical, Neo evolution and cultural ecology, School of Diffusion, Functionalism, Neo-Functionalism, Structural-Functionalism, Structuralism, Culture pattern, Ethnocentrism, Historical Particularism and Cultural Relativism.

Contribution of Social-Cultural Anthropologists:

E.B. Tylor, L.H. Morgan, Julian Steward, Leslie White, B. Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Levi Strauss, Edmund Leach, M.N. Srinivas, L.P. Vidyarthi, S.C. Dube, D.N. Majumdar, N.K. Bose, G.S. Ghurye.

Concept of Tribe and Constitutional Safeguards to Scheduled Tribes

Linguistic Anthropology: Structure of language- Phoneme, morphemes, sentence, grammar, script. Linguistic classification of Indian population.

Role of applied anthropology in administration, policy and public health.

Fieldwork tradition in Social Anthropology

Fieldwork – Rapport building, Primary and secondary data, questionnaire and schedule, observation, case study method and Interview

Archaeological Anthropology

History and growth; Aims, scope;

Prehistoric Culture – Definition and bases of classification;

Major stages – Pleistocene and Holocene, Plio-Pleistocene boundary; Major environment and climatic changes of Pleistocene - glacial, pluvial

Dating –Relative dating - Stratigraphy, Pollen analysis, Absolute Dating methods - Radiocarbon-14, Potassium-Argon, Dendrochronology, Thermoluminescence. Limitations of Relative dating and Absolute Dating methods.

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Prehistoric Lithic tool typology and technology-Lowerpalaeolithic-pebble tools, chopper and chopping tools, hand axes and cleaver;

Middle palaeolithic – clactonian, Levalloisian and Mousterian flakes, scrapers, point;

Upper palaeolithic –knife, borer, burin, points; Mesolithic – microlithic;

Neolithic –celt (axe, adze), ring stone, grinding stone.

Block on block or anvil technique, direct percussion or stone hammer technique, cylinder or hollow hammer technique, clactonian technique, Levalloisian technique, discoid core or Mousterian technique, blade or fluting technique, pressure flaking technique, step flaking technique, retouch, grinding and polishing.

Pleistocene and Holocene prehistoric cultures – Lower palaeolithic – pebble and Acheulian tool culture (Oldowan, Sohan, Madrasian, Attirampakkam, Choukoutien); Middle palaeolithic – Mousterian (Belan valley, Bhimbetka, Nevasa); Upper palaeolithic – (Birbhanpur, Bagor, Adamgarh, Sarainahar Rai); Mesolithic –Langhnaj & Bhimbetka; Neolithic –Burzahom, Brahmagiri, Sangakallu, Daojali Hading.

Chalcolithic Cultures in India: distribution, habitat and economy;

Characters and antiquity of Ahar.

Indus Valley Civilization - Extent, features and causes of decline of Indus civilization

Iron Age in India – antiquity, stages; PGW and NBP;

Megalithic – concept and types: Menhir, avenue, dolmen, cairn, cist.