

Anthropology Syllabus for Paper 1

The UPSC syllabus for Anthropology optional subject Paper 1 is indeed divided into 12 parts, each covering specific topics. The Anthropology syllabus for UPSC encompasses the following areas:

Anthropology Syllabus for Paper 1

Topic	Details
1) Meaning, Scope, and Development of Anthropology	Study of human beings and their societies from a holistic perspective.
1.1) Relationships with Other Disciplines	Interdisciplinary connections with sociology, psychology, biology, history, and linguistics.
1.2) Main Branches of Anthropology and Their Scope	Physical Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, and Social/Cultural Anthropology.
1.3) Human Evolution and the Emergence of Man	Study of human evolution, hominid fossils, and the emergence of modern humans.
1.4) The Biological Basis of Life	Examination of genetics, human growth and development, and the biological aspects of human life.
1.5) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology	Study of archaeological investigation, principles, and chronology of prehistoric cultures.
1.6) Cultural Evolution	Analysis of cultural changes and transformations across time and societies.
2) Nature of Culture, Society, Marriage, Family, and Kinship	Exploration of culture, society, marriage, family, kinship, and their variations in different cultures.

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| 3) Economic Organization | Study of economic systems, modes of production, exchange, and consumption in societies. |
| 4) Political Organization and Social Control | Analysis of political systems, governance structures, power relations, and mechanisms of social control. |
| 5) Religion | Examination of religious beliefs, practices, rituals, and their cultural significance. |
| 6) Anthropological Theories | Study of various theoretical perspectives used in anthropology, including evolutionism and functionalism. |
| 7) Culture, Language, and Communication | Exploration of the relationship between culture, language, and patterns of communication. |
| 8) Research Methods in Anthropology | Utilization of methods such as participant observation, interviews, surveys, and data analysis. |
| 9) Human Genetics | Study of genetics and its application to understanding human variation and genetic diseases. |
| 10) Concept of Human Growth and Development | Examination of the processes and factors influencing human growth and development. |
| 11) Relevance of Menarche, Menopause, and Other Bioevents | Study of the implications of menarche, menopause, and biological milestones for fertility patterns and differentials. |

12) Applications of Anthropology

Practical applications of anthropological insights in fields such as development, public health, and policy-making.

Anthropology Syllabus for Paper 2

The Anthropology Optional Syllabus for Paper 2 consists of 9 units, which are as follows:

Anthropology Syllabus for Paper 2

Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization

- a. Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Neolithic
 - b. Chalcolithic
- c. Protohistoric (Indus Civilization): Pre-Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.

Palaeo

Anthropological evidence from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus, and Narmada Man).

Ethno-archaeology in India

- a. The concept of ethnoarchaeology;
- b. Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral, and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.

Demographic Profile of India

- a. Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution.
- b. Indian population – factors influencing its structure and growth.

The structure and nature of the traditional Indian social system

- a. Varnashrama,
- b. Purushartha,
- c. Karma,
- d. Rina and Rebirth.

Caste system in India

- a. Structure and characteristics,
- b. Varna and caste,
- c. Theories of the origin of the caste system,
- d. Dominant caste,
- e. Caste mobility,
- f. Future of the caste system,
- g. Jajmani system,
- h. Tribe-caste continuum.

- Sacred Complex and Nature
- a. Man
 - b. Spirit Complex.
 - c. Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, and Christianity on Indian society.

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.

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

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

- Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society:
Sanskritization, Westernization,
Modernization;
- a. Inter-play of little and great traditions;
 - b. Panchayati Raj and social change;
 - c. Media and social change.

The Tribal situation in India

Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.

Problems of the tribal Communities

land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health, and nutrition.

Developmental Projects and their impact on tribal displacement

- a. problems of rehabilitation.
- b. Development of forest policy and tribals.
- c. Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal populations.

Problems of Exploitation and Deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.

Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

Social Change and contemporary tribal societies

Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programs, and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.

The concept of ethnicity

- a. Ethnic conflicts and political developments;
- b. Unrest among tribal communities;
- c. Regionalism and demand for autonomy;
- d. Pseudo-tribalism;
- e. Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.

Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, and other religions on tribal societies.

Tribe and nation-state - a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.

History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programs of tribal development, and their implementation.

The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, and special programs for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.

Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.

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