



## Anthropology Intensive Batch

*Anthropology comprehensive tests on every topic*

*Time 08:15 AM To 09:15 AM*

S No	Topic	Date	Remark
1	<p><b>9.1</b> Human Genetics – Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies</p> <p><b>9.2</b> Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sublethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p>	17-09-2019	
2	<p><b>9.3</b> Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, HardyWeinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency – mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and nonconsanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.</p> <p><b>9.4</b> Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). b) Sex chromosomal aberrations– Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. c) Autosomal aberrations–Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-duchat syndromes. d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.</p>	18-09-2019	
3	<p><b>9.5</b> Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.</p> <p><b>9.6</b> Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker- ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferring, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics-Hb level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.</p>	19-09-2019	
4	<p><b>9.7</b> Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology. Bio-cultural Adaptations – Genetic and Non- genetic factors. Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses: hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.</p> <p><b>10.</b> Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth - pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional,</p>	24-09-2019	

	<i>cultural and socio-economic. - Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations - biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.</i>		
5	<b>11.1</b> <i>Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.</i> <b>11.2</b> <i>Demographic theories- biological, social and cultural.</i>	25-09-2019	
6	<b>11.3</b> <i>Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.</i> <b>12.</b> <i>Applications of Anthropology: Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics – Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology.</i>	26-09-2019	
7	<b>1.4</b> <i>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)</i> <b>1.5</b> <i>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.</i>	01-09-2019	
8	<b>1.6</b> <i>Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following: (a) Plio-pleistocene hominids in South East Africa - Australopithecines. (b) Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis). (c) Neanderthal Man- LaChapelle-aux-saints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type). (d) Rhodesian man. (e) Homo sapiens---Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.</i> <b>1.7</b> <i>The biological basis of life: The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.</i>	02-09-2019	