

***Syllabus for B.A (Regular) Anthropology
under CBCS Gauhati University
(Effective from 2019-20 session)***

This is approved in the Academic Council held on 08.11.2019



***Department of Anthropology
Gauhati University***

Course Structure for CBCS in B. A with Anthropology (Regular) as per requirement of UGC

SEMESTER	COURSE OPTED	COURSE NAME	Credits
I	ENG-CC-1016	English	6
	ENG-AE-1014	English Communication	4
	Discipline 1 Core paper: ANT-RC-1016	Introduction to Biological Anthropology (Practical+Theory)	4+2=6
	Discipline 2 Core paper		6
II	ENG-CC-2016	English	6
	ENV-CC-2014	Environmental Science	4
	Discipline 1 Core paper: ANT-RC-2016	Introduction to Socio-Cultural Anthropology(Practical+Theory)	4+2=6
	Discipline 2: Core paper		6
III	ASM-CC-3016/ALT-CC-3016	MIL/ALT Eng	6
	ANT- SE-3014	Tourism Anthropology	4
	Discipline 1 Core paper: ANT-RC-3016	Archaeological Anthropology (Practical+Theory)	4+2=6
	Discipline 2 Core Paper:		6
IV	ASM-CC-3016/ALT-CC-3016	MIL/ALT Eng	6
	ANT- SE-4014	Public Health and Epidemiology	4
	Discipline 1 Core paper : ANT-RC-4016	Anthropology in Practice (Practical+Theory)	4+2=6
	Discipline 2 Core paper		6

	ANT-SE-5014	Media Anthropology	4
V	GENERIC ELECTIVE (For students other than Anthropology)	Any one from the list: HG5016- Anthropology in Practice HG5026-Fundamental of Human origin and Evolution	4+2=6
	DSE-A	Any one from the list: ANT-RE-5016: Anthropology of Religion, Politics and Economy ANT-RE-5026: Urban Anthropology ANT-RE-5036: Paleoecology	4+2=6
VI	ANT-SE-6014	Museum Method	4
	GENERIC ELECTIVE (For students other than Anthropology)	Any one of the list: ANT-HG-6016: Human Ecology: Biological and Cultural Dimension HG-6026- Anthropology of India	4+2=6
	DSE-B	Any one of the list: ANT-RE-6016: Demographic Anthropology Or ANT-RE-6026: Dissertation	4+2=6
Total Credits			132

Legends:

RC: Core Papers

RE: Discipline Specific Elective Papers

RG: Generic Elective for Regular

SE: Skill Enhancement Papers

PART I

CORE PAPERS

**ANT-RC-1016: Introduction to Biological
Anthropology**

**ANT-RC-2016: Introduction to Socio-Cultural
Anthropology**

ANT-RC-3016: Archaeological Anthropology

ANT-RC-4016: Anthropology in Practice

Semester I

ANT-RC-1016 Introduction to Biological Anthropology Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Provide understanding of the essence of Biological Anthropology.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Students will learn about the genesis and development of biological anthropology.
- Learn about the aspects from which evolution and variation is studied.

Theory

Unit I: History of Physical Anthropology and development of modern Biological anthropology, aim, scope and its relationship with allied disciplines.
Difference in the approaches of modern and traditional Biological anthropology, with emphasis on human evolution.

Unit II: History and development of understanding human variation and evolutionary thought.

Theories of evolution: Lamarckism, Neo Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Mutation and Neo mutation theory, Theory of Evolution .

Unit III: Non human primates in relation to human evolution:

1. Classification and characteristics of living primates
2. Comparative anatomy and behavior of human and non-human primates.
3. Significance of non-human primate study in Biological Anthropology

Unit IV: Great division of Humanity

1. A comparative account of various racial classifications (Hooton, Deniker, Risley and Guha)
2. UNESCO Statement on Race.
3. Recent understanding of human biological categories in the context of human genome research

Unit V: Elementary genetics: Cell, Cell division, Biological basis of Inheritance, Chromosome (Structure and shape, Human Karyotype), Gene, DNA (Structure, replication), RNA, mRNA (its role in understanding human evolution)

Practical

I: Somatometric measurements:

1. Maximum head length
2. Maximum head breadth
3. Minimum frontal breadth
4. Maximum bizygomatic breadth
5. Bigonial breadth
6. Nasal height
7. Nasal length
8. Nasal breadth
9. Physiognomic facial height
10. Morphological facial height
11. Physiognomic upper facial height
12. Morphological upper facial height
13. Head circumference
14. Stature
15. Sitting height
16. Body weight
17. Total Upper Extremity length

18. Total Lower Extremity length

2: Somatoscopic observation:

1. Head form

2. Hair form

3. Facial form

4. Eye form

5. Nose form

6. Hair colour

7. Eye colour

8. Skin colour

Suggested Readings

Gebo L. Daniel (2014). Primate Comparative Anatomy, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

Groves C (2001). Primate taxonomy. Smithsonian, USA

Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA

Krober A. L. (1948). Anthropology. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi.

Rastogi S and Shukla B.R.K (2003). Laboratory Manuals of Physical Anthropology, Bharat Book Centre, Lucknow, India

Stanford C., Allen J.S. and Anton S.C. (2010). Exploring Biological Anthropology. The Essentials. Prentice Hall Publ, USA.

Semester II

ANT-RC-2016

Introduction to Socio-Cultural Anthropology

Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE : To impart the conceptual and theoretical knowledge of Social and Cultural Anthropology along with practical knowledge of data collection techniques.

COURSE OUTCOMES :

- The basic theoretical knowledge about Social and Cultural Anthropology can be achieved.
- The knowledge of first-hand field data collection and analysis can be gained.

Theory

- Unit I:** Anthropological perspective and orientation; Scope and relevance of Social Anthropology; Relationship of Social Anthropology with other disciplines; Theory and practice of ethnographic field work; survey research; comparative and historical methods
- Unit II:** Concepts of society and culture; status and role; groups and institution, social Stratification; Characteristics of Culture, culture and civilization; Material and non material aspects of culture; Enculturation, Structure of culture-culture trait, culture complex, culture area, age area, culture focus, variation and diversity in culture.
- Unit III:** Social Institutions:
Family –definition, forms, approaches to the study of family.
Marriage – forms, regulations, rules, alliance systems.
Kinship – terminology, behaviour, avoidance, incest, rules of descent.
- Unit IV:** Anthropological concept of Religion: Theories, religious specialists, magic, witchcraft and supernaturalism; Contributions of E. B. Tylor, James Frazer, Emile Durkheim, E. E. Evans Pritchard.
- Unit V:** Culture, language and communication, Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; ethnography of speaking.

