

SYLLABUS

ANTHROPOLOGY

Note :

There are Three Papers for each of the subjects. Paper-I on Teaching and Research aptitude, Paper -II and Paper-III based on the syllabus of concerned subjects. Details are furnished below :

PAPER -I

Subject : General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude

The test is intended to assess the teaching/research aptitude of the candidate. They are supposed to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities like comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning, weighing the evidence with special reference to analogical arguments and inductive generalization, evaluating, classification and definition, avoiding logical inconsistency arising out of failure to see logical relevance due to ambiguity and vagueness in language. The candidates are also supposed to have a general acquaintance with the nature of a concept, meaning and criteria of truth, and the source of knowledge.

There will be 60 questions, out of which the candidates can attempt any 50. In the event of the candidate attempting more than 50 questions, the first 50 questions attempted by the candidate will only be evaluated.

1. The Test will be conducted in objective mode from SET 2012 onwards. The Test will consist of three papers. All the three papers will consist of only objective type questions and will be held on the day of Test in two separate sessions as

under :

Session	Paper	Number of Questions	Marks	Duration
First	I	60 out of which 50 questions are to be attempted	50%2=100	1¼ Hours
First	II	50 questions all of which are compulsory	50%2=100	1¼ Hours
Second	III	75 questions all of which are compulsory	75%2=150	2½ Hours

2. The candidates are required to obtain minimum marks separately in Paper-II and Paper -III as given below

Minimum marks (%) to be obtained			
Category	Paper-I	Paper-II	Paper-III
General	40 (40%)	40 (40%)	75 (50%)
OBC	35 (35%)	35 (35%)	67.5 (45%) rounded off to 68
PH/VH/ SC/ST	35 (35%)	35 (35%)	60 (40%)

Only such candidates who obtain the minimum required marks in each Paper, separately, as mentioned above, will be considered for final preparation of result.

However, the final qualifying criteria for eligibility for Lectureship shall be decided by Steering Committee before declaring of result.

3. The syllabus of Paper-I, Paper-II and Paper-III will remain the same.

ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER-II

1. Introduction

Aim, Scope, Historical Development, Relationship with other sciences. Different branches of anthropology and their interrelatedness. Recent and Emerging trends and major developments in all branches of Anthropology (Physical, Archaeological and Social-cultural). 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 Homi- noids Ramapithecus; Australopithecus Africanus; Australopithecus boisei (zinjanthropus); Australopithecus robustus Meganthropus, Home 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 auxsaints; Rhodesian Man Classic/ Conser- vative
Progressive- Steinheim; Ehringsdorf; Mount Carmel

Evidence, distribution and characteristics of Homo sapi- ens
Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Predmost; Combe cappelle; Brunn; Chancelade; Offnet.

4. Human Genetics

History and Development; Scope and Branches; Call struc- ture and Division; Mendel's Laws; Patterns of Inheritance- Autosomal Dominant; Autosomal Recessive; Codom- inance; Sex linked; sex limited and sex controlled; Mul- tiple 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 Eye colour; Stature; Eyes, Lips and Ears;
Face and Lower Jaw; Blood Groups; Dermato- glyphics
Distribution and Characteristics- Caucasoid; Negroid; Mon- goloid
Racial Classifications- Deniker's; Hooton's; Coon, Garn and Birdsell's
Racial Classification 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 : Terrace, Stratigraphy, Palaeontology,
 Palaeocutology
 Absolute dating : Radio-carbon, Potassium-argon, Ther-
 moluminescence, Dendrochronology
 Cultural Chronology– Three-age system : Stone Age, Cop-
 per/Bronze Age, Iron Age
 Palaeolithic Period : Lower palaeolithic, Middle
 palaeolithic, Upper palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic,
 Chalcolithic-Emergence of Metal Technology, Urban revo-
 lution,

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/Levalloisiam; 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
 Points 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, En-
 vironment 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 Cultures/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, Typotechnology, Social Institu-
 tion, 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
Adamgarh, Sarainahar Rai, Lekhahlia, 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; Tetkalakota;
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; Innvovation; 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 : Patrilocal, 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 :

Patriarchal 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 Subsistence Economy and Market Economy

Barter

Means of Production

Division of Labour

Political Organisation

Panchayat– traditional and statutory

Leadership– clan and tribe

Kingship and Chiefdom in tribal communities

Customary Law

Judicial System

Crime and punishment in Primitive Society

Religion and Magec

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, Varna 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 states 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, Aegytopithecus, 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

Evolution of Behaviour

Patterns of Social Behaviour

Reproductive Behaviour

Early Homonoids

Process of Hominisation and Emergence of Homonoids: 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 Chapelle– Auxsaint,

Rhodesian Man, La Ferrassie, Swanscombe, Frontechevade, 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, codominance), 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 hazards of radiation, Chemical mutagenesis

