

Anthropology

POST GRADUATE DEGREE STANDARD

PAPER -I CODE:012

PAPER - I

SECTION I : FOUNDATIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGY(COMPULSORY)

UNIT I

ANTHROPOLOGY AND IT'S BRANCHES

Meaning and scope of Anthropology - Major divisions of Anthropology - Socio - cultural Anthropology - Physical or Biological Anthropology, Linguistic Anthropology and applied Anthropology. Inter-relationships of various branches of Anthropology - The Anthropology and its relations with other social, Biological and Medical sciences.

UNIT II

BASIC CONCEPTS OF SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Society ,culture and civilization; community, groups, band, tribe, institutions, Associations, Folkways and Mores, Norms and values, customs and traditions, status and Role, Ethnography, Ethnology, caste class and Race.

UNIT III

MARRIAGE FAMILY AND KINSHIP

Definition of Marriage, problems in Universal definition of Marriage - Marriage Regulations Exogamy and Endogamy - Types of Marriages - Proferential and prescribed forms of marriage - Functions of Marriage - ways of Acquiring Mates , in Indian tribes, Marriage payments - Divorce - Marriage, patterns in Hindu, Muslims and Christians ; problem in the Universal definition of family - Basis of Human family - structure, organization, and functions of family - stability and changes in Indian family, Hindu joint family system and it's transition; kinship - Definition of kinship - system, it's place in social structure. Analysis of kinship. Terminology - types of kinship systems, Rules of Decent, Decent groups, kinship usages, and determinants of kinship terminologies.

UNIT IV

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Principles of social stratification, class and caste system in India - Idea of Rank and status in tribal societies.

UNIT V

ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY

Meaning, scope and Relevance of Economic Anthropology; Principles governing production, distribution and consumption in communities subsisting on Hunting and gathering, Fishing, Pastoralism, Horticulture and Agriculture. Modes of exchange, barter, ceremonial exchange, reciprocity, and redistribution, market and trade in tribal communities.

UNIT VI

POLITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Meaning and scope - power and Legitamacy - differences between state and stateless societies. Social control, Law and Justice in Primitive societies

UNIT VII
RELIGION

Definition and function of Religion - Theories of origin of Religion - Religion and its forms - Animism, Animatism, Totemism, Naturalism - Religious Functionaries, Religion, Magic and Science - Totem and Taboo and their ritual significance - Religion and world view - Religion, Economy and political system

UNIT VIII
MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Meaning and scope of Medical Anthropology -Ethno medicine - socio - cultural factors influencing food nutrition, health and hygiene. Concept of disease and treatment in traditional societies - Health and disease problems in primitive societies.

UNIT IX
DEVELOPMENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropological development in planning - concepts of sustainable development, displacement and Rehabilitation - Role of Anthropology in National integration - Management of food, water resources, Environment, population dynamics with special reference to Tamilnadu.

UNIT X
RESEARCH METHODS AND FIELD WORK TECHNIQUES/BASIC STATISTICS

Field tradition in Anthropology - observation , case study, interview, questionnaire and schedule, Genealogical method, Visual Anthropology, Life histories and personal documents, Basic statistics; graphical representation of data. Mean mode and median-standard deviation, standard Error - chi-square and t-test, Analysis of variance - correlation, sampling methods.

UNIT XI
EMERGENCE OF MAN

- A) BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION 1) Ramapithecus
2) Australopithecenes
3) Homoerectus
4) Neanderthalas
5) Modern man.

B)CULTURAL EVOLUTION

Broad outlines of pre-historic cultures (India and Europe)

- 1) Paleolithic
- 2) Mesolithic
- 3) Neolithic
- 4) Chalcolithic
- 5) Iron age
- 6) Geological time scale
- 7) The great Ice age
- 8) A brief account of stone tool Typology and Technology and methods of problems of dating.

SUBJECT :
ELECTIVE COURSE IN PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

SECTION-II:

(A) PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIT I

ORGANIC EVOLUTION

Process and Principles of Evolution - Convergence, divergence, parallelism, adaptive Radiation, speciation, and irreversibility; Theories of Evolution - Lamarckism and Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism and Neo-Darwinism, synthetic theory and Natural selection in man, Bio-cultural Evolution in man.

UNIT II
PRIMATES

Distribution, classification and characteristics of primates - position of man in the animal kingdom - morphological and Anatomical characteristics of Apes and man; Erect posture and Bipedalism; primate social behavior.

UNIT III
HUMAN EVOLUTION

Phylogenetic status, distribution and characteristics of the following:- 1) Ramapithecus
2) Australopithecines
3) Homo erectus
4) Neanderthals
5) Modern man Theories of Human Evolution.