Practical

Methods and Techniques of Social Anthropology: The practical will include the following techniques and methods in collection of data in Social Anthropology.

1. Observation
2. Interview
3. Questionnaire and Schedule
4. Case study
5. Life history

Suggested Readings

1. Beattie J. (1964). *Other Cultures*. London: Cohen & West Limited.
2. Bernard H. R. (1940). *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Newbury Park: Sage

Suggested Readings

1. Beattie J. (1964).
2. Bernard H.R. (1940).
3. Davis K. (1981).
4. Delaney C. (2004).

o Anthropology. Wiley-Blackwell.

5. Ember C.R. et al. (2011). *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley.

6. ~~Other Cultures London: Corbis West Limited~~ *Anthropology: An Applied*

Belmont: Wadsworth.

Research Method (2012). *Cultural Anthropology*. Newbury Park: Sage in

Ethnographic Methods. Abingdon: Routledge

8. Lang G. (1956). Concept of Status and Role in Anthropology: Their Definitions and

use. *The American Catholic Sociological Review*. 17(3):206-218

9. O'Reilly K. (2012). *Ethnographic Methods*. Abingdon: Routledge.

10. Parsons T. (1968). *The Structure of Social Action*. New York: Free Press

11. Rapport N. and Overing J. (2004). *Key Concepts in Social and Cultural Anthropology*. London: Routledge.

12. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland *Human Society*. New Delhi: Subject Publications.

(1971). 'Methods' In *Notes and Queries on Anthropology*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Orientation and disorientation in Investing Culture. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

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ANT-RC-3016
Archaeological Anthropology
Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To provide an understanding of the prehistoric and archaeological background of evolution, variation and continuity of human society and culture.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Student will be acquainted with archaeometrical background of prehistoric, protohistoric and historical evolution of human culture.
- Students will have practical understanding of prehistoric culture through tool technology and pottery technology.

Theory

- Unit I:** Introduction
Definition and scope of archaeological anthropology, Relation with other Disciplines. Division of Prehistoric period: Stone age and metal age; Lower Paleolithic, Middle Middle Paleolithic and Upper Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic (Characteristic features of the period in general).
- Unit II:** Methods of studying archaeological anthropology: Archaeological, Paleontological and Geological Methods of classifications, Methods of Field Archaeology: Concept of site, artifact, culture and industry, Site survey and Aerial photography
Excavation: Concepts, tools and test pits. Concept of Ethno archaeology and new archaeology
- Unit III:** Methods of Estimation of Time
Absolute dating methods (Radio-Carbon, Potassium Argon, Dendrochronology), Relative dating methods (Stratigraphy, Typology, Patination, Seriation, , Flurin Analysis, Varve-Clay analysis).
- Unit IV:** Geochronology of Pleistocene Epoch
Plio-Pleistocene Boundary
Glacial and Interglacial
Pluviation and Inter Pluviation
- Unit V:** Typo-Technological study of the prehistoric tools
- Unit VI:** Bronze age culture in Indus Basin : Harappan Civilization : Sites, Town planning Architecture, Artifacts and Causes of declination .
- Unit VII:** Megalithic Culture: Different Types of Megaliths. Megalithic culture of Northeast India.

Practical

1. Typo-technological Analysis of Prehistoric Tools: Identification, Interpretation and Drawings of the tool Types
 - a. Core Tool Types
 - b. Flake Tool Types
 - c. Blade Tool Types
 - d. Bone tools
 - e. Microlithic Tool Type
 - f. Neolithic Tool Type

2. Ceramic Technology: Basic concept (Students have to draw one wheel made, one hand made and one partly wheel made and partly hand made pottery).

Suggested Readings

1. Allchin and Allchin (1993). *The Rise of Civilization of India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Bhattacharya D.K. (1978). *Emergence of Culture in Europe*, Delhi, B.R. Publication.
3. Bhattacharya D.K. (1979). *Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques*. Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi Company
4. Bhattacharya D.K. (1996). *Palaeolithic Europe*. Netherlands, Humanities Press.
5. Champion et al. (1984). *Prehistoric Europe*. New York, Academic Press.
6. Fagan B.M. (1983). *People of Earth: An Introduction*. Boston, Little, Brown & Company.
7. Phillipson D. W. (2005). *African Archaeology*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
8. Sankalia H.D. (1964). *Stone Age Tools*. Poona Deccan College

Semester IV

ANT-RC-4016

Anthropology in Practice

Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To impart knowledge about the applied aspects of Anthropology.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The knowledge of Applied Anthropology, Action Anthropology and Role of Anthropology in Development
- Student will gain knowledge of recent trend of Anthropology.

Theory

Unit I: Academic Anthropology

Academics and Practitioners: Differences, Structure, Activities, Controversies and Issues: Applied Anthropology, Action Anthropology and Development Anthropology.

Unit II: Role of Anthropology in Development

Anthropology and Public Policy, Need Assessment and Community Development, Anthropology of NGO's, Management Anthropology, Environment and Community Health, Social and economic sustainability, Cultural resource management.

Unit III: Future Dynamics in Anthropology

Trends in Anthropology: Anthropology of Tourism, Anthropology In Census; Designing and Fashion, Visual Anthropology

Unit IV: Constitutional Perspective and Human Rights

Constitutional Provisions, Evaluation, Planning and Development of Indian Populations; Human Rights, National and State Human Rights Commission and other Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

Practical

1. The students will visit a NGO, corporate office, panchayat office or census office and write principal observations on the same.
2. Write a project on constitutional provisions or evaluation of any development project/report.
3. Write a project on Religious Tourism / Tribal Tourism / Health Tourism / Fashion / Human Rights / Ecotourism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Arya A and Kapoor AK. (2012). Gender and Health Management in Afro-Indians. Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Kertzer DI and Fricke T. (1997). Anthropological Demography. University of Chicago Press.
3. Basu, A. and P. Aaby (1998). The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography. 329 pp. Oxford, Clarendon Press
4. Carter A. (1998). Cultural Models and Demographic Behavior. In The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography edited by Basu A and Aaby P. Oxford: Clarendon Press. pp 246-268.

