

# ANTHROPOLOGY

*An Introduction to UPSC-KPSC ANTHROPOLOGY optional class program*



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## SYLLABUS- UPSC

### 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:  
 (a) Social- cultural Anthropology.  
 (b) Biological Anthropology.  
 (c) Archaeological Anthropology.  
 (d) Linguistic Anthropology.
- 1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:  
 (a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.  
 (b) Theories of Organic Evolution (PreDarwinian, Darwinian and Post-Darwinian).  
 (c) 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).
- 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:  
 (a) Plio-pleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopithecines.  
 (b) Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).  
 (c) Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-auxsaints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).  
 (d) Rhodesian man.  
 (e) 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  
 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods.  
 (b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures:  
 (i) Paleolithic  
 (ii) Mesolithic  
 (iii) Neolithic  
 (iv) Chalcolithic  
 (v) Copper-Bronze Age  
 (vi) 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; magicoreligious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).

#### **6. Anthropological theories:**

- (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer)
- (b) Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American)
- (c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural-functionism (Radcliffe-Brown)
- (d) Structuralism (L'evi - Strauss and E. Leach)
- (e) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora – du Bois).
- (f) Neo - evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service)
- (g) Cultural materialism (Harris)
- (h) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz)
- (i) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin)
- (j) Post- modernism in anthropology

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

#### **8. Research methods in anthropology:**

- (a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology
- (b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology
- (c) Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, lifehistory, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods.
- (d) 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, multifactor, lethal, sublethal 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.

(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 counseling, 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 postHarappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.
- 1.2 Palaeo – anthropological evidences 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, Castemobility, 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; 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.

#### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Time Allowed: Three Hours Maximum Marks: 250
2. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and printed both in HINDI and in ENGLISH.
3. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
4. Questions no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.

### **KPSC-SYLLABUS**

#### **SECTION – I: Foundation of Anthropology:**

1. Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its main branches
  1. Social and cultural anthropology
  2. Physical Anthropology
  3. Archaeological Anthropology
  4. Linguistic Anthropology
  5. Applied Anthropology
2. Community and Society Institutions, group and association; culture and civilization; band and tribe.
3. Marriage: The problems of universal definition; incest and prohibited categories; preferential forms of marriage; marriage payments; the family as the corner stone of

human society; universality and the family, functions of the family, diverse forms of family, nuclear, extended, joint etc., Stability and change in the family.

4. Kinship: Descent, residence, alliance, kins, terms and kinship behaviour, Lineage and clan.
5. Economic Anthropology : Meaning and scope; modes of exchange, barter and ceremonial exchange; reciprocity and redistribution; market and trade.
6. Political anthropology : Meaning and scope: The locus and power and the functions of Legitimate authority in different societies, Difference between State and Stateless political systems, Nation-building processes in new State, Law and justice in simpler societies.
7. Religion: Origins of Religions, Animism and animatism, Difference between religion and magic, Totamism and Taber.
8. Field work and field work tradition in Anthropology

## **SECTION - II.**

1. Foundations of the theory of organic evolution, Lamarckism, Darwinism and the synthetic theory; Human evolution, biological and cultural dimensions. Microevolution;
2. The Order Primate : A comparative study of Primates with special reference to the anthropoid apes and man.
3. Fossil evidence, for human evolution; Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus, Australopilecines, Homo erectus (Pithecanthroplines) Homosapiens, Neanderthalensis and Homo sapiens.
4. Genetics definition : The medelian principles and its application to human population.
5. Racial differentiation of Man and basis of racial classification-morphological, seriological and genetic, Role of heridity and environment In the formation of races.
6. The effects of nutrition, Inbreeding and hybridization.

## **SECTION - III**

1. Technique, method and methodology distinguished.
2. Meaning of evolution-biological and socio-cultural the basic assumptions of 19th century evolutionism, The comparative trends, Contemporary trends in evolutionary studies.
3. Diffusion and diffusionism-American diffusionism and historical ethnology of the German speaking ethnologists, The attack on the comparative method by diffusionists and Franz Boss. The nature, purpose and methods of comparison in social cultural anthropology Redelif-Brown, Eggan, Oscar Lewis and Sarana.
4. Patterns, basic personality construct and model personality. The relevance of anthropological approach to national character studies, Recent trends in psychological anthropology. 5. Function and cause, Mainowski's contribution to functionalism in social anthropology, Function and structure, Redcillife-Brown, Firth, Fortes and Nadel.

5. Structuralism in linguistics and in social anthropology, Levi-Strauss and Leach in viewing social structure as a model the structuralist method in the study of myth. New Ethnography and formal semantic analysis.
6. Norms and Values, Values as a category of anthropological description. Values of anthropologist and anthropology as a source of values, Cultural relativism and the issue of universal values. 8.
7. Social anthropology and history, Scientific and humanistic studies distinguished. A critical examination of the plea for the unity of method of the natural and social sciences. The nature and logic of anthropological field work method and its autonomy.

