

# ANTHROPOLOGY PAPER-I LECTURE SCHEDULE

S.No.	Lecture No.	Syllabus Head & Topic to be covered
1.	AnP1Ln 1	<b>Orientation Lecture:</b> Subject & Syllabus Overview; Explanation of Features of the Program, Teaching Methodology and what they could expect.
<b>Paper-I Section A : Anthropology as a Discipline</b>		
2.	AnP1Ln 2	<b>1.1 Meaning, Scope and development of Anthropology ;</b> <b>1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:</b> (a) Social-cultural Anthropology ; (b) Biological Anthropology; (c) Archaeological Anthropology; (d) Linguistic Anthropology;
<b>Paper-I Section A : Socio-Cultural Anthropology</b>		
3.	AnP1Ln 3	<b>1.2 Relationship of Anthropology with Other Disciplines :</b> (a)Social Sciences (b) Behavioural Sciences ; (c)Life Sciences ;(d)Medical Sciences ; (e) Earth Sciences and (f) Humanities <b>2.1 The Nature of Culture:</b> (a) The concept and Characteristics of culture and civilization; (b) Ethnocentrism vis-a-vis cultural Relativism.
4.	AnP1Ln 4	<b>2.2 The Nature of Society:</b> (a) Concept of Society; (b) Society and Culture; (d) Social groups;(c) Social Institution; and (e) Social stratification.
5.	AnP1Ln 5	<b>2.3 Marriage:</b> (a) Definition and universality (of marriage); (b) Laws of marriage:(i) Endogamy; (ii) Exogamy (iii) Hypergamy (iv) Hypogamy (v) Incest taboo;
6.	AnP1Ln 6	<b>2.3 Marriage:</b> (c) Types of marriage: (i) Monogamy; (ii) Polygamy; (iii) Polyandry; (iv) Group marriage; (d) Functions of marriage; (e) Marriage regulations: Preferential, Prescriptive and Proscriptive; (f) Marriage payments: bride wealth and dowry;
7.	AnP1Ln 7	<b>2.4 Family:</b> (a) Definition and universality (of family); (b) Family, household and domestic groups; (c) functions of a family;
8.	AnP1Ln 8	<b>2.4 Family:</b> (d) Types of family: (i) From the perspective of structure; (ii) From the perspective of blood relation; (iii) From the perspective of marriage; (iv) From the perspective of residence; (v) From the perspective of succession; <b>(e) Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.</b>
9.	AnP1Ln 9	<b>2.5 Kinship:</b> (a) Consanguinity and Affinity; <b>(b) Principles and types of descent :</b> (i) Unilineal descent; (ii) Double descent; (iii) Bilateral descent; (iv) Ambilineal descent; <b>(c) Forms of descent groups:</b> (i) Lineage; (ii)Clan; (iii)Phratry; (iv)Moiety; (v) Kindred ;
10.	AnP1Ln 10	<b>2.5 Kinship: (d) Kinship terminology:</b> (i) Descriptive kinship terminology; (ii) Classificatory kinship terminology; <b>(e) Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation;</b> <b>(f) Decent and Alliance.</b>
11.	AnP1Ln 11	<b>3. Economic Organization:</b> (a) Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; (b) Formalist and Substantivist debate;

