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Anthropology Syllabus for Uttarakhand State Civil
Services Main Exam-2011

ANTHROPOLOGY

PAPER-I

SECTION 'A'

FOUNDATIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

1. Meaning, Scope and Aims of Anthropology; Relationship of Anthropology with History, Sociology, Psychology, Linguistics, Law and Life Sciences.
2. Main Sub-divisions of Anthropology, their scope and aims: (i) Social-cultural Anthropology (ii) Biological Anthropology. (iii) Archaeological Anthropology. (iv) Ecological Anthropology. (v) Linguistic Anthropology. (vi) Applied and Action Anthropology.
3. Basic Concepts: Culture-meaning, Characteristics, basic attributes, functions, autonomy of culture, culture area, culture relativism, culture and nature. Band, community, tribe, caste and class. Institutions, groups and society. Society, culture and civilization distinguished.
4. Family, Marriage and Kinship: Bases, structure, organization and functions of the family; stability and change; Is family an universal social institution.
Definition of marriage: Bride-wealth; Forms of marriage: Exogamy and endogamy; polygamy and monogamy; hypergamy, hypogamy and isogamy; Levirate and Sororate; Prescriptive and preferential marital alliances. Kin-types and categories, Kin-terminology and kinship usages, Descent and Descent groups.
5. Economic Anthropology: Scope, prevalent modes of subsistence in the World of primitives; Food- gathering, pastoralism, shifting cultivation, settled agriculture; modes of exchange, reciprocity, re-distribution, market and trade; primitive economy and peasant economy distinguished.
6. Political Anthropology: Scope; state and stateless political systems; concept of power, distribution of power, decision making, law and justice.
7. Religion and Magic: Concept and functions of religion; functionaries in the field of religion and magic, theories of origin of religion, totemism, taboo, magic and witchcraft.
8. Comparative methods: Field work tradition: Methods of data-collection: Observation, genealogical method, Interview, caste-study.

SECTION 'B' -I

1. Theories of organic evolution; Lamarckism, Darwinism Synthetic theory Processes of Evolution, Humanization Process, Radiation.
2. Man's place in Nature, primates; classification and distribution.
3. Comparative anatomy of Man and Ape, Primate Locomotion Quadrupedalism, Bipedalism, Brachiation, Bipedalism.
4. Fossil evidence for Human Evolution; Major Primate fossils in Pre-Pleistocene. Ramapithecene Australopithecene, Homo-Erectus; Pithecan, Thropus, Sinanthropus, Homosapiens; Homo-Neanderthalensis-Conservative and Progressive, Homosapiens sapiens-Chromagnon, Grimaldi, Chacelade.
5. Recent advances in understanding Human Evolution, Multi disciplinary approaches to Human Evolution.
6. Human Genetics; Meaning and scope. It's relevance in Physical Anthropology, Mendelian Principles in relation to Human population, Sex-linked Inheritance, Physical Basis of Genetics-Cell; Structure and division, Gametogenesis-Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis. Human Chromosomes: Normal and Abnormal Set. Chromosomal anomalies, Genetic Counselling. Polygenes and Multiple Alleles, ABO and Rh blood-group systems. Medico-legal applications of Genetics.

7. Methods of Genetic Study; Podigree Analysis, Family Study, Twin Method, Orphan and Foster child Method, Bio-chemical Method, Immunological Method, Chromosomal Analysis, Recombinant DNA techniques.
8. Classification of mankind; Concept of Race, Role of heredity and Environment in formation of Race. Major Races of the World-Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid.
9. Human Growth and development; meaning and scope, method studying growth-cross-sectional, longitudinal, semi longitudinal. Nutritional requirements for Normal Human Growth, Disorders of Growth.

OR
SECTION 'B'-II

1. Concepts: evolution, diffusion, tradition, cultural patterns, social function, social structure, social organization.
2. Role of Ethnography, Ethnology & Field-Work in the development of a anthropological theory.
3. Theories of culture and society: classical Evolutionism, Neo-evolutionism, Historicalism, Diffusionism, Functionalism, Structure-functionalism, Structuralism.
4. Anthropological approach to the study of human personality; national character studies. Recent trends in psychological anthropology.
5. Cognitive Anthropology: Scope, aims, methods and relevance.
6. Anthropological approach to the study of peasantry. Primitive society and peasantry distinguished. Folk terminology and traditional cultures.
7. Social change and culture change, social mobility, social circulation, innovation and acculturation. Approaches to the study of micro-level contemporary change. Situational analysis and extended case method.
8. Study of values: Values as a category of anthropological description. Cultural relativism and the issue of universal values. Changing value of system and modern society.

PAPER-II
Indian Anthropology

1. Pre-historic, proto-historic and Vedic sources of India's culture.
2. Varna, purushartha, Ashram, Joint family and caste-system as the bases of India's social system; the socio-cultural disabilities of certain caste-groups. Impact of the Jainism, the Buddhism, the Islam and the Christianity on society in India.
3. Contemporary society and culture: contributions of anthropologists to the understanding of India's tribal, peasant and urban cultures and Indian society as a whole.
4. Analytical constructs and processes: Tribe-caste continuum, poverty culture, traditional culture dominant caste, rural cosmopolitanism, sacred complex, little tradition, great tradition, primary and secondary civilization, parochialization, universalisation, sanskritization, urbanization and modernization.
5. India's poverty cultures: Linguistic, geographical, and ethnic distribution and demographics profiles of Indian tribes; exploitation and deprivation of the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward communities in India; their problems of under-employment, low literacy indebtedness and land alienation; impact of urbanization, Industrialisation and modernization on these communities.
6. Constitutional and legal safe guards and planned development for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes; A critical evaluation of constitutional and legal provisions and developmental plans and policies of their up-lift; forest policy and tribal development.
7. Role of anthropologists in integrated development of tribal and rural people in India; contemporary movements in tribal India.