### **Paper – II: Indian Anthropology**

1. Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Protohistoric (Indus civilization) dimensions of Indian culture.
2. Distribution and racial and linguistic elements In Indian population.
3. The basis of Indian social system, Varna, Ashram, Purusharatha, Caste, Joint Family.
4. The growth of Indian anthropology, Distinctiveness of anthropological contribution in the study of tribal and peasant sections of the Indian population, The basic concepts used, Great tradition and little tradition; sacred complex Universalization and parochialization; Sanskritization and Westernization; Dominant caste, Tribe-caste continuum, Nature-Man-Spirit complex.
5. Ethnographic profiles of Indian tribes; racial linguistic and socioeconomic characteristic, Problems of tribal peoples, land-alienation, indebtedness, lack of educational facilities, shifting-cultivation, migration, forests and tribals unemployment, agricultural labour.
6. Special problems of hunting and food-gathering and other minor tribes.
7. The problems of culture-contact; impact of urbanization and industrialization depopulation, regionalism, economic and psychological frustrations.
8. History of tribal administration, The constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Tribes, Policies, Plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementations, the response of the tribal people to the Government measures for them, the different approaches to tribal problems, the role of anthropology in tribal development.
9. The constitutional provisions regarding the scheduled castes, Social disabilities suffered by the Scheduled Castes and the socio-economic problems faced by them.
10. Issues relating to national integration.



**CLASS PROGRAM:***PART 1: SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY*

- Nature of culture and society
- Marriage
- Family
- Kinship
- Economic organisation
- Religion
- Political organization and Social Control
- Anthropological theories
- Culture, language and communication
- Research methods in anthropology
- Cultural Evolution

*PART 2: INDIAN CULTURE AND SOCIETY*

- Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization
- Demographic profile of India
- The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system
- socio-cultural change in Indian society
- Emergence and growth of anthropology in India
- Indian village

*PART 3:*

- Tribes of India
- Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- Linguistic and religious minorities
- Ethnicity
- Anthropology in tribal and rural development.
- Regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.

*PART 4: PHYSICAL/ BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY*

- Human Evolution
- Human genetics
- Ecological Anthropology
- Epidemiological Anthropology
- Race and racism
- Concept of human growth and development
- Applications of Anthropology

*PART 5: CLASS TEST*

- 1 test after the completion of each part
- 1 comprehensive test set.

**BOOK LIST**

1. P.Nath /das for physical anthropology.
2. Social anthropology by majumdar/madan
3. Makhan jha's book of anthropology theories
4. Indian anthropology by R.N. Sharma
5. Indian anthropology by Nadeem Hasnan
6. Tribal India by Nadeem Hasnain
7. Anthropology by Carol R. Ember, Melvin Ember



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**ANSWER WRITING SKILL**

1. Engaging with the concept given in the question is crucial. You have to quickly come to the question concept at first opportunity without going around in circles.
2. If possible give the *meaning or definition* of the word/statement/concept or when ,who and in what context the idea was given.
3. *Straight away start the answer* and no need to give an elaborate introduction.
4. Where ever possible, support your answers with *correct and simple diagrams and case studies*. (no need for it to be perfect; It has to be representative)
5. Try to give as many points as possible in support of your answer. These points can be supplemented with relevant examples/*case studies*. Remember examples/case studies will only make your point of argument stronger but it cannot be considered as a separate point.
6. The specific requirement is often indicated by the concluding word after the **QUESTION STATEMENT**.

E.g Discuss, Elucidate, Explain, Comment, Examine, Do you agree etc. Although the wordings of the statement made are crucial but the general guidelines in this regard are as under:

- **ELUCIDATE/EXPLAIN:** You have to agree with the statement and just simply explain/simplify it through your own words. The idea is to explain in simpler terms the complex or jargonized statement.
  - **ANALYSE:** To Examine in detail in order to discover meaning, essential features, etc. OR to break down into components or essential features
  - **ELABORATE/ SUBSTANTIATE:** You have to agree with the statement and further support/argue/ illustrate as to how it holds true. The idea is not the complexity of statement but the applicability of the viewpoint contained therein.
  - **DISCUSS:** this could be both side for or against. You may leave the matter in a state of debate or you may offer a concluding observation emerging from the discussion.
  - **COMMENT/EXAMING/DO YOU AGREE:** You have to go one step further as compared to discuss. Both sides of argument are required and now your own opinion/ comment/ view are crucial i.e if u agree with the statement why and if don't then why not or w do you feel in the light of the various view examined.
  - **CRITICALLY EXAMINE/ CRITICALLY EVALUATE:** Mainly the anti view point is to be brought out. On what ground this stated view has been criticized and what are your conclusions from such an examination. Do you agree with the points of criticism or would you rather defend the statement.
7. Pick the focus and address the specific requirement of the question.

**Approximate word limits for each question**

- 10 marks (about 150 words)
- 15 marks ( about 150-200words)
- 20 marks ( about 200-250 words)
- 30 marks\* ( about 300 words)
- 60 marks\* ( about 600 words)

\*Not expected in UPSC (asked in KPSC)

WHILE ANSWERING PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY ALWAYS MAKE A REPRESENTATIVE DIAGRAM.

IN PAPER-2, MOST OF THE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED WITH CASE STUDIES. IT IS HENCE IDEAL THAT YOU MAKE A LIST OF 1 CASE STUDY FOR EACH CONCEPT.