

# ANDHRA PRADESH

## RECRUITMENT OF ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY

### SYLLABUS FOR THE SCREENING TEST

#### Paper – II

Paper II will cover 180 Objective Type Questions (Multiple Choice, Matching type, True/False, Assertion – Reasoning type) carrying 180 marks of 3 hours duration. Each question carries 1 mark. There will be negative marks for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will be penalized @ 1/3rd of the marks prescribed for the question.

### Anthropology

#### 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 auxsaints; Rhodesian Man Classic / Conservative.
- Progressive-Steinheim; Ehringsdorf; Mount Carmel Evidence, distribution and characteristics of Homo sapiens.
- Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Predmost; Combe cappelle; Brunn; Chancelade; Offnet.

#### 4. Human Genetics :

History and Development; Scope and Branches; Cell 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 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 palaeolithic, Middle palaeolithic, Upper palaeolithic, 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; Retouch; Blade and Burin technique; Flake technique; Pecking; Grinding and Polishing; Splinter and groove techniques.

#### **Artefact Typology :**

Simple flake; Side flake; End flake; Levallois flake; Clactonian flake; Blade; Microlithic blade; Tortoise core / Levalloisiam; 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-last Celt
- Grinding Stone
- Ringstone.

Lower Palaeolithic Cultures-Type-technology, Habitat, Environment Economy, People and Distribution.

- Lower Palaeolithic 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, 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.
- Châtelperronian; 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; Dolmeh / 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, 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.