

## **M.Phil. / Ph.D. Anthropology Entrance Exam Syllabus**

### **Section I**

#### **Research Methodology**

- Research Methods: Concepts and Definitions,
- Research Design used in anthropology
- Literature Review
- Fieldwork Research: Anthropological Fieldwork, Ethnographic Approach, Types of Ethnographies, Rapport Establishment and Impression Management in fieldwork, Data management in field Research.
- Genealogical method: Construction of Genealogy.
- Observation: Direct, Indirect, Participant, Non-participant, Controlled
- Questionnaire and Schedule, Interview- Unstructured, Structured, Key informant interview, Focused, Group Discussion, and Free listing, pile sorting
- Case study and life history
- Ethics in Research
- Plagiarism
- Population; Sampling, Type of Sampling , Sample Size
- Pedigree Analysis
- Biostatistical methods: Levels of measurement, Central tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Hypothesis Testing, Inferential statistics: T-test, Chi-square, ANOVA, correlation and regression, Tables and graphs

### **Section: II**

#### **Social Anthropology**

- Anthropological perspective and orientation; Scope and relevance of Socio-cultural anthropology; · Relationship of Socio-cultural anthropology with other disciplines, such as sociology, linguistics , psychology, history and economics
- Concept of society and culture and its characteristics, status and role; groups, association, community, institution and organization. (Socio cultural change)
- Social Institutions: Kinship, Family and Marriage; Economic; Political; Religion
- Concept of tribe in Indian context; the idea of Indigenous people; Tribal societies in Pre-colonial period, Colonial period, and Post Independence; Geographic and linguistic distribution of tribes in India; Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in India.
- Tribal development: plans and policies; tribal customary law; indigenous knowledge; tribal displacement and rehabilitation in India
- Concept of Caste and Village, Sankritization, Westernization, Great Tradition, Little Tradition, Universalization, Parochialization, Sacred Complex
- Emerging Branches of Social anthropology: Medical anthropology, Urban anthropology Psychological anthropology, Business anthropology, Ecological anthropology, Social anthropology of Climate change and Disaster, Media/Visual anthropology, Social anthropology of public policy.

### **Biological Anthropology**

- History and development of physical/ biological Anthropology, aim, scope and its relationship with allied disciplines. Theories of evolution- Lamarckism, Darwinism, Punctuated Equilibrium, Synthetic theory, Neomutationism. Distribution, classification and characteristics of living primates.
- Comparative anatomy of man and non-human primates with special reference to skull, pelvis, dentition and long bones. Evolution of brain and senses.
- Concept of Race, historical development, formation and criteria of racial classification. Racial classification of Hooton's, Deniker's, Coon, Garn and Birdsell's and Boyd's .UNESCO statement. Human evolution with respect to hominoid fossil.

- Definition and concepts of growth, differentiation, maturation and development. Nutritional status: assessment and methods of evaluation.
- Human Genome: Chromosomes, DNA structure, Transcription, Translation, Protein coding genes, Conserved Elements and Repetitive Elements, Human Genome Project, HapMap Project, and 1000 Genome project.
- Chromosomal Abnormalities: Structural and Numerical chromosomal abnormalities
- Mendelian Genetics: Autosomal and Sex linked inheritance and related concepts
- Basic Concepts: History of Human Population Genetics, Mendelian populations, Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (HWE).
- Early primate evolution, Adaptive primate radiation, differential rate of somatic evolution.
- Ramapithecus: Phylogenetic & Taxonomic status.
- The evolution of early hominids: Distribution, Characteristics, life ways and phylogenetic status.

i. Australopithecines

ii. Homo habilis

iii. Homo erectus

iv. Early Homo sapiens (Fontchevade, Shiring dorf, Karapina, Saccopastore)

v. Homo sapiens neanderthalensis

vi. Homo sapiens sapiens (Upper Palaeolithic men - Grimaldi, Cromagnon and Chancelade).

- Hominization Process: Evolution of hominid-human bipedalism.

### **Prehistoric Archaeology**

- History of Development, Basics of Archaeology;
- Dating Methods- Relative dating and Absolute dating
- Introduction to Prehistory of Europe: Chronology and Terminology; Lower Palaeolithic Culture of Europe.

- Middle Palaeolithic Culture of Europe; Upper Palaeolithic Culture of Europe.
- Paleolithic Art of Europe.
- Mesolithic Culture of Europe. European Prehistory in 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- Indian Prehistory: Introduction of Indian Prehistory: Chronology and Terminology; Lower Palaeolithic Culture of India; Middle Palaeolithic Culture of India; Upper Palaeolithic Culture of India; Prehistoric Art in India; Mesolithic Culture of India; Neolithic Culture of India; Indus Valley Civilization; Megalithic Cultures of India;