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12.	AnP1Ln 12	<b>3. Economic Organization: (c) Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on:</b> (i) Hunting and gathering; (ii) Fishing; (iii) Swiddening; (iv) Pastoralism; (v) Horticulture; (vi) Agriculture; (d) Globalization and indigenous economic systems.
13.	AnP1Ln 13	<b>4. Political Organization and Social Control:</b> (a) Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; (b) Concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; (c) Social control, law and justice in simple Societies.
14.	AnP1Ln 14	<b>5. Religion:</b> (b) Monotheism and polytheism; (c) Sacred and profane; (d) Myths and rituals; <b>(e) Forms of religion in tribal and peasant Societies:</b> (i) Animism ; (ii) Animatism; (iii) Fetishism; (iv) Naturism; (v) Totemism;
15.	AnP1Ln 15	<b>5. Religion:</b> (f) Religion, magic and science distinguished; (g) Magico-religious functionaries: priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch;
16.	AnP1Ln 16	<b>6. Anthropological theories :</b> (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer); (b) Historical particularism (Boas); (c) Diffusionism (British, German and American);
17.	AnP1Ln 17	<b>6. Anthropological theories:</b> (d) Functionalism (Malinowski); (e) Structural—Functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown)
18.	AnP1Ln 18	<b>6. Anthropological theories:</b> (f) Structuralism (L'evi-Strauss and E. Leach) (g) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du Bois)
19.	AnP1Ln 19	<b>6. Anthropological theories:</b> (h) Neo-evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service); (i) Cultural materialism (Harris)
20.	AnP1Ln 20	<b>6. Anthropological theories:</b> (j) Symbolic & interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz); (k) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)
21.	AnP1Ln 21	<b>6. Anthropological theories:</b> (l) Post-modernism in anthropology. 5. Religion: (a) Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional);
22.	AnP1Ln 22	<b>8. Research methods in Anthropology:</b> (a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology ; (b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology; <b>(c) Tools of data collection:</b> (i) Observation (ii) Interview (iii) schedules (iv) questionnaire
23.	AnP1Ln 23	<b>8. Research methods in Anthropology: (c) Tools of data collection:</b> (v) case study (vi) genealogy (vii) life-history ; (viii) oral history; (ix) secondary sources of information; (x) participatory methods; (d) Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.
24.	AnP1Ln 24	<b>7. Culture, Language and Communication:</b> (a) Nature, origin and characteristics of language; (b) Verbal and non-verbal communication; (c) Social context of language use.
25.	AnP1Ln 25	<b>1.8 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. (i) Chronology:</b> Relative and Absolute Dating methods ; <b>1.8 (b) Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures :</b> (i) Paleolithic (ii) Mesolithic
26.	AnP1Ln 26	<b>1.8 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology: (b) Cultural Evolution—Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures :</b> (iii) Neolithic; (iv) Chalcolithic (v) Copper-Bronze Age; (vi) Iron Age;

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27.	AnP1Ln 27	<b>Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization: Prehistoric Cultures:</b> (i)Palaeolithic; (ii)Mesolithic; (iii)Neolithic; (iv)Neolithic-Chalcolithic;
28.	AnP1Ln 28	<b>1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization:</b> (a) Protohistoric (Indus Civilization), Pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures.
29.	AnP1Ln 29	<b>1.3. Ethno-archaeology in India:</b> (a) The concept of ethno-archaeology; (b)Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.
<b>Paper-I Section B :Biological Anthropology - Human Evolution</b>		
30.	AnP1Ln 30	<b>1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:</b> (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution; (b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).
31.	AnP1Ln 31	<b>1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:</b> (c) Synthetic theory of evolution; <b>(d) Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology :</b> (i) Doll's rule ; (ii) Cope's rule ;(iii) Gause's rule ; (iv) Parallelism; (v) Convergence ; (vi) Adaptive radiation ; (vii) Mosaic evolution;
32.	AnP1Ln 32	<b>1.5 Primates:</b> (a) Characteristics of Primates; (b) Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; (c) Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial);(d) Primate Taxonomy; (e)Primate Behaviour;
33.	AnP1Ln 33	<b>1.5 Primates:</b> (f) Tertiary & Quaternary fossil primates; (g) Living Major Primates; (h) Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; (i)Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications;
34.	AnP1Ln 34	<b>1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of:</b> (a) Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa— <b>Australopithecines;</b> <b>(b) Homo Erectus:</b> (i)Africa (Paranthropus);(ii) Europe (Homo erectus (heidelbergensis) ; (iii)Asia (Homo erectus javanicus ;Homo erectus pekinensis ;)
35.	AnP1Ln 35	<b>1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of:</b> <b>(c) Neanderthal man:</b> (i) La-chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type); (ii) Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). (d) Rhodesian man; <b>(e) Homo sapiens:</b> (i) Cromagnon ; (ii) Grimaldi and (iii) Chancelède. <b>Paper-II</b> <b>1.2 Palaeo-Anthropological evidences from India:</b> Special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin -Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man.
<b>Paper-I Section B : Biological Anthropology : Human Variation – Human Genetics</b>		
36.	AnP1Ln 36	<b>1.7 The biological basis of Life:</b> (a) The Cell, DNA structure and replication; (b) Protein Synthesis;(c)Gene; (d)Mutation; (e)Chromosomes; (f) Cell Division;
37.	AnP1Ln 37	<b>9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-</b> (a) Family study; (b) Single factor; (c) Multifactor; (d) Lethal, sub-lethal; (e) Polygenic inheritance in man;
38.	AnP1Ln 38	<b>9.1 Human Genetics -Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man: Family study :</b> Pedigree analysis ; (ii) Twin study; (iii)Foster child method; (iv) Co-twin method;
39.	AnP1Ln 39	<b>9.1 Human Genetics -Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man: Family study :</b> Cytogenetic method; Chromosomal analysis and Karyo-type analysis; Biochemical methods; (c) Immunological methods; (d) D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies;

