

## **06. ANTHROPOLOGY**

### **Section- I**

There are three sections. Section- I, Section-II & Section- III. Each Section carries 100 marks. Section I & Section III are compulsory. Candidates may offer either Section II-a or II-b. in Section- II

### **SECTION- I**

I. Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches: (1) Social-Cultural Anthropology, (2) Physical Anthropology, (3) Archaeological Anthropology, (4) Linguistic Anthropology, (5) Applied Anthropology.

II. Community and Social Institutions, Group and association; culture and civilisation; band and tribe.

III. Marriage.- The problems of universal definition; incest and prohibited categories preferential forms of marriage; marriage payments; the family as the corner stone of human society; universality and the family, function of the family forms of family-unclear, extended, joint etc. Stability and change in the family. Forms of marriage. Family and marriage among polyandrous tribes.

IV. Kinship, Descent, residence, alliance, kins terms and kinship behavior, Lineage and clan Kinship categories.

V. Economic Anthropology; Meaning and scope; mode of exchange; barter and ceremonial exchange, reciprocity and redistribution; market and trade.

VI. Political Anthropology; Meaning and scope; The locus and power and the functions of legitimate authority in different societies. Difference between State and Stateless political systems. Nation-building processes in new State, law and Justice in simpler societies.

VII. Origins of religion animism and animatism. Difference between religions and magic. Totemism and Taboo.

VIII. Fieldwork and fieldwork traditions in Anthropology.

IX. Study of social organization, youth organization, Economic organization, Political organization and Religion among Indian Tribes-Oraon, Munda, Ho, Santhal and Birhors of Bihar.

## SECTION II (a)

1. Foundation of the theory of organic evolution Lamarckism. Darwinism and the Synthetic theory, Human evolution, biological and cultural dimensions, Microevolution.

2. The Order Primate.- A comparative study of Primates with special reference to the anthropoid apes and man.

2. (a) Place of Man among animals. – Pisces, Amphibia, Reptiles, Aves, Mamalia, clarification of Mamalia and anthroids.

2. (b) A comparative analysis of anatomical similarities and dissimilarities in man and apes. Intelligence and social life of monkey and apes.

3. Fossil evidence of human evolution.- Lemurids, Tamrioids, Poragpithicus, Prophilopithicus, pliopithicus, Lemnopithicus, Procunsul, Driopithicus, Ramapithecus, Australopithecines, Australopithecus Africanus, Plesianthropus transvalensis, Australopithecus, Prometheus, Paranthropus robustus, Homoertus and Homosapiens.

4. Genetics; Definitaion- The Mendelian principles and its application to human populations. The effects of nutrition, inbreeding and hy-bridçation.

5. (a) Definition of Race;- concept of pure race; race, nation and linguistic groups; race and cultural activities; Racism and dangerous myth.

(b) Racial differentiation of Man and bases of racial classification morphological serilogical and genetic, Role of heredity and environment in the formation of races.

(c) Bass/criterias of racial classification skin colour, Hair, stature, Head form, face form, nose, eye, types of blood groups.

6. Varieties of the Modern Races of Man- the three major races and their sub-races, caucaosoids and its subdivisions. Archaic caucosoid races, Mongoloids and its subdivisions, Negroids and its subdivisions. The American Negros, a comparative study of their Physical genetic and intelligence, similarties and differences.

7. Races in India:-

1. Classification of Riseley with his criticisms

Classification of Haldon

Classification of Eickutodt

Classification of Guha

Classification of Sarkar

The Negrito Racial Elements In India

## **SECTION II (b)**

1. Technique, method and methodology distinguished.
2. Meaning of evolution biological and socio-cultural. The basic assumptions of 19th century evolutionism. The comparative method. Contemporary trends in evolutionary studies.
3. Diffusion and diffusionism—American distributionism and historical ethnology of the German speaking ethnologists. The attack on the "the" comparative method by diffusionists and Fraë Boas. The nature, purpose and methods of comparison in social cultural, anthropology. Redcliffe-Brown, Eggan Oscar Lewis and Sarana.
4. Patterns basic personality construct and model personality. The relevance of anthropological approach to national character studies. Recent trends in psychological anthropology.
5. Function and cause. Malinowski's contribution to functionalism in social anthropology. Function and structure Redcliffe-Brown. Firth Fortes and Nadel.
6. Structuralism in linguistics and in social anthropology Levistrauss and Leach in viewing social structure as a model. The structuralist method in the study of myth. New ethnography and formal semantic analysis.
7. Norms and Values. Values as a category of anthropological description. Values of anthropologist and anthropology as source of values. Cultural relativism and the issue of universal values.
8. Social anthropology and history, Scientific and humanistic studies distinguished. A critical examination of the plea for the unity of method of the natural and social sciences. The nature and logic of anthropological field work method and its autonomy.
9. (a) Theories and Methods in Anthropology Evolution and comparative Methods; Herbert Spencer, L H. Morgan, and Edward Burnett Tylor. Limitations.  
(b) Particularism:- Fraë Boas, A. L. Kroeber, Ruth Benedict Ralph Lintani and Abram Kardiner. Limitations of particularistic approach.  
(c) Structure and Function approach. Emile Durkheim, Bronislaw Malinowski, A.R. Redcliffe Brown, Leslie A white, Evans Pritchard and Levi Strous.
10. Contributions of Anthropology to planning and Development: Development studies Socio-cultural dimensions of planned development socio-cultural parameters of Directed change, cultural hurdles to technological changes among tribes in India. Tribal problems-causes, consequences and solutions.
11. Social movement tribal movement, meaning and features. Tribal movement in Bihar Tana Bhagat and Birsa Movement, Changing scenes of tribal movement in Bihar. Tribal leadership in Bihar.

**SECTION- III**  
**INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY**

1. Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic Protohistoric (Indus civilisation) dimensions of Indian culture.
2. Distribution of racial and linguistic elements in Indian population.
3. The bases of Indian social system: Varna, Ashram, Purushartha, Caste, Joint Family.
4. The growth of Indian anthropology. Distinctiveness of anthropological contribution in the study of tribal and peasant sections of the Indian population. The basic concepts use Great tradition and little tradition; Sacred complex Universalisation and chialisation. Sanskritisation and Westernisation; Dominant Caste Tribe-Caste continuum. Nature-Man-Spirit complex.
5. Ethnographic profiles of Indian tribes racial linguistic and socio-economic characteristic. Problems of tribal peoples; Land-alienation, indebtedness, lack of educational facilities, shifting cultivation, migration forests and tribals unemployment agricultural labour. Special problems of hunting and food gathering and other minor tribes.
6. The problems of culture contact; impact of urbanisation and industrialisation depopulation regionalism economic and psychological frustrations.
7. History of tribal administration. The constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes Policies, Plans programmes of tribal development and their implementations. The response of the tribal people to the Government measures for them. The different approaches to tribal problems. The role of anthropology in tribal development.
8. The constitutional provisions regarding the Scheduled Castes. Social disabilities suffered by the scheduled castes and the socio-economic problems faced by them.
9. Issues relating to national Intergration.