

TDC SYLLABUS FOR ANTHROPOLOGY

[HONOURS COURSE-ARTS/ SCIENCE STREAM]

COURSE STRUCTURE

B A/B Sc (Honours) Semester I

Course 101 (Theory)	Foundations of Anthropology I	Marks 35
Course 102 (Theory)	Foundations of Anthropology II	Marks 35
Course 103 (Theory)	Human Evolution and Variation	Marks 35

B A/B Sc (Honours) Semester II

Course 201 (Theory)	Archaeological Anthropology I	Marks 35
Course 202 (Theory)	Culture and Society	Marks 35
Course 203 (Theory)	Primitive Economy and Religion	Marks 35
Course 204 (Practicals)	Practicals in Physical Anthropology	
	Archaeological Anthropology and Technology	Marks 90

B A/B Sc (Honours) Semester III

Course 301 (Theory)	Human Genetics	Marks 35
Course 302 (Theory)	Archaeological Anthropology II	Marks 35
Course 303 (Theory)	Indian Anthropology I	Marks 35

B A/B Sc (Honours) Semester IV

Course 401 (Theory)	Human Growth, Racial Formation and Comparative Anatomy	Marks 35
Course 402 (Theory)	Prehistoric Culture	Marks 35
Course 403 (Theory)	Indian Anthropology II	Marks 35
Course 404 (Practicals)	Practicals in Physical Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology and Museology	Marks 90

B A/B Sc (Honours)
Semester V

Course 501 (Theory)	Applied Physical Anthropology	Marks 35
Course 502 (Theory)	Theories in Socio-Cultural Anthropology I	Marks 35
Course 503 (Theory)	Tribes of India I	Marks 35

B A/B Sc (Honours)
Semester VI

Course 601 (Theory)	Advanced Archaeological Anthropology	Marks 35
Course 602 (Theory)	Theories in Socio-Cultural Anthropology II	Marks 35
Course 603 (Theory)	Tribes of India II	Marks 35
Course 604 (Practicals)	Field Work and Report Writing	Marks 90

Note : There will be 60 lectures for each course.

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)
Semester I

Course 101 (Theory)
Foundations of Anthropology I

Full Marks 35
Pass Marks 12

Approach

The subject matter of anthropology goes much beyond its simple definition. No other discipline encourages studying mankind, tracing its origin, development and the present day variations across the globe, taking into consideration all the aspects of biology and culture. Although various areas of specialization have emerged within all the four branches of anthropology it has always maintained its holistic, integrative approach and identity. Simultaneously it has also maintained very close relationship with other disciplines; viz., history, Sociology, Political Science, Geography, etc. However, the anthropological perspectives, approaches, methodology and intensive field work tradition have been kept intact maintaining its own identity. The course aims to help the students understand the holistic perspective and integrative approach of anthropology, not only amongst its four branches, but also across a wide variety of other disciplines.

Course Contents

Unit I : Introduction to Anthropology

- a) Meaning, scope and history of anthropology
- b) Branches of anthropology-Physical/Biological anthropology, Archaeological anthropology, Social-cultural anthropology and Linguistic anthropology

Unit II: Introduction to Anthropology

- a) Relationship among various branches of anthropology
- b) Relationship with cognate disciplines-History, Sociology, Political Science and Geography

Unit III: Fundamentals in Physical Anthropology

- a) Definition, scope and branches of Physical Anthropology
- b) Modern trends in Physical Anthropology

Unit IV: Fundamentals in Physical Anthropology

Primates: Characteristics and classification by G G Simpson

Unit V: Fundamentals in Physical Anthropology

- a) Concept of race
- b) Genetic basis of race
- c) UNESCO Statement on race

Recommended Books

Beals and Hoijer	: An Introduction to Anthropology
Das, B M	: Outlines of Physical Anthropology
Hooton, E A	: Up from the Ape
Montague, A	: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology
Sarkar, R M	: Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology
Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M.K	: Anthropometry

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)

Semester I

Course 102 (Theory)

Foundations of Anthropology II

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

At the end of this course the students should be in a position to (a) trace the meaning, scope and history of anthropology; (b) identify the relationship amongst its four branches; (c) appreciate the interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary nature of anthropology and (d) examine and comprehend the basic concepts contained in Physical / Biological Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, Social-Cultural Anthropology and Linguistic Anthropology.

