

**UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY**

**REVISED SYLLABUS for M.A. / M.Sc. PART- I – ANTHROPOLOGY (2013 – 2014).**

*Anthropology: Nature of the subject -*

Anthropology is the holistic science of mankind. It is a discipline of infinite curiosity about human beings. It is an interdisciplinary field and has four major branches: Cultural/ Social Anthropology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology and Linguistic Anthropology. Owing to the nature of human existence and activity, Anthropology studies Human beings from biological as well as social-cultural perspectives. As a result, Anthropology draws heavily from various branches of Science such as Biology, Evolution, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Geology as well as from various social sciences such as Sociology, Political Science, Economics etc. and has developed its own unique holistic perspective to study the human endeavors. Anthropology has always drawn people from various disciplines. These scholars were instrumental in the enrichment of Anthropology.

Anthropology therefore is termed as a discipline that is ‘most scientific of the Social Sciences and most humanistic among the sciences’.

Humans are distinguished by possession of ‘*Culture*’ – which is super-organic in nature. Possession of culture leads to a special kind of learned behavior. Human beings are carriers of culture. Culture comprises of acquired behavior and thoughts of individuals within a society, as well as of the intellectual, artistic and social ideas and institutions which the members of the society profess and to which they strive to conform. Thus culture is dynamic.

Anthropology differs from other disciplines concerned with humans. Anthropology is broader in scope. Anthropology is concerned explicitly and directly with - all varieties of people throughout the world, and people of all periods. Traditionally anthropologists concentrated on non-Western cultures. Now the anthropologists work in their own as well as other complex societies. Holistic approach to the study of human beings is another distinguishing feature of the discipline. Anthropological curiosity focuses on the typical characteristics of human groups and how to understand and explain them.

Cultural anthropology is concerned with universals and variation in culture in the past and present. The concept of culture is central to anthropology. To an anthropologist, culture refers to the customary ways of thinking and behaving of a particular population or society. The culture of a social group includes – its language, religious beliefs, food preferences, music, work habits, gender roles, child-rearing practices, house construction, and many other learned behaviors and ideas that have come to be widely shared or customary among the group.

Biological anthropology is a branch of science that deals with the adaptations, variability, and human evolution to know the origin of man and type of people in the past based on the evidence of fossil remains. Biological anthropology attempts to classify early form of man, the physical differences between the races of the species *Homo sapiens*, human genetics, modes of physiological adaptations and reaction to different physical environment. Paleo-anthropology, Human genetics, Primate-ology and Applied Biological Anthropology are major branches of Biological anthropology. The department of Anthropology aims to impart comprehensive theoretical and practical knowledge of these branches.

### ***M.A./ M.Sc. & Ph.D. in Anthropology -***

Given this nature and the demand of the discipline, the department admits students with bachelor's degree from Science, Medicine, Social Sciences/Arts/ Commerce streams. Further, our syllabus has various courses which traditionally fall under the faculty of Science as well as faculty of Social Sciences. This enables students to get a balanced knowledge base of Anthropology and its holistic perspective. In some Indian universities, Anthropology departments are placed in the faculty of Natural Sciences while in some others, anthropology departments are placed under Social Science faculty. Despite this, most of the departments offer a combined M.A. / M.Sc. degree in Anthropology. **Offering M.A./ M.Sc. degrees in Anthropology is a universally adopted pattern all over the world.**

Since last 49 years, the students are awarded M.A. / M.Sc. and Ph.D. Degrees in Anthropology. At present the department of Anthropology, University of Pune imparts theoretical as well as practical training in three sub-disciplines of Anthropology; viz. Social Cultural Anthropology, Biological Anthropology and Archaeological Anthropology to M.A. / M.Sc. students.

After completion of the course, students work in diverse fields. Some work in NGOs which have focus on Development and Social as well as Biological dimensions of Health. Students often continue higher studies and choose to do Ph.D. in Anthropology. For doctoral research, they avail various scholarships from National organizations such as - UGC, ICSSR, CSIR, ICMR, AnSI. Scholarships from various international organizations are also available. The students are eligible for scholarships from CSIR and ICMR because they have a M.Sc. degree in Anthropology and they choose to work in intersecting fields of Science and Social Sciences. **It may be noted that to become a professional Anthropologist, any student of the discipline needs knowledge drawn from Science as well Social Sciences and Humanities.**

### ***The Approach -***

Students coming from Science/ Medical/ Engineering/ Architecture background need to understand the basics of Social Sciences and students from Social Sciences/ Humanities/ Arts/ Commerce need to understand the basics of Biology and allied sciences.

Ethnographic fieldwork is a characteristic feature of Anthropology and an essential component of teaching in Anthropology. Besides theory courses, there are essential practical courses related to Biological Anthropology, Cultural /Social Anthropology and Social Research Methods, in the regular Master's course.

Hence, the number of basic introductory and compulsory courses has gone up. Considering this wide spectra of courses, the department strongly advocates to adopt Science Pattern of - 25 credits for each semester. Hence, the total number of credits will be 100.

Taking into consideration, the background of the students, the nature, scope and demand of the subject, the proposed structure provides to offer foundation courses during Semester - I and Semester - II.

During Semester – III and Semester - IV, Dissertation – (part –I) and (part – II) respectively, will be compulsory. Apart from these compulsory papers (one in each Semester – III and Semester - IV), the students have the freedom to select - 5 courses during Semester III, and - 5 courses during Semester IV.

## SEMESTER I

All courses in Semester I - are core courses and are compulsory

Courses	Credits
AN 101: Social and Cultural Anthropology	04
AN 102: Biological Anthropology	04
AN 103: Archaeological Anthropology	04
AN 104: Social Research Methods	05
AN 105: Indian Anthropology	04
AN 106: Biological Anthropology Practical – I (Osteology and Osteometry)	04
Total Credits -	25

## SEMESTER II

All courses in Semester II - are core courses and are compulsory.

Courses	Credits
AN 201: Anthropological Thought	04
AN 202: Comparative Anatomy & Human Evolution	04
AN 203: Indian Anthropologists	04
AN 204: Survey Research Methods Practical	04
AN 205: Biological Anthropology Practical - II (Somatometry and Dermatoglyphics)	04
AN 206: Ethnographic Field-work	05
Total Credits -	25

*These foundation courses further lead the students to select subjects belonging to various specialized groups such as – Social and Cultural Anthropology/ Development Anthropology/ Research Methods in Social Sciences/ Biological Anthropology/ Medical Anthropology.*

## SEMESTER - I

### Courses –

#### 1. AN – 101: Social and Cultural Anthropology –04 Credits Course.

### Approach –

An in-depth understanding about anthropology, the concept of culture, related theories, terms, configuration of culture, organization of culture and society constitute the frame of the course. This course aims at understanding the linkages of the subject with other subject areas within and outside anthropology.

At the end of the course, the students are expected to be able to understand –  
the disciplinary identity, scope and limitations of Social and Cultural Anthropology;  
major concepts and related terms; the concept of culture and various approaches applied in the study of culture;  
the organization of culture in different spheres;  
inter-linkages between different spheres;  
maintenance of comprehensive pattern of culture.

### Syllabus -

#### PART - I

##### Unit 1: *Introduction*

Anthropology – Nature of the subject.  
Historical development of the discipline.  
Sub-disciplines within Anthropology.  
Inter-relations within sub-disciplines.  
Relation with disciplines outside anthropology -  
History, Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Social Work, Biology, Geology,  
Holistic approach, Scientific and Humanistic perspectives.  
Features of Cultural Anthropology.

##### Unit 2: *Culture, Society & Civilization*

*Biological pre-requisites for adaptation of Culture.*  
*Concept of Culture*  
Definitions of Culture, Society and Civilization.  
Relation between individual, society, culture and civilization  
Introduction to key concepts: Cultural Relativism, Ethnocentrism, 'Etic' and 'Emic', World-view, Enculturation, acculturation, cultural diffusion, ethnography, ethnology.  
Culture – A system of Symbols. Language and Culture.  
Environment and Culture.

### Unit 3: *Configuration of Culture*

Descriptive and explanatory models of culture;  
Attributes and Paradoxes of culture;  
Culture as a Process and Pattern;  
Approaches to the study of cultural Idealism and cultural Materialism  
Material and Non-Material aspects of Culture.