UNIT IV
CONCEPTS IN GENETICS

Scope and branches, development of human genetics, cell structure, Mitosis Meiosis, Mendel's laws of inheritance, patterns of inheritance, multiple alleles, sex linkage and crossing over, lethal genes - mutation - methods of studying heredity, population genetics - Hardy -weinberg's law: Definition and Application: Breeding population - mating patterns - Random, Assortative and inbreeding - inbreeding coefficient - and Genetic load. Natural selection; Genetic polymorphism concept, balanced and transient.

UNIT V
HUMAN BIOCHEMICAL VARIATION

Blood groups: ABO,RH,MN,HLA system - Blood groups and diseases; Red cell enzymes; G6PD, LDH, MDH, serum proteins; Haptoglobin and Transferrins; Hemoglobin Normal and Abnormal; - Hbs and malaria (inborn errors of) metabolism - phenylketonuria, Alkaptonuria and galactosemia.

UNIT VI
HUMAN CYTOGENETICS

Chromosome structure, chromosomal polymorphism, Chromosomal aberration, structural and numerical; Translocations. Human genetics and society - Genetic counselling - Screening and genetic engineering.

UNIT VII
RACE

Concept of Race, definition, classification, racial criteria and distribution, major Racial groups of the world and their characteristics. UNESCO Statement - Race relations.

UNIT VIII
HUMAN GROWTH

Human growth and development, stages of growth and their characteristics. Factors affecting the growth. Growth variation in world populations.

UNIT IX
PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Age and sex variation in physiological characteristics: Hb level, body fat, pulse rate blood pressure, Respiratory functions - sense perception in Populations. Effect of smoking, Air pollution, occupational hazards on cardio - respiratory functions. Human adaptations to different Ecological conditions. Hot, cold and High altitude.

UNIT X
APPLIED PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY a) Anthropometry and its uses
b) Forensic Anthropology
c) DNA Technology and the prevention of genetic diseases.

SECTION II:

(B) THEORIES OF CULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Concepts of culture Theories of culture and social structure Concepts and Theories of social and culture change Approaches to the study of culture and society

- a) Classical evolution
- b) Neo-evolutionism and cultural ecology.
- c) Historical particularism and diffusionism
- d) Functionalism
- e) Structural-functionalism
- f) Structuralism
- g) Culture and personality
- h) Transactionalism
- i) Symbolism, Cognitive approach and new-ethnography Ethnicity, cultural relativism and cultural particularism Role of field work in the development of anthropological theory. Contributions of Anthropology to gender studies Role of Anthropology in Future studies.

PAPER-II

INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY

1. India as a socio-cultural entity

2. Evolution of the Indian culture and civilization:

Prehistoric (Paleolithic, mesolithic and Neolithic) Protohistoric (Indus civilization) Vedic and post Vedic beginnings. Contributions of tribal cultures

3. Demographic profile of India:

Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population, its structure, growth and factors influencing. A critical evaluation of the Indian population policy with focus on Tamil Nadu Population.

4. The basis of the Indian social system:

Varna, ashrama, purushartha, karma, rina and rebirth, joint family and the caste system.

5. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.

6. Growth of anthropology in India:

Contributions of the 19th century and early 20th century scholar administrators; contribution of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies; concept used in the study of Indian society and culture: Little traditions and Great traditions, universalization and parochialisation, sanskritisation and westernization, village studies, tribe-caste continuum, dominant caste, nature-man-spirit complex, sacred complex.

7.

(a) Tribal situation in India:

Biogenetic variability, Linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of the tribal population and their distributions. Racial classification in India.

(b) Problems of the tribal communities:

Land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities unemployment, under employment, health, nutrition; developmental policies and tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation; development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanisation and industrialization on tribal and rural population.

(c) Tribal situation in Tamil Nadu - communities, distribution, and problems.

(d) Ethnographic profiles of the Teda, kotas and kurumbas of nilgiris, the malayalis, Irulas, paliyans and paniyans and kadars of Tamil Nadu.

8. History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO'S) in Tamil Nadu.

9. Constitutional safeguards for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, social change and contemporary tribal societies: impact of modern democratic institutional development programmes and welfare measures on tribals. Most Backward Classes, Backward Classes and Weaker sections: emergence of ethnicity and tribal movements.

10. Role of anthropology in tribal, rural and urban development, contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism etho-political movements and national integration.

Note : Candidate may opt either II(a) or II (b) . Section - II(a) Physical Anthropology Section II(b) - Theories of Culture and Social Structure.