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40.	AnP1Ln 40	<b>9.3 Concepts of :</b> (a) Genetic polymorphism and selection; (b) Mendelian population; (c) Hardy-Weinberg law;
41.	AnP1Ln 41	<b>9.3 (d) Causes and changes which bring down frequency :</b> (i) Mutation; (ii) Isolation; (iii) Migration ; (iv) Selection ; (v) Inbreeding ; (vi) Genetic drift ; (e) Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating; (f) Genetic load & genetic effects of consanguineous and cousin marriages.
42.	AnP1Ln 42	<b>9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology:</b> (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders); <b>(b) Sex chromosomal aberrations:</b> (i) Klinefelter syndrome (XXY); (ii) Turner syndrome (XO); (iii) Super female syndrome (XXX); (iv) intersex and other syndromic disorders; <b>(c) Autosomal aberrations:</b> (i) Down syndrome; (ii) Patau syndrome; (iii) Edward syndrome; (iv) Cri-du-chat syndrome;
43.	AnP1Ln 43	<b>9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology:</b> (d) Genetic imprints in human disease; (e) genetic screening; (f) genetic counselling; (g) human DNA profiling; (h) gene mapping and genome study;
44.	AnP1Ln 44	<b>9.5 (a) Race and racism;</b> (b) Biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and characters; (c) Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; (d) Biological basis of racial classification; (e) Racial differentiation and race crossing in man.
45.	AnP1Ln 45	<b>9.5 (a) Race and racism;</b> (b) Biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and characters; (c) Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; (d) Biological basis of racial classification; (e) Racial differentiation and race crossing in man.
46.	AnP1Ln 46	<b>9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology:</b> (a) Bio-cultural Adaptations—Genetic and Non-genetic factors; <b>(b) Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses:</b> (i) Hot desert (ii) Cold (iii) high altitude climate;
47.	AnP1Ln 47	<b>9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology: (Cultural Perspectives on) :</b> (a) Health and disease; (b) Infectious and non-infectious diseases; (c) Nutritional deficiency related diseases;
48.	AnP1Ln 48	<b>10. Concept of human growth and Development:</b> (a) Stages of growth—pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. <b>(b) Factors affecting growth and development:</b> (i) Genetic factors; (ii) Environmental factors; (iii) Biochemical factors; (iv) Nutritional factors; (v) Cultural and socio-economic factors;
49.	AnP1Ln 49	<b>10. Concept of human growth and Development:</b> (c) Ageing and senescence -Theories and observations; (d) Biological and chronological longevity; (e) Human physique and somatotypes (f) Methodologies for growth studies.
50.	AnP1Ln 50	<b>11.1</b> (a) Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bio-events to fertility; (b) Fertility patterns and differentials; <b>11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing:</b> (i) Fecundity; (ii) Fertility; (iii) Natality; (iv) Mortality;

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51.	AnP1Ln 51	<b>11.2 Demographic theories:</b> (i) Biological theories; (ii) Social theories (iii) Cultural theories
52.	AnP1Ln 52	<b>12. Applications of Anthropology:</b> (a) Anthropology of sports; (b) Nutritional anthropology; (c) Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments (d) Forensic Anthropology; (e) Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction;
53.	AnP1Ln 53	<b>12. Applications of Anthropology:</b> <b>(f) Applied human genetics:</b> (i) Paternity diagnosis; (ii) Genetic counselling and eugenics (iii) DNA technology in diseases and medicine; (iv) Serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.
54.		Reserve Classes for pending/unfinished lectures
55.		
End of Paper-I Anthropology Lectures		
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# ANTHROPOLOGY PAPER-II LECTURE SCHEDULE

