

# ANTHROPOLOGY

## 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 (Pre-Darwinian, 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-preleistocene 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-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).
  - (d) Rhodesian man.
  - (e) *Homo saoiens*—Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.