Course Contents

Unit I: Fundamentals in Archaeological Anthropology

- a) Prehistoric Archaeology: Definition, aims and scope; Methods of study
- b) Relationship of Prehistoric Archaeology with other branches of anthropology

Unit II: Fundamentals in Archaeological Anthropology

- a) Relative and absolute methods of dating
- b) Geological ages of the Earth

Unit III: Fundamentals in Socio-Cultural Anthropology

- a) Social Anthropology: Meaning, scope and branches
- b) Society: Concept, characteristics and origin

Unit IV: Fundamentals in Socio-Cultural Anthropology

- a) Culture: Concept and characteristics
- b) Techniques and tools of research

Unit V: Fundamentals in Linguistic Anthropology

- a) Linguistic Anthropology: Meaning, scope and subject matter
- b) Sociolinguistics

Recommended Books

Beals and Hoijer	: An Introduction to Anthropology
Berkitt, M.C.	: The Old Stone Age
Herskovits, M J	: Cultural Anthropology: Man and His Works
Hooton, E A	: Up from the Ape

Mair, Lucy	: An Introduction to Social Anthropology
Majumdar, D N and Madan, T N	: An Introduction to Social Anthropology
Oakley, O.K.P.	: Man : The Tool Maker

B.A/ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓

Semester I ✓

Course 103 (Theory) ✓

Human Evolution and Variation

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course aims to help the students reconstruct the past of the mankind surveying the available theories on the processes of human evolution with the help of accumulated material evidences. Highlighting the anatomical peculiarities of the present day man, this course would further compare the anatomical details with the non-human primates. The course would follow mankind through the stages of evolution by analyzing fossil. The racial variation as a product of complex process of evolution and genetics would be analyzed. The course would introduce the students to the practical in osteology, somatometry, somatoscopy, identification of ABO related antigens and the basics of dermatoglyphics. At the end of the course students would be capable to: (a) comprehend the available theories of organic evolution; (b) locate the position of man in the animal kingdom; (c) survey the anatomical similarities and differences between man and other non-human primates; (d) piece together the fossil evidences to comprehend human evolution and its stages; (e) identify the racial variation in the present day man and classification; (f) advance the genetic basis for such racial variations and (g) undertake basic practical in physical anthropology.

Course Contents

Unit I

- General study of human skeleton
- Evolutionary changes in human skeleton with special reference to skull, vertebral column, pelvis, femur and foot

Unit II

- Concept of organic evolution
- Theories of organic evolution-Lamareckism and Darwinism
- Synthetic theory of evolution

Unit III

Human Genetics: Mendelian principles, Monohybrid cross, Dihybrid cross

Unit IV

- a) Living Primates- Salient features and distribution of Lemuriformes, Tarsiiformes, Lorisiformes, Platyrrhine and Catarrhine
- b) Relationship of man with primates

Unit V

Fossil Primates- Pro-pliopithecus, Pliopithecus, Parapithecus and Dryopithecus

Recommended Books

Das, B M	: Outline of Physical Anthropology
Hoebel, E A	: Anthropology: The Study of Man
Hooton, E A	: Up from the Ape
Montague, A	: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology
Sarkar, R M	: Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology
Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M.K	: Anthropometry

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓
Semester II ✓

Course 201(Theory) ✓
Archaeological Anthropology I

Full Marks 35
Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course would introduce the students to prehistoric tools as well as material artifacts including pottery and other household implements in relation to cultural development. The course projects man as a cultural being in historical perspective. It also deals with glimpses on origin and development of tool forms and technology. Handling of material remains such as stone, bone and wooden tools, metal objects, pottery of different shapes, function - all help the students to understand the cultural evolutions through typo-technology. At the end of the course students would be capable to: (a) undertake basic practices in archaeological anthropology; (b) know the material equipment of culture; (c) understand the cultural revolution through typo- technologies and (d) explain the implications of artifacts, tools, objects and pottery in the socioeconomic organization of the society.

Course Contents

Unit I: Methods of Studying Prehistoric Archaeology

- a) Geological (Stratigraphical)
- b) Palaeontological
- c) Archaeological (Typological)

Approach
This course provides an overview of fundamental human institutions as well as the basic concepts for understanding and explaining these institutions. In this course the students are exposed to a wide variety of human societies at different levels of development to bring out the uniqueness as well as commonness in these institutions. To bring home the point that the human society and the culture are not static phenomena and that they constantly change at different pace and in different contexts. The students are also acquainted with the dynamics of social and cultural change. The course aims at imparting the students with the understanding

Full Marks 35
Pass Marks 12

B.A./B.Sc. (Honours Course)
Semester II
Course 202 (Theory)
Culture and Society

Burkitt, M.C.	:	The Old Stone Age
Hooton, E.A.	:	Up from the Ape
Oakley, O.K.P.	:	Man: The Tool Maker

