

Anthropology Optional Syllabus for Paper I:

Syllabus for Anthropology Optional Paper-1	
1.1	Meaning, scope, and development of Anthropology.
1.2	Relationship with other disciplines: History, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Life Science, Medical Science.
1.3	Main branches of Anthropology, their scope, and relevance: Social-cultural Anthropology. Biological Anthropology. Archaeological Anthropology. Linguistic Anthropology.
1.4	Human Evolution and the emergence of Man: Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution. Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian). Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).
1.5	Characteristics of Primates; Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour; Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; Living Major Primates; Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.
1.6	Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following: Plio-preleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopith Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis). Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). Rhodesian man. Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.
1.7	The biological basis of life: The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.
1.8	a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods. b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures: Paleolithic Mesolithic Neolithic Chalcolithic Copper-Bronze Age Iron Age
2.1	The Nature of Culture:

	The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism
2.2	The Nature of Society: Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; Social stratification.
2.3	Marriage: Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).
2.4	Family: Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization, and feminist movements on family.
2.5	Kinship: Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety, and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.
3	Economic organization: Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.
4	Political organization and Social Control: Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law, and justice in simple societies
5	Religion: Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).

6.	<p>Anthropological theories: Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan, and Frazer) Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural- functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown) Structuralism (L'evi – Strauss and E. Leach) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois). Neo – evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service) Cultural materialism (Harris) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin) Post- modernism in anthropology</p>
7.	<p>Culture, language and communication: Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.</p>
8.	<p>Research methods in anthropology: Fieldwork tradition in anthropology Distinction between technique, method and methodology Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods. Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.</p>
9.1	<p>Human Genetics Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.</p>
9.2	<p>Mendelian genetics in man-family study single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p>
9.3	<p>Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection Mendelian population, Hardy-Weinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency – mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.</p>
9.4	<p>Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes. Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p>
9.5	<p>Race and racism The biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.</p>
9.6	<p>a) Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker- ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes.</p>

	b) Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.
9.7	<p>Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology.</p> <p>Bio-cultural Adaptations</p> <p>Genetic and Non- genetic factors.</p> <p>Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses:</p> <p>hot desert,</p> <p>cold, high altitude climate.</p>
9.8	<p>Epidemiological Anthropology:</p> <p>Health and disease.</p> <p>Infectious and non-infectious diseases.</p> <p>Nutritional deficiency-related diseases.</p>
10.	<p>Concept of human growth and development:</p> <p>stages of growth – pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.</p> <p>Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.</p> <p>Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations – biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.</p>
11.1	Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.
11.2	Demographic theories- biological, social and cultural.
11.3	Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.
12	<p>Applications of Anthropology:</p> <p>Anthropology of sports,</p> <p>Nutritional anthropology,</p> <p>Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments,</p> <p>Forensic Anthropology,</p> <p>Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction,</p> <p>Applied human genetics</p> <p>Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics,</p> <p>DNA technology in diseases and medicine,</p> <p>serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.</p>