5. Census of India (2001, 2011) and National Family Health Survey (2006, 2010).
6. Ervic, Alexander M., (2000). Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practise, Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
7. Erwin A. (2004). Applied Anthropology Tools and Practice, Allyn and Bacon.
8. Gupta S and Kapoor AK. (2009). Human Rights among Indian Populations: Knowledge, Awareness and Practice. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Willen SS. (2012). Anthropology and Human Rights: Theoretical Reconsiderations and Phenomenological Explorations. Journal of Human Rights. 11:150–159.
10. Goodale M. (2009). Human Rights: An Anthropological Reader. Wiley Blackwell.
11. Gupta S and Kapoor AK. (2007). Human Rights, Development and Tribe. In : Genes, Environment and Health – Anthropological Perspectives. K. Sharma, R.K. Pathak, S. Mehra and Talwar I (eds.). Serials Publications, New Delhi.
12. Margaret AG. (2003). Applied Anthropology: A Career-Oriented Approach, Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
13. Halbar BG and Khan CGH. (1991). Relevance of Anthropology – The Indian Scenario. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
14. Kapoor AK (1998). Role of NGO's in Human Development : A Domain of Anthropology. J IndAnthropSoc; 33:283-300.
15. Kapoor AK and Singh D. (1997). Rural Development through NGO's. Rawat Publ, Jaipur.
16. Klepinger LL (2006). Fundamentals of Forensic Anthropology. Wiley-Liss Publications
17. Kumar RK and Kapoor AK. (2009). Management of a Primitive Tribe: Role of Development Dynamics. Academic Excellence, Delhi.
18. Mehrotra N and Patnaik SM. (2008). Culture versus Coercion: The Other Side of Nirmal Gram Yojna, Economic and Political weekly. pp 25-27.
19. Mishra RC (2005). Human Rights in a Developing Society, Mittal Publications, Delhi.
20. Noaln RW. (2002). Anthropology in Practice: Building a Career outside the Academy. Publishing Lynne Reinner.
21. Patnaik SM (1996). Displacement, Rehabilitation & Social Change. Inter India Publications, New Delhi.
22. Patnaik SM (2007). Anthropology of Tourism: Insights from Nagaland. The Eastern Anthropologist. 60(3&4):455-470
23. Srivastav OS (1996). Demographic and Population Studies. Vikas Publishing House, India
24. Vidyarthi LP and BN Sahay (2001). Applied Anthropology and Development in India, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
25. Vidyarthi LP. (1990). Applied Anthropology in India – Principles, Problems and Case Studies. KitabMahal, U.P.
26. Vidyarthi V (1981). Tribal Development and its Administration. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

PART II SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC)

ANT-SE-3014: Tourism Anthropology

ANT-SE-4014 : Public Health and Epidemiology

ANT-SE-5014: Media Anthropology

ANT-SE-6014: Museum Method

Semester III

ANT-SE-3014 Tourism Anthropology Credit: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To understand the anthropological perspective of tourism in the current context.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The students will learn about the socio-cultural background of developing tourism.
- The students will learn the basics of eco-tourism and heritage tourism in the current situation.

Unit I: Tourism- aspects and prospects, Definition and Concept
History and Development of Tourism anthropology , Anthropological issues, theoretical concerns and Authenticity Issues.

Unit II: Study of Socio- cultural impact of tourism
Tourist as ethnographer

Unit III: Understand the implications of tourism as a major mechanism of cross- cultural Interaction: role of symbolism and semiotics.
Tourism and the commoditization of culture or cultural degradation .

Unit IV: Contemporary tourism and sustainable Tourism : concept of alternative tourism , Concept of Cultural Tourism :Heritage tourism, Religious tourism, Ecotourism, Rural tourism , Community Based Tourism and Conservation of heritage.
Role of museums and other branches of the cultural industries (including art, performing art, food, handicraft in tourism economies.)

Unit V: New Directions in the Anthropology of Tourism: Globalization, applied aspects of anthropology in tourism development and planning.

Suggested Readings

1. Chambers E. (2000). Native Tours: The Anthropology of Travel and Tourism. Prospect Heights: Waveland.
2. Crick M. (1995). The Anthropologist as Tourist: An Identity in Question. In Lanfant MF, Allcock JB, Bruner EM (eds.)International Tourism: Identity and Change. London: Sage. pp. 205-223.
3. Dann GMS, Nash D and Pearce PL. (1988). Methodology in Tourism Research. Annals of Tourism Research. 15:1-28.
4. Gmelch SB. (2004). Tourists and Tourism: A Reader. Long Grove: Waveland.
5. Graburn NHH. (1977). Tourism: The Sacred Journey. Hosts and Guests: The Anthropology of Tourism. Valene L. Smith, ed. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Pp. 33-47.
6. Dann G. (2002). The Tourist as a Metaphor of the Social World. Wallingford: CAB International.
7. Nash D. (1996). Anthropology of Tourism. New York: Pergamon.
8. Kirshenblatt-Gimblett B.(1998). Destination Culture: Tourism, Museums, and Heritage. University of California Press.

9. Lippard LR. (1999). *On the Beaten Track: Tourism, Art and Place*. New Press.
10. Picard M and Wood R. (1997). *Tourism, Ethnicity, and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. University of Hawai Press.
11. Crick M. (1994). *Anthropology and the Study of Tourism: Theoretical and Personal*

Reflections. In Crick M (eds.). *Resplendent Sites, Discordant Voices: Sri Lankans and International Tourism*. Chur, Switzerland: Harwood Publishers.

12. Wood R. (1997). *Tourism and the State: Ethnic Options and the Construction of Otherness*. In Picard and Wood *Tourism, Ethnicity and the State in Asian and Pacific Societies*. University of Hawai Press.
13. Richard B. (1992). *Alternative Tourism: The Thin Edge of the Wedge*. In Valene Smith and Eadington Tourism (eds.). *Alternatives: Potentials and Problems in the Development of Tourism*. University of Pennsylvania Press.
14. Hitchcock. (1997). *Cultural, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism among the Kalahari*. In Chambers E (eds.) *Tourism and Culture: An Applied Perspective*. SUNY Press.