Recommended Books

- Unit V: Development of Neolithic Culture & Urban culture**
- Neolithic revolution
 - Development of Neolithic culture in India
 - Emergence of metal age culture
 - Urban revolution- Harappan civilization of India
- Unit IV: Classification of Prehistoric Cultures**
- Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures of Europe: A Brief Outline
 - Lower, middle and upper Palaeolithic cultures of India
- Unit III: Evidences of Prehistoric Culture**
- Artifact
 - Industry
 - Assemblage
 - Culture and civilization
- Unit II: Prehistoric Tool Typology and Technology**
- Core, flake, blade and bone tool industry
 - Lithic Technology: Percussion, pressure flaking, grinding and polishing

of the wide variety of human societies and cultures in time and space; the fundamental institutions in human social-cultural life; the basic definitions and concepts to interpret and explain human phenomena in a scientific manner and the cross-cultural understanding of the uniqueness as well as commonalities between human cultures. After learning the course the student should be able to appreciate the importance of variety and multiplicity in human socio-cultural phenomena; to evaluate their own prejudices and develop a cross cultural perspective; to shun ethnocentrism and look at others' customs and traditions on par with one's own and to identify the interconnections between various institutions and their impact on human action.

Course Contents

Unit I: Culture: Aspects and Components

- a) Aspects of Culture: Material and Non-material
- b) Components of Culture: Cultural traits, culture complex and cultural area

Unit II: Cultural Processes

Enculturation, transculturation, contraculturation and acculturation; cultural change

Unit III: Culture, Society and Civilization

- a) Culture and Society
- b) Culture and civilization

Unit IV: Social Institutions

- a) Marriage: Definition, origin, types, modes of acquiring life mate, residence after marriage, divorce, exogamy
- b) Family: Definition, origin, characteristics, types, functions

Unit V: Social Institutions and Groups

- a) Kinship: Definition, characteristics and types; descent, inheritance and succession; kinship terminology; kinship usages including cauvade, amitate, avunculate
- b) Kingroups – Lineage and clan: Definition, characteristics, clan- origin, types and functions

Recommended Books :

Herskovits, M J	: Cultural Anthropology: Man and His Works
Hooton, E A	: Up from the Ape
Mair, Lucy	: An Introduction to Social Anthropology
Majumdar, D N and Madan, T N	: An Introduction to Social Anthropology

Approach

This course provides an overview of fundamental economic and religious institutions as well as the basic concepts for understanding and explaining these institutions. In this course the students are exposed to a wide variety of human societies at different levels of development to bring out the uniqueness as well as commonness in these institutions. The course aims at imparting the students with the understanding of the wide variety of human societies and cultures in time and space; the fundamental institutions in social-cultural life; the basic definitions and concepts to interpret and explain human phenomena in a scientific manner and the cross-cultural understanding of the uniqueness as well as commonalities between human cultures. After learning the course the student should be able to appreciate the importance of variety and multiplicity in human socio-cultural phenomena and to identify the interconnections between various institutions and their impact on human action.

Course Contents

Unit I: Primitive Economy

- a) Concept of primitive economy; its comparison with modern economy
- b) Primitive economic activities: Food gathering, food collection, hunting and fishing
- c) Types of primitive economy: Food producing economy, advanced hunting, pastoralism and agriculture

Unit II: Primitive Economy and Social Life

Socio-economic life of food gatherers and food producers

Unit III: Primitive Religion

- a) Definition and characteristics
- b) Supernaturalism
- c) Primitive versus modern religion

Unit IV: Religious Beliefs and Practices

- a) Animism and animatism
- b) Rite and rituals
- c) Rites de passage
- d) Anthropomorphism

- c) Fetishism
- f) Idolatry
- g) Totem and taboo

Unit IV: Primitive Magic

- a) Definition, characteristics, classification and functions of primitive magic
- b) Magic and Religion
- c) Magic and science

Recommended Books

Herskovits, M J	: Cultural Anthropology: Man and His Works
Hooton, E A	: Up from the Ape
Lang, A	: Magic and Religion
Mair, Lucy	: An Introduction to Social Anthropology
Majumdar, D N and Madan, T N	: An Introduction to Social Anthropology
Norbeck, E	: Religion in Primitive Societies
Pritchard, Evans E	: Theories of Primitive Religion

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓ Semester II ✓

Course 204 (Practicals) Practicals in Physical Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology and Technology

Full Marks 90
Pass Marks 30

(A) Physical Anthropology

Marks 30

a) Somatometry

The candidates shall record somatometric measurements of five subjects from the following:

- (i) Maximum head length, (ii) Maximum head breadth, (iii) Bizygomatic breadth, (iv) Upper facial height, (v) Nasal height, (vi) Nasal breadth, (vii) Stature, (viii) Height radiale, (ix) Height acromion, (x) Height dactylion, (xi) Height spherion, (xii) Sitting height, (xiii) Girth of bicep, (xiv) Body weight

b) Indices

- (i) Cephalic, (ii) Total facial, (iii) Nasal.

