

**Department of Anthropology**  
**Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag**  
**Ph.D. Anthropology Entrance Exam Syllabus**

**Research Methodology**

1. Fieldwork tradition in Anthropology
2. Social Survey and Social Research
3. Review of literature need for review literature, Purpose of review in literature, Sources of review in literature
4. Planning of Research – Selection of a problem of research, formulation of the selected problems, hypothesis formation, types of hypothesis, research question, research design
5. Tool & techniques of data collection –
  - a. Observation : Meaning, Type, Merits and Demerits
  - b. Interview : Meaning, Type, Merits and Demerits
  - c. Case Study : Meaning, Merits and Demerits
  - d. Life history : Meaning, Merits and Demerits
  - e. Genealogy : Meaning, Merits and Demerits
  - f. Questionnaire and schedule: Meaning, Type, Merits and Demerits
  - g. Sampling: Meaning, Type, Method, Merits and Demerits
6. Type of data : Classification, tabulation and graphic presentation.
7. Statistical analysis – Mean, Median, Mode, Average, and Standard deviation.
8. Anthropological approaches – textual-contextual, inductive-deductive, etic-emic, synchronic-diachronic, descriptive-thematic, micro-macro, historical and cognitive approach.
9. Types of Research

**Fundamental Anthropology**

1. Anthropology- History and Subject Matter, Relation of Anthropology with sociology, Psychology, Zoology, Geology, Economics and Political Science
2. Main Branches of Anthropology:-
  - Socio-cultural anthropology – Meaning and Scope
  - Physical and biological anthropology - Meaning and Scope
  - Archaeological anthropology - Meaning and Scope
  - Linguistic anthropology - Meaning and Scope
3. Emerging Branches of Social anthropology:- Medical anthropology, Urban anthropology, Psychological anthropology, Ecological anthropology, Cognitive Anthropology, Gender Anthropology, Symbolic Anthropology, Visual Anthropology
4. Basic Concepts: society, group, Institution, Community, Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, State, Totem and Taboo, Ethnography, Demography, Monography.  
Distinction between following concepts- society and culture. Social structure and social organization. Community and society. Culture and civilization. Band and tribe. Social change and cultural change. Ethnography and ethnology.

## Physical/Biological Anthropology

1. Theories of evolution- Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory
2. Race – Genetic Concept of Race, criteria of racial classification. Racial elements in Indian Population
3. The evolution of early hominids Discoveries, Distribution, Chronology, Salient features, Phylogeny:-
  - Australopithecines
  - Homo habilis
  - Homo erectus
  - Early Homo sapiens (Fontchevade, Shiringdorf, Karapina, Saccopastore)
  - Homo sapiens neanderthalensis
  - Homo sapiens sapiens (Upper Palaeolithic men - Grimaldi, Cromagnon and Chancelade).

## Anthropological Theory

1. Enlightenment Evolutionism,
2. Diffusionism, Historical-particularism, Cultural relativism,
3. Functionalism,
4. Structural-functionalism,
5. Structuralism,
6. Culture and personality,
7. Neo-evolutionism.
8. Post-modernism
9. Contribution of Indian Anthropologist

## Archaeological Anthropology

1. Introduction – Definition and Scope of Archaeological Anthropology
2. Indian Prehistory: Introduction of Indian Prehistory: Chronology and Terminology
3. Dating Methods- Relative dating and Absolute dating
4. Palaeolithic Culture of India;
5. Mesolithic Culture of India;
6. Neolithic Culture of India

## Indian Anthropology

1. Dimension of Indian Society and Culture – Tribal, Rural
2. Indian Social System - & Organisations- Varna, Ashram, Joint Family, Caste System
3. Major concepts in Indian Anthropology –Great tradition and little tradition, sacred complex, Dominant caste, Tribe-caste continuum, Nature-Man-Spirit complex,
4. Characteristics of Indian Village
5. Tribe: Concept & Definition, characteristics of tribes, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in India, Geographic, linguistic and racial distribution of tribes in India
6. Problems of Tribal Communities-Land alienation poverty, Indebtedness, Bonded labour, Shifting Cultivation, Housing Drinking, Communication, Low-Literacy, Unemployment and under-employment, Health and Sanitation/Mal-nutrition Labour migration.