## PART - II

### Unit 4- *Society and Social Organization*–

#### Concept of Tribe

Concept of organization of society;  
Forms of social organization: family, lineage, clan, Moiety, Phratry, tribe.

#### Family

Concept, definitions and universality of the institution of family;  
Family household, domestic group and division of labor in the groups;  
Typology - Conjugal-natal, consanguine-al, nuclear, joint, extended, patri-potestal, matri-potestal;  
Residence – Ambi-local, amita-local, parti-local, matri-local, avuncu-local, neo-local, bi-local, viri-local, uxori-local;  
Functions of family- Social, economic, religious and educative.

#### Marriage

Definition, significance, universality; theory of incest taboo;  
Significance and functions of marriage as a cultural institution;  
Marriage type - monogamy, polygamy – (polyandry, polygyny), hypo-gamy, hyper-gamy, endogamy, exogamy;  
Preferential, prescriptive, proscriptive and open systems of marriage;  
Levirate, Sororate, cross-cousin marriage, uncle-niece marriage, extended affinal marriage;  
Dowry, Bride Price and bride-wealth,  
Age at marriage, marriage distance;  
Divorce, widowhood, remarriage.

#### Kinship

Concept of Kinship, Definition of kin, affine group and kingroup;  
Kin –Consanguine-al, affinal, agnatic; bilateral, fictive;  
Kin-group–Kindred, Unilateral, bilateral, aplitic, uterine, patri-lateral, matri-lateral;  
Principle and types of Descent – Unilateral, bilateral, double, patri-sib / matri-sib,  
Patri-clan / matri-clan, patriarchy / matriarchy; affiliation & complimentary affiliation;  
Kinship Terminology - Classificatory & Descriptive;  
Terms of reference & Terms of address;  
Kinship Behavior – Joking behavior and avoidance behavior; Kinship obligations;  
Kinship Classification - Eskimo, Omaha, Hawaiian, Crow;  
Kinship and caste, Kinship and community.

### Unit 5: *Economic Organization*

Definition and significance; Primitive, peasant and modern economy;  
Property Access rights, ownership and inheritance  
Individual and collective property,  
Principles of production, distribution and consumption,  
Production Resources, division of labor and technology;  
Distribution - Reciprocity and exchange; Gift, trade, barter, currency and market economy;  
Consumption - Normal and conspicuous consumption;  
Subsistence, surplus and prestige economy, Kula Ring and Potlatch;  
Hunting-gathering, pastoral, agricultural and industrial economic organization;  
Economic change and economic adaptation.

### Unit 6: *Political Organization*

Definition and significance; order within and between societies;  
Concept of authority, power, rank, leadership, legitimacy and control;  
Types of political organizations - egalitarian, non-egalitarian, decentralized and centralized;  
Egalitarian –Decentralized: band, tribe, kinship, age-grade and association;  
Non-egalitarian- Centralized: Big Man-ship, chiefdom, rank-societies, state, nation-state;  
Justice, jurisprudence, law, and social control; customary and codified law; primitive law;  
Dispute resolution, conflict, coercion and consensusmodels for settlement of disputes;  
Informal means of social control – pressure, satire,gossip, religion and magic,  
role expectations; reward-punishment mechanism,etc.;  
Formal means - legal, judicial institutions; punitive, enforcing institutions;

### Unit 7: *Religious Organization*

Definition, significance and aspects;  
Anthropological approaches to study of religion: evolutionary, psychological, functional;  
Symbol, idol, deity, rites and rituals;  
Sacred and profane; sacred complex;  
Religious beliefs and mythology;  
Religion and life-cycle;  
Atheism, monotheism, polytheism  
Forms of religion - Animism, animatisms, manatism,bongatism, fetishism, totemic;  
Magic - Black and white, contagious, defensive, destructive, imitative, sympathetic;  
Magico-religious functionaries: Priest, shaman, medicine-man, sorcerer, witch;  
Distinction between magic and religion.  
Functions of magic and religion;  
Religious change: Sanskritization, religious conversion, religious adaptation.

The course assessment would be based on the following:

1. Mid Semester exam.
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments.
3. Seminars / viva voce/ presentations.
4. Semester end exam.

## **LIST OF BOOKS**

### **Text books -**

- Evans-Prichard, E.E 1990, Social Anthropology. New Delhi: Universal Book Stall.
- Harris Marvin 1983, Cultural Anthropology. New York: Harper & Row Publication.
- Havilland W A. 1993, Cultural Anthropology. London: Harcourt Brace College Publication.
- Honigman J. 1997, Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Rosman & Rubel 1989, The Tepestry of Culture. New York: Random House.

### **Recommended Books -**

- Barrett R. 1984, Culture and Conduct. Wadsworth Publishing.
- Duranti Alessandra 1997, Linguistic Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fox Robin 1967, Kinship and Marriage. Penguin Books.
- Lewellen Ted 1983, Political Anthropology: An Introduction.  
Massachusetts: Bergin & Garvey Publishers Inc.
- Sahlins & Service 1970, Evolution and Culture. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.

### **Reference Books -**

- Ember & Ember 1995, Anthropology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- Ember & Ember 2008, Anthropology. New Delhi: Pearson Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.
- Hicks & Gwynne 1994, Cultural Anthropology. Harper Collins College Publishers.
- Holy Ladislov 1996, Anthropological Perspectives on Kinship. London: Pluto Press.
- Mair Lucy 1998, An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Oxford University Press.
- Vidyarthi L. P. and Rai B. K. 1985, Tribal Cultures in India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing House.
- Kottak C. P. 2002, Anthropology: The Exploration of Human Diversity. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- Harris Marvin 1927, 1985, Culture, People, Nature: An Introduction to General Anthropology.  
New York: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc.

## 2. AN – 102: Biological Anthropology – 04 Credits Course.

### Approach –

This course aims at introducing the students to the basics of biological anthropology, its historical background, how it evolved as a science, its important branches, scope and applications to the welfare of mankind. It provides a background canvas in understanding the story of human evolution focusing mainly on the basic principles and processes involved in human evolution. Historical development of evolutionary thought and the existing theories on human evolution will be dealt with in detail.

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

Know the basics of biological anthropology, its main branches, scope and applications to the welfare of mankind.

Comprehend the physical development in human evolution and variation thereby

Understand the major theories, processes and the principles involved in its operation

Understand Use of biological anthropological knowledge like human biology, human genetics, epidemiology, susceptibility to various diseases etc.

### Syllabus -

#### Unit 1: *Introduction to Biological Anthropology*

Introduction, Nature and Scope

Branches of Biological Anthropology

Bio-cultural Perspective in evolutionary processes

Applied aspects of Biological Anthropology

#### Unit 2: *Theories of Evolution*

Theories of evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo - Darwinism

Synthetic theory of evolution

Evidences of Evolution: Morphological, Embryological, Paleontological, geological, histological evidences.

#### Unit 3: *Biological Basis of Life, Heredity and Evolution*

Cell, Cell structure, Chromosomes

DNA: Structure, Replication, Protein Synthesis

Cell Divisions: Mitosis and Meiosis,

Evolutionary significance of Meiosis

Mendel's Laws of inheritance: Segregation, Dominant and Recessive traits, Independent Assortment

Importance of Genetics in Evolution and Biological Anthropology.



#### Unit 4: *Dimensions of Evolution*

Evolution as a two stage process: Production of and redistribution of Variation

Microevolution: Factors that produce and distribute variation: Mutation, Recombination, Migration, Drift and Natural Selection

Macroevolution: Adaptation, Adaptive radiation, Convergence and Parallelism, Generalised and Specialized traits, Modes of Evolutionary changes: Gradualism Vs. Punctuated Equilibrium, Mosaic Evolution.

#### Unit 5 - *Human Variation*

Bio-cultural Evolution of Humans

Multiregional Vs. out of Africa theories of Modern Human origins

Phenotypic and Genotypic variation, Distribution of Human Variation

Historical overview of concept of Race, Criteria of Racial Classification,

Genetic aspects of race mixture. Racism, UNESCO Statement on Race.