IV SEMESTER

ANT-SE-4014 :

Public Health and Epidemiology

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To provide an understanding of the anthropological dimension of health.

COURSE OUTCOME:

The students will learn different aspects of health, diseases and principles of epidemiology

Unit I: Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health:

Overview of epidemiology methods used in research studies to address disease patterns in community and clinic-based populations, distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specific populations, and strategies to control health problems

Unit II: Statistical Methods for Health Science

Analysis and interpretation of data including data cleaning, data file construction and management; implementation of analytic strategies appropriate for the type of data, study design and research hypothesis; parametric and nonparametric methods, measures of association, Linear and Logistic regression, Generalized Linear Modeling, and Survival analysis

Unit III: Environmental Health

Effects of biological, chemical, and physical agents in environment on health (water, air, food and land resources); ecological model of population health; current legal framework, policies, and practices associated with environmental health and intended to improve public health

Unit IV: Psychological, Behavioural, and Social Issues in Public Health

Cultural, social, behavioural, psychological and economic factors that influence health and illness; behavioural science theory and methods to understanding and resolving public health problems; assess knowledge, attitudes, behaviours towards disease and patient compliance to treatment.

Unit V: Management of Health Care Program and Service Organizations

Techniques and procedures for monitoring achievement of a program's objectives, generating evidence of program effectiveness, assessing impacts in public health settings; evaluate framework that leads to evidence-based decision-making in public health. Organizational principles and practices including organizational theory, managerial role, managing groups, work design, and organization design at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of care

Unit VI: Epidemiology of disease

Contemporary methods for surveillance, assessment, prevention, and control of infectious and chronic diseases, disabilities, HIV/AIDS; understanding etiology; determining change in trend over time; implementation of control measures

Suggested reading

1. Gordis L. (2004). *Epidemiology*. Third edition. Philadelphia: Elsevier Saunders.
2. Remington PL, Brownson RC, and Wegner MV. (2010). *Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Control*. American Public Health Association.
3. Pagano M and Gauvreau K. (2000). *Principles of Biostatistics*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
4. Turnock B. (2011). *Public health*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
5. Edberg M. (2013). *Essentials of Health Behavior. Social and Behavioral Theory in Public Health*. Second Edition, Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
6. Griffith JR and White KR. (2010). *The Well-Managed Healthcare Organization*. Health Administration Press: Chicago, IL.
7. Kovner AR, McAlearney AS, Neuhauser D. (2013). *Health Services Management: Cases, Readings, and Commentary*. 10th Ed. Chicago, IL: Health Administration Press.
8. Lee LM. (2010). *Principles and Practice of Public Health Surveillance*. Oxford University Press
9. Turnock B. (2011). *Essentials of Public Health*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers
10. Merson M, Black RE, Mills A. (2006). *International Public Health: Diseases, Programs, Systems and Policies*. Jones & Bartlett Learning.
11. Aschengrau A and Seage GR. (2008). *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health*. Boston, Massachusetts.

Semester V

ANT-SE-5014 **Media Anthropology** **Credit:4**

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The objective of the course is to acquaint the students with recent trends in
The Cultural Work of Mass Media Production.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Students will learn the theoretical basis of Media anthropology.
- Students will learn about the different aspects of audio-visual media.

- Unit 1:** Theoretical Foundations: Introduction to Media Anthropology; Intellectual Antecedents
- Unit 2:** Audiences, Consumption and Identity Formation: The Social and Material Life of Cinema; Television and the Cultural Politics of Nation; Gender and Subjectivity; the Nation and Temporality; Media as Material Objects.
- Unit 3:** The Cultural Work of Mass Media Production: Producing “Bollywood”.
- Unit 4:** The Social Sites of Film and TV Production; the Exigencies of Commercial Filmmaking; the Constraints of Public Television Production.
- Unit 5:** Producing Reality – Journalism and Advertising; News as Social Practice; the Local and the Global in Advertising.
- Unit 6:** Small Media: Materiality, Circulation, Everyday Life & Social Transformations; Indigenous Media and Cultural Activism; The Social and Material Lives of Cell Phones; Media as Social Infrastructure – The Case of Facebook; Learning from New Media; The Possibilities & Constraints of YouTube

Suggested readings

Rothenbuhler, Eric W; Coman, Mihai. Media anthropology. 2005. California, Sage.

Semester VI

ANT-SE-6014 **Museum Method**

CREDIT: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The broad objective of the course is to understand the significance of museum and its operation from an anthropological perspectives.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The student will acquire first hand knowledge of preservation, conservation (including preventives and curative measures) of objects of anthropological museum.

1. Museum – its definition, historical background.
2. Types of museum. Anthropological museum and its scope. Reflection of anthropological theories on anthropological museum. Anthropological museum in India and North East India.
3. Systematic documentation of data – from field case to showcase. Preparation of index card. Methods of arrangement and display
4. Preservation – Preventive and curative measure of different types of Material. Brief ideas of the factors and agencies causing deterioration to the museum exhibits

Suggested Readings:

1. Agrawal, O.P., Care and Treatment of Cultural Materials.
2. Bhatia, S.K., A Guide on the Preventive Conservation of Museum Materials.
3. Sol Tax (ed.), Current Anthropology.(Selected articles) 1969 Part II, Vol. 10 (4).
4. Wittlin, Alma, S., The Museum: Its History and Its Tasks in Education.

