

402 - ANTHROPOLOGY

SECTION- A (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)

Ph.D. Entrance Test

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1. Scientific Research : Characteristics, types and methods : Empiricism (Positivism) v/s Philosophical Approach.
2. Social Research : Nature of Social Research : Meaning, Importance, Purpose and Scope.
3. Field Work : Tradition in Anthropology : Covering all branches of Anthropology to gain holistic perspectives.
4. Techniques of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Schedules and Questionnaires, Focus Group Discussion, Case study, Genealogy.
5. Types of Social Research : Fundamental or Pure Research, Applied Research, Action Research, Evaluation Research, Exploratory Research.
6. Social Research and Social Survey : Research Design. Major Steps in social research and Hypothesis.
7. Bio-Statistics : Importance of statistics in Anthropology. Measures of Central tendencies: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode, Measures of Dispersion: Standard Deviation, Coefficient of variation. 'T' test and 'Chi-square' test.

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Dr. S. S. Sengupta
Director of Studies (Anthropology)
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and Lower Jaw; Blood Groups; Dermatoglyphics. Distribution and Characteristics - Caucasoid; Negroid; Mongoloid. Racial Classifications - Deniker's; Hooton's; Coon, Garn and Birdsell's. Racial Classification of Indian Populations - Risley's; Guha's; Sarkar's.

5. **Chronology** : Relative, Absolute and Cultural. Geological framework : Tertiary, Quaternary-Pleistocene, Holocene. Major Climatic changes during pleistocene. Glacial and Interglacial periods. Causes of Ice Ages. Pluvial and Interpluvial Periods. Moraines, River Terraces, Loess, Sea-level Changes-Caves, Marine, terraces, Beach, ridges. Relative dating : Terrace, Stratigraphy, Palaeontology, Palaeocutology. Absolute dating : Radio-carbon, Potassium-argon, Thermoluminescence, Dendrochronology.

Cultural Chronology-Three-age system : Stone Age, Copper / Bronze Age, Iron Age. Palaeolithic Period : Lower Paleolithic, Middle Paleolithic, Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic-Emergence of Metal Technology, Urban revolution.

6. **Typo - Technology and Palaeolithic Cultural Features** : Percussion technique : Primary and Secondary making. Block - on-block / anvil technique; Stone hammer technique; Cylinder hammer technique; Clactonian technique; Levallois technique; Pressure technique; Flake technique; Pecking; Grinding and Polishing; Splinter and groove techniques. Artifact Typology : Simple flake; Side flake; End flake; Levallois flake; Clactonian flake; Blade; Microlithic blade; Tortoise core / Levalloisian; Discoid core; Mousterian flake; Prismatic core. Tool Typology - Pebble tools; Chopper; Chopping tool, Bifaces-Handaxe; Cleaver, Scrapers-side, end, round, concave, convex, Blade knife; Blunted back blade; Borer / Awl; Burin, Points leaf shape-Laurel Leaf; Willow Leaf, Points-Shouldered Points-Denticulate; Notch, Microliths - Geometric Types, Non-Geometric Types, Celt-Axe; Adze Shouldered Celt. Shoe-lace Celt Grinding Stone Ring stone. Lower Paleolithic Cultures-Type-technology, Habitat, Environment Economy, People and Distribution. Lower Palaeolithic Cultures, People and Distribution. Lower Paleolithic Cultures, Pebble Tool Culture, Oldowan; Sohan; Choukoutien, Acheulian Cultures, Acheulian Cultures of Africa; Acheulian Cultures of Europe; Acheulian Cultures of India. Middle Palaeolithic Cultures. Mousterian Culture / Middle Palaeolithic Europe-Habitat,

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SECTION- B (CONCERN SUBJECT)

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1. **Introduction** : Aim, Scope, Historical Development, Relationship with other sciences, Different branches of anthropology and their interrelatedness. Recent and Emerging trends and major developments in all branches of Anthropology (Physical, Archaeological and Social - Cultural). Fieldwork, Ethnography, Comparative method, Observation, Interview, Case study, Genealogical method, Schedules and questionnaires, Statistical tools of Archaeological sites and Data collection.
2. **Evolution** : Theories of Evolution : Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Primates and Fossils : Fossil records, Earliest Primates (Aegyptopithecus, Propliopithecus, Dryopithecus, Proconsul), and living primates (Distribution, Classification, Characteristics, Phylogeny and Taxonomy).
Comparison of morphological and anatomical features of Man and Ape Erect Posture and Bipedalism.
3. **Fossils** : Characteristics and phylogenetic position of early Hominoids Ramapithecus; Australopithecus Africanus; Australopithecus boisei (Zinjanthropus); Australopithecus robustus; Meganthropus; Homo habilis; Characteristics and phylogenetic position of Homo erectus; Homo erectus javanensis; Homo erectus pekinensis; Homo sapiens neanderthalensis Phylogenetic position, salient features and distribution. La Chapelle aux saints; Rhodesian Man, Classic / Conservative : Progressive-Steinheim; Ehringsdorf; Mount Carmel. Evidence, distribution and characteristics of Homo sapiens. Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Predmost; Combe capelle; Brun; Chancelade; Offet.
4. **Human Genetics** : History and Development; Scope and Branches; Call : structure and Division; Mendel's Laws; Patterns of Inheritance-Autosomal Dominant; Autosomal Recessive; Codominance; Sex linked; sex limited and sex controlled; Multiple alleles. Linkage and Crossing-over. Lethal genes. Methods of Studying Inheritance-Twins; Sib-pair; Pedigree. Role of Heredity and Environment-Stature; Skin Colour; Intelligence. Genetics of Blood Groups. ABO System-Two-factor Hypothesis; Multiple Alleles; Rh System, Living Human Populations and Human Diversity, Concept of Race. Criteria for Racial Classifications : Skin, Hair and Eye colour; Stature; Eyes, Lips and Ears; Face