### LIST OF BOOKS

#### Text Books

- |                                                    |      |                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Comas, Juan                                        | 1960 | Manual of Physical Anthropology Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Bannerstone House, Illinois, U S A   |
| Ember & Ember                                      | 1990 | Anthropology, Prentice- Hall, New Delhi                                                           |
| Ember & Ember                                      | 2008 | 'Anthropology' (12 <sup>th</sup> edition), Pearson Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.   |
| Jones, Steve; Robert Martin and David Pilbeam- eds | 1992 | The Cambridge ENCYCLOPEDIA of Human Evolution, Cambridge University Press.                        |
| Jurmain Robert                                     | 1979 | Physical Anthropology, West Publishing Company, New York                                          |
| Janusch, Buettner J.                               | 1973 | Physical Anthropology. By John Wiley and Sons, Canada                                             |
| Kennedy. O. E.                                     | 1980 | Palaeo-anthropology. McGraw hill inc.                                                             |
| Lascar, Gabriel                                    | 1961 | Introduction to Physical Anthropology                                                             |
| Lewin, Roger                                       | 1998 | Principles of Human Evolution: A text book, Blackwell science, Inc. U.K.                          |
| Montague, Ashley                                   | 1951 | Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Charles C. Thomas. USA.                                    |
| Nelson, Harvey & Robert Jurmain                    | 1979 | Introduction to Physical Anthropology., West Publishing Company, New York.                        |
| Russell. L. Ciochon and Fleagle John O.            | 1985 | Primate Evolution and Human origins. The Benjamin? Cummings. Publishing Company, Inc. California. |

- Savage 1969 Evolution. Modern Biological Series. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. USA.
- Whitens, Phillips David 1990 Anthropology: Contemporary Perspectives. Fifth edition  
K. Hunter Publishers
- Foley RA, and Lewin R. 2004. Principles of Human Evolution. 2nd ed. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Jurmain R, Kilgore L, and Trevathan W. 2010. Essentials of Physical Anthropology. 8th ed. Wadsworth Publishing.
- Larsen CS. 2010. A Companion to Biological Anthropology. 1st ed. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Stanford C, Allen JS, and Anton SC. 2011. Biological Anthropology. 3rd ed. Pearson.
- Wood B. 2011. Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Human Evolution. 1st ed. (Wood B, editor.). Wiley-Blackwell.
- Stern C. 1973. Principles of Human Genetics. 3rd Revised ed. W H Freeman & Co (Sd).
- Bhamrah & Chaturvedi 1991 'A Text Book of Genetics', 2nd ed., Anmol Publication, New Delhi.
- Khanna, V.K. 1995 'Genetics-Numerical Problems', Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Mange & Mange 1997 'Basic Human Genetics', Rastogi Publications, Meerut.
- Rothwell, N.V. 1978 'Human Genetics', Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- William, D.S. 1991 'Theory and Problems of Genetics', 3rd ed., Schaum, Outline Series, McGraw-Hill, N. Delhi.

#### **Recommended Books -**

- Bodmer & Cavallisforza 1977 'Genetics, Evolution and Man', Freeman, San Francisco.
- Bodmer & Cavallisforza 1971 'The Genetics of Human Populations', Freeman, San Francisco.
- Crow, J.F. 1983 'Genetics Notes - An Introduction to Genetics',
- King & Stansfield 1990 'A Dictionary of Genetics', 4th ed., Oxford University Press.
- Rieger & others (ed.) 1996 'Glossary of Genetics-Classical and Molecular', Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi. 17.

### 3. AN – 103: Archaeological Anthropology – 04 Credits Course.

#### Approach –

The course aims to provide knowledge of the archaeological basis of anthropology and understanding of Prehistoric and Proto-historic human cultures. The course is helpful to acquaint the students with foundations in archaeological anthropology. Archaeology its relation with other subjects and its interdisciplinary approach in studying human evolution as well as culture of ancient man. The course also covers stone tool typology and technology and also dating of past, archaeological evidences and their interpretations. On the basis of foundation course in Archaeological anthropology, this course briefly deals with Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures from Europe, Africa and mainly from Indian subcontinent. The course also covers the Cultural evolution and their impact on human skeleton. The course gives an idea of archaeological evidences and their interpretation with reference to particular human culture and skeletal biological details from that human group. Thus course not only covers cultural evolution but also provides biological setup of the population.

At the end of course students are expected to be able to:

Be conversant with the basic terminologies, branches, sub-fields of archaeological anthropology and their interrelationship, scope and historical development.

recall the geological time scale, environment, stratigraphy and their characteristics

detail the types of available dating methods, their advantages, disadvantages and their implications to archaeological data

describe the tool making technology, raw materials used, tool types and functions in an evolutionary perspective

survey the cultural chronology of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Megalithic and Iron age periods and their special features

recognize the early food producers and their varied activities

place the archaeological evidences in the context of human migration

Identify the salient features of Indus valley period, its people and activities.

#### Syllabus –

##### Unit 1: *Introduction to Archaeology*

Archaeology, Relation of Archaeology with Sciences, Social Sciences and Anthropology

Major Branches, Prehistory, Proto-history and Ethno-Archaeology

Geological and Archaeological Time scales and their relevance in interpreting human evolution

Geological framework Tertiary, Quaternary, Pleistocene and Holocene

Ice Ages: Pleistocene, Glacial and Interglacial Periods,

Pluvial and Inter-pluvial periods, Causes of Ice Ages, Sea level changes.

Chronology as a concept, Fossils and Fossilization, Osseous material and their importance,

Fossil bones and teeth.

## Unit 2: *Dating Methods, Tool Typology and Technology*

Relative and Absolute Dating

River terraces, Stratigraphic dating, Palynology, Radiocarbon dating, Potassium

Argon dating, Thermo-luminescence, Dendro-chronology, Archaeo-magnetism etc.

Cultural Chronology, The three Age system, Stone/ Copper/ Bronze/ Iron Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period)

Stone tool typology: Pebble tools – Chopper, chopping tools, Bi-faces – Hand-axe, Cleaver; Scrapers, Blades, Microliths, Grinding stones, Ring stones

Techniques: Percussion, Block on Block, Stone hammer, Cylinder Hammer, Clactonian, Levalloisian, Blade, Grinding and Polishing

Artifacts Typology/ Pottery and Other evidences

Identification and Interpretation of stone tools and fossils.

## Unit 3: *Paleolithic Cultures*

Lower Paleolithic Culture:

Africa - Oldowan,

Europe: Acheulian, Abivillian, Levalosian, Clactonian,

India: Sohn, Madrasian

Middle Paleolithic Culture: Africa, Mousterian, Indian

Upper Paleolithic Culture: Europe – Aurignacian Solutrean, Magdalenian Cultures of India

Cultural and Biological evidences of Paleolithic Cultures of India, characteristic features of Paleolithic cultures, Paleolithic Art in India

## Unit 4: *Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures*

Azilian, Tardenoisian, Kitchen Midden Culture

Jericho and Jarmo culture

Langhanaj, Bagor, Adamgarh, Burzhom Northern/ Eastern and South Indian Neolithic.

Characteristic features of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures. Cultural and Biological evidences of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures.

## Unit 5: *Indus valley civilization, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures*

Distribution, Period, Characteristics, causes of decline, people and culture of Indus valley Civilization.