PART III
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC
ELECTIVE (DSE)

**ANT-RE-5016: Anthropology of Religion, Politics
and Economic**

or

ANT-RE-5026: Urban Anthropology

or

ANT-RE-5036 :Paleoanthropology

ANT-RE-6016: Demographic Anthropology

Or

ANT-RE-6026: Dissertation

ANTH-RE-5016

Anthropology of Religion, Politics and Economy

Credit:6 (Theory: 4; Practical:2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To impart the knowledge of anthropological theories of religion, the economies and political institutions, along with their interrelationship.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- **The knowledge on the anthropological theories of religion, economies and political institutions will be gained.**
- **The knowledge on the interrelationship between religion, economies and political institutions will be achieved.**

Theory

Unit I: Anthropological approaches to understand religion- magic, animism, animatism, totemism, naturism; witchcraft and sorcery; Religious specialists: shaman, priests, mystics; Overview of Anthropological Theories of Religion; Religion as the sacrality of ecological adaptation and socialness

Unit II: Economic institutions: principles of production, distribution, and consumption in simple and complex societies; critical examination of relationship between economy and society through neo-classical, substantivist, and neo-marxist approaches, various forms of exchange: barter, trade and market; Forms of currencies; reciprocities: generalized, balanced and negative.

Unit III: Political institutions: concepts of power and authority; types of authority; state and Stateless societies; law and justice in simple and complex societies; the prospects for democracy and tolerance among and within the world's diverse civilizations; the meaning and sources of identity in complex contemporary societies; the origins of modern politics, its institutions, and cultures, both Western and non-Western

Unit IV: Interrelationship between religion, politics and economy; religious conversion and movements, emergence of new religious sects in the global order.

Practical

1. Case study of any of the social institute (religion, economic, political) with respect to culture perspective

Suggested Readings:

1. Durkheim E. (1986). The elementary forms of the religious life, a study in religious sociology. New York: Macmillan.
2. Benedict A. (2006). Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism. Verso
3. Gledhill J. (2000). Power and Its Disguises: Anthropological Perspectives on Politics. 2nd ed. London: Pluto Press.
4. Ellis F. (2000). A framework for livelihood analysis. In Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries . Oxford: Oxford University Press.

5. Henrich J, Boyd R, Bowles S, Camerer C, Fehr E, Gintis H, McElreath R, Alvard M et al. (2005). 'Economic Man' in cross-cultural perspective: Behavioral experiments in 15 small-scale societies. *Behavior and Brain Science*. 28(6):795-815;
6. Henrich J. (2002). Decision-making, cultural transmission, and adaptation in economic anthropology. In: J. Ensminger (Ed.), *Theory in Economic Anthropology* (pp. 251-295). Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira Press.
7. Lambek. M. (2008) *A Reader in the Anthropology of Religion*.
8. Eller JD. (2007). *Introducing Anthropology of Religion*. New York: Routledge.
9. Glazier SD. (1997). *Anthropology of Religion: A Handbook*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
10. Frick GD and Langer R. (2010). *Transfer and Spaces*. Harrassowitz (Germany).
11. Evans-Pritchard EE. (1937). *Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic among the Azande*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
12. Frazer JG. (1978). *The Illustrated Golden Bough*, London: Macmillan.
13. Barbara M. (2011). *Cultural Anthropology*. New Jersey: Pearson Education.
14. Ember CR. (2011). *Anthropology*. New Delhi: Dorling Kinderslay.
15. Herskovits MJ. (1952). *Economic Anthropology: A Study in Comparative Economics*. New York: Alfred A Knopf Inc.
16. Malinowski B. (1922) *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*. London: Routledge.
17. Polanyi K. et al (1957), *Trade and Market in the Early Empires*. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company.
18. Balandier G. (1972). *Political Anthropology*. Middlesex: Penguin.

ANT-RE-5026

Urban Anthropology

Credit: 6 (Theory: 4; Practical:2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To impart the knowledge of anthropological theories and analysis of various urban issues.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- **The knowledge on the anthropological approach in peasants and rural areas, Different socio-political problems will be gained.**
- **The knowledge on the urban inequality and class approach will be achieved.**

Theory

Unit I: Emergence of urban anthropology

Introduction, Extension of the anthropological interest in peasants and rural areas, Origins of Cities and Early Sociological Approaches, Urban planning and design

Unit II: Political economy

Rural-urban migration, kinship in the city, problems that arise from urbanism, poverty and social stratification

Unit III: Class approach

Culture of Poverty and the Underclass Approach, Comparison between relations function in an urban setting versus function in a rural setting, Race and Class in Urban Ethnography, Urban Dystopia

Unit IV: Urban Inequality and Disasters

Poverty, extended family for urban natives versus migrants , Global Cities and the Production of Space, Community study and urban ecology, Urban Space, Postmodern and Hypermodern City

Unit V: Global Urban Developments

Urban ethnography research and methodology, Contemporary urban issues: Suburbs, Exurbs and Urban Decline, disciplinary perspectives

Practical

1. Visit city life among business community and appreciate the role of culture with politics and economics.
2. Media-popular culture behaviour
3. Photo shoot in any city life, Creating captions and texts relating to urban anthropology findings.

Suggested readings

1. <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/>
2. Cities, classes and the social order. Anthony Leeds, Roger Sanjek
3. Childe, V. Gordon. 1950. "Urban Revolution." Town Planning Review

4. Low Reader Part V: "The Postmodern City" in Low pp. 317-377; Dear and Flusty .
5. "Anthropological Fieldwork in Cities", "The anthropology of Cities: Some Methodological Issues".

Semester V

ANT- RE-5036

PALEOANTHROPOLOGY

Credit: 4

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To provide an understanding of the paleontological and archaeological background of evolution.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Student will be acquainted with archaeological and paleontological background of prehistoric period.
- Students will have understanding of evolutionary biology and culture through fossilized evidences and bio-archeological approach.

Paleoanthropology

Unit I: Dating methods, geological time scale, taphonomy and interpretation of the paleontological and archaeological records, taxonomic and chronological problems of fossils records.

Unit II: Primate speciation and extinctions: a geological perspective, adaptive primate radiation, differential rate of somatic evolution.

Unit III: Evolutionary biology: Origins and evolution of stone age technology (Human origins: Development, distribution and fossilized evidence of Australopithecines, Paranthropus (Zinjanthropus), Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Archaic H. sapiens, prehistoric hunter-gatherers, modern pastoral communities, emergence of prehistoric people in Africa).

