

Anthropology

Unit- I

History and Development of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Definition and Characteristics of culture. Composition of culture – culture Trait, culture complex, Culture pattern, culture area Types of culture change : Innovation, Invention, Diffusion, Acculturation, Assimilation. Definition and Concept of Religion. Theories of Religion – Animism, Animation, Totemism, Interrelationship between magic, Religion and Science. Types of Magic – Homeopathic and Contagious. Magico Religious Specialists – Priest and Shaman, Witchcraft and sorcery. Types of Political Organization State and Stateless societies, Law and Justice in Primitive Communities. Nature of Primitive law Difference between primitive law and modern law. Law in Tribal communities. Primitive and Peasant Economy. Nature of Primitive economy. Concept of production, distribution and consumption. Reciprocity and Re-distribution. Family – Definition, Types, features and functions of family.

Maniage – Definition, Meaning and forms of maniage rules- Endoga Exogamy, Hypo gamy and Hyper gamy.

Kinship – Meaning and definition, Kinship terminology kin group.

Kinship usuaes – Classificatory and descriptive Kin group.

Kinship usuaes – Technonemy, Avoidance, Joking, Avanculate and Amitate.

Unit – 2

Methodological Approaches in Anthropology : Holistic, Emic and Etic, Synchronic and Diachronic, Textual Centextual, Micro – macro.

Fieldwork and fieldwork tradition in Anthropology Types of Research Design – Descriptive, Experimental and historical.

Techniques of data Collection – Observation, Interview, Schedule, Questionnaire, Case – study life history. Qualitative and quantitative methods. Classical evolutionism – British School. (Tylor, Frozer, McLenan, Henary Main) American School (Morgan) Austro German (Bachafen and Bastion) Diffusionism – British school of Diffusion American school of Diffusion and Austro- German school of Diffusion, Structuralism (Levi – Strauss) Structural Functionalism(Radclife Brown) Functionalism(Malionowsno) Concept of Personality and Culture : Types of Personalities Formation and determinants : Language

and Culture – Classification of language and their distribution, Language and Communication. Indian civilization. Concept of litter tradition and great tradition, Unity and Diversity, Universalization and Parochialisation. Problems in Tribal society (Land – alienation, Health, Nutrition, Sanitation Indebtedness, Alcoholism, Bonded labour Child labour, Education, Poverty, Gender and Shifting Cultivation) Applied and Action Anthropology. Socio – cultural Barriers and Stimulants to Development, Globalisation, Liberalization and Development.

Unit – III

Scope of Biological / Physical Anthropology. Theories of Organic Evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism and Synthetic Theory. Man's place in Animal Kingdom, with special referenceto Primate Order. Characteristic features of living Primates, Changes in Human Skeleton due to Bipedalism and Erect posture. Stages of humanevolution: 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: An outline of Pleistocene Epoch, Glacial and Interglacial Period in Europe and India, Causes and Consequences of Glaciations. Cultural Chronology: Concept of Three Age System; Methods of Dating – Relative Dating: Stratigraphy, Pollen Analysis, Paleontology; Absolute Dating – Radiocarbon Dating, Potassium – Argon Dating; Thermoluminescence Dating; Different techniques of tool making in Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period Tool types of Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic Cultures. Salient Features of Indus Valley Civilization: Town Planning, Agriculture, Art and Craft, Trade, Religion, Burial, Origin and Causes of decline.

Anthropology

Model questions

Unit – I

Write the Correct answer from the followings.

1. Which of the following is the branch of cultural Anthropology.
 - a) Ecology
 - b) Primatology
 - c) Ethnology**
 - d) Serology
2. Which is the Culture trait of Marriage.
 - a) Black board
 - b) Chair
 - c) Chalk
 - d) Earthern pot**
3. Animism developed by
 - a) Morgan
 - b) Tylor**
 - c) Lubbock
 - d) Frazer
4. Who is the respected Person by the Primitive people.
 - a) Quack
 - b) Witch
 - c) Sorcerer
 - d) Priest**
5. Primitive law is maintained through.
 - a) Formal Social Control
 - b) State order
 - c) Police Court
 - d) Police Court
 - e) Informal means of Social control**

Unit – II

Tick the Correct answer

- 1) Historical studies is related to
 - a) Holistic
 - b) Micro study
 - c) Diachronic study**
 - d) Synchronic study
- 2) Which is the Primary method of data Collection
 - a) Contextual method
 - b) Contextual method
 - c) Observation**
 - d) Historical method
- 3) Who is famous for writing the book “Golden Bough”.
 - a) Tylor
 - b) Morgan
 - c) Radcliffe Brown
 - d) James Frazer**
- 4) Kulturkries school is developed by
 - a) British diffusionist
 - b) American diffusionist
 - c) Austro – German diffusioist**
 - d) Classical evolutionist
- 5) “Theory of Need” is developed by
 - a) Radcliffe Brown
 - b) Malinowski**
 - c) Levi – Strauss
 - d) Nadel
- 6) The concept “Universalization and Parochialisation is developed by –
 - a) Emile Durkheim
 - b) Madan&Majumdar
 - c) MacimManiot**
 - d) M.N. Srinivas

Unit III

Write the correct answer:

1. Physical anthropology deals with –
 - a) Origin of Man**
 - b) Culture of Man
 - c) Agriculture of Man

- d) Religion of Man
- 2. Lamarckism deals with –
 - a) Natural selection
 - b) Bipedalism
 - c) Inheritance of acquired character**
 - d) Erect posture
- 3. Origin of species written by
 - a) Jean Baptiste Lamarck
 - b) Charles Darwin**
 - c) de vries
 - d) A.S. Wiener
- 4. Stereoscopic vision is an important feature of order
 - a) Sirenia
 - b) Ungulata
 - c) Primate**
 - d) Rodentia
- 5. Erect Posture deals with
 - a) Brachiation
 - b) Quadrupedalism
 - c) Bipedalism**
 - d) Aquatic habit

Unit IV

Write the correct answer

- 1. Race is identified with
 - a) Religious group
 - b) Social group
 - c) Biological group**
 - d) Linguistic group
- 2. DNA is found in
 - a) Golgi body
 - b) Chromosome**
 - c) Cytoplasm
 - d) Mitochondria
- 3. Inheritance of ABO blood group follows the law of
 - a) Darwin
 - b) Mendel**

- c) Devries
- d) Lamarck
- 4. Sex link trait is related to
 - a) **Colour blindness**
 - b) Skin colour
 - c) Stature
 - d) Eye colour
- 5. Following is a Y- link trait
 - a) Webbed toe
 - b) Dwarfism
 - c) Hair colour
 - d) **Hairy Pinna**

Unit – V

- 1) Prehistory deals with
 - a) Urban society
 - b) **Reconstruction of culture history**
 - c) Development Anthropology
 - d) Biological Anthropology
- 2) Which is the Relative dating
 - a) Radio carbon dating
 - b) Potassium Argan dating
 - c) Thermo luminescence dating
 - d) **Pollen analysis**
- 3) Handaxe is found in which period
 - a) Chalcolithic age
 - b) Neolithic age
 - c) Mesolithic age
 - d) **Paleolithic age**
- 4) Celt tools are found in which period
 - a) Palaeolithic Period
 - b) Mesolithic Period
 - c) **Neolithic Period**
 - d) Chalcolithic Period
- 5) Which is the advanced technique for tool preparation.
 - a) Anvil /Block – on – block
 - b) Clactonian technique
 - c) Pressur flaking technique

d) Grinding and polishing