Chalcolithic culture and the characters

Megalithic cultures, Menhir/ Dolmen, Cist and Cairn

Human fossils from Indian subcontinent: Rama-pithecus, Narmada Man and Homo sapiens

Skeletal changes, and Cultural features of different phases with reference to important Indian sites

## References -

- Agarwal, D.P. 1982 The Archaeology of India, New Delhi.
- Agarwal, D.P. 1974 Prehistoric Chronology and Radiocarbon Dating in India, New Delhi
- Dobzansky, T. 1966, Mankind Evolving: The Evolution of Human Species',  
New Heaven, Yale University Press.
- Ember, Ember & Peregrine 2007 'Anthropology' (12<sup>th</sup> edition),  
Pearson Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Ghosh, A. 1973 Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology, New Delhi.
- Harrison G.A, Weiner J.S, Tanner J.M, Bamicot V (edts.) 1977,  
Human Biology: An Introduction to Human Evolution, Variation, Growth and Ecology.
- Janusch Buettner 1966, 'Origins of Man'. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York
- Jam K.C. 1979 Prehistory & Protohistory of India, Agam Kala Prakashan, New Delhi.
- Krishnamurthy 1995 Introducing Archaeology, Ajanta, New Delhi.
- Oakley, K.P. 1957 Man the Tool Maker, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Rami Reddy 1997 Elements of Prehistory.
- Sali, S.A. 1990 Stone Age India, Shankar Publishers Aurangabad.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1964 Stone Age Tools: Their Techniques, Names, and Probable Functions.  
Deccan College, Pune.
- Williams. B. 1979 Evolution and Human Origin: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology.  
Row, New York.
- Agarwal D. P. 1998. Dating the Human Past. Indian Society for Prehistoric & Quaternary Research, Pune.
- Pappu R. S. 2001. Acheulian Culture in Peninsular India. D. K. Print-World Private Ltd. New Delhi.

#### 4. AN – 104: Social Research Methods - 05 Credits Course.

##### Approach –

The course aims at providing a basic understanding of the nature and procedure of scientific research as practiced in social sciences. It discusses the qualitative and quantitative methods, various types of research designs, and the tools and techniques of data collection involved in each type.

The course also provides an understanding of the ethnographic method of field investigations in social and cultural anthropology. It discusses the field-work tradition in anthropology, the peculiarities of an ethnographic research design, and the tools and techniques of field documentation. It also takes a brief review of Sample survey as quantitative research method. It introduces the students to the ethnographic documentation of the tribes all over the world.

At the end of the course the students are expected to be able to:

- a) Understand the peculiarities and problems associated with a scientific social research.
- b) Clearly distinguish between various types of research design.
- c) Understand various tools of data collection
- d) Analyze data by using appropriate qualitative as well as quantitative techniques of analysis.
- e) Distinguish between the ethnographic method and the other methods of social research with reference to the basic approach, field setting, tools and techniques of documentation, analysis, etc.
- f) Prepare an ethnographic research design.
- g) Get insight into the rapport establishment techniques.
- h) Acquire the approach of participant enquiry.

##### Syllabus -

#### PART - I: Scientific Social Research

##### Unit 1: *Science and Scientific Research*

Science as an approach and system of knowledge;  
Science - essence and characteristics;  
Objectivity, validity and testability;  
Relation between science, theory and fact;  
Inductive and deductive aspects of scientific research;  
Natural science and social science: a comparison;  
Issues of value, subjectivity and inter-subjective objectivity in social science;  
Epistemological and ethical issues and problems of experimentation in social research.

Unit 2: ***Research Design***

Steps in research design:  
Review of literature; conceptual framework;  
Formulation of research problem.  
Formulation of hypothesis;  
Tools and techniques of data collection;  
Determination of the mode of analysis and reporting.

Unit 3: ***Survey Method and Sampling Techniques***

Introduction to Survey Research Method  
Survey research: Origin and History  
Planning a survey research;  
Concept and significance of sampling;  
Principles of probability and Normality Curve;  
Probability and non-probability sampling;

**PART - II: Ethnography**

Unit 4: ***Ethnographic Approach in Anthropology***

Field work tradition in Anthropology  
Contribution of Malinowski, Boas and other pioneers;  
Cultural relativism, ethnocentrism, etic and emic perspectives;  
Concept of participant enquiry;  
Ethnography as a holistic documentation of culture;

Unit 5: ***Ethnographic Research Design***

Ethnography as a qualitative research;  
Choice of tools and techniques of data collection,  
Interview - Structured and unstructured; Free flowing open ended;  
Group interview and key informant-interview  
Observation - Participant, and non-participant.  
Genealogy - technique and application;  
Social census - Construction of household-schedule; Variables involved;

Unit 6: ***Collection & Analysis of Ethnographic Data***

Academic, psychological and practical preparation for ethnographic fieldwork;  
Techniques of rapport establishment;  
Identification of representative categories of informants;  
Recording of data journal, diary and logbook;  
Organization and contextual interpretation of data;  
Writing and presentation of an Ethnographic report.

### Unit 7: *Case Study Method*

- Case study as a distinctive approach in research;
- Case examples, case histories and life history and other sources of data for building a case study;
- Extended case study.

### Unit 8: *Introduction to Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses*

(This introductory unit emphasizes on understanding the concept of qualitative and quantitative analyses.)

Relevance of statistical techniques in social research,  
Approach of Qualitative data analyses  
Context based analysis  
Grounded Theory Approach  
Thematic Analysis  
Introduction to packages for qualitative data analysis  
Approach of Quantitative data analysis  
Numerical and quantifiable data: introduction and concept  
Comparison of quantitative and qualitative approaches and use in social science research .

The course assessment would be based on the following:

1. Mid Semester examination
2. Term papers, tutorials, assignments
3. Seminars, viva voce
4. Semester end examination.

### **LIST OF BOOKS -**

#### **Text Books -**

- C. Frankfort- Nachmias & Nachmias, D 1996 'Research Methods in Social Sciences',  
Arnold, London.
- Danda, Ajit 1992 'Research Methodology in Anthropology', Inter-India, New Delhi.
- Pelto, P.S. & Pelto, G.H. 1979 'Anthropological Research', Cambridge University Press, London.
- Wilkinson, T.S. & Bhandarkar, P.L. 1994 'Methodology and Techniques of Social Research',  
Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- W. Laurence Neuman 1997 'Social Research Methods', Allyn & Bacon.
- Fetterman David 1989 'Ethnography Step by Step', Sage Publication.
- Hammersley, M. 1983 'Ethnography Principles in Practice', Tavistock Publications.



Royal Anthropological Instt. of G. Britain & Ireland 1967 'Notes and Queries in Anthropology',  
Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd. London.

Ember CR, Ember M. 2009 'Cross-cultural Research Methods', Altamira Press, USA.

Bernard HR. 2006 'Research Methods in Anthropology', Altamira Press, USA.

Handwecker WP. 2001 'Quick Ethnography', Altamira Press, USA.

### **Recommended Books –**

Bailey, D.K. 1982 'Methods of Social Research'. The Free Press, New York.

Fischer, Michael 1994 'Applications in Computing for Social Anthropologists',  
Routledge. London.

Goode & Hart 1983 'Methods in Social Research', McGraw Hill International Japan.

H. Russel, Bernard 1998 'Handbook of Methods in Cultural Anthropology', Altamira Press.

Madrigal, Lorena 1998 'Statistics for Anthropology', Cambridge University, Cambridge

Laresu & Shultz 1996 'Journey through Ethnography', West View Press, Oxford.

Langness, L.L. 1965 'Life History in Anthropological Sciences',  
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.

### **Reference Books –**

Costner & Smelser 1976 'Comparative Methods in Social Sciences'. Prentice Hall Inc., New Jersey.

Kaplan, Abraham 1964 'The Conduct of Enquiry: Methodology for Behavioral Science'.  
Chandler Publication Company, Pennsylvania.

Kelking, F.N. 1973 'Foundation of Behavioral Research',  
Bolt Rinehart and Winston Inc., New York.

Muller, IH. 1970 'Statistical Reasoning in Sociology',

Young, Pauline 1984 'Scientific Social Surveys and Research', Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.

Allison, Hockey & Dawson, Andrew 1997 'After Writing Culture', Routledge.

Atkinson, Paul 1990 'The Ethnographic Imagination: Textual Constructions of Reality',  
Routledge Publication.

Clifford, James 1986 'The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography',  
University of California Press, California.

Hastrup & Hervik 1994 'Social Experience and Anthropological Knowledge', Routledge, London.

Maanen John Van 1988 'Tales of the Field: On writing Ethnography',  
The University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

## 5. AN – 105: Indian Anthropology- 04 Credits Course.

### Approach –

The course aims at introduction of India – in perspective. It gives an insight into the features of the Orthodox Pattern, the Heterodox Challenge and the Hindu Synthesis. In addition to this, major concepts in Indian Anthropology will be introduced. This course would provide a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Social Organization such as caste system, Indian family, marriage and kinship. Social Stratification and issues related to weaker sections in India Society have been focused upon in this course.

