

Anthropology

Unit- I

Definition and Development of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Composition of culture – culture Trait, culture complex, Culture pattern, culture area, Types of culture change : Innovation, Invention, Diffusion, Acculturation, Assimilation. Theories of Religion – (Animism, Animation, Totemism,) Interrelationship between magic, Religion and Science. Types of Magic – Homeopathic and Contagious. Nature of Primitive Economy- Concept of production, distribution and consumption. Family – Definition, Types and features of family. Marriage– Definition, Meaning and forms of marriage rules- Endogamy Exogamy, Hypogamy and Hypergamy. Kinship – Meaning and definition, Kinship terminology (Classificatory and descriptive). Kinship usages – Tecknonymy, Avoidance, Joking, Avunculate and Amitate.

Unit – 2

Methodological Approaches in Anthropology : Holistic, Emic and Etic, Synchronic and Diachronic.

Fieldwork and fieldwork tradition in Anthropology:-

Types of Research Design – Descriptive, Experimental and Historical.

Techniques of data Collection – Observation, Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Casestudy.

Classical evolutionism – British School. (Tylor, Frazer, McLennan, Hearn, Maine), American School (Morgan), Austro German School (Bachofen and Bastian)

Diffusionism – British School of Diffusion and American School of Diffusion and Austro-German School of Diffusion,

Structuralism- (Levi-Strauss)

Structure Functionalism- (Radcliffe Brown)

Functionalism-(Malinowski)

Concept of Personality and Culture : Types of Personalities- Formation and determinants.

Indian civilization-Concept of little tradition and great tradition, Unity and Diversity, Universalisation and Parochialisation.

Problems in Tribal society-(Land alienation, Health, Nutrition, Sanitation Indebtedness, Alcoholism, Bonded labour, Child labour, Education, Poverty, Gender and Shifting Cultivation) .

Unit – III

Definition and 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, Homo erectus stage, Neanderthal stage (Conservative and Progressive), Homo-sapien-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**, Cell structure and Cell division – (Mitosis and Meiosis). Mendel's Law and its application to human population, **Inheritance of genetic traits in Man**: (Autosomal, Sex-linked traits and sex limited 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**: Pleistocene Epoch, Glacial and Interglacial Period in Europe and India, Causes and Consequences of Glaciations. **Methods of Dating** – Relative Dating: (Stratigraphy, Pollen Analysis, Paleontology) and Absolute Dating – (Radiocarbon Dating, Potassium – Argon Dating, Thermoluminescence Dating). Different techniques of tool making in Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period. Tool types of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic Cultures.**Salient Features of Indus Valley Civilization**- (Town Planning, Agriculture, Art and Craft, Trade and Burial). Causes of decline of Indus Valley Civilization.