S.No.	Lecture No.	Syllabus Head & Topic to be covered
<b>Paper -II Section A : Biological Anthropology: Racial, Ethnic &amp; Linguistic Profile</b>		
56.	AnP2Ln 56.	<b>2. Demographic profile of India:</b> (a) Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. (b) Indian population—factors influencing its structure and growth.
<b>Paper -II Section A : Socio-Cultural Anthropology: Traditional Indian Social System</b>		
57.	AnP2Ln 57	<b>3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system:</b> (i) Varnashram ; (ii) Purushartha; (iii) Karma; (iv) Rina; (v) Rebirth;
58.	AnP2Ln 58	<b>3.2 Caste system in India:</b> (a) Structure and characteristics (of the caste system in India.); (b) (Concepts of) Varna and caste; (c) Theories of origin of caste system; (d) (Concept of) Dominant caste;
59.	AnP2Ln 59	<b>3.2 Caste system in India:</b> (e) Caste mobility; (f) Future of caste system; (g) The Jajmani system; (h) Tribe-caste continuum.
60.	AnP2Ln 60	<b>5.1 The Indian Village:</b> (b) Indian village as a social system; (c) Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; (d) Agrarian relations in Indian villages; (e) Impact of globalization on Indian villages.
61.	AnP2Ln 61	<b>3.4. Impact of:</b> (a) Buddhism on Indian society; (b) Jainism on Indian society; (c) Islam on Indian society; (d) Christianity on Indian society;
62.	AnP2Ln 62	<b>5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society:</b> (c) Panchayati Raj and social change; (d) Media and Social change; <b>5.2</b> (a) Linguistic minorities and their social, political and economic status; (b) Religious minorities and their social, political and economic status;
<b>Paper -II Section A : Anthropological Thought, Orientation &amp; Development in India</b>		
63.	AnP2Ln 63	<b>4. Emergence, growth and development of Anthropology in India:</b> (a) Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators (to the growth and development of Anthropology in India)
64.	AnP2Ln 64	<b>4. Emergence, growth and development of Anthropology in India:</b> (a) Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators (to the growth and development of Anthropology in India) (b) Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.
65.	AnP2Ln 65	<b>4. Emergence, growth and development of Anthropology in India:</b> (b) Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.
66.	AnP2Ln 66	<b>4. Emergence, growth and development of Anthropology in India:</b> (b) Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies. <b>5.1 The Indian Village:</b> (a) Significance of village study in India;
67.	AnP2Ln 67	<b>5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society:</b> (a) Sanskritization, Westernization and Modernization; (b) Inter-play of little and great traditions; <b>3.3</b> (a) Sacred Complex; (b) Nature-Man-Spirit Complex;

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<b>Paper -II Section B : Biological Anthropology: Racial, Ethnic &amp; Linguistic Profile</b>		
68.	AnP2Ln 68	<b>6.1 Tribal situation in India:</b> (a) Bio-genetic variability (of Indian Tribals);(b) Linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution.
69.	AnP2Ln 69	<b>6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities:</b> (i) Land alienation; (ii) Poverty; (iii) Indebtedness; (iv) Low literacy; (v) Poor educational facilities;(vi) Unemployment & under-employment ;(vii) (Poor) Health and nutrition (among Indian tribals);
70.	AnP2Ln 70	<b>6.3</b> (a) Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement; (b) Problems of rehabilitation (of tribals displaced by developmental projects); (c) Development of forest policy and tribals ; (d) Impact of urbanisation on tribal populations;(e) Impact of industrialization on tribal populations;
71.	AnP2Ln 71	<b>7.1</b> (a) Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes ; (b) Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Tribes ; (c) Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Other Backward Classes ; (d) Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
72.	AnP2Ln 72	<b>7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies:</b> (a) Impact of modern democratic institutions (on tribal society);(b) Impact of development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections;
73.	AnP2Ln 73	<b>8.1 Impact of:</b> (i) Hinduism on tribal societies; (ii) Buddhism on tribal societies; (iii) Christianity on tribal societies; (iv) Islam on tribal societies;(v) Other religions on tribal societies; <b>1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization:</b> Contributions of the tribal cultures to Indian civilization.
74.	AnP2Ln 74	<b>7.3</b> (a) The concept of ethnicity; (b) Ethnic conflicts and political developments (among tribal groups); (c) Unrest among tribal communities;
75.	AnP2Ln 75	<b>7.3</b> (d) Regionalism and demand for autonomy;(e) Pseudo-tribalism;(f) Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India. <b>8.2</b> (a) (Concept of) Tribe and nation state;(b) Comparative study of (tribe and nation state phenomenon among) tribal communities in India and other countries.
<b>Paper -II Section B : Anthropology &amp; Tribal Administration</b>		
76.	AnP2Ln 76	<b>9.1</b> (a) History of administration of tribal areas;b) Tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation;(c) The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. (d) Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.
<b>Paper -II Section B : Applied Anthropology in India</b>		
77.	AnP2Ln 77	<b>9.2 (a) Role of anthropology in tribal development;</b> (b) Role of anthropology in rural development.
78.	AnP2Ln 78	<b>9.3</b> Contributions of anthropology to: (a) the understanding of regionalism; (b) the understanding of communalism; (c) the understanding of ethnic movements;(d) the understanding of political movements;
79.		Reserve Classes for pending/unfinished lectures
80.		
		End of Paper-II Anthropology Lectures