At the end of the course, the students are expected to understand –  
geographical, demographic and cultural profile of India;  
the orthodox pattern of the Indian Society and Hindu Synthesis;  
the heterodox challenge from other religion;  
major concepts in Indian anthropology – social stratification and weaker sections in Indian society;  
the caste as an unit, as a system and as a structural and cultural phenomena;  
the basic pattern and ideal of family in Indian society;  
the concept and the Indo-logical & Anthropological significance of marriage;

### Syllabus –

#### PART - I

##### Unit 1: *India in perspective*

Personal Characteristics.  
Geographical background and regions  
Cultural response to geographical conditions  
Demographic profile.  
Races of India. (Risley's classification)  
Language families and dialects  
Indus Valley Civilization

##### Unit2- *The Orthodox Pattern*

The Vedic paradigm.  
The ritual paradigm of Brahmins  
The heterodox challenge of Jainism, Buddhism, and Charvaka philosophies.

##### Unit 3- *The Hindu synthesis*

The six systems of philosophy  
Karma, Rin and rebirth  
Four stages of life: Four ashrams  
Purushartha: Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha

Unit 4 - ***Introduction to major concepts in Indian Anthropology***

Little tradition and Great tradition;  
Universalisation, Parochialisation;  
Sacred Complex, Nature-Man-Spirit complex;  
Dominant caste, Tribe - Caste continuum;  
Sanskritisation, Westernization;  
Village studies.

PART - II

Unit 5- ***Caste system***

Varna System and Jati  
Irawati Karve: Caste, Caste Cluster.  
Theories of origin of Caste  
Ritual Purity, ritual pollution and logic of hierarchy  
Caste & village society — Jajmani and Balutedari system  
Caste and its relation with family, marriage and kinship  
Principle of reciprocity, based on the caste system  
Caste groups - as cultural and occupational categories  
Caste groups - as political and voluntary associations  
Indian society as a closed system

Unit 6- ***Indian Family, Marriage and Kinship***

Structure and Nature of – Joint family, Extended family.  
Emerging trends, Change, functional and dysfunctional aspects of change,  
Change - in intra-family relations,  
Forces of change.  
Extended kin groups- Affinal and Consanguineous.  
Marriage- social, ritualistic, and symbolic aspects.  
Changing patterns of marriage alliance, Divorce.  
Changing kinship relations.

Unit 7- ***Social Stratification in India***

Meaning and approaches to the study of social stratification  
Social stratification and weaker sections in the society  
Exploitation and deprivation of SCs/STs/OBCs

The course assessment would be based on the following:

1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce / presentations
4. Semester end exam

## LIST OF BOOKS

### Text Books:

- Karve, Iravati 1961 'Hindu Society- An Interpretation', Deccan College, Pune  
Majumdar, D.N. 1990 'Races and Cultures of India', Kalyani Publishers.  
Tylor Stephen 1973 'India: An Anthropological Perspective', Waveland press, Inc.  
Brigadier Singh Javed 1998 'Hindus Of India', Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.  
Majumdar, R.C. 1951 'The Vedic Age. Vol.I of The history and culture of the Indian people.  
London: Allen Unwin.
- Karve Iravati 1953 'Kinship Organization in India', Deccan Collage, Pune.  
Mandalbaum, D. 1972 'Society in India', Popular Prakashan, Bombay.  
Ghurye G.S. 1961 'Caste, Class, and Occupation', Popular Book Depot, Bombay  
Anjali Kurane 1998 'Ethnic Identity and Social Mobility', Rawat Publications.  
Kothari Rajani 1970 'Caste in Indian Politics', Orient Longman, New Delhi.

### Recommended Books:

- Sing, K. 1992 'People of India: An Introduction', Anthropological Survey of India', Calcutta.  
Wheeler, Mortimer ,R 1953 'The Indus Civilization'.  
Bashain,A.L. 1977 'The Wonder that was India', Rupa& Co., New Delhi.  
Farquhar,J.N. 1911 'A primer of Hinduism'. London: Christian Literature Society for India  
Majumdar R.C. 1951 'History and Culture of the Indian People', Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.  
Milton Singer 1975 'Traditional India Structure & Change', Rawat Publications  
Betealle, Andre 1965 'Caste, Class, and Power', California University Berkley.  
Gupta, Dipankar 1992 'Social Stratification', Oxford University Press, Bombay.  
Srinivas M.N. 1962 'Caste in Modern India & Other Essays'. Media Promoters and Publishers, Bombay.  
Schermmerhorn R.A. 1978 'Ethnic Plurality in India', Tucson, Arizona: University Arizona press.

### Reference Books:

- Gordon, D.H. 1958 'The Prehistoric Background of Indian Culture'. Bombay: Popular Book Depot  
Guha, B S. 1938 'Racial Elements in the Indian Population'. Bombay: Oxford University Press.  
De Bary, Willam 1958 'Sources of Indian Tradition'. New York: Columbia University .Press.  
Conze, Edward 1951 'Buddhism: Its Essence and Development', New York: Philosophical Library.  
Khare R. 1991 'Cultural Diversity and Social Discontent: Anthropological Studies on Contemporary India.  
New Delhi: Sage.
- Rush Brook W. 1985 'Ethnic Diversity in India', New Delhi: Anmol Publication.  
Srinivas M. N. 1966 'Social Change In India', Bombay: Allied Publication.  
Rao MSA 1970 'Urbanization and Social Change', Delhi: Orient Longman.  
Sahay Vijoy S 1998, 'Indian Anthropology'. Allahabad: K. K. Publications.  
Husnain Nadeem 1996, 'Indian Anthropology'. Allahabad: Palka Prakashan.  
Mishra U. S., Husnain Naddem, 1998, 'Unifying Anthropology'. New Delhi: Vivek Prakashan.

**6. AN – 106: Biological Anthropology Practical – 04 – Credits Course.**  
(Osteology, Osteometry and Odontometry)

**Approach –**

The aim of this practical course is to provide knowledge of Human Anatomy, Skeleton and Dental system; including Important landmarks on bones. Students are taught about the scientific methods and techniques of measurements on skeleton and dentition. This knowledge is helpful to understand evolutionary changes in. skeleton system as well as occupational stress, sex-wise differences, community differences on the skeleton and on human dentition. The course covers Osteology, Osteometry and Odontometry.

At the end of the course the students are expected to-  
understand the skeletal system of Man and variations  
know the structural set up of our body and its functional performance  
know the evolutionary trend and morphological change in the skeletal system and  
know the metrical parameter and their importance.

**Syllabus -**

**Unit 1: *Osteology***

Importance of studying human skeletal system in anthropology

Anatomical terminology: Planes of reference and directional terms, general bone features

Structure and function of skeletal system

Classification: Axial and appendicular skeleton

Directional terms and planes

Skull (Different Normae ) and mandible , individual bones of skull, understanding concepts of skull, cranium, calvarium

Long bones and side Identification

Vertebral column and girdles (Pelvis, Scapula & Clavicle)

Age and sex differences , Pathological and occupational stress markers on various bones of the body

**Unit 2: *Craniometry***

Craniometry and Osteometry: Use and Importance.

Introduction to the Instruments

**Selected measurements on skull -**

Cranial length, Cranial breadth, Cranial arc, Cranial circumference, Upper facial height,

External bi-orbital diameter, Nasal height, Nasal breadth, Bi—maxillary breadth,

Bi-zygomatic breadth, Bi-mastoid breadth, Bigonial breadth, Mandibular Length,

Mandibular height,

Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements:

Cranial Index, Nasal Index, Kollmann's Upper facial index.

### Unit 3: *Osteometry*

#### **Selected measurements on Humerus:**

Maximum length, Breadth of distal epiphysis, Circumference in the middle, Least girth of shaft.  
Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements: Robusticity or caliber index.

#### **Selected Measurements on Femur:**

Maximum length, Physiological length, Transverse diameter of middle of shaft,  
Sagittal Diameter of middle of Shaft

Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements: Robusticity index

#### **Selected Measurements on Scapula:**

Maximum length or anatomical breadth, Maximum breadth or Anatomical length,  
Length of cranial border, Length of axillary border

Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements: Scapular index

#### **Selected measurements on Clavicle:**

Maximum length, Girth in the middle.

Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements: caliber index

### Unit 4: *Odontometry*

Classification and Identification of teeth

Measurements on dentition

Mesio-Distal, Bucco-Lingual measurements

Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements: Crown area, Crown index, Crown Module.

#### **Readings:**

Frazer 1965, Human Anatomy. J P.A. Churchill Ltd. London,

Singh, I.P. and M.K. Bhasin 1989. Anthropometry, Kamala Raj Enterprises, Delhi.

Walimbe S.R & Kulkarni Shaunak S. 1994, Biological Adaptations in Human Dentition,

Deccan College, Pune

William M. Bass, Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual (Special Publications, 4th ed).

Missouri Archaeological Society, 1995.

Jane E. Buikstra, Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains: Proceedings of a Seminar at the Field Museum of Natural History (Arkansas Archeological Survey, 1994).

Tim D. White and Pieter A. Folkens, *The Human Bone Manual*, 1st ed. (Academic Press, 2005).

Kieser JA. 1990. Human Adult Odont- metrics: The Study of Variation in Adult Tooth Size.

Cambridge University Press.

Hrdlicka A. 1952. Practical Anthropometry. Philadelphia: Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology

## SEMESTER - II

### Courses –

#### 1. AN – 201: Anthropological Thought – 04 Credits Course.

### Approach –

This course reviews historical development of anthropological theories from its beginning to the present. The students will be introduced to different schools of thoughts in Social and Cultural Anthropology. This course summarizes and critically examines the evolution of anthropological thought.

At the end of the course, the students are expected to understand -  
the basic theories proposed by different schools;  
the historical development of anthropologic theories from its beginning to the present;  
Relative merits and criticism about various theories.

### Syllabus -

#### Unit 1: *Historical Processes of Culture*

##### *Evolutionism*

The evolutionary perspective in ethnology and its sources;  
Uni-linear evolutionism;  
Multi-linear evolutionism;  
Neo-evolutionism;  
Merits and weaknesses of evolutionary school of thought.

##### *Diffusionism*

Diffusion of cultural traits;  
British school of diffusion and the Pan-Egyptian theory;  
German school of diffusion and concept of 'trait complexes';  
American school of diffusion: Concepts of 'culture-area' and 'age-area';  
Merits and weaknesses of diffusionism.

##### *Historical Particularism*

Historical Particularism as a methodological approach  
Theoretical implications of Historical Particularism  
Contribution by Franz Boas;  
Contributions and limitations of Historical Particularism;

#### Unit 2: *Materialist Perspective on Culture*

##### *Cultural Materialism*

The approach of Cultural Materialism;  
Contributions of Marvin Harris and Leslie White;  
Relation of Materialism with Evolutionism  
Critique on Cultural Materialism.

### Unit 3 - *Structure-Functionalism*

Structure-functionalism as a reaction to the doctrines of 'Evolution-Diffusion' and 'Historical Particularism';

Functionalism of Malinowski, Merton & Parsons;

Structure-functionalism of Radcliffe Brown;

Distinction between structural and functional emphases;

Structure-functionalism as an analytical approach;

Methodological implications of Structure-functionalism;

Contribution and limitations of Structure-functionalism.

### Unit 4 - *Structuralism*

Structuralism as a perspective;

Place of structuralism in the anthropological theory;

Contributions of Claude Levi-Strauss and Edmund Leach;

Structuralist interpretation of social system;

Structuralist interpretation of Kinship;

Structuralist interpretation of Mythology and Totem-ism;

Critique on Structuralism.

### Unit 5: *Culture and Personality School*

Margaret Mead

Ruth Benedict`

Abram Kardiner

Alice Cora-Du-Bois

Ralph Linton

### Unit 6 - *Other Classical Theoretical Approaches*

Parsonian ideas of social-cultural system;

Robert Redfield and his contribution

Social Anthropology as an approach: Evans-Prichard;

The course assessment would be based on the following:

1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce /presentations
4. Semester end exam



## **LIST OF BOOKS**

### **Text Books -**

- Evans-Prichard, E.E. 1981, A History of Anthropological Thought. London/ Boston: Faber & Faber.
- Harris, Marvin 1968, Rise of Anthropological Theory. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Honnigman J. 1997, Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Jha, Makhan 1983, An Introduction to Anthropological Thought.  
New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, Private Limited.
- Layton, Robert 1997, Introduction to Theory in Anthropology. Cambridge University Press.

### **Recommended Books -**

- Bidney, David 1953, Theoretical Anthropology. Columbia University Press, New York.
- Collins, Randall 1997, Theoretical Sociology. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Douglas, Mary 1994, Risk & Balance: Essays in Cultural Theory. London: Routledge.
- Evans-Prichard, E.E. 1981, A History of Anthropological Thought. London/ Boston: Faber & Faber.
- Harris, Marvin 1968, Rise of Anthropological Theory. London: Rutt & Kegan Paul.
- Ingold, Tim (ed.) 1996, Key Debates in Anthropology. London/ Boston: Routledge.

## 2. AN – 202: Comparative Anatomy and Human Evolution – 04 Credits Course.

### Approach –

Evolution as a process had also brought about series of anatomical changes on all forms of life. Modern man is but a product of this process. Man's attempts in piecing together his past has yielded useful sequences in explaining hominid evolution. This course would focus these transition stages from the earliest to the present.

At the end of the course Students are expected to:

Identify the characteristic features of the earliest Hominids.

Explain the various transitional stages in human evolution.

Comprehend the evolutionary processes leading to erect posture and bipedal locomotion in man

Know the impact of environment on adaptation during human evolution based on the fossilized material and variation thereof

theoretical developments in theories of human evolution in the light of latest fossil findings

Understand the critiques on theories of human evolution and usefulness in present day situation.

### Syllabus -

#### Unit 1: *Man's Place among the Primates*

Nomenclature

Taxonomic position of man

Characteristic features of Order Primata

#### Unit 2: *Primate Classification and Distribution*

Emergence, Distribution and classification of Primates

Prosimii and Anthropoidia: New world Monkeys and Old world monkeys

Hylobatidae, Pongidae and Hominidae

Primate Behavior

#### Unit 3: *Trends in Hominid Evolution*

Trends: Terrestriality, Bipedalism, Changes in dentition, Encephalisation, Culture

Major Anatomical changes in human body

Changes in Skull, Mandible and Dentition;

Vertebral Column, Pelvis, Hands, Legs and feet;

#### Unit 4: *Evolution of other Systems*

Evidence from the Brain and Sense Organs

Erect posture and Bipedalism

Molecular evidence: Morris Goodman, Sarich and Wilson

Evolution of chin.

Unit 5: *Hominid Precursors and Early Hominids*

Phylo-genetic position of Dryopithecines, Rama-pithecus and Shiva-pithecus  
Sahelanthro-pustchadensis, Orrorintugensis,  
Ardipithecusramidus, Australopithecus baharelgazali, Australopithecus anamensis,  
Australopithecus africanus,  
Australopithecus afarensis, Australopithecus robustus, Australopithecus boisei; Australopithecus  
sediba  
Homo habilis; Homo erectus, Homo ergaster, variants of Homo erectus  
Hominid Phylogeny: current knowledge and debates.