c) Somatoscopy

The candidates shall make study and observation of the following characters:

- (i) Skin colour, (ii) Hairs on head, (iii) Eye, (iv) Nose, (v) Face, (vi) Lips, (vii) Supraorbital ridge (viii) Forehead

(B) Archaeological Anthropology

Marks 30

- a) Identification of prehistoric tools, pottery and other household objects
- b) Tools and implements used in economic activities - Hunting, fishing, food gathering and agriculture

(C) Technology

Marks 30

- (i) Introduction- Objectives of technology practical
- (ii) Identification of technological specimens specified in the departmental catalogue for practical
- (iii) Proportionate drawing of at least 12 specimens taking 03 from each of the groups given below, alongwith description, method of manipulation, purpose of uses and place where found and people who use them:
 - (a) Hunting and warfare implements
 - (b) Fishing implements
 - (c) Agricultural implements
 - (d) Implements for preservation and transportation
- (iv) Recording of laboratory work-The candidates shall prepare a record book of laboratory work for evaluation.

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓

Semester III ✓

Course 301 (Theory) ✓

Human Genetics ✓

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This paper aims to provide the basics of human genetics and human growth. It would detail the physical basis of heredity and enquire the processes and laws governing various modes of inheritance. Highlighting the difficulties involved in human genetic investigations, the course provides alternative methods to study human genetics. Since growth and development processes in man are controlled by numerous factors including genetics. This course would identify details of variations in growth and development as well as suggest appropriate methods to investigate growth stages and processes. The role of nutrition is also to be dealt in detail as it forms an inseparable part of growth dynamics. At the end of the course the students are expected to differentiate between plant cells and animal cells and

between mitosis and meiosis; to explain the chromosome structure and the concept of DNA, RNA, etc; to comprehend the laws governing various modes of inheritance; to appreciate the difficulties and limitations in conducting human genetic investigations and to suggest various methods and techniques available in studying human heredity.

Course Contents

Unit I

- a) Scope and application of human genetics
- b) Autosomal and sex linked inheritances
- c) Sex limited and sex controlled traits

Unit II

Methods of studying human heredity- Twin method, pedigree method and biometric method

Unit III

Principle of population genetics; Hardy Weinberg law; genetic drift

Unit IV

Cell, cell division, gene, chromosome, concept of DNA and RNA

Unit V

Chromosomal aberrations.

Recommended Books :

Das, B M	: Outline of Physical Anthropology
Montague, A	: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology
Sarkar, R M	: Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓

Semester III ✓

Course 302 (Theory) ✓

Archaeological Anthropology II ✓

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course focuses on the cultural origins, evolution and their authors on the basis of interdisciplinary approach in the context of holistic nature of anthropology. It aims at understanding human origin and development in a holistic perspective with man, culture and

environment as parameters. At the end of the course the students are expected to be introduced to different elements, in the study of human origin and development; viz., environment, chronology, typo-technology, other cultural remains and associated human forms; to be introduced to the palaeo-environmental conditions during pleistocene period such as glacial, interglacial, pluvial and interpluvial and their impact on human cultures as evidenced by geomorphological features, sediments, and their content; to list out the contributions of physical and earth sciences in chronological ordering of prehistoric cultures focusing on evolution of cultures; to be introduced to important culture bearing sites in the old world - Africa, Asia and Europe; to give a picture of lower Paleolithic cultures, distribution and important features as reflected at different sites in the Old World; to give the evidences of middle Paleolithic/Mousterian cultures, significant features, their authors in Europe and in India; to introduce upper palaeolithic cultures and their authors *Homo sapiens* and provide glimpses of the rudimentary evidences on the beginning of social institutions and religion as reflected by archaeological data including art; to be introduced to the adaptive strategies on mesolithic folk in Europe and in India during early holocene period and to be informed that neolithic culture in general and Indian in particular witness the emergence of human settlements and farming bringing qualitative changes in human life. This needs careful projections. The student is introduced to a new cultural phase, i.e., megalithic cultures and their types in India. It also provides the students the evidences of cultural evolution in India in spatial, temporal dimension from the earliest till the emergence of early farming and village communities.

