

# 01. ANTHROPOLOGY

## DETAILS OF SYLLABUS

### 1. Socio-Cultural Anthropology

Meaning and Scope; its relation to other disciplines; British, American and Indian traditions; Ethnography and Ethnology

Basic concepts: Society, Culture and Civilization; Community, Group, Institution, Association; Status and Role; Social Structure and Social Organization

Marriage: Types and Functions; Preferential and Prohibited, Incest Taboo; Marriage Regulations, Marriage payments; Universal definition of marriage.

Family: Types and Functions; Indian Joint Family System; Universality of Family

Kinship: Terms and Usages - Classificatory and descriptive; Kinship behaviour; Rules of Descent; Patterns of residence, inheritance and succession; Kin Groups.

Economic Organization: Types of Economy: Subsistence and Surplus; Modes of production: hunting and gathering, horticulture, pastoral and agricultural; Modes of Exchange: barter, ceremonial exchange, reciprocity, redistribution, market exchange.

Political Organization: Politics and Government; Authority systems and Pattern of leadership; Stateless and State societies. Centralisation and Decentralisation; Legal and other mechanisms of social control; Political and Reform Movements.

Religion: Theories of origin of religion; Magic, religion and science; Totemism, myth and ritual; Sacred and profane, Rites of passage.

### 2. Bio-Physical and Archeological Anthropology

Meaning and scope of Biological Anthropology; Its relation to other disciplines

Human evolution and variation; Theories of evolution: Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism; Synthetic theory

Man's place in the animal kingdom; Primates; Relationship between Humans and Apes; Fossil Evidence and the emergence of humans: Ardipithecus, Australopithecus, Pithecanthropus, Neanderthals, Cro-Magnon

Human Genetics and Inheritance; ABO Blood Group system, Rhesus Blood Group System

Human variation: Race and Racism; Racial classification: Caucasoid, mangaloid, and Negroid

Meaning and scope of Archaeological anthropology; its relation to other branches of knowledge; Pre-history, Protohistory, History

Major stages in prehistoric cultural evolution: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic; Methods of Dating and their relevance in Archaeology

Tools, artefacts, assemblages, site, and industries; Stone Tool Typology

### 3. Indian Society and Culture

Peasant Societies: definition and characteristics; Conceptual tools in the analysis of peasant societies, Social organization of tradition.

Indian village communities: Features, settlement pattern, solidarity; Jajmani system

Caste and class theories; Varna and Jati; Purity and Pollution; Concept of Dominant caste. Social Mobility; Fission and fusion

Processes of change: Industrialization, Urbanization, Sanskritisation, Westernisation and Modernisation  
Folk-urban and Tribe-caste continuum; Great Tradition and Little Tradition; Universalisation and Parochialisation; Sacred Complex  
Important Pioneers of Indian Anthropology: L. K Ananthakrishna Iyer, G.S. Ghurye, N.K. Bose, D.N. Majumdar, Verrier Elwin, M.N. Srinivas, A. Aiyappan, S.C. Dube, L.P. Vidyarthi

#### **4. The Tribes of India**

Concept and definition of tribe; The views of Redfield, E. M. Foster, Andre Beteille, Surajit Sinha; Distribution of tribes in India: Geographical. Linguistic classification.

Major tribes of India and Tribes of Kerala

Transformation of tribes; Theories of transformation: Verrier Elwin to K. S. Singh; Tribal movements.

Tribal Issues: Forest, Land Alienation, Indebtedness, Poverty, Illiteracy, Displacement;

Tribal development policies and programmes; National Tribal Policy

#### **5. Research Methodology**

Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology; Difference between Field research and Survey research

Inductive and Deductive research strategies; Emic and Etic Approaches

Basic techniques and methods of data collection and Analysis: Interview, Observation, Schedule, Questionnaire, Case Study and Extended Case Study Method, Genealogy, Controlled comparison, Content analysis, and Interpretation.

#### **6. Theory of Culture**

Basic Concepts: Culture, Culture Traits, Culture Complex, Culture Area, Age Area; Cultural Relativism

Theories of Cultural Evolution: Morgan, Tylor, Steward, White, Sahlins and Service.

Theories of Cultural Diffusion: Beals, Kroeber, Wissler

Malinowski and the theory of need and institution

Theories of social structure: Radcliffe Brown, Fortes, Nadel, Leach.

Social structure as a model: Levi-Strauss.

Raymond Firth on social structure and organization.

Cultural Materialism of Marvin Harris

Patterns of Culture. Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead

National Character Studies: Mead, Linton, Kardiner

#### **7. Development Anthropology**

Concept of Development; Theories, Models and Approaches; Indices and Measures of Human Development; Human Development Index. Sustainable Human Development

Development Planning; Rural Development; Panchayati Raj; Land Reforms.

Tribal Development Administration; Concept of Scheduled Tribes; Scheduled area; Scheduled Caste; Backward classes and minority communities

Constitutional Safeguards for SCs and STs.

## **8. Ecological and medical Anthropology**

Meaning and Scope and Theories of Ecological Anthropology; Environmental determinism and Possibilism; Cultural Materialism; Cultural Ecology; Human Ecology

Various modes of Adaptations in pre-industrial societies: Hunting-gathering, Fishing, Pastoral Nomadism, Shifting cultivation, Horticulture, Settled cultivation  
Health, Culture and Society: Concepts of health and disease; Epidemiology.

Ethno medicine; Medical Pluralism in India

Application of Anthropological knowledge in promoting healthcare in tribal and rural communities.