Unit 6: *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*

Salient Features  
Conservative and Progressive type  
Phylogenetic position  
Causes of extinction

Unit 7: *Homo sapiens: Early modern humans*

Homo heidelbergensis, Homo floresiensis, archaic humans, Narmada man  
Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Chancelade  
Homo sapiens idaltu

**List of Books -**

- Buettner, Janusch. 1969 *Origins of Man: Physical Anthropology*, John Wiley and Sons, New York.  
Campbell, B. 1967 *Human Evolution: An introduction to Man's Adaptation*,  
Heinemann Educational Books Limited, London.  
Clark, Le Gros 1979 *The Antecedents of Man: An Introduction to Evolution of the Primates*,  
Edinburgh University Press.  
Comas, Juan 1960 *Manual of Physical Anthropology*, Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Illinois, U.S.A.  
Ember C. & M. Ember 1995, *Anthropology*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.  
Ember C., M. Ember & P. Peregrine 2008, *Anthropology*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.  
Hooton E.A. 1963 *Up from the Ape*. The Mac Millan Company, New York.  
Jones et. al. 1992 *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Human Evolution*, Cambridge University Press.  
Jurmain R. & Nelson, H. 1994 *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*,  
West Publishing Company, New York.  
Jurmain R. Nelson H. Turnbaugh W. 1998, *Understanding Physical Anthropology and Archaeology*,  
West Publishing Company, New York.  
Laskar Gabriel 1961 *The Evolution of Man*, Holt, Rinehart & Winston New York  
Montague, Ashley 1951 *Introduction to Physical Anthropology*. Charles C. Thomas. U.S.A.  
Fleagle J G. 1998. *Primate Adaptation and Evolution*, Second Edition. 2<sup>nd</sup> edn. Academic Press.  
Foley, Robert Andrew, and Roger Lewin 2004, *Principles of Human Evolution*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.  
Wiley-Blackwell.  
Schwartz, Jeffrey H., Ian Tattersall, Ralph L. Holloway, Douglas C. Broadfield, and Michael S. Yuan  
2005, *The Human Fossil Record. (4 Volumes)*, 1<sup>st</sup> edn. Wiley-Liss.  
Stanford, Craig, John S. Allen, and Susan C. Anton 2011, *Biological Anthropology*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. Pearson.  
Wood Bernard (ed.) 2011, *Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Human Evolution*, 1<sup>st</sup> edn. Wiley-Blackwell.

### 3. AN – 203 - Indian Anthropologists – 04 Credits Course.

#### Approach –

This course would focus upon –

The contribution by Indian Anthropologists;

The contribution of Social Reformers and Thinkers, to the Indian Society and Culture.

Development of Indian Anthropology

At the end of the course, the students are expected to understand about -

- the contribution by Indian Anthropologists,
- the contribution by Social Reformers and Thinkers.
- the development of Indian Anthropology.

#### Syllabus -

##### Unit 1 - *Contribution by Indian Anthropologists -*

M.N. Srinivas,  
G.S. Ghurye,  
N. K. Bose,  
D. N. Majumdar,  
S. C. Dube,  
L. P. Vidyarthi,

##### Unit 2 - *Contribution by Indian Anthropologists – (continued)-*

Iravati Karve,  
S. S. Sarkar,  
B. S. Guha,  
S. C. Roy,  
Verrier Elvin.

##### Unit 3 - *Contribution of Social Reformers and Thinkers, to Indian Society and Culture –*

Mahatma Jotiba Phule,  
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar,  
Savitribai Phule,  
Shahu Maharaj,  
Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

##### Unit 4 - *Development of Anthropology in India -*

Phases of development: from establishment of Asiatic Society to Modern phase.

Development of Biological Anthropology in India.

## Reference Books -

- Bose N. K. 1929, Cultural Anthropology. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Bose N. K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Dube S. C. 1955, Indian Village. London: Cornell University Press.
- Dube S. C. 1958, Power and Conflict in Village India. London: Cornell University Press.
- Dube S. C. 1958, India's Changing Villages: Human Factors in Community Development.  
London: Cornell University Press.
- Elvin Verrier 1936, The Baiga. Gian Publishing House.
- Elvin Verrier 1942, The Agaria. Oxford University Press.
- Elvin Verrier 1944, The Aborigines. Oxford University Press.
- Elvin Verrier 1944, Folk-Songs of Maikal Hills. Oxford University Press.
- Elvin Verrier 1947, The Muria and Their Ghotul. Oxford University Press.
- Elvin Verrier , Tribal World of Verrier Elvin.
- Elvin Verrier , New Deal for Tribal India.
- Government of Maharashtra, 'Speeches and Writings of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar' – (20 Volumes).
- Government of Maharashtra, '*Mahatma Phule – Samagra Vangmay*'.
- Government of Maharashtra, '*Shahu Maharaj – Samagra Vangmay*'.
- Guha B. S. 1935, '*The Racial Affinities of People of India*', in Census of India.  
Government of India Press, Simla.
- Guha B. S. 1944, Racial Elements in the Population. Oxford University Press.
- Kar Kennedy
- Karve Iravati 1968, Kinship Organization of India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Karve Iravati 1969, '*Yuganta*'. Pune: Deshmukh Publication.
- Kennedy K 2000, God – Apes and Fossil Men: Paleo-anthropology of South Asia.  
Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Majumdar D. N. 1936, A Tribe in Transition: A Study in Culture Pattern.  
London: Longman's Green & Company.
- Majumdar D. N. 1946, Races and Cultures in India. Allahabad: Kitabistan.
- Majumdar D. N. 1958, Caste and Communication in an Indian Village. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Roy S. C. 1912, Munda and their Country. Calcutta: Bookland Private Limited.
- Roy S. C. 1915, The Oraon of Chotanagpur. Ranchi:
- Roy S. C. 1925, The Birhor. Ranchi:
- Roy S. C. 1935, The Hill Bhuiyas of Orissa. Ranchi:
- Sarkar S. S. 1964, Ancient Races of Baluchistan, Punjab and Sind. Calcutta: Bookland Private Limited.
- Srinivas M. N. 1942, Marriage and Family in Mysore. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Srinivas M. N. 1966, Social Change in Modern India. California: California University Press.
- Srinivas M. N. 1976, Nation Building in Independent India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Vidyarthi L. P. 1961, Sacred Complex in Hindu Gaya. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Vidyarthi L. P. 1963, The Maler: Nature – Man – Spirit Complex in Hill Tribe of Bihar.  
Calcutta: Bookland Private Limited.
- Vidyarthi L. P. 1976, Tribal culture in India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Vidyarthi L. P. 1977, Rise of Anthropology in India. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

#### 4. AN-204: Survey Research Methods Practical – 04 Credits Course.

##### Approach –

In semester I the students have already learnt the fundamentals of the qualitative and quantitative research methodology in the course - Scientific Social Research. Besides, they have acquired theoretical and practical understanding of Ethnographic Research Method, which is a classical qualitative method in Anthropology. The aim of this practical course is to train students by actually designing and implementing a small project in Survey Research Method, which is primarily a quantitative method.

##### Syllabus -

###### Unit 1: *Introduction to Survey Research Method*

Difference between survey and other research methods  
Strength and weaknesses of Survey research  
Application of surveys in social research  
Survey Flow chart

*Assignment 1:* Write a note on Survey Research

*Assignment 2:* Explain the process of survey research with a flow-chart

###### *Readings*

Moser, C. A. and Kalkan G., 1971: Survey Methods in Social investigation

Young Pauline, 1984: Scientific Sod! Surveys and Research New Delhi Prentice Hall of India

###### Unit 2: *Formulation of the Survey Project*

Topics appropriate for survey research  
Identification and Selection of a Problem  
Review of literature  
Concept Mapping  
Research questions and Objectives  
Definition of Variables  
Developing a time Line

*Assignment 3:* Selection and formulation of research topic for project.

*Assignment 4:* Develop time line for the project.

*Assignment 5:* Develop concept mapping on selected text.

###### *Readings*

Thomas S. J., 1999: Designing Surveys That Work I — A Step-by-Step Guide,  
California Corvine Press Inc.

Young Pauline, 1984: Scientific Surveys and Research. New Delhi Prentice Hall of India

*Relevant Handouts.*

### Unit 3: *Tools of Data Collection*

Questionnaires and Interview Schedule –

Do's and Don'ts while construction of Questionnaire and Interview Schedule

Structured, unstructured interview Schedule

Open-ended, Close-ended Questions

Pilot testing

Scale and Measurement

Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio scales

Brief Overview: IQ test, ability aptitude test, personality test/scales, motivation tests /scales, values and interest scales.