Course Contents

Unit I

- a) Development of Prehistoric Archaeology before and after Darwin

Unit II

Lower Paleolithic cultures, Pebble tool industries, Olduvai Gorge in East Africa, Sohan in India

Unit III

Biface industries in Europe and India

Unit IV

Human fossils- Abbevillian, Acheulian, Clactonian, Madrasian

Unit V

Human fossils- Australopithecine, *Homo erectus*

Recommended Books

Burkitt, M.C.	: The Old Stone Age
Hoorton, E.A.	: Up from the Ape
Oakley, O.K.P.	: Man: The Tool Maker

Sankalia, H.D	: Stone Age Tools
Wheeler, Mortimer	: Field Archaeology
Bhattacharjee, D K	: Indian Prehistory
Piggot, Stuart	: Digging the Past

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓
Semester III ✓

Course 303 (Theory) ✓
Indian Anthropology I

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course portrays a broad canvass of the unity and the diversity of Indian society and culture; the evolution of Indian civilization; the processes of socio-cultural change in modern India. The course is aimed at promoting a clear understanding of the varying patterns of social systems and cultures across regions and social groups and the forces binding them together leading to the appreciation of the composite nature of Indian culture and Indian nationality as well as the concepts and approaches developed to study Indian society and culture. At the end of the course, the students should be in a position to understand the evolution of Indian culture and civilization from pre-historic to post-Vedic era; to demonstrate knowledge of the nature and magnitude of divergence of Indian society and culture - racial, ethnic, linguistic and religious as well as its unity and to demonstrate knowledge of the salient features of Indian social organization and culture by caste and tribe.

Course Contents

Unit I: Development of Indian Anthropology

- (a) Formative period
- (b) Constructive period
- (c) Analytical period

Unit II: Bases of Indian Society and Culture

- (a) Varna system
- (b) Ashramas

Unit III: Bases of Indian Society and Culture

- (a) Purusharthas
- (b) Parochialism

Unit IV: Structural Units of Indian Society

- (a) Major structural units
- (b) Caste: Concept, characteristics, merits and demerits

Unit V: Joint Family as Structural Unit of Indian Society

- a) Concept, characteristics and functions of joint family
- b) Social legislation influencing joint family
- c) Changes in joint family

Recommended Books

Ahuja, Ram	: Indian Social System
Ghurye, G S	: Caste, Class and Occupation
Hutton, J .H	: Caste in India
Kapadia, K M	: Family and Marriage in India
Prabhu, P N	: Hindu Social Organization
Redfield, Robert	: Peasant and Peasant Society
Singh, K.S	: Tribal Situation in India
Singh, Yogendra	: Modernization of Indian Tradition

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓ Semester IV ✓

Course 401 (Theory) ✓

Human Growth, Racial Formation and Comparative Anatomy

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course focuses on human growth, nutrition, racial formation and comparative anatomy. At the end of the course the students should be able to examine the applications of anthropology in the areas of health and nutrition; to understand bio-cultural/racial variations of human kind; to observe the signs of biological ageing; to comprehend the role of nutrition and also the nutritional requirements as per growth stages and to differentiate between malnutrition and undernutrition.

Course Contents

Unit I: Human Growth

Methods of studying human growth and development

Unit II: Nutrition and Human Growth

- a) Nutritional requirement for normal growth
- b) Malnutrition

Unit III: Racial Criteria

- a) Racial criteria: skin colour, stature, ABO blood group, Dermatoglyphics-finger, palmar
- b) Race formation

Unit IV: Mesolithic Race

Mugem man, Tevice man, Ofnet man, Solo man

Unit V: Living Anthropoid Apes

- a) Distribution and salient features of Gibbon, Orang utan, Chimpanzee, Gorilla
- b) Comparative anatomy of man and apes

Recommended Books :

Alchin and Bridget	: The Birth of Indian Civilization
Sarkar, S S	: Aboriginal Races of India
Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M.K	: Anthropometry

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) ✓
Semester IV ✓

Course 402 (Theory) ✓
Prehistoric Cultures ✓

Full Marks 35
Pass Marks 12

Approach

The course focuses on the cultural origin, evolution and their authors on the basis of interdisciplinary approach in the context of holistic nature of anthropology. It aims at understanding human origin and development in a holistic perspective with man, culture and environment as parameters. At the end of the course the students are expected to be introduced to different elements, in the study of human origin and development; viz., environment, chronology, typo-technology, other cultural remains and associated human forms; to be introduced to the palaeo-environmental conditions during pleistocene period such as glacial, interglacial, pluvial and interpluvial and their impact on human cultures as evidenced by geomorphological features, sediments, and their content; to list out the contributions of physical and earth sciences in chronological ordering of prehistoric cultures focusing on evolution of

cultures; to be introduced to important culture bearing sites in the old world - Africa, Asia and Europe; to give a picture of lower Paleolithic cultures, distribution and important features as reflected at different sites in the Old World; to give the evidences of middle Paleolithic/Mousterian cultures, significant features, their authors in Europe and in India; to introduce upper palaeolithic cultures and their authors Homo sapiens and provide glimpses of the rudimentary evidences on the beginning of social institutions and religion as reflected by archaeological data including art; to be introduced to the adaptive strategies on mesolithic folk in Europe and in India during early holocene period and to be informed that neolithic culture in general and Indian in particular witness the emergence of human settlements and farming bringing qualitative changes in human life. This needs careful projections. The student is introduced to a new cultural phase, i.e., megalithic cultures and their types in India. It also provides the students the evidences of cultural evolution in India in spatial, temporal dimension from the earliest till the emergence of early farming and village communities.