Unit IV: Primate and Non-Primate Models for Early Hominid Behaviour; hominization process- Evolution of hominid-human bipedalism

Unit V: Palaeodemography- reconstruction of population patterns from skeletal analysis, determination of demographic variables in prehistoric populations and post-neolithic population growth, theory and techniques in paleodemography, methodological issues for reconstructing demographic structure, demographic models of mortality and their interpretation

Unit VI. Palaeopathology- bioarchaeological approach of disease; effects of agriculture, urbanization and slavery on health and disease; colonization and disease with special emphasis on the New World; dispersion of modern humans - molecular and morphological patterns of relationship

Practical

1. Comparative primate osteology
2. Description and identification of the disarticulated skeleton of non-human primates
3. Identification and description of fossil casts

Suggested readings

1. Napier JR and Napier PH. (1985). *The Natural History of the Primates*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press
2. Boyd R and Silk JB. (2009). *How Humans Evolved*. London: WW Norton.
3. Tattersall I. (2009). *The Fossil Trail: How We Know What We Think We Know about Human Evolution*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Waldron T. (2008): *Palaeopathology*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Cela-conde CJ and Frisancho J. (2007). *Human Evolution: Trails from the past*. Ayala Oxford University Press.
6. Barnes E. *Diseases and Human Evolution*. (2005). University of New Mexico Press.
7. Pinhasi R and Mays S (2008). *Advances in Human Palaeopathology*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (PM).
8. Hoppa RD and Vaupel JW. (2002). *Paleodemography: Age Distributions from Skeletal Samples*. Cambridge University Press.
9. Lansen CS, Matter RM and Gebo DL. (1998). *Human Origin: The fossil Record*. Waveland Press.
10. Cameron DW and Colin P. Groves CP. (2004). *Bone, Stones and Molecules: "Out of Africa" and Human Origins*. Elsevier Inc.
11. Stringer C. (2011). *The Origin of Our Species*. London: Allen Lane.
12. Conroy GC. (2005). *Reconstructing Human Origins*. WW Norton and Compan

ANT-RE-6016

Demographic Anthropology

Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To provide an understanding of the demographic aspects of population.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Students will learn about the basics of demography and demographic theories.
- Students will learn about the tools used for population change.

Theory

Unit I: Demographic Anthropology

1. Introduction, definition and basic concepts
2. Relationship between demography, population studies and anthropology
3. Importance of population studies in Anthropology

Unit II: Population Theories

1. John Graunt
2. Thomas R. Malthus
3. Biological theory of population
4. Theory of demographic transition

Unit III: Tools of Demographic Data

1. Measures of population composition, distribution and growth
2. Measures of fertility
3. Measures of mortality
4. Measures of migration

Unit IV: Population of India

1. Sources of demographic data in India
2. Growth of Indian population
3. Demography of Indian tribal and non-tribal groups
4. Anthropological determinants of population growth
5. Impact of urbanization on the migration of tribal groups

Unit V: National policies

1. National Population Policy
2. National Health Policy
3. National Policy on Reproductive Health Care

Practical

A student will collect and compile demographic data from primary source or from different secondary sources on any given topic by the concerned teacher and a project report will be submitted for its evaluation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhende A. and Kaniikar, T. (2006) *Principles of Population Studies*. Himalaya Publishing House. Mumbai (All Units, It covers most topics)
2. Caldwell J.C. (2006). *Demographic Transition Theory*. Springer.
3. Census of India (2001,2011), SRS bulletin (2013), NFHS (2006), CRS, NSSO (Can be seen from browsing net)
4. Gautam R.K., Kshatriya, G.K. and Kapoor A.K. (2010) *Population Ecology and Family Planning*. Serials publications. New Delhi.
5. Howell N. (1986) Demographic Anthropology. *Ann. Rev. Anthropol.* 15: 219-246
6. Kshatriya G.K. (2000). Ecology and health with special reference to Indian tribes. *Human Ecology special volume 9:229-245*.
7. Kshatriya G.K., Rajesh, G. and Kapoor , A.K. (2010) Population Characteristics of Desert Ecology. VDM Verlag Dr. Muller Gmbh and Co., Germany.
8. Misra BD (1982). *An introduction to the study of population*. South Asia publ. ltd. New Delhi.
9. National Population Policy <http://populationcommission.nic.in/npp.htm>
10. Park K. (2000) *Text book of Preventive and Social Medicine*. Banarsidas Bhanot, Jabalpur.
11. Patra P.K. and Kapoor, A.K. (2009) *Demography And Development Dynamics in a Primitive Tribe of Himalayas*. International Book Distributors, Dehradun
12. Riley N.E. and Mc Carthy, J. (2003) *Demography in the Age of the Postmodern*. Cambridge University press. UK. Pages 1-13 and 32-98
13. Sharma A.K. (1979) Demographic transition: A Determinant of Urbanization. *Social Change* 9: 13-17.
14. Srivastava O.S. (1996) *Demographic and Population Studies*. Vikas Publishing House, India
15. Zubrow E.B.W. (1976) *Demographic anthropology. Quantitative approaches*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
16. <http://human-nature.com/dm/chap3.html>
17. <http://biography.yourdictionary.com/john-graunt>

<http://www.marathon.uwc.edu/geography/demotrans/demtran.htm>

ANT-RE-6026

Dissertation

Credit: 6

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To impart the knowledge of conducting ethnographic fieldwork and apply the anthropological field methods for data collection.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- **The knowledge of conducting fieldwork by applying anthropological methods will be gained.**
- **The knowledge of data analysis and writing based on the collected data will be learned.**

Dissertation is compulsory and based on the field materials collected for a period of 12 days (10 contact hours daily) field work. Two typed dissertations on the work done duly forwarded by the concerned supervisors are to be submitted before the examination, as notified. Marks will be allotted on the dissertation and viva-voce.

PART III

GENERIC ELECTIVE

(For the students of other discipline)

ANT-HG- 5016 : Anthropology in Practice

Or

ANT-HG- 5026 : Fundamentals of Human Origin & Evolution

ANT-HG-6016 : Human Ecology: Biological and Cultural Dimensions

or

ANT-HG-6026 : Anthropology in India

e.

ANT-HG-5016

Anthropology in Practice

Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To impart knowledge about the applied aspects of Anthropology.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The knowledge of Applied Anthropology, Action Anthropology and Role of Anthropology in Development
- Student will gain knowledge of recent trend of Anthropology.