Attitude Scales: Thurston, Likert and Gutman attitude Scales

*Assignment 6:* Write a note on questionnaire and interview schedule

*Assignment 7:* Construct a questionnaire / interview schedule on the pre-determined project

*Assignment 8:* Construct Likert's scale on the given topic

*Readings*

*Relevant Handouts*

### Unit 4: *Sampling and Sampling Designs*

The idea and advantage of sampling

Concepts: population, sample, sampling unit, finite and infinite populations, sampling frame, sampling designs

Probability and Non-Probability Sampling:

Probability Sampling: Simple Random Samples, Systematic Random

Samples, Stratified sample, cluster samples

Non-Probability Sampling: Convenience Sampling, Purposive Sampling and

Quota sampling

Sample Size Estimation, accuracy, bias and precision

*Assignment 9:* Write a note on Sampling

*Assignment 10:* Draw stratified random sample from the target group

*Readings*

*Relevant Handouts*

### Unit 5: *Preparation for Data Collection*

Planning the data collection

Selecting the appropriate target group

Obtaining access to target group

Implementation of data collection plan

*Assignment 11:* Pre-test the Questionnaire/interview schedule and prepare report and finalize the same

*Assignment 12:* Modify interview schedule

*Assignment 13:* Administer interview schedule? Questionnaire to target group as per plan

*Readings*

Thomas S. J., 1999 *Designing Surveys That Work I — A Step-by-Step Guide*,  
California Corvine Press Inc.

**Unit 6: *Data Processing***

Coding Schemes Rules and Coding

Code book construction,

Editing and Cleaning of Data

*Assignment 14:* Prepare code book

*Assignment 15:* Code the data from filled- in - interview schedule/ Questionnaire.

*Readings*

Thomas S. J., 1999 *Designing Surveys That Work! — A Step-by-Step Guide*.  
California Corvine Press Inc.

**Unit 7: *Data Analysis***

Variable and types of variables: Nominal, Scale and Numeric

Relevance of statistical techniques in social research

Frequency distributions: Univariate and Bivariate cross tabulations

Graphical presentation of data: line, bar and pie charts, histogram

Measures of central tendency: mean, median and mode

Measures of dispersion: mean deviation, standard deviation, variance.

**Unit 8: *Introduction of Statistical analysis using Computers: SPSS***

Overview of the software

Data coding and preparation of SPSS code sheet

Data entry and data cleaning, refining of the codes

Deriving tables, various measures and indices

Graphical presentation of data

Computation of central tendency and dispersion

Statistical tests of significance, hypothesis testing

Concept of statistical tests

$\chi^2$  test and t-test

Computations and interpretation of tests

*Assignment 16:* Enter the coded data

*Assignment 17:* Derive frequency / percentages and cross tables

*Assignment 18:* Present Data Graphically

*Readings*

SPSS and MS Excel Software.



## Unit 9: **Report writing**

Developing outline for a scientific report

Summarizing the survey results for sub-groups on demographic data

Summarizing the survey results for the whole group

Providing an answer to the research problem

*Assignment 19:* Write a Scientific Project Report.

### *Readings*

Babbie E., 1995, *The Practice of Social Research*, Seventh Edition,  
Wadsworth Publishing Company, USA

The course assessment would be based on the following:

1. Mid Semester examination
2. Term papers, tutorials, assignments
3. Seminars, viva voce, presentation.
4. Semester end examination

**5. AN – 205: Biological Anthropology Practical - II - 04 Credits Course.**  
(Somatometry, Dermatoglyphics,) –

**Approach –**

This practical course provides knowledge of Scientific method and Techniques of Measurements on living individual measurement which is useful to get an idea of Nutritional status of Individual, age, sex and comparative community differences. Dermatoglyphics, Somatoscopic traits are also included in this course to study the Population Variation and their Inheritance. Applications of Anthropometry such as Ergonomics, Forensic Anthropology etc will also be touched upon in the course.

At the end of the course Students are expected to:

Understand the importance and use of Somatometry, somatoscopy and dermatoglyphics for - Biometric variation and Medico-legal aspects

Master the techniques of Somatometry and fingerprints

Appreciate the traditional use of these techniques

Understand the use and applications of these techniques for growth and nutrition studies, population variation and forensic anthropology for

Traditional use for Racial classification,

Criminal detection,

To develop man machine relationship,

Use of work force in industries like textile, tool making etc.

**Syllabus -**

**Unit 1: *Somatometry***

Somatometry Use, Scope and Importance

Introduction to the Instruments

Different landmarks and their locations.

**Unit 2: *Selected measurements on Head***

Maximum head length, Head breadth, Head circumference, Morphological upper facial height,

Physiognomic upper facial height, Nasal height, Nasal breadth, Mouth breadth, Bigonial breadth.

**Unit 3: *Selected measurements on rest of the body***

Height vertex, Sitting height, Height acromion, Height illiocristale, Bi-Illiocrystal diameter,

Total arm length, Total leg length, Biacromial diameter, Chest circumference,

Waist circumference, Hip circumference, Upper arm circumference, Weight,

Skin fold thickness, Bicep, Triceps, Sub-scapular.

Calculation of Indices based on the above measurements.

Unit 4: *Somatoscopy*

General Introduction, Use and Scope of Somatoscopy

Hair color, eye color, skin color.

Hair type and pattern. Hair whorl: number and direction.

Ear-lobe: attached, non-attached, Tongue rolling and folding.

Handedness, Hand clasping. Digital formula.

In-bite, over-bite, bite to bite.

Unit 6: *Dermatoglyphics*

Relevance in Anthropological studies.

Techniques: printing and finger, palm, pattern identification.

Basic Classificatory Systems: Galton, Henry.

Indices –Pattern intensity index, Furuhata's index, Dankmeijer's Index,

Main Line Formula.

**List of Books –**

Frazer 1965, Human Anatomy. London: J. P. A Churchill Limited.

Singh, I. P. & M. K. Bhasin 1989, Anthropometry. Delhi: Kamala Raj Enterprises.

Race & Sanger 1954, Blood Groups in Man.

Weiner & Lourie 1969, Human Biology. A Guide to Field Methods. IBP Handbook No. 9.  
Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications.

Cummins H & Midlo C. 1951, Finger Prints, Palms and Soles.

New York/ Philadelphia: Dover Publications.

## 6. AN – 206 - Ethnographic Fieldwork – 05 Credits Course.

### Approach –

This course aims at exposing the students to the field situation in tribal setting for training in the ethnographic method of field research. The fieldwork will be arranged and conducted by the Department in a suitable tribal area. The duration of ethnographic fieldwork will be minimum 15 days. The fieldwork should be carried out by the entire batch of students as a team-work. However, each student will be given an individual topic for conducting ethnographic fieldwork. After the fieldwork the students would undertake the analysis and report writing under the guidance of the assigned faculty members.

### Topics for Ethnographic Field-work –

Topics which require *ethnographic method, for data collection*, should be assigned to the students. Hence, topics from Biological Anthropology *should not be considered for* ethnographic fieldwork. Faculty members will finalize the topics to be assigned to the students from the following list which illustrates certain important/ major topics which should be considered with priority. Some of these topics may be divided or combined in accordance to the circumstances and needs.

- *Identity, History, Folklore; - Settlement Pattern; - Cultural Ecology; - Material Culture;*
- *Life Cycle; - Marriage, Family & Kinship; - Economic Organization; - Political Organization;*
- *Religious Organization; - Inter & Intra Community Relations; - Status of Women;*
- *Ethno-medical System; - Ethnography of Food; - Food in Socio-Cultural Context;*
- *Ethno-physiology; - Child Rearing Practices; - Response to Family Welfare Program;*
- *Awareness & Utilization of Health Care Services – (ICDS and other Special Programs);*
- *Education, Aspirations & Mobility; - Impact of Communication & Transportation;*
- *Development Programs; - Socio-Economic Survey;*

### Brief Outline of the Process –

#### *Compilation of Primary Data:*

Diary and log-book,

Field notes – *Interviews* - Transcript of informal interviews,

Interviews with informants and key informants, Focused group interviews.

Case narratives and case studies.

Field notes - *Observations*.

Genealogy, Census.

#### *Compilation of secondary data.*

*Organizing the data - Data to be organized according to major themes and sub-themes.*

*Analysis and discussion of the data; Final Report.*

At the end of the course, the students are expected to understand about -

- Preparation for ethnographic field-work;
- Preparation of tools necessary for data collection;
- Rapport establishment;
- Techniques necessary for data collection;
- Compilation, organization and analysis of data;
- Interpretation of data and report writing;