Course Contents

Unit I: Middle Paleolithic Cultures

- Mousterian culture of Europe
- Flake tool complex in India
- Associated human fossils and Neanderthal man

Unit II: Upper Paleolithic Cultures

- Salient lithic features
- Art

Unit III: Upper Paleolithic Cultures

- Beginning of social institutions and religion
- Associated human fossils: Cromagnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade

Unit IV: Mesolithic Cultures

Salient features in Europe and India

Unit V: Neolithic Cultures

- Neolithic revolution
- Emergence of human settlements and farming in India

Recommended Books :

Burkitt, M.C.	:	The Old Stone Age
Hoerton, E.A.	:	Up from the Ape
Oakley, O.K.P.	:	Man: The Tool Maker
Sankalia, H.D.	:	Stone Age Tools
Wheeler, Martimer	:	Field Archaeology

Bhattacharjee, D K	:	Indian Prehistory
Piggot, Stuart	:	Digging the Past
Sankalia, H.D	:	Stone Age Tools

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)

Semester IV

Course 403 (Theory)

Indian Anthropology II

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course portrays a broad panorama of the processes of socio-cultural change in modern India and the contributions of anthropologists and scholar-administrators to the understanding of the Indian society and culture. At the end of the course, the students should be in a position to demonstrate knowledge of the basic concepts and approaches developed for understanding the processes of socio-cultural change occurring in modern India and to demonstrate knowledge of the significant contributions of anthropologists and scholar-administrators to the understanding of Indian society and culture.

Course Contents

Unit I: Social Change in India

- Direction of social change
- Sources of social change

Unit II: Indigenous Processes of Social Change

- Sanskritisation
- Parochialisation and universalisation
- Great tradition and little tradition

Unit III: Exogenous Processes of Social Change

- Westernization
- Industrialization
- Urbanization

Unit IV: Contributions of Indian Anthropologists I

- B.S. Guha
- S C Roy
- Nirmal Kumar Bose

Unit V: Contributions of Indian Anthropologists II

- a) D N Majumdar
- b) S. C. Dube
- c) H.D. Sankalia

✓ Recommended Books

Ahuja, Ram	: Indian Social System
Ghurye, G S	: Caste, Class and Occupation
Redfield, Robert	: Peasant and Peasant Society
Singh, K.S	: Tribal Situation in India
Singh, Yogendra	: Modernization of Indian Tradition
Srinivas, M N	: Social Change in Modern India

✓ B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)

✓ Semester IV

Course 404 (Practicals)

Practicals in Physical Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology and Museum Method

Full Marks 90

Pass Marks 30

(A) Physical Anthropology

30

a) Osteometry

Measurement of the following human bones:

(i) Humerus, (ii) Radius, (iii) Ulna, (iv) Femur, (v) Tibia

b) Craniometry

(i) Maximum cranial length, (ii) Maximum cranial breadth, (iii) Greatest occipital breadth, (iv) Greatest frontal breadth, (v) Least frontal breadth, (vi) Nasal height, (vii) Nasal breadth, (viii) Bizygomatic breadth, (ix) Frontal chord, (x) Parietal chord, (xi) Occipital chord, (xii) Bigonial breadth

c) ABO Blood Grouping on five subjects

d) Dermatoglyphics

Identification of finger ball patterns- whorl and loop, arch

Prints of five subjects are to be collected and analyzed by the candidates

(e) Estimation of haemoglobin on five subjects

3. Archaeological Anthropology

30

- (i) Identification, sketching and description of palaeoliths, microliths, neoliths and pottery pieces
- (ii) Tribal and rural technology: Tools of production, and other material artifacts
- (iii) Visit to museums, excavation sites, river terraces and stratigraphy

4. Museum Method

30

- (i) Classification of museum specimen
- (ii) Cleaning, treatment and preservation of museum specimens by different methods
- (iii) Treatment of (a) bamboo and wooden objects, (b) fabric materials and (c) leather objects
- (iv) Laboratory record book for evaluation

✓ **B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)**
✓ **Semester V**

✓ **Course 501 (Theory)**
✓ **Applied Physical Anthropology**

Full Marks 35
Pass Marks 12

Approach

Physical anthropology provides knowledge of a variety of human kinds in the present and the past. The knowledge is applicable in various ways for betterment of human life and enhances mutual understanding on the earth. The course aims to help the students perceive the areas where anthropological theories, concepts, methods and techniques of this branch are employed to appreciate and understand human society with a view to improve human conditions. At the end of the course the students should be able to examine the applications of anthropology in the areas of forensic science, sports, medical genetics, health and nutrition; understand bio-cultural variations of human kind and to discuss the role of anthropology in preserving the heritage of India.

