

# IAS BABA



## Anthropology Optional

### Foundation Course 2025



**INDRA KUMAR**

M.A. (ANTHROPOLOGY)  
CHIEF EDITOR - ANTHROCRAT MAGAZINE  
AUTHOR BOOK : BEYOND, BONES & BURIALS  
5 YEARS TEACHING EXPERIENCE  
MENTORED 700+ STUDENTS

#### · FEATURES ·

- **Comprehensive Coverage of Syllabus both Paper 1 and Paper 2**
- Available both in **Offline and Online mode (Live + Pre-recorded videos)**
- Complete **handwritten class dictated notes** for Paper 1 and Paper 2
- Complete Anthropology syllabus **book in 4 volumes**
- **20 Tests (16 Sectional+4 Full Length Tests) - UPSC Standard. (Both Offline & Online)**
- Anthropology **Mains Previous Year Questions (38 years micro-listed compiled) Free Hardcopy**
- **Anthrocrat Magazine (Free e-Pdf) - Monthly magazine** for case studies & current affairs
- **Mentorship: One-to-One Mentorship** with Faculty will be available regularly
- **Duration of the Course: start on June 2024 - 200 Hrs (Approx)**
- **Valid: The Course will be valid till Mains 2024 & 2025 Exam**

 **Starts 24<sup>th</sup> July**

**First 3 Classes Open for All**

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S. NO	CLASS DATE	ACTIVITY FOR STUDENTS	TOTAL HOURS
1	24-07-2024	Orientation Grand Strategy	“
2	25-07-2024	Introduction to Physical Anthropology	
3	26-07-2024	Introduction to Socio-cultural Anthropology	
4	29-07-2024	Introduction to Indian Anthropology	
5	30-07-2024	Introduction to Archaeological Anthropology	12.5
6	31-07-2024	1.1 Meaning, scope and development of Anthropology. 1.2 Relationships with other disciplines: Social Sciences, Behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.	
7	1-08-2024	1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance: Social- cultural Anthropology. Biological Anthropology. Archaeological Anthropology. Linguistic Anthropology. 1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man: Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution. Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).	
8	2-08-2024	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, and mosaic evolution).	
9	5-08-2024	1.5 Characteristics of Primates; Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour; Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; Living Major Primates; Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.	
10	6-08-2024	1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:  South and East African hominids-Plesianthropus/Australopithecus Africaus, Paranthropus, Australopithecus. Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).	12.5
11	7-08-2024	Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). Rhodesian man. Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelede.	
12	8-08-2024	<b>Sectional Test 1</b>	
13	9-08-2024	1.7 The biological basis of life: The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.	
14	12-08-2024	1.8 Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods.	
15	13-08-2024	1.8 (b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures: Paleolithic Mesolithic Neolithic	11

16	14-08-2024	Chalcolithic Copper-Bronze Age Iron Age	
17	16-08-2024	<b>Sectional Test 2</b>	
18	19-08-2024	2.1 The Nature of Culture: The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism. 2.2 The Nature of Society: Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; and Social stratification.	
19	20-08-2024	2.3 Marriage: Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).	
20	21-08-2024	2.4 Family: Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.	11
21	22-08-2024	<b>Sectional Test 3</b>	
22	23-08-2024	2.5 Kinship: Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.	
23	26-08-2024	3. Economic organization: Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.	
24	27-08-2024	4. Political organization and Social Control: Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple societies.	
25	28-08-2024	5. Religion: Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).	11
26	29-08-2024	<b>Sectional Test 4</b>	
27	30-08-2024	6. Anthropological theories: Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer) Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American)	
28	1-09-2024	Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural- functionism (Radcliffe-Brown) Structuralism (L'evi – Strauss and E. Leach) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois).	
29	8-08-2024	Neo – evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service) Cultural materialism (Harris) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)	
30	9-08-2024	Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin) Post- modernism in anthropology.	11

