Anthropology

Anthropology Syllabus for UPSC Main Examination

Paper-I

1.1 Meaning, scope and development of Anthropology.

1.2 Relationship with other disciplines: History, Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Life Science, Medical Science.

1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:

(a) Social- cultural Anthropology.

(b) Biological Anthropology.

(c) Archaeological Anthropology.

1.2 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:

(Organic Evolution-Theories of evolution in historical perspective, pre-Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian period. Modern synthetic theory of evolution; brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, mosaic evolution); Principles of systematics and taxonomy, major primate taxa, tertiary and quaternary fossil primates, Systematics of Hominoidea and Hominidae, Origin and evolution of man-'Homo erectus and Homo sapiens'.

1.3 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:

a) Prepleistocence fossil primates-Oreopithecus.

b) South and East African hominids-Plesianthropus/Australopithecus Africaus, Paranthropus, Australopithecus.

c) Paranthropus-Homo erectus-Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis.

d) Homo Heidelbergensis.

e) Neanderthal man-La-chapelle-aus-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmelites types (Progressive type).
f) Rhodesian man

g) Homo sapiens-Cromognon, Grimaldi, Chancelede.

Recent advances in understanding the evolution, distribution and multidisciplinary approach to understand a fossil type in relation to others

1.4 Evolutionary trend and classification of the order Primates, Relationship with other mammals, molecular evolution of Primates, Comparative anatomy of man and apes, primate locomotion; terrestrial and arboreal adaptation, skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications

1.5) Cultural Evolution- broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:

a) Paleolithic

b) Mesolithic

c) Neolithic

d) Chalcolithic

e) Copper-Bronze Age

f) Iron Age

2.1 Family: Definition and typology of family, household and domestic groups. Basic structure and functions; stability and changes in family. Typological and processual approaches to the study of family. Impact of urbanization, industrialization, education and feminist movements. Universality of family-a critique.


2.3 Marriage: Definition, types and variation of marriage systems. Debates on the universal definition of marriage. Regulation of marriage-preferential, prescriptive, proscriptive and open systems. Types and form of marriage Dowry, bride-price, pestation and marriage stability.
3.1 Study of culture, patterns and processes. Concept of culture, patterns of culture, relationships between culture and civilization and society.

3.2 Concept of Social Change and Cultural Change:


3.4 Concept of Society.

3.5 Approaches to the study of culture and society-classical evolutionism, neo-evolutionism, culture ecology, historical particularism and diffusionism, structural-functionalism, culture and personality, transaction-alism, symbolism, cognitive approach and new ethnography, post structuralism and post-modernism


5.2 Theoretical foundations. Types of political organisations-band, tribe, chiefdom, state, concept of power, authority and legitimacy. Social control, law and justice in tribal and peasant societies.

of participatory development. Culture ecology and sustainable development. Displacement and rehabilitation.


8.1 Concept, scope and major branches of human genetics. Its relationship with other branches of science and medicine.

8.2 Method for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedegree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyotype analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.

8.3 Twin study method-zygosity, heritability estimates, present status of the twin study method and its applications.

8.4 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal, and polygenic inheritance in man.

8.5 Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, Hardy-Weinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency-mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages (statistical and probability methods for study of human genetics).

8.6 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.

a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders)
b) Sex chromosomal aberrations-Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex, and other syndromic disorders.

c) Autosomal aberrations-Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.

d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counselling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.

8.7 Concept of race in histological and biological perspective. Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race-crossing in man.

8.8 Ethnic groups of mankind-characteristics and distribution in world, racial classification of human groups. Principal living peoples of world. Their distribution and characteristics.

8.9 Age, sex and population variation in genetic marker-ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA, Hp, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups. Impact of smoking air pollutions, alcoholism, drugs and occupational hazards on health.


10.1 Relevance in understanding of contemporary society. Dynamics of ethnicity at rural, tribal, urban and international levels. Ethnic conflicts and political developments. Concept of ethnic boundaries. Ethnicity and concept of nation state.

11.1 Concept of human growth and development-stages of growth-prenatal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.


12.2 Demographic theories-biological, social and cultural.

12.3 Demographic methods-census, registration system, sample methods, duel reporting system.

12.4 Population structures and population dynamics.

12.5 Demographic rates and ratios, life table-structure and utility.

12.6 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility natality and mortality.

12.7 Methods of studying population growth.

12.8 Biological consequences of population control and family welfare.

13.1 Anthropology of sports

13.2 Nutritional Anthropology.

13.3 Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments.

13.4 Forensic Anthropology.

13.5 Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction.

13.6 Applied human genetics-Paternity diagnosis genetic counselling and eugenics.

13.7 DNA technology-prevention and cure of diseases.

13.8 Anthropo-gentics in medicine

13.9 Serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

13.10 Application of statistical principles in human genetics and Physical Anthropology.
Paper-II


2. Demographic profile of India - Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population - factors influencing its structure and growth.


4. Emergence, growth and development of anthropology in India-contributions of the 19th Century and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies. Contemporary nature of anthropological studies in India.

5. Approaches to the study of Indian society and culture-traditional and contemporary.

5.1 Aspects of Indian village-Social organisations of agriculture, impact of market economy on Indian villages.

5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities-social, political and economic status.

6. Tribal situation in India-biogenetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal populations and their distribution. Problems of the tribal Communities-land alienation, poverty indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health and nutrition. Developmental projects-tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation: Development of forest policy and tribals, Impact of urbanisation and industrialization on tribal and rural populations.


8. Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.
8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.

8.2 Tribe and nation state - a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.

9 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.

9.1 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.

9.2 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.