Course Contents

Unit I: Applications of Physical Anthropology

- a) Anthropometry
- b) Forensic anthropology
- c) Sports anthropology
- d) Medical genetics

Unit II: Racial Groups

- a) Major racial groups of the world
- b) Racial classification of human population by Sarkar, Guha and Risley
- c) Racial elements in North East India

Unit III: Population

- a) Fertility
- b) Mortality
- c) Morbidity

Unit IV: Ecology and Environment

- a) Biotic and abiotic components of ecosystem
- b) Adaptation
- c) Ecological adaptation of man

Unit V: Heredity and Environment

Influence of heredity and environment on

- (i) Skin colour, (ii) stature and (iii) ABO blood group

Recommended Books :

Allichin and Bridget	: The Birth of Indian Civilization
Sarkar, S S	: Aboriginal Races of India
Singh, I.P. and Bhasin, M.K	: Anthropometry.

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)

Semester V

Course 502 (Theory)

Theories in Socio-Cultural Anthropology I

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course is devised to provide preliminary understanding of various theoretical models evolved by social and cultural anthropologists. Social anthropology, influenced by biological evolutionism, spent its formative years in understanding evolution of human society and civilization. This course shall introduce students to renowned theoreticians who have been largely responsible for defining the content of Social-Cultural Anthropology as an integrated and holistic discipline. At the end of the course, the students should be able to comprehend the concepts in Social-Cultural Anthropology; to understand the evolution of social-cultural theories; to understand how theories could be applied in empirical research on the basis of contributions of listed scholars and to critically assess the various schools of thought in anthropological theory.

Course Contents

Unit I: Cultural Evolution

- a) Unilinear evolution
- b) Neo-evolution
- c) Morgan, Leslie White, Julian Steward

Unit II: Cultural Diffusion

- a) British school
- b) German school
- c) American school

Unit III: Anthropological Theories

Structural-functionalist theories

Unit IV: Anthropological Theories

Culture and personality approaches

Unit IV: Field Work in Anthropology

- a) Anthropological tradition of field work
- b) Scientific significance of fieldwork

Unit V: Major Anthropological Contributions

- a) E.B. Tylor
- b) L.H. Morgan

Recommended Books :

Harris, Marvin	: Rise of Anthropological Theories
Sh. Makhan	: An Introduction to Anthropological Thought
Penniman, T.V	: Hundred Years of Anthropology
Gadhyay, V.S. and Pandey, G	: History of Anthropological Thought

Course 503 (Theory)

Tribes of India I

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

The tribal population in India constitutes about 8% of total Indian population. The Constitution of India has made special provisions for the upliftment of the tribal by designating them as scheduled tribes. Mahatma Gandhi had a special constructive programme for the Adivasi. There is separate administrative and budgetary infrastructure for tribal development at the Central and State Governments. In Indian anthropology, maximum studies and books have been contributed on the ethnography of tribal communities. At the end of the course the students are expected to know the geographical distribution of tribal population; to comprehend the various classifications of tribal communities according to economic or linguistic and ethnic criteria; to clearly differentiate between tribe and caste and between ST and SC and to analyse the impact of change on tribal communities.

Course Contents

Unit I: Tribes in India

- a) Definition of tribe
- b) Characteristic features of Indian tribes
- c) Tribe and caste, Detribalization

Unit II: Classification of Indian Tribes I

- a) On the basis of geographical distribution
- b) On the basis of racial distribution

Unit III: Classification of Indian Tribes II

- a) On the basis of linguistic affiliation
- b) On the basis of economic development

Unit IV: Approaches to Tribal Problems in India I

- a) Social service approach
- b) Political approach

Unit V: Approaches to Tribal Problems in India II

- a) Religious approach
- b) Anthropological approach

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)
Semester VI

Course 601 (Theory)
Advanced Archaeology

Full Marks 35

Pass Marks 12

Approach

Prehistory provides knowledge of a variety of cultures and relics, shedding light on evolution of human beings in the past. The knowledge is attained through exploration and excavation made by using archaeological methods and techniques. These all constitute a distinct branch of Archaeology, called field archaeology. At the end of the course the students should be able to examine the applications of field archaeology to understand cultural variations of human kind since the hoary past and to preserve the knowledge of heritage of India.