Theory

- Unit I:** Academic Anthropology
Academics and Practitioners: Differences, Structure, Activities, Controversies and Issues:
Applied Anthropology, Action Anthropology and Development Anthropology.
- Unit II:** Role of Anthropology in Development
Anthropology and Public Policy, Need Assessment and Community Development,
Anthropology of NGO's, Management Anthropology, Environment and Community Health,
Social and economic sustainability, Cultural resource management.
- Unit III:** Future Dynamics in Anthropology
Trends in Anthropology: Anthropology of Tourism, Anthropology In Census; Designing and
Fashion, Visual Anthropology
- Unit IV:** Constitutional Perspective and Human Rights
Constitutional Provisions, Evaluation, Planning and Development of Indian Populations;
Human Rights, National and State Human Rights Commission and other Grievance Redressal
Mechanism.

Practical

1. The students will visit a NGO, corporate office, panchayat office or census office and write principal observations on the same.
2. Write a project on constitutional provisions or evaluation of any development project/report.
3. Write a project on Religious Tourism / Tribal Tourism / Health Tourism / Fashion / Human Rights / Ecotourism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Arya A and Kapoor AK. (2012). Gender and Health Management in Afro-Indians. Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Kertzer DI and Fricke T. (1997). Anthropological Demography. University of Chicago Press.
3. Basu, A. and P. Aaby (1998). The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography. 329 pp. Oxford, Clarendon Press
4. Carter A. (1998). Cultural Models and Demographic Behavior. In The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography edited by Basu A and Aaby P. Oxford: Clarendon Press. pp 246-268.
5. Census of India (2001, 2011) and National Family Health Survey (2006, 2010).

6. Ervic, Alexander M., (2000). Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practise, Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
7. Erwin A. (2004). Applied Anthropology Tools and Practice, Allyn and Bacon.
8. Gupta S and Kapoor AK. (2009). Human Rights among Indian Populations: Knowledge,

ANT-HG-5026
Fundamentals of Human Origin & Evolution
Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: Provide an understanding of the evolutionary stages of man.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- **Students will learn about the stages of human evolutionary development.**
- **Will know about the fossil finds on the basis of which the evolutionary stages are identified.**

Theory

- Unit I:** Primate origins and evolution with special reference to Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene: Plesiadiformes, Adapoidea, Omomyoidea, Anaptomorphidae, Parapithecus, Propliopithecus, Limnopithecus, Proconsul, Dryopithecus, Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus and Gigantopithecus
- Unit II:** Human Origin on the basis of interpretation of fossil evidences:
1. Ardipithecus: Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Orrorin tugenensis, Ardipithecus ramidus
2. Australopithecines: distribution, features and their phylogenetic relationships.
3. The emergence of genus Homo: Homo habilis and Homo erectus, Narmada Man
4. The emergence of Archaic Homo sapiens: Neanderthals
- Unit III:** Hominisation Process
- Unit IV:** Origin of modern humans (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) and their distribution and features: Cro Magnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade,
- Unit V:** Evolutionary Change in Human Skeleton with special reference to Skull, dentition, Vertebral Column, Pelvis, Femur and Foot
Human Skeletal morphology: cranial osteology, post-cranial osteology and dentition.

Practical

- 1: Drawing, description and identification of skulls of any two from each:
 - a) **Living Anthropoid Skull:** Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan and Gibbon.
 - b) **Fossil Anthropoid Skull:** Parapithecus and Dryopithecus (Cast models and appropriate photographs should be utilized).
 - c) **Fossil Hominid Skull:** Pithecanthropus, Heidelberg jaw, Neandarthal and Cromagnon man (Cast models and appropriate photographs should be utilized).
- 2: **Osteology**
Drawing, Description and Identification of the following Bones: Frontal bone, Parietal, Occipital, Maxilla, Zygomatic, Mandible, Sphenoid, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia, Fibula, Scapula, Clavicle Pelvis, Sternum, Vertebral Column. Sides to be identified for paired bones.
- 3: **Osteometry:** Measurement of long bones: lengths, minimum/least Circumference, Caliber index of Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Femur, Tibia, Fibula

ANT-HG-6016

Human Ecology: Biological & Cultural dimensions

Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: To impart the knowledge about human adaptation in the ecological setting and on urbanization and industrialization process.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- **The knowledge on human adaptation in ecology will be gained.**
- **The knowledge on urbanization and industrialization in human societies will be achieved.**

Theory Biological Dimensions

Unit I: i..Definition and concept of the term ecology, human ecology, ecosensitivity adaptation, acclimation, acclimatization, biotic and abiotic component.

ii. Method of studying ecology

Unit II: Bio-cultural adaptation to environmental stresses: heat, cold and altitude. Homeostasis and thermoregulation. Ecological rules and their applicability among human beings (Gloger's, Allen's and Bergmann's rule).

Unit III: Impact of urbanization and industrialization on Man.

Unit IV: Bio-cultural factors influencing the diseases and nutritional status. Evolution of Human diet.

Cultural Dimensions:

Unit V: Culture as a tool of adaptation; Various modes of human adaptation in pre-state societies.
i. Hunting and food gathering
ii. Pastoralism
iii. Shifting cultivation

Unit VI: Ecological themes of state formation: i. Neolithic revolution, ii. Hydraulic civilization

Unit VII: Agriculture and peasantry; Industrial civilization and growth of urban societies

Practical

1. Biological Dimensions:

a) Shape and Size Indices

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Body Mass Index | 4. Relative Upper Extremity Length |
| 2. Ponderal Index | 5. Relative Total Lower Extremity Length |
| 3. Relative Sitting Height/Index of Sitting Height | 6. Nasal Index |

b) Cardiovascular function: Blood pressure, heart rate, pulse rate

2. Cultural Dimensions:

1. Make a research design pertaining to any environmental problem and do a project based on it.

Suggested Reading

1. Human ecology: biocultural adaptation in human communities. (2006) Schutkowski, H. Berlin. Springer Verlag.
2. Human ecology and cognitive style: comparative studies in cultural and physical adaptation. (1976).Berry, J.B. New York: John Wiley.
3. Human ecology. (1964) Stapledon.Faber & Faber.
4. Studies in Human Ecology. (1961) Theodorson, G.A. Row, Peterson & Company Elmsford, New York.
5. Human ecology: (1973) Problems and Solutions. Paul R. Ehrlich, Anne H. Ehrlich and John P. Holdress.W.H. Freeman & Company, San Francisco.
6. Cohen, Yehudi A. 1968. Man in adaptation; the cultural present. Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co.
7. Redfield, Robert. (1965). Peasant society and culture an anthropological approach to civilization. Chicago [u.a.]: Univ. of Chicago Press.
8. Symposium on Man the Hunter, Richard B. Lee, and Irven DeVore. 1969. Man the hunter. Chicago:Aldine Pub. Co.

