Section-I is compulsory. Candidates may offer either Section II-A or II-B

Section-I

Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches- (1) Social cultural Anthropology; (2) Physical Anthropology; (3) Areacological Anthropology; (4) Linguistic-Anthropology; (5) Applied anthropology.

II Community and Society institutions, group and association, culture and civilization; band and tribes.

III Marriage- The problems of universal definition; incaste and prohibited categories; preferential forms of marriage; marriage payments; the family as the corner stone of human society; universility and the family, functions of the family; diverse forms of family--nuclear-extended, joint etc., stability and charge in the family.

IV Kinship- Decent, residence, alliance, kins terms and kinship behaviour, lineage and clan.

V Economic Anthropology- Meaning and scopes; modes of exchange; barrer and caremomial exchange; receiprtocity 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.


VIII Field work and field work traditions in Anthropology.

SECTION II-A


3. Fossil evidence from human evolution. Dryopitheicus; Ramapitheous Australapitkecines, Home erectus (pictheontrhopines) Home sapiens neanderthalaensis and Home sapiens.


5. Racial differenciation of man and basis of racial classification- Mogpholgical, Scrological and genetic. Role of heredity and environment in the formation of races.

The effects of nutrition breeding and hybridrzation.
SECTION II-B

1. Technique, method and methodology distinguished.


3. Diffusion and diffusionism- American distributionism and historical ethnology of the German speaking anthropologist. The attack on "the comparative method by diffusinists and Franz Bees" The nature, purpose and methods of comparison in social cultural anthropology; Redclifff-Brown, Eggan. Oscar Lawis and Sarana.

4. Patterns, basic personality construct and model personality. The relevance of anthropological approach to national character studies. Recent trends in physchological anthropology.


PAPER-II

INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

Pelaselithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic. Protohistoric (Indus civilization) dimensions of Indian culture.

Distribution of racial and linguistic element in Indian population.

The cases of Indian social system : Verna, Ashram; Purushartha, Caste, joint family.

The growth of Indian anthropology. Distinctiveness of anthropological contribution in the study of tribal and peasant sections of the Indian population. The basic concepts used . Great tradition and little tradition; Sacred complex universalization and palochialization Sanskritization and Westernization; Dominent castes Tribe Castes Continium Nature-Man-Spirit complex.

Ethoraphic profiles of Indian tribes, racial linguistics and socio-economic characteristics.

Problems of tribal people; 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 .

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The problems of culture- impact of urbanization and industrialization, depopulation regionalism, economic and psychological frustrations.

History of tribal administration. The constitutional safe-guards for the scheduled tribes, policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. 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.

The constitutional provisions regarding the scheduled castes. Social disabilities suffered by the scheduled castes and the socio-economic problems faced by them.

Issues relating to national integration.