

# ANTHROPOLOGY

## **I. Anthropology:**

- Definition
- Historical development and recent trends

## **II. Social Anthropology:**

- **Definition of culture, its characteristics and functions**
- **Relationship of anthropology with other social sciences**
- **Subfields of anthropology:**  
Biological Anthropology, Archaeology, Linguistic Anthropology & Socio-Cultural Anthropology
- **Institution of Family and Marriage:**  
Definitions, types, structures, functions, family organization
- **Kinship and Social Organization:**  
Definitions, types, functions, kinship terminology etc.
- **Economic Organization:**  
Definitions, evolution, substantivism versus formalism, reciprocity, production, consumption, distribution, barter and primitive economic systems)
- **Political Organization:**
  - a) Definitions & evolution of the political system
  - b) Characteristics of band, tribal, chiefdom and state societies
  - c) Theories of the origin of state societies: internal conflict theories, external conflict theories, population and irrigation theories, the institutionalization of leadership and the emergence of state, system theories
  - d) The origin of civilization, the politics of identity
  - e) Ethnicity and ethnic relations
  - f) Nationalism, Modernism, post-modernism etc.
- **Religion:**  
Definitions, the evolution of primitive religions, functions of religion, comparison of divine religions and other world religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism etc.
- **Contemporary Human Problems:**  
Poverty, social inequality, political instability, population problems, ethnic violence and terrorism etc.

### **III. Urban Anthropology:**

- Rural-urban migration
- Expansion of cities
- Major environmental issues & sanitation problems
- Urbanization and Development
- The establishment of slums and squatter settlements
- Refugees, Yankees, betties, gypsies, wars and conflict
- Conversion of power from feudal to industrialists
- Institutionalization & education system
- Change in the mode of production: agriculture to capitalists
- Poverty: theories and remedies
- Management of city life: psychological, cultural, economic, political, religious, physical, environmental, ecological, demographical, lingual etc.
- Karl Marx and conflict theory
- Problems created by mechanization and automation.

### **IV. Socio-Cultural Change:**

- Definitions & difference between social and cultural change
- Various dimensions of cultural change
- Barriers to cultural change including culture, psychological and political
- Internal & external dynamics for change
- Population increase and change
- Diffusion of innovations
- Socio-religious barriers in accepting the innovations and new ideas
- media and cultural change
- Dynamics of change in Pakistan (Trends and prospects)

### **V. Ethnicity and Race:**

- Theories related to ethnicity and race
- Ethnicity and Racism
- Nations and Nationality
- Ethnic conflict
- Degree of social variation
- Rank societies, caste and class societies and social stratification etc.

## **VI. Anthropological Theories:**

- **Contributors:**  
Edward Burnett Taylor, Lewis Henry Morgan, James Frazer, Karl Marx, Edmund Leach, Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Alfred L. Kroeber, Alfred Reginald Radcliffe-Brown, Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski, Clifford Geertz, Talal Asad, Akbar S. Ahmad, Ibn Khaldun, Shah Waliullah
- **Classical Theories:**  
Degenerations, Evolutionism, Neo-Evolutionism, Diffusions
- **Modern Theories:**  
Functionalism, Structural-functionalism, Class struggle, Structuralism, Historical Particularism, Feminism, Culture and personality
- **Current Trends in Anthropological Thoughts:**  
Post-Modernism, Romanticism, Poetics and Politics of Ethnography

## **VII. Anthropological Research Methods:**

- Meaning, definition, types and aims of anthropological research
- Qualitative and Quantitative research
- Purpose of research, research question, variables, hypothesis, Research objective(s), research design
- sampling, field data collection, tools of data collection (questionnaire, interview, participant observation), data classification, data analysis, and reporting.