

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ (ಕೆ-ಸೆಟ್)

KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET) FOR LECTUERSHIP

Subject: ANTHROPOLOGY

Subject Code: 34

Note:

There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of **two (2)** marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet

SYLLABUS

Paper-II & Paper-III [Core Group]

Paper-II

1. Introduction

Aim, Scope, ;Historical Development, Relationship with other sciences, Different braches jof 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 date collection

2. Evolution

Theories of Evolution : Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Primates and Fossils : Fossil records, Earliest Primates (Aegypopithecus, 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 phylogencetic position of early Hominoids
Ramapithecus; Australopithecus Africanus; Australopithecus boisei (zinjanthropus); Australopithecus robustus; Meganthropus; Homo 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/Conservative

Progressive-Stenheim; Ehringsdorf; Mount Carmel

Evidence, Distribution and characteristics of Homo sapiens

Crop-Magnon; Grimaldi; Predmost; Combe capelle; Brunn; Chancelade;

Offnet

4. Human Genetics

History and Development; Scope and Branches; Cell structure and Division; Mendel's

Laws; Patterns of Inheritance-Autosomal dominant; Autosomal Recessive;

Codominance; Sex linked; sex limited and sex controlled; Multiple 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; Dermatoglyphics

Distribution and Characteristics-Caucasoid; Negroid; Mongoloid

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 Climate 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, Palaeobotany

Absolute dating; Radio-carbon, Potassium-argon, Thermoluminescence,
Dendrochronology

Cultural Chronology-Three-age system : Stone Age, Copper/Bronze Age, Iron
Age

Palaeolithic Period : Lower palaeolithic, Middle palaeolithic, Upper palaeolithic,
Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic-Emergence of Metal Technology, Urban revolution

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, Environment Economy,
People and Distribution

Lower Palaeolithic Cultures

Pebble Tool Culture

Oldowan; Shohan; Choukoutien

Acheulian Cultures

Acheulian Cultures of Africa; Acheulian Cultures of Europe;

Acheulian Cultures of India

Middle Palaeolithic Cultures

Mousterian culture/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, Typo-
Technology, Social Institution, 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; Birabhanpur; Bagor; Bhimbetka

Adamgarh, Sarainahar Rai, Lekhahlia, Mahadeva

Mesolithic Art in India

Neolithic (Early Farming Cultures)

Neolithic of the Near-east

Jeicho; Jarmo; Catal Huyuk

Neolithic Cultures of Indian Subcontinent

Northern Neolithic

Burzahom

Southern Neolithic

Brahmagiri; Sangankallu; Utnur; Telkalakota; Nagarjun Konda

Eastern Neolithic

Daojail Hading; Sarutaru

Central Zone (Neo-Chalcolithic)

Navdatoli; Nevasa; Inamgaon

Indus Civilization

Extant; 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; Innovation; 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, Matrilineal, 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 behavior 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 Chieftdom in tribal communities

Customary Law

Judicial system

Crime and Punishment in Primitive Society

Religion and Magic

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, Verna 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 Casts
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 marketing, Biface Technology and big game Hunting,
Development of Language.
Human Colonization during late Pleistocene, Emergence of early farming and Village
communities, Process of urbanization.
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, Aegyptopithecus,
Propithecus, 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 Hominoids

- Process of Hominisation and Emergence of Hominoids : Ramapithecus, Australopithecus Africanus, A. Boisei (Zinjanthropus), A. Robustus, Meganthropus; Homo habilis—Classification and Controversy.

Homo erectus—Homo erectus javanesis, H.e. pekinesis, Pithecanthropoids of Africa and Europe.

Homo sapien Neanderthalensis—Phylogenetic position, Salient features, Distribution of La Chapple—Auxsaint, Rhodesian Man, La Ferrasie, Swanscombe, Fontchevade, 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

Mandel's Laws of inheritance and its application

Modes of inheritance-Autosomal (dominant, recessive, co-dominance), 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 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 MNSs

Blood groups; 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—Identifications, Inheritance, Pattern intensity,
 Furuhashi 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 Concepts, Differentiation, Maturation and
 Development
 Phases of Growth : Prenatal, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Maturity,
 Senescence
 Factors affecting growth : Genetic, Environmental, Hormonal, Nutritional,
 Socio-economic, Secular trends, Gerontology
 Methods of studying human growth and development-Longitudinal,
 Cross-sectional, Mixed longitudinal, Growth curves, Epiphyseal union, Dentition
 Analysis of human physique and body composition—Sheldon, Parnoll
 Health-Carter
 Human Adaptation 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 Haptoglobins, Transferrin,
 Immunoglobulin
 Haemoglobin : 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

Immunoelectrophoresis

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, karyotyping and Nomenclature

Techniques for studying Chromosomal Structure and Polymorphism

Autoradiography, Banding, Fluorescence

Chromosomal aberrations

Numerical: Turner's syndrome, Klinefelter's Syndrome, Triplo-X, Triploial-X, Tetra-X, Down's syndrome, Patau's syndrome, Edward's syndrome, Strurge-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,acrocentric chromosome inversion, mosaicism

Sexual differentiation-Genetic and post-genetic

Application-genetic counseling, genetic screen 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 its 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 Africa-Olduvai Gorge, Isimila, Kalambo Falls, Olorgesailie

Acheulian culture in India-Madrasian (Kortalayar Valley), Didwana, Belan
Valley, Bhimbetka, Narmada Valley, Nevasa-Chirki Hunsagi, 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 Europ,
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, Aurigacian, 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-Reninguta, 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, composite tools and bow-arrow
Important Mesolithic cultures and sites of Europe and the Near-east-Azilian,
Tardenosian, Maglemosian, Ertebolle, Natufian and Epi- Palaeolithic.

Mesolithic cultures of India

Western India- Bagor, Tilwara, Pushkar lake, Lankhnaj, Bombay Coast

Central India- Adamgarh, Bhimbetka, Baghailkhor, 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, evidence from Mount Carmel Caves, Jericho, Beidha Karim
Shahr Mehergarh

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-Nuclear 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, Khirokitta, 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, Chandoli, Diamabad Inamgaon, Prakash, Bahal (Malwa and Jorwar Centers)

South India-Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, Tekkalkota, Piklihal Utnur, Halbur, Palavoy, Paiyampalli, T-Narasipur, Ashmounds, Nagarjunakonda (Neolithic Culture)

Neolithic Cultures of Eastern and North Eastern India- Daojali Handing, Kuchai, tool types, distribution 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, Writing.

Late Harappan Culture- Expansion into Kutch, Gujarat, Punjab, Hariyana, Western UP, Rojadi, Rangpur, Ropar, Mitathal and Alamgirpur Decline of the Indus Civilization- Theories. Environmental decay, Hydrological changes, Tectonic movement, Climate changes, External invasion

Aftermath of the Indus Civilization-OCP Copper Hoards

Beginning of Iron Age and Second Urbanization

Economic and Social implication of Iron technology

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 emergency 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, distinguished, attributes of anthropological concept of culture:

Learned and historically derived

Plurality

Relativity

Behaviourally 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 (Morgon)

Universal (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 contribution

Structuralism

Social structure, social organization 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 behavior

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 (PRA)

Intervention Research, Process and Impact Analysis

Unit- X

Weaker sections in Indian population: Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG), Denotified communities, Basis 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 organisations 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 a 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
Relocation, Rehabilitation – Earthquakes, Floods, Disasters
Human resource training and management