

## **SYLLABUS**

**Subject: ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Note:**

**There are two Papers for each of the subjects. Paper – I on Teaching and Research aptitude, Paper – II 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 rising 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 50 questions for Paper – I.

1. The Test will be conducted in objective mode. The Test will consist of two Papers. All the two Papers will consist of only objective type questions and will be held on the day of Test in two separate sessions as under :

<b>Session</b>	<b>Paper</b>	<b>Number of Questions</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>Duration</b>
First	I	50 question	$50 \times 2 = 100$	1 Hours
Second	II	100 questions	$100 \times 2 = 200$	2 Hours

2. Candidates who appear in two Papers and secure at least 40% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to General Category and at least 35% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to reserved categories will be declared qualifies for Eligibility for Assistant Professor by following the reservation policy of the State Government.
3. The Syllabus of Paper – II and Paper – III will be combined for Paper – II of each subject.

## 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; Cell 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, HbA<sub>2</sub>  
 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 Neat-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  
 Reallocation, Rehabilitation—Earthquakes, Floods, Disasters. Human resource training and management

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