Methods of studying heredity

Twin and co-twin control methods

Pedigree : Sib-pair; Heritability estimate

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 MNS blood group; 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– Identification, Inheritance,
 Pattern intensity, Furuhata 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, Concept,
 Differentiation, Maturation and Development
 Phases of Growth : Prenatal, Infancy, Childhood,
 Adolescence, Maturity, Senescence
 Factors affecting growth : Genetic, Environ-
 mental, Hormonal, Nutritional, Socio-economic,
 Secular trends, Gerontology
 Methods of studying human growth and develop-
 ment–Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, Mixed longi-
 tudinal, Growth curves, Epiphyseal union,
 Dentition
 Analysis of human physique and body composition
 Sheldon, Parnoll, Health-Carter
 Human Adpatation 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 Hap-
 toglobins, Transferring, Immunoglobuline

Heamoglobin : Normal and Variant

Normal Haemoglobin : HbA and HbF, HbA₂

Abnormal Haemoglobin : HbS, HbC, HbD, HbE

Thalassemia

HbS and Malaria– Balanced polymorphism

Cretinism and G6PD deficiency

Techniques for Biochemical Analysis

Electrophoresis

Immuno-electrophoresis

Inborn Errors of Metabolism, Biochemical
 Pathways (one gene one enzyme hypothesis) and
 Heredity of Phenylketonurea, Alkaptonurea,
 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, Keryotyping
 and Nomenclature Techniques for studying
 Chromosomal Structure and Polymorphism

Autoradiography, Banding, Florence
 Chromosomal aberrations
 Numerical : Turner's syndrome, Klinefelter's syndrome, Triplo-X, Triploial-X, 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/Metacentric ring chromosome, Ieroctromosome mivession, mossaceism
 Sexual differentiation– Genetic and post-genetic
 Application– Genetic counselling, Genetic screening 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; Racemization

Unit– VI

Earliest Cultures (Primitive Hunter - Gatherers)
 Bipedalism versus tool making– Evidence from Hadar,
 Laetoli, 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 the impact in biological and cultural evolution. Development of home base and migration-implication in band formation
 Emergence of Biface Technology
 Homo erectus– Biface technology and big game hunting
 Development of cooperation and possibly language
 Further expansion of human habitat
 Geographical extent of biface cultures
 Acheulian culture in South Western Europe–Terra Amata, Torralba Ambrona, Pech-lu-Aze Lazaret
 Acheulian culture in Agrica– Olduvai Gorge, Isimila, Kalambo falls, Olorgesailie
 Acheulian Culture in India– Madrasian (Kortalayar Valley), Didwana, Belan Valley, Bhimbetka, Narmada Valley, Nevasa– Chirki Hunsgi, Krishna Valley, Sohan 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)
 Evolution 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, Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian, Pavlovian, Szeletian
 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-Gatherer and Incipient Cultivators
 (Mesolithic Cultures)
 Post-Pleistocene environmental changes
 Development of microlithic technology, compo-

site 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, Baghikhor, Chopani Mando
 Ganga Valley– Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaba
 Eastern India– Birbhanpur
 South India– Eastern Ghats and East coast
 Mesolithic economy and society
 Mesolithic art
 Beginnings of agriculture, evidences from Mount Carmel Caves, Jericho, Beidha Karim Shahir, 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 specialisation, class formation, political institutions
 Ecological perspective of early agriculture– Neclear 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 Mohammad, Rana Ghundai,

Gumlam Sarai Khola
 Kashmir Valley– Burzahom, Gufkral
 Rajasthan– Ahar, Gilund (Ahar Culture)
 Central India– Nagada, Kayatha, Navdatoli, Eran
 (Kayatha, Ahar and Malwa Cultures)
 Northern Deccan– Nevasa, Chandoil, 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 Culture of Eastern and North Eastern
 India Daojali Hading, Kuchai, tool types, distri-
 bution and affinities with S.E. Asia

Birth of Civilization (Bronze Age)
 Rise of Civilization in Mesopotamia– Evidences
 from Ubaid, Malaf, Jamdet Nasr, Early dynasties

Indus Civilization
 Expansion of village communities in the Indus and
 Gagra/ Hakra Valleys–Amri, Kot Diji, Jalilpur,
 Kalibangan, Mohenjo-daro, Harappa
 Mature Indus Culture– Mohenjo-daro, Harappa,
 Chanhundaro, Kalibangan Lothal, Surkotada, Town
 planning, Architecture, Metal technology, Art Writ-
 ing 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, Climatic changes, External
 invasion
 Aftermath of the Indus Civilization– OCP Copper
 Hoards

Beginning of Iron Age and Second Urbanization
 Economic and Social implication of Iron techno-
 logy
 Black and Red ware culture– Noh, Attranji, Khera,
 Ahichichatra
 Painted Grey ware (PGW) Culture– Distribution,
 Economy and Society
 Northern 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, distin-
 guished, attributes of anthropological concept of cul-
 ture :

- 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;

Evolution and Diffusion of Culture
 Theories of socio-cultural evolution
 Unilinear (Morgan)

Unilinear (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
 Form, function, meaning and distinguishing tenets of Functionalism in Social-cultural anthropology : Malinowski's and Radcliffe-Brown's 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 behaviour

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 section in Indian population : Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), Denotified communities, Basic measures of labelling 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 organisation 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 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, Sanskritisation 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
 Realocation, Rehabilitation—Earthquakes, Floods, Disasters. Human resource training and management