

Anthropology →

- Its origin from European country.
- Durkheim - Max Weber contributed much for its development through their analytical studies.
- ~~Morgan in fact~~ laid Morgan (American sociologist) laid the foundation stone.

There after in England Rivers, B.L. Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown anthropologists contributed for its development.

- Again Raymond Firth, Evans Prichard & Ralph Peddington were instrumental in its further growth.

Anthropos - Greek - Man

Logos - Latin - Study

- Anthropologos - Study of Man

- Very vague - not clear,

Kroeber, "Anthropology - science of groups of men and their behaviour and production"

- Study of human beings & behaviour
- production " " civilisation
- biology & physiology

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1. Majumdar & Madan
2. A.L. Kroeber
3. जी० कै० अग्रवाल
4. गुप्ता एवं शर्मा

An introduction to
social Anthropology
Anthropology
सामान्य मानवशास्त्र
सामाजिक मानवशास्त्र

In other words, anthropology is an inter relation between what is biological in man and what is social & historical in man.

② Jacob & Stern, "Anthropology is the scientific study of physical, social and cultural development and behaviour of the human beings since their appearance on earth".
मानव शास्त्र मनुष्यों (जो इस पृथ्वी पर अभ्युदय होने के समय से) को इस पृथ्वी पर स्थापित होने के समय से उनके भौतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं व्यवहार का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करता है।

- study of mankind in totality

- physical, social, cultural & historical

From the above definitions it is clear that anthropology is a science which deals with mankind, its physical and cultural aspects since their inception during the process of evolution.

②

③ It is a comparative study of human societies. Ideally it includes all societies - primitive, civilised and historic

- M. N. Srinivas.

"यह मानव समाजों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन है आदर्श रूप में इसके अन्तर्गत आदि, संशुद्ध एवं सभ्य ऐतिहासिक, समूह समाज आते हैं।"

④ "Scope - विषय क्षेत्र

~~Social anthropology~~

on the basis of above discussions, we can talk about the scope of anthropology.

- i) social anthropology (सामाजिक मानवशास्त्र)
- ii) cultural anthropology (सांस्कृतिक मानवशास्त्र)
- iii) Physical anthropology (शाारीरिक मानवशास्त्र)

- i) Man as a social being;
- ii) as a cultural " and
- iii) as a physical "

1) Social Anthropology :- Social anthropology is one of the social sciences engaged in the comparative study of human societies.

- Encyclopaedia Britannica
सामाजिक मानवशास्त्र एक ऐसा सामाजिक विज्ञान

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जो मानव समाज के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित है।

— Family, groups, norms, values, etc. etc.

ii) Cultural anthropology (सांस्कृतिक मानवशास्त्र)

Cultural anthropology is that branch of anthropology and Sociology which deals with the primitive or preliterate societies." Radcliffe Brown.

“सांस्कृतिक मानवशास्त्र एक समाजशास्त्र एवं मानवशास्त्र को वह शाखा है जो कि प्राथमिक या पूर्व-साक्षर समाजों से सम्बन्धित है।”

— characteristics of early civilisation.
use of the type of tools, implements and the type of culture, language & societies etc.

— Man as a wanderer, in search of food & living, early family types, kinship, law and govt., economic, political & religious organisations. like bantus system, Panha organization, Binsa movement, Tana Bhagat movement, youth dormitory, etc.

iii) Physical anthropology (शारीरिक मानवशास्त्र)