Awareness and Practice.Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Willen SS. (2012). Anthropology and Human Rights: Theoretical Reconsiderations and Phenomenological Explorations.Journal of Human Rights. 11:150–159.
10. Goodale M. (2009). Human Rights: An Anthropological Reader. Wiley Blackwell.
11. Gupta S and Kapoor AK. (2007). Human Rights, Development and Tribe.In : Genes, Environment and Health – Anthropological Perspectives. K. Sharma, R.K. Pathak, S. Mehra and Talwar I (eds.). Serials Publications, New Delhi.
12. Margaret AG. (2003). Applied Anthropology: A Career-Oriented Approach, Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
13. Halbar BG and Khan CGH. (1991). Relevance of Anthropology – The Indian Scenario. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
14. Kapoor AK (1998). Role of NGO's in Human Development : A Domain of Anthropology. J IndAnthropSoc; 33:283-300.
15. Kapoor AK and Singh D. (1997). Rural Development through NGO's.Rawat Publ, Jaipur.
16. Klepinger LL (2006). Fundamentals of Forensic Anthropology. Wiley-Liss Publications
17. Kumar RK and Kapoor AK. (2009). Management of a Primitive Tribe: Role of Development Dynamics. Academic Excellence, Delhi.
18. Mehrotra N and Patnaik SM. (2008). Culture versus Coercion: The Other Side of Nirmal Gram Yojna, Economic and Political weekly.pp 25-27.
19. Mishra RC (2005). Human Rights in a Developing Society, Mittal Publications, Delhi.
20. Noaln RW. (2002). Anthropology in Practice: Building a Career outside the Academy. Publishing Lynne Reinner.
21. Patnaik SM (1996). Displacement, Rehabilitation & Social Change. Inter India Publications, New Delhi.
22. Patnaik SM (2007). Anthropology of Tourism: Insights from Nagaland. The Eastern Anthropologist. 60(3&4):455-470

23. Srivastav OS (1996). Demographic and Population Studies. Vikas Publishing House, India
24. Vidyarthi LP and BN Sahay (2001). Applied Anthropology and Development in India, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
25. Vidyarthi LP. (1990). Applied Anthropology in India – Principles, Problems and Case Studies. KitabMahal, U.P.
26. Vidyarthi V (1981). Tribal Development and its Administration. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

ANT-HG - 6026
Anthropology of India
Credit 6 (Theory: 4; Practical: 2)

COURSE OBJECTIVE: The broad objective of the course is to understand the racial linguistic and ethnic dimension of Indian society and the social dynamics which is constantly acting on it over the years.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- The students will learn about racial linguistic and ethnic dimension of Indian society.
- The students will be familiar with the anthropological situation of the country.

Theory

Unit I: 1. Origin, history and development of Anthropology in India, approaches to study Indian society and culture- traditional and contemporary
2. Racial and linguistic elements in Indian population
3. Understanding the diversity of Indian social structure - concept of Varna, Jati, Caste, Ashram or purusharatha, gender hierarchies - their economic and cultural impact, origin and evolution of social structures and their underlying philosophies.

Unit II: 1. Critical appraisal of contribution of Risley, Guha, Rickstett and Sarkar towards understanding ethnic distinctness in the Indian populations
2. Contribution of conetemporary biological, social and archaeological anthropologists in India.

Unit III: 1. Aspects of Indian Village –social organisation, agriculture and impact of market economy on villages
2. Tribal situation in India- biogenetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics; Problems of tribal peoples, land-alienation, indebtedness, lack of educational facilities, shifting-cultivation, migration, forests and tribal unemployment, health and nutrition, tribal movement and quest for identity
3. Developmental projects- tribal displacements and rehabilitation problem
4. Impact of culture-contact, urbanization and industrialization on tribal and rural population
5. Basic concepts -Great tradition and little tradition, sacred complex, Universalization and parochialization, Sanskritization and Westernization, Dominant caste, Tribe-caste continuum, Nature-Man-Spirit complex, pseudotribalism,

Unit IV: 1. Problems of exploitation and deprivation of scheduled caste/ tribe and Other Backward Classes.
2. Constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

Practical

1. Identify various traits/variables which can be used in racial classification and comment on its relevance.

3. Review a book/edited volume on Indian social structure such as caste, religion, tribe or rural population and give its salient features.
2. Explore the biological diversity of any population group considering a minimum of five genetic traits.
3. Highlight the contributions of any two contemporary Indian anthropologists.

Suggested Reading:

2. Nicholas D. (2001). *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*. Princeton University Press.
3. Bernard CS. (2000). *India: The Social Anthropology of Civilization*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Bhasin MK, Watter H and Danker-Hopfe H. (1994). *People of India – An Investigation of Biological variability in Ecological, Ethno-economic and Linguistic Groups*. Kamla Raj Enterprises, Delhi
5. Lopez DS. (1995). *Religions of India in Practice*. Princeton University Press
6. Gupta D. *Social Stratification*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Karve I. (1961). *Hindu Society: An Interpretation*. Poona : Deccan College
8. Guha BS. (1931). The racial attributes of people of India. In: *Census of India, 1931, vol I, Part III (BPO, Simla)*
9. Trautmann TR (2011). *India: Brief history of Civilization*. Oxford University Press : Delhi
10. Vidyarthi LP and Rai BK. (1976). *The tribal culture of India*. Concept Publishing Co, Delhi.
11. Haddon AC. (1929). *Races of man*. Cambridge University, London.
12. Kapoor A.K. (1992). *Genetic Diversity among Himalayan Human Populations*. M/S Vinod Publishers, Jammu
13. Majumdar DN. (1901). *Races and Culture of India*. Asia Publishing House, Bombay
14. Dube SC. (1992