

ANTHROPOLOGY

CODE-03

PAPER-I

FOUNDATION OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Section-I is compulsory. Candidates may offer either Section II-A or II-B

Section-I

Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches- (I) Social cultural Anthropology; (2) Physical Anthropology; (3) Archaeological Anthropology; (4) Linguistic-Anthropology; (5) Applied anthropology.

II Community and Society institutions, group and association, culture and civilization; band and tribes.

III Marriage- The problems of universal definition; incest and prohibited categories; preferential forms of marriage; marriage payments; the family as the corner stone of human society; universality and the family, functions of the family; diverse forms of family--nuclear-extended, joint etc., stability and change in the family.

IV Kinship- Decent, residence, alliance, kins terms and kinship behaviour, lineage and clan.

V Economic Anthropology- Meaning and scopes; modes of exchange; barter and ceremonial exchange; reciprocity and redistribution; market and trade.

VI Political Anthropology- Meaning and scope. The locus and power and the functions of legitimate authority in different societies. Difference between State and stateless political systems. Nation-building processes in new State, law and justice in simpler societies.

VII Origins of Religions- Animism and animatism. Difference between religions and magic. Totemism and Taboo.

VIII Field work and field work traditions in Anthropology.

SECTION II-A

1. Foundations of the theory of organic evolution; Lamarckism, Darwinism and the synthetic theory human evolution, biological and cultural dimensions, Micro-evolution.

2. The order Primate. A comparative study of Primates with special reference to the anthropoid apes and man.

3. Fossil evidence from human evolution. Dryopithecus; Ramapithecus Australopithecines, Homo erectus (Pithecanthropines) Homo sapiens neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens.

4. Genetics: Definition. The Mendelian principles and its application to human populations.

5. Racial differentiation of man and basis of racial classification- Morphological, Scrological and genetic. Role of heredity and environment in the formation of races.

The effects of nutrition breeding and hybridization.

SECTION II-B

1. Technique, method and methodology distinguished.
2. Meaning of evolution biological and socio-cultural. The basis assumptions of 19th century evolutionism. The comparative method contemporary trends in evolutionary studies.
3. Diffusion and diffusionism- American distributionism and historical ethnology of the German speaking anthropologist. The attack on "the comparative method by diffusinists and Franz Bees" The nature, purpose and methods of comparison in social cultural anthropology; Redcliff-Brown, Eggan. Oscar Lawis and Sarana.
4. Patterns, basic personality construct and model personality. The relevance of anthropological approach to national character studies. Recent trends in psycholological anthropology.
5. Function and cause. Malinowski's contribution to functionalism in social anthropology. Function and structure. Radcliffe-Brown Firth, Forter and Nadal.
6. Structuralism in linguistics and in social anthropology. Lavi Strauss and Laich in viewing social structure as a mode. The structuralist method in the study of myth. New Ethnography and formal semantic analysis.
7. Norms and Values. Values as a category of anthropological description. Values of anthropologist and anthropology as a source of values. Cultural relativism and the issue of universal values.
8. Social anthropology and history. Scientific and humanistic studies distinguished. A critical examination of the plea for the unity of method of the natural and social science. The nature and logic of anthropological field work method and its autonomy.

PAPER-II

INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Pelaelithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic. Protohistoric (Indus civilization) dimensions of Indian culture.

Distribution of racial and linguistic element in Indian population.

The cases of Indian social system : Verna, Ashram; Purushartha, Caste, joint family.

The growth of Indian anthropology. Distinctiveness of anthropological contribution in the study of tribal and peasant sections of the Indian population. The basic concepts used . Great tradition and little tradition; Sacred complex universalization and palochialization Sanskritization and Westernization; Dominant castes Tribe Castes Continium Nature-Man-Spirit complex.

Ethoraphic profiles of Indian tribes, racial linguistics and socio-economic characteristics.

Problems of tribal people; land alienation, indebtedness, lack of educational facilities, shifting, cultivation migration forests and tribals unemployment, agricultural labour, special problems of hunting and food-gathering and other minor tribes .

The problems of culture- impact of urbanization and industrialization, depopulation regionalism, economic and psychological frustrations.

History of tribal administration. The constitutional safe-guards for the scheduled tribes, policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The response of the tribal people to the Government measures for them. The different approaches to tribal problems. The role of anthropology in tribal development.

The constitutional provisions regarding the scheduled castes. Social disabilities suffered by the scheduled castes and the socio-economic problems faced by them.

Issues relating to national integration.