31	12-08-2024	Sectional Test 5	
32	13-08-2024	7. Culture, language and communication: Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.	
33	14-08-2024	8. Research methods in anthropology: Fieldwork tradition in anthropology Distinction between technique, method and methodology	
34	16-08-2024	Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods. Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.	
35	19-08-2024	Sectional Test 6	9.5
36	20-08-2024	9.1 Human Genetics – Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method,	
37	21-08-2024	chromosomal and karyo - type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.	
38	22-08-2024	9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multi-factor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.	
39	23-08-2024	9.3 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.	
40	26-08-2024	9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.	12.5
41	27-08-2024	Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes. Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counselling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.	
42	28-08-2024	Sectional Test 7	
43	29-08-2024	9.5 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	
44	30-08-2024	9.6 Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker- ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.	
45	26-08-2024	9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology: Bio-cultural Adaptations – Genetic and Non- genetic factors Man’s physiological responses to environmental stresses: hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.	11
46	2-09-2024	9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology: Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases. Nutritional deficiency related diseases.	
47	3-09-2024	10. Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth – pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence.	
48	4-09-2024	Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.	

		Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations – biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.	
49	5-09-2024	11.1 Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.	
50	6-09-2024	Sectional Test 8	11
51	9-09-2024	11.2 Demographic theories - biological, social and cultural. 11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.	
52	10-09-2024	12. Applications of Anthropology: Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics – Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.	
53	11-09-2024	Sectional Test 9	
54	12-09-2024	Full Length Test Paper 1 (Test No 10)	
55	13-09-2024	1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization — Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic – Chalcolithic). Protohistoric (Indus Civilization):	11.5
56	16-09-2024	Pre- Harappan, Harappan and post- Harappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.	
57	17-09-2024	1.2 Palaeo – anthropological evidence from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).	
58	18-09-2024	1.3 Ethno-archaeology in India: The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.	
59	19-09-2024	(Sectional Test 11)	
60	20-09-2024	2. Demographic profile of India — Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population – factors influencing its structure and growth.	10.5
61	23-09-2024	3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system — Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.	
62	24-09-2024	3.2 Caste system in India- structure and characteristics, Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system, Tribe- caste continuum.	
63	25-09-2024	Sectional Test 12	
64	26-09-2024	3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature- Man- Spirit Complex. 3.4 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.	
65	27-09-2024	4. Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.	11
66	30-09-2024	4. Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.	
67	1-10-2024	Sectional Test 13	

68	2-10-2024	5.1 Indian Village: Significance of village study in India; Indian village as a social system; Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; Agrarian relations in Indian villages; Impact of globalization on Indian villages.	
69	3-10-2024	5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.	
70	4-10-2024	5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions;	11
71	7-10-2024	(Universalization and parochialization) Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.	
72	8-10-2024	Sectional Test 14	
73	9-10-2024	6.1 Tribal situation in India – Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.	
74	10-10-2024	6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities — land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health and nutrition.	
75	11-10-2024	6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on tribal populations.	11
76	14-10-2024	7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.	
77	15-10-2024	Sectional Test 15	
78	16-10-2024	7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies: Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.	
79	17-10-2024	7.3 The concept of ethnicity; Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism; Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.	
80	18-10-2024	8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.	11
81	21-10-2024	Sectional Test 16	
82	22-10-2024	8.2 Tribe and nation state - a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.	
83	23-10-2024	9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation.	
84	24-10-2024	The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.	
85	25-10-2024	9.2 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.	11
86	26-10-2024	9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.	
87	27-10-2024	Sectional Test 17	
88	28-10-2024	Full Length Test Paper 2 (Test No 18)	6.5
89	29-10-2024	Paper 1 Full Length (Test No 19)	

<b>90</b>	30-10-2024	Full Length Test Paper 2 (Test No 20)	6
<b>90 Sessions</b>		20 Tests	Total = 200 + Hours

## Syllabus 2024 Mains

### Paper - I

#### 1.1 Meaning, scope and development of Anthropology.

**1.2 Relationships with other disciplines:** Social Sciences, Behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.

#### 1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:

1. Social- cultural Anthropology.
2. Biological Anthropology.
3. Archaeological Anthropology.
4. Linguistic Anthropology.

