

UNIVERSITY OF PUNE.

REVISED SYLLABUS for First Year - B. A. – ANTHROPOLOGY (2013 – 2014).

G-1 - Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology.

The course aims at introducing Anthropology as the science of mankind. It seeks to introduce the paradigms from all the four sub-fields of Anthropology which enables anthropologists to study human beings with holistic approach.

At the end of the course the students are expected to know:

- Know the nature scope, approach and perspectives of Anthropology as a discipline.
- Know the sub-fields of Anthropology.
- Relation with other disciplines.
- Concept of culture.
- Organization of Culture.

First Term

I. Introduction to Anthropology -

16 Lectures.

i. Meaning nature, scope and uses of Anthropology -

Main sub-fields of Anthropology.
Social and Cultural Anthropology.
Biological Anthropology.
Archaeological Anthropology.
Linguistic Anthropology.
Relationship of Anthropology with:
Sociology, Psychology, History, Economics, Biology.

ii. The Anthropological approach -

The holistic approach.
The comparative perspective.
Cultural Relativism, Ethnocentrism.
Etic and Emic perspectives.
Study of human diversity.
The science of Man.

iii. Human Origin and Evolution -

Place of Man in animal kingdom.
Physical and Cultural aspects of human evolution.
Stages of human evolution:
- Australopithecus, Homo habilis, Homo erects, Neanderthals and sapiens.
Concept of Race and Human variation.
Racism: A critique.

II. Culture -

16 Lectures.

- Concept and definitions.
- The four elements of Culture.
- The attributes of culture.
- Material and non-material aspects of culture.
- Culture and personality.
- Concept of cultural lag.

III. Social Organization -

16 Lectures.

i. Marriage -

- Definition, Functions and Characteristics.
- Rules and types of exogamous marriage and endogamous marriage.
- Modes of acquiring mates.
- Preferential types of marriage.
- Polygamy: polygyny and polyandry.
- Cross cousin and parallel cousin marriages.
- Levirate and Sororate.
- Customary practices among the Tribal communities:
 - Age at marriage, Divorce and Status of Women in Tribal Society.

ii. Family –

- Joint and nuclear family.
- Patrilineal, Matrilineal groups.
- Characteristics, functions of joint and nuclear family.
- Changing nature of family.

iii. Kinship –

- Types of Unilateral kinship groups: Lineage, clan, moiety and phratry.
- Clan and kinship system.
- Functions of clan and kinship.
- Kinship behavior: avoidance, joking relationship.
- Kinship obligations.

Second Term

- I. **Political Organization** – 16 Lectures.
Definitions and Nature.
Means of Social Control.
Nature of Tribal Leadership – Head-men (indigenous), Hereditary etc.
Law and justice.
Characteristics of law.
Punishment – Enforcement among Tribal communities.
- II. **Religious Organization** – 16 Lectures.
Religion - Definitions.
Religion, Magic and Science.
Forms of religion : Animism, Animatism, Nature worship.
Totem, taboo, Shaman (Bhagat).
Magic – White magic, black magic, characteristics and aims of magic.
- III. **Economic Organization** – 16 Lectures.
Characteristics of Primitive Economic system.
Types of Economic Activities.
Types and Stages of Economy – Hunting - Gathering, Pastoralism, Shifting Cultivation and Settled Agriculture among tribal communities.
Concept of property and inheritance.

Prescribed books -

1. Manav-shastra : Samajik Va Sanskritik – Y.S. Mehendale (in Marathi).
2. Manav-shastra – N.S. Vaidya (in Marathi).
3. Samajik Manav-shastra – Vilas Sangave (in Marathi).
4. Introduction to Social Anthropology – Mazumdar D. N. & Madan T. N.
5. Origin of Man and His Culture – Stephen Fuchs
6. Culture Anthropology – Keesing & Keesing.
7. Races & Culture of India – Mazumdar D. N.

Reading -

1. Adivasis – Government of India.
2. Aadim – Shounak Kulkarni (in Marathi).