Course Contents

Unit I: Megalithic Culture

- a) In India
- b) In North East India

Unit II: Chalcolithic Culture in India

- a) Ahar
- b) Malwa
- c) Jorwa

Unit III: Urban Culture

- a) Emergence of urban culture
- b) Characteristic features of urban civilization

Unit IV: Urban Culture in India

Harappan civilization-Characteristics, terracotta, citadel, great bath and seal

Unit V: Field Archaeology

Methods and techniques in archaeological exploration and excavation

Recommended Books :

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Alchin and Bridget | : | The Birth of Indian Civilization |
| Sankalia, H.D | : | Stone Age Tools |

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)
Semester VI

Course 602 (Theory)
Theories in Socio-Cultural Anthropology II

Full Marks 35
Pass Marks 12

Approach

This course is devised to provide preliminary understanding of various theoretical models evolved by social and cultural anthropologists. Social anthropology, influenced by biological evolutionism, spent its formative years in understanding evolution of human society and civilization. This course shall introduce students to renowned theoreticians who have been largely responsible for defining the content of Social-Cultural Anthropology as an integrated and holistic discipline. At the end of the course, the students should be able to comprehend the concepts in Social-Cultural Anthropology; to understand the evolution of social-cultural theories; to understand how theories could be applied in empirical research on the basis of contributions of listed scholars and to critically assess the various schools of thought in anthropological theory.

Course Contents

- Unit I : Factors and forces affecting caste structure in contemporary India**
- Unit II : The Indian peasantry and its problems of socio-economic development**
- Unit III : Depopulation and its causes in ancient tribal societies like Onges, Jarawas, etc.**
- Unit IV : Major Indian Anthropological Contributions I**
- a) S.C. Roy
 - b) M. N. Srinivas
 - c) D.N. Majumdar
- Unit V : Major Indian Anthropological Contributions II**
- a) L.P. Vidyarthi
 - b) Verrier Elwin
 - c) D N Majumdar (Junior)

Recommended Book :

Harris, Marvin
Jha, Makhan

: Rise of Anthropological Theories
: An Introduction to Anthropological Thought

✓ **B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course)**✓ **Semester VI**✓ **Course 603 (Theory)**✓ **Tribes of India II****Full Marks 35****Pass Marks 12****Approach**

The tribal population in India constitutes about 8% of total Indian population. The Constitution of India has made special provisions for the upliftment of the tribals by designating them as scheduled tribes. Mahatma Gandhi had a special constructive programme for the tribals. There is separate administrative and budgetary infrastructure for tribal development in the Central and State Governments. In Indian anthropology, maximum studies and books have been contributed on the ethnography of tribal communities. At the end of the course the students are expected to know the geographical distribution of tribal population; to comprehend the various classifications of tribal communities according to economic or linguistic and ethnic criteria; to clearly differentiate between tribe and caste and between ST and SC and to analyse the impact of change on tribal communities.

Course Contents**Unit I : Culture and Society**

- Ao Naga
- Garo
- Santal

Unit II : Culture and Society

- Dimas
- Kuki
- Toda

Unit III: Culture and Society

- Bodo
- Mishing

Unit IV: Applications of Anthropology

- Applied anthropology-Meaning and uses
- History of applied anthropology in India

Unit IV: Anthropology in Action

- a) Action Anthropology-Meaning and uses
- b) Action Anthropology in field oriented services

B.A./ B.Sc. (Honours Course) Semester VI

Course 604 (Practical) Field Work and Report Writing

Full Marks 90

Pass Marks 30

The students shall be given instructions on techniques and methods of field investigation in special classes. They should undertake field work for a period not less than one week. The chosen field should be preferably a tribal/ caste village/ immigrant community/ slum settlement. The field work will be carried out under guidance of a teacher who will accompany them in the field of study. On the basis of the data collected from the field the students shall have to submit a report on completion of the work. The field work report should include the following headings:

- I. Topic of the Study
- II. Introduction to the Study
- III. Methodology of the Study
- IV. Field of the Study- Sketch of the village/community/slum, primary census enumeration of its households and its history
- V. Classification and Analysis of Data related to social life of the village/community/slum. Each student shall collect data on any one of the following aspects of the social life as per instruction of the teacher concerned:
 - (a) Social structure
 - (b) Economic life
 - (c) Political organisation
 - (d) Youth dormitory/club
 - (e) Beliefs, Rites and Rituals
 - (f) Arts and crafts, dress and ornaments, fairs and festivals
 - (g) Any other aspect selected by the concerned teacher in accordance with the local situation
- VI. Conclusion
- References
- Appendices

— X —