#### 1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:

1. Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.
2. Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).
3. Synthetic theory of evolution;
4. Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).

**1.5 Characteristics of Primates:** Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour - Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates, Living Major Primates, Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.

#### 1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:

1. South and East African hominids- Plesianthropus/Australopithecus Africaus, Paranthropus, Australopithecus.
2. Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).

3. Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
4. Rhodesian man.
5. Homo sapiens — Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

**1.7 The biological basis of life:** The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.

**1.8 Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology Chronology:** Relative and Absolute Dating methods.

**1.8 (b) Cultural Evolution:-** Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:

1. Paleolithic
2. Mesolithic
3. Neolithic
4. Chalcolithic
5. Copper-Bronze Age
6. Iron Age

**2.1 The Nature of Culture:** The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis-à-vis cultural Relativism.

**2.2 The Nature of Society:** Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; and Social stratification.

**2.3 Marriage:** Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).

**2.4 Family:** Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.

**2.5 Kinship:** Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.

**3. Economic organization:** Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.

**4. Political organization and Social Control:** Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple societies.

**5. Religion:** Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).

**6. Anthropological theories:**

1. Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
2. Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American)



3. Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural- functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown)
4. Structuralism (L'evi – Strauss and E. Leach)
5. Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois).
6. Neo – evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)
7. Cultural materialism (Harris)
8. Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)
9. Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)
10. Post- modernism in anthropology.

**7. Culture, language and communication:** Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.

**8. Research methods in anthropology:**

1. Fieldwork tradition in anthropology
2. Distinction between technique, method and methodology
3. Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.
4. Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.

**9.1 Human Genetics – Methods and Application:** Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo - type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.

**9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study,** single factor, multi-factor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.

**9.3 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.

**9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology.**

1. Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders).
2. Sex chromosomal aberrations – Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders.
3. Autosomal aberrations – Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-du-chat syndromes.
4. Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counselling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.

**9.5 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.

**9.6 Age, sex and population variation as 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.

**9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology:** Bio-cultural Adaptations – Genetic and Non-genetic factors. Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses: **hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.**

**9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology:** Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases. Nutritional deficiency related diseases.

**10. Concept of human growth and development:** stages of growth – pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic.

**Ageing and senescence:-** Theories and observations – biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.

**11.1 Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility.** Fertility patterns and differentials.

**11.2 Demographic theories -** biological, social and cultural.

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

**12. Applications of Anthropology:** Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics – Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.

## **Paper - II**

**1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization** — Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic – Chalcolithic). Protohistoric (Indus Civilization): Pre- Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.

**1.2 Palaeo – anthropological evidence** from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).

**1.3 Ethno-archaeology in India:** The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.

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

**3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system** — Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.

**3.2 Caste system in India-** structure and characteristics, Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system, Tribe- caste continuum.

**3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature-** Man- Spirit Complex.

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

**4. Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions** of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.

**5.1 Indian Village:** Significance of village study in India; Indian village as a social system; Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; Agrarian relations in Indian villages; Impact of globalization on Indian villages.

**5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities** and their social, political and economic status.

**5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society:** Sanskritization, Westernization, Modernization; Inter-play of little and great traditions; (Universalization and parochialization) Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.

**6.1 Tribal situation in India** – Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.

**6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities** — land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health and nutrition.

**6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation.** Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on tribal populations.

**7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.** Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

**7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies:** Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.

**7.3 The concept of ethnicity:** Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism; 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.

**9.1 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.

**9.2 Role of anthropology** in tribal and rural development.

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