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| **Social Anthropology** | | |
| **Sr. No.** | **Core Areas** | **Percentage** |
| 1. | Culture | 10% |
| 2. | Anthropological theories | 18% |
| 3. | Anthropological Research Methods | 17% |
| 4. | Social organization: Family, marriage and Kinship | 10% |
| 5. | Economic Organization | 10% |
| 6. | Political Organization | 10% |
| 7. | Evolution and development of Religion | 15% |
| 8. | Social change and development | 10% |
|  | **Total** | **100%** |

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| **Social Anthropology (Detailed)** | | |
| **Sr. No.** | **Core Areas** | **Percentage** |
| **1.** | **CULTURE:**   * 1. Definition   2. Elements of culture   3. Characteristics   4. Functions   5. Types of cultures   6. Cultural relativism and cultural ethnocentrism   7. Culture and personality   8. Culture and environment | **10%** |
| **2.** | **ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES:**   * 1. Cultural Evolutionism:      1. Unilineal evolution (Lewis Henery Morgan, E. B. Taylor etc.)      2. Multilineal evolution (Leslie White, and Julian Steward etc.)   2. Functionalism (Brownislaw Kasper Malinowski)   3. Structural-functionalism (A. R. Radcliffe-Brown)   4. Diffusionism (various schools)   5. French Structuralism (Levi-Strauss)   6. Historical particularism (Franz Boas etc. | **18%** |
| **3.** | **ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS:**   * 1. **Research Process:**      1. Designing a research proposal including selection, narrowing and statement of the problem      2. Research question, concepts, hypothesis and variables etc.   2. **Qualitative and quantitative research/approaches:**       1. Participant observation      2. In-depth interview      3. Focus group discussion      4. Case study method      5. Peer-reviews      6. Study of Genealogy      7. Social-economic survey      8. Questionnaire      9. Etic and emic approach   3. **Inductive and deductive**   4. **Ethics of Research**  1. Validity and Reliabilty 2. Subjectivity and objectivity 3. Honesty and accuracy    1. **Research design** 4. Case study 5. Longitudinal 6. Comparison 7. Longitudinal comparison 8. Experiment 9. Quasi Experimental Design    1. **Purpose of research** 10. Descriptive/narrative 11. Explanatory 12. Exploratory 13. Relationship testing     1. **Sampling** | **17%** |
| **4.** | **Social organization: Family, marriage and Kinship:**  4.1Concepts, Definitions and scope   * 1. Family: definition, types, structure and functions   2. Marriage: definition, types, structure and functions   3. Kinship: definition, types, structure and functions   4. Descriptive and classificatory kinship terminology, Six systems of kinship terminology, (Hawaiian, Eskimo, Iroquois, Omaha, Crow, and Sudanese).   5. Determinants of Social stratification | **10%** |
| **5.** | **Economic Organization:**   * 1. Definitions and scope   2. Substantivism   3. Formalism   4. Mode of Production in different societies   5. Systems of Distribution in different societies   6. Patterns of Consumption in different societies | **10%** |
| **6.** | **Political Organization:**   * 1. Concepts, Definitions, scope, and characteristics of the following types of socio-political organizations   2. Band   3. Tribe   4. Chiefdom   5. States | **10%** |
| **7.** | **Evolution and development of Religion:**   * 1. Concepts, definition, types, structure and functions   2. Anthropological approaches to magic and religion   3. Rites and practices of magic and religion   4. Early types of religions (animism, animatism, fetishism, totamism, naturalism).   5. Myth   6. Shamanism   7. Revitalization movements   8. Early types of magic (imitative and contagious)   9. Witchcraft | **15%** |
| **8.** | **Social change and development:**   * 1. Concepts, Definitions, scope   2. Theories of social change / development   3. Dynamics of change   4. Barriers to change   5. Diffusion of innovations | **10%** |
|  | Total | **100%** |