

SYLLABUS FOR ANTHROPOLOGY

- **Prehistoric Archaeology:** Definition, scope and Methods of Study of Prehistoric Archaeology, Relation of Prehistoric Archaeology with other branches of Anthropology.
- **Palaeoanthropology:** Definition, Aims, Scope, Problems and Prospects of Palaeoanthropological Research with special reference to India.
- **Basic Concepts-:** Tools, Types of Tools, Artefact, Industry, Assemblage, Culture, Tradition, Period, Epoch, Era, Site, Core, Flake, Blade, Chips, Striking Platform and Bulb of Percussion, Glaciation.
- **Characteristics of Indian Society:** Unity in Diversity, Village Communities and Urban Communities, Backward Classes, Weaker Societies, Ethnic Minorities, Religious Minorities.
- **Indian Social System and Culture:** Varna order and Caste System, Folk Peasant, Rural-Urban Continuum, Rank and Status, Local Culture, Regional Cultures and National Culture, Ethno-Cultural Movements, Class and Caste in Indian Politics.
- **Sanskritization and Westernisation,** Modernisation, Urbanisation and Industrialisation and the process of Social Change.
- **Organic Evolution-:** Meaning and Theories, Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic Theory of evolution, Mutation, Selection, Genetic Drift and gene flow and isolation, Major evidences between biological and cultural evolution in Man.
- Man's place in primate order: Characters, Comparative account of morphology, Anatomy and genetics of Man and Apes, Anatomical modification in Man due to the assumption of erect bipedal gait.
- **Fossils:** Australopithecine, homohabilis, homoheidelbergensi, Homo-erectus and Phylogenic position, multi-regional theory.
- **Human Variation:** Concept and definition, Non-metric and Broad outlines.
- Development of Human Genetics, Different branches of human Genetics, Population Genetics, Formal Genetics, Medical Genetics, Serogenetics, Molecular Genetics, Human Cytogenetics, Pharmaco-genetics.
- Cell division, Mitosis and Meiosis, Human Chromosomes, Structure and function of DNA and RNA, Mendel's Law and its application to human populations.
- **Multiple Alleles:** ABO, Rh, MN Blood group, Polygenic Inheritance-Skin, Colour, Human Genetics, Prenatal diagnosis and genetic counselling, legal applications of human genetics - Gene therapy, DNA Finger Printing.
- **Samatometry:** Stature, Sitting Height, Height acromion, Height Dactylion, Maximum Head Length, Maximum Head Breadth, Nasal Length, Nasal Breadth, Minimum Frontal Breadth, Bizygomatic Breadth, Bigonial Breadth, Upper Facial Height. **Somatoscopy:** Skin Colour, Eye Colour, Eye Fold, Face Form, Chin, Thickness of lips, Nasal Septum, Nasal Root, Nasal Bridge, Nasal Tip, Ear Lob, Ear Size.
- **Craniometry and Mandibulometry:** Maximum Cranial length, Maximum Cranial Breadth, Bizygomatic Breadth, Bigonial Length of Mandible, Breadth of the Ramus.

- **Marriage and Family:** Definition and Characteristics of Marriage, Marriage rules, Marriage payments, Forms of marriage, Ways of acquiring mates in tribal societies. Family and household, Universality of family, Features, Types and functions of family, Transformations in family.
- **Religion:** Definition, Theories of Religion, Religion and magic
- **Culture:** Uniqueness of culture, Culture as an integral whole, Culture Complex, Culture area, Culture Centre.
- **Culture Process:** Enculturation and Socialization.
- **Poverty and Development:** General poverty in India, Deprivation and indigenous resources for sustainable development.
- **Tribal and Rural Development:** Definition of Scheduled Tribes, their types, Distribution and linguistic classification, Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, Role of Anthropology in development during Pre- and Post-independence period, Tribal and rural development programme in successive Plan periods.
