

ANTHROPOLOGY

(Subject Code-40)

Unit-1 : Introduction

Meaning; Scope; historical; development of anthropology & its relationship with other sciences; different branches of anthropology with their respective sub divisions.

Unit-2 : Human Evolution

Theories of organic evolution, Lamarkism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Neutral theory.

Primate evolution including Aegytopithecus, Propliopithecus, Dryopithecinae, Ramapithecus

Hominid evolution – Australopithecinae, Homoerectus, Neanderthal, Home Sapiens;

Primateclassification & distribution of Prosimlan & Anthropoidea

Comparative anatomy of Man & apes

Unit-3 : Human Genetics

History & development of Human genetics, Concept of Eugenics,

Mendel's Laws of Genetics, its application in man, including autosomal & sex linked inheritance; linkage & crossing over, Multi allele, Polygenic inheritance, Codominance, Penetrance & Expressivity, Genetics of ABO, Rh, Mn, blood group.

Hardy Weinberg Law, Genetic polymorphism, inbreeding. Genetic load

Unit-4 : Human Variation

Concept of Race (Ethnic group) UNESCO statement of Race, Basis of classification, Racial classification of world and Indian population (with special reference to Guha, Risley & Sarkars classification)

Methods of studying genetic principles –Twin studies, Family studies, Pedigree analysis, DNA Technology.

Human chromosomal aberrations – numerical & structural

Applications of human genetics – genetic screening, counseling and engineering.

Unit-5 : Prehistoric Anthropology

Geological time scale, Pleistocene epoch chronology

Dating methods – Absolute & Relative dating techniques

Tool types & technology – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

Palaeolithic cultures of Europe – Lower, middle, upper, Mesolithic & Neolithic

Palaeolithic cultures of India, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron age, Chalcolithic, Indus Valley civilization, megalithic culture

Cave art in Europe & India

Unit-6 : Concepts of Social Anthropology

Culture : Attributes, Holism, Universals, Acculturation, Enculturation, Transculturation, Culture change, Culture Shock, Culture relativism, civilization, cultural pluralism & world –view .

Society : Groups, institution, association, community, Status & Role, Incest, Endogamy & exogamy, Rites of passage.

Theories in Social anthropology

Evolutionism – Tylor, Morgon, Fraser, Neo –Evaluationism –Leslie, White, Julian

Steward, Marshall Sahlins

Diffusionism – Austro – German, British, American Schools
Historical Particularism – Boas
Functionalism – Malinowski
Structural – functionalism – Radcliffe Brown, Firth, Fortes
Structuralism – Levi-strauss
Culture & Personality /Psychological Anthropology – Mead, Benedict, DuBois, Linton, Kardiner, Whiting, Childe.

Unit-7 : Social Structure & Organisations

Family – Family of Orientation & Procreation, types – nuclear, extended, Joint; Family types as per residence
Marriage rules – Endogamy & exogamy,
Types – monogamy, polygamy
Marriage preference – Cross /parallel cousin, Levirate, Sororate
Dowry, bride wealth
Kinship terms – classificatory & descriptive
Behaviour & relationship – Avoidance & joking relationship, incest
Descent – Patriarchal, Matriarchal, unilineal Patrilineal, double
Group – Tribe, Clan, Phratry

Economic and Political : Religion and Magic

Economic Organisation: Subsistence Economy and Market Economy. Models of Exchange: reciprocating, redistribution & market. Political Organisation: state and stateless band, chiefdom & kingdom. Crime and Punishment in Primitive Society. Religion and Magic: Primitive Religion: Animism, Totemism, Ancestor Propitiation, Shaman, Priest, Medicine Man.
Magic: Black, White, Preventive, Defensive, Destructive, Imitative, Sympathetic, Witchcraft, Sorcery, Homoeopathic and contagious magic.

Unit-8 : Indian Anthropology : Basic Concepts and Issues

Basic Concepts : Indian Society and Culture, Indian Village. Caste as a group and system. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Caste, Varna. Notified and Denotified tribe, PTG. Other Backward Classes and Castes, Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation. Sacred complex in India. Regionalism and Ethnicity.

Little and Great tradition, Universalisation and Parochialisation, Dominant Caste, sacred complex, Folk-urban and tribe-caste continuum.

Basic Issues : New Panchayati Raj. Gram Sabha Women in new Panchayats. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes. Tribal Movements. Tribal Rehabilitation; Democracy and Caste, Bonded Labour and Child Labour; Ashram Schools; Mandal Commission; Dhebar Commission.

Tribal problems and Welfare measures relating to : Forests, Shifting cultivation, Land, Alienation, Housing, Health and Sanitation/Nutrition, Indebtedness, Bonded Labour, Education, Gender Issues.

Indian Masters : G.S. Ghurye, N.K. Bose, D.N. Majumdar, Verrier Elwin, M.N. Srinivas, S.C. Dube, L.P. Vidhyarthi, P.C. Biswas, S.S. Sirear, S.R.K. Chopra, B.S. Guha.

Unit-9 : Applied Anthropology

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
Anthropometry – Kinanthropometry, Anthropology of Sports

Human Growth & Development – Basic concept – Postnatal growth, Factors affecting growth, Growth curves, Aging & Senescence, Secular trend, methods of studying growth

Nutrition – Nutritional requirements for normal growth from infancy to old age.

Somatotyping – concept, development (Kretschmer, Sheldon, Health-Carter)

Human adaptation – Allen's & Bergmann's rule; Adaptability to heat, cold, high altitude.

Demography – Population structure & composition, Demographic process – Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity, fecundity, migration, Theories of demography.

Paternity testing – ABO, Rh, MNS,s, HLA Systems

Forensic anthropology – Establishing identity of skeleton – ethnicity, age, sex & stature, Biometrics

Dermatoglyphics – Classification of patterns of fingerprint – pattern intensity, Furuhata & Dankmeijen index.

Palmar & Sole deimatoghyphics.

Concept of Disaster management

Medical anthropology – concept of health illness, sickness & disease, public & community health, ethnomedicine, medical pluralism, anthropotherapy

DNA fingerprinting

Unit-10:Research Methodology

Hypothesis, Research Design : Explorative, Experimental, Field work, Rapport establishment. Sample Technique, comparative methods, qualitative techniques, tools of data selection – Observation; Participant Observation, Interview, Interview schedule Questionaries, Case studies, geneology. PRA, RRA, Impact analysis.

Quantitative techniques; statistical – Mean, Standard Deviation, T-test, Chi-Square, Bivariate, multivariate analysis, discriminant function analysis, PCA, correlation, Regression, Percentile curve, gene frequency estimation technique, genetic distance estimation.