

Anthropology

Unit – I

History and Development of Social and Cultural Anthropology: Definition, Nature and Characteristics of Culture; Types of Culture Change: Innovation, Invention, Diffusion, Acculturation, Assimilation, Attenuation, Integration; Concepts and Theories of Religion: Religion, Magic and Science; Types of Political Organization: State and Stateless Societies. Forms and Agencies of Social Control, Social Sanction, Law and Justice; Primitive and Peasant Economy: Concepts of Production, Consumption, Exchange and Distribution; Reciprocity and Redistribution; Types, Universality and functions of Family; Types and forms of Marriage: types and structure of Descent Groups; Types of Kin Groups.

Unit – II

Methodological Approaches in Anthropology: Holistic, Emic and Etic, Synchronic and Diachronic; Field Work and Field Work Traditions in Anthropology. Types of Research Design: Techniques of Data Collection and Their Types; Qualitative and Quantitative Methods; Classical Evolutionism, Diffusionism, Structuralism, Structural-Functionalism, Functionalism, Neo-Evolutionism; Postmodernism in Anthropology; Concepts of Personality and Culture; Types of Personality Formation and Determinants; Language and Culture; Classification of Language and their Distribution; Language and Communication; Approaches to the Study of Indian Civilization. Concepts of Little Tradition and Great Tradition, Unity and Diversity, Universalization and Parochialisation; Problems in Tribal Society: (Land Alienation, Health, Nutrition and Sanitation, Indebtedness, Alcoholism, Bonded Labour, Child Labour, Education, Poverty, Gender and Shifting Civilization); Applied and Action Anthropology, Socio-cultural Barriers and Stimulants to Development. Globalization, Liberalization and Development.

Unit – III

Scope of Biological / Physical Anthropology. Theories of Organic Evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism and Synthetic Theory. Man's place in Animal Kingdom, with special reference to Primate Order. Characteristic features of living Primates, Changes in Human Skeleton due to Bipedalism and Erect posture. Stages of human evolution: Australopithecine stage, Homoerectus stage, Neanderthal stage (Conservative and Progressive) Homo-sapiens stage: (Cro-Magnon, Grimaldi & Chancelade)

Unit – IV

Biological concept of Race: Racial Criteria, Classification of Major Races of World Population, Racial Classification of Indian population. Scope of Human Genetics, Mendel's Law and its application to human population, Inheritance of genetic traits in Man: Autosomal, Sex-linked traits. ABO Blood group, Rh factor. Structure & function of DNA and RNA. Factors affecting genetic structure of human population: mutation, natural selection, genetic drift and gene flow.

Unit – V

Definition & Scope of Prehistoric Archaeology, Geological Framework: An outline of Pleistocene Epoch, Glacial and Interglacial Period in Europe and India, Causes and Consequences of Glaciations. Cultural Chronology: Concept of Three Age System; Methods of Dating – Relative Dating: Stratigraphy, Pollen Analysis, Paleontology; Absolute Dating – Radiocarbon Dating, Potassium – Argon Dating; Thermoluminescence Dating; Prehistoric Technology & Tool types of Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic Cultures. Salient Features of Harappan Civilization: Town Planning, Agriculture, Art and Craft, Trade, Religion, Burial, Origin and Causes of decline.