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- Environment Economy, Social Organisation, Religion, Typo-technology. Middle Stone Age in Africa. Middle Palaeolithic in India. Upper Palaeolithic Culture-Habitat. Environment Economy. Typo-technology. Social Institution, religion. Europe-Perigordian Culture. Chateelperronian; Gravettian; Aurignacian Culture; Solutrean Culture; Magdalenian Culture. Upper Palaeolithic in India, Upper Palaeolithic Art.
7. **Holocene Culture** : Mesolithic Cultures, Climate changes, Typo technology, Habitat, Economic activity, Socio – religious features. Europe-Azilian Culture; Tardenoisian Culture; Maglemosian Culture; Kitchen Midden Culture; Natufian Culture. Indian Mesolithic, Langhnaj; Teri Sites; Birbhanpur; Bagor; Bhimbetka Adamgarh, Sarainahar Rai, Lekhahlia, Mahadeva. Mesolithic Art in India, Neolithic (Early Farming Cultures), Neolithic of the Near-east, Jericho; Jarmo; Catal Huyuk, Neolithic Cultures of Indian Subcontinent, Northern Neolithic : Burzahom, Southern Neolithic : Brahmagiri; Sangankallu; Utnur; Telkalakota; Nagarjun Konda. Eastern Neolithic : Daojali Hading; Sarutaru. Central Zone (Neo-Chalcolithic) : Navdatoli; Nevasa; Inamgaon, Indus Civilization, Extant; Characteristics; Chronology; Origin and decline, Continuity with post-Harappan, Indus people and society. Iron Age, Megalithic Types – Menhir : Dolmen/Topikal; Cist; Cairn Circle; Carcophagi.
8. **Evolution, Social Structure and Organisation** : Evolution : Unilinear, Universal, Multilinear. Diffusion : Neo-evolution; Innovation; Acculturation; Transculturation. Culture: Definitions and Attributes. Functionalism : Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown, Structuralism : Levi-Strauss, Leach. Culture and Personality : Basic personality configuration-Kardiner and Linton. Enculturation; Status and Role; Patterns of Culture; Culture Change; Themes Cultural Relativism; Values; Great and Little Tradition; Civilization; Gender Theories. Indian Contribution - Theory and Concepts : G. S. Ghurye; N. K. Bose; D. N. Majumdar; M. N. Srinivas; S. C. Dube L. P. Vidyarthi. Aspects of Culture, Organisation of Culture, Institutions, Social Organisation. Family : Family of Orientation and Procreation, Structure : Nuclear, Extended, Joint. Residence : Patrilocal, Matrilocal, Neolocal, Virilocal, Uxorilocal, Marriage. Rules : Endogamy, Exogamy, Monogamy, Polygamy : Polygyny, Polyandry. Mate selection : Cross-cousin marriage, Levirate, Sororate, Sororal, Dowry,

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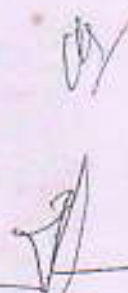
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Bride price / Bride wealth. Kinship : Kinship Terms : Classificatory and Descriptive systems, Consanguineal and Affinal, Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Terms of Reference and Address, Descent, Inheritance and Succession : Patriarchal and matriarchal, Unilineal : Patrilineal, Double. Groups : Tribe, Clan, Phratry, Lineage. Kinship behaviour and relationship; Avoidance and Joking relationship, Incest.

9. **Economic and Political Organisation** : Religion and Magic, Economic Organisation, Concept of Property, Primitive Communism. States of Economy : Collection, Hunting, Fishing, Pastoralism, Cultivation, Shifting and Settled. Subsistence Economy and Market Economy. Barter, Means of Production, Division of Labour. Political Organisation : Panchayat – traditional and statutory. Leadership-clan and tribe. Kingship and Chieftdom in tribal communities. Customary Law, Judicial System, Crime and Punishment in Primitive Society. Religion and Magic : Primitive Religion : Animism, Totemism, Ancestor Propitiation, Shaman, Priest, Medicine Man. Tribal Mythology : Origin of universe, Tribe and Clan, Tribal deities. Magic : Black, White, Preventive, Defensive, Destructive, Imitative, Sympathetic, Witchcraft, Sorcery. Symbolism and Rituals. Supernatural powers-Mana, Taboo.
10. **Indian Anthropology : Basic Concepts and Issues** : Basic Concepts, Indian Village as part society, as an isolate. Caste as a group and system. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Tribe, Caste, Varna and Caste / Jati. Notified and Denotified Groups. Other Backward classes and castes, Sanskritisation, Westernisation, Modernisation, Sacred complex in India, Regionalism and Ethnicity. Basic Issues : New Panchayati Raj, Gram Sabha, Women in new Panchayats. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Casts Major tribal groups, Tribal states in India, Tribal Movements for Autonomy, Development Schemes. Tribal Rehabilitation; Democracy and Caste Bonded Labour and Child Labour; Ashram Schools; Mandal Commission; Dhebar Commission; Emerging Spiritual Leaders (Gurus) in India; Caste among non-Hindus.


Chairman
अध्यक्ष
Board of Studies (Anthropology)
अध्ययन मण्डल (मानव विज्ञान)
Dr. Hari Singh Gour V. V.
डॉ. हरि सिंह गौर

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