KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET)
FOR LECTUERSHIP
(Accredited by UGC, New Delhi)

Conducted
by
University of Mysore
(as the SET agency)

Syllabus, Question Paper Pattern and Sample Questions

Subject code: 34
Subject: ANTHROPOLOGY

University of Mysore, Mysore -570005
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; Charcteristics and phylogenetic position of Homo erectus; Homo erectus javanessis; Homo erectus
pekinesis; Homo sapiens neanderthalensis Phylogenetic position, salient features and distribution

La Chapelle auxsaints; Rhodesian Man
Classic/Conservative
Progressive-Stenhein; Ehringsdorf; Mount Carmel
Evidence, Distribution and characteristics of Homo sapiens
    Crop-Magnon; Grimaldi; Predmost; Combe cappelle; Brunn; Chancelade;
    Offnet

4. Human Genetics
History and Deveopment; Scope and Branches; Call structure and Division; Mendel’s Laws; Patterns of Inheritance-Autosomal dominant; Autosomal Recessive; Coddominance; 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 teas aces,
Beach ridges
Relative dating; Terrace, Stratigraphy, Palaenology, Palaeontology
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; clatonian 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
      Chattelperronean; 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 o Indian Subcontinent
   Northern Neolithic
      Burzahom
   Southern Neolithic
      Brahmagiri; Sangankallu; Utnur; Telkalakota; Nagarjun Konda
   Eastern Nelithic
      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-Stauss, 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, Matrilocai, 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 Chiefdom 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, National 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,
Proppliopithecus, 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. Bosei (Zinjantropus), 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 Chappelle—Auxsaint, Rhodesian Man, La Ferrasie, Swanscombe, Fontechevade, 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; Hereditability 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—Identification, Inheritance, Pattern intensity, Furuhata 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, Transferring, Immunoglobuline
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, keryotyping and Nomenclature
Techniques for studying Chromosomal Structure and Polymorphism
Autoradiography, Badging, Florence

Chromosomal aberrations
Translocations—D/D, D/G, G/G, Acrocentric/Non-Acrocentric: Metacentric/Metacentric ring chromosome, leroctosome mivession, mosaccism
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 Europe, 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

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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- Bibrhanpur
  South India- Eastern Ghats and East Coast
Mesolithic economy and society
Mesolithic art
Beginnings of agriculture, evidence from Mount Carmel Caves, Juricho, Beidha Karim
  Shahir Mehergarh
Hoabinbian 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, Khirekitta, Zawi Chemi, Shanidar
Early cultivation in New Guinea
Root crops and rice cultivation in South East Asia
Beginning of agriculture in India-Ganga Valley, Mehergarh, 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, Gufral
Rajasthan-Ahar, Gilund (Ahar Culture)
Central India-Nagada, Kayatha, Navdatoli, Eran (Kayatha, Ahar and Malwa Cultures)
Northen Deccan- Nevasa, Chandoli, Diamabad Inamgaon, Prakash, Bahal (Malwa and Jorwar Centers)
South India-Maski, Brahmagiri, Sangankallu, Tolkalkota, 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
Norther 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 (Morgan)
- 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-Pritchard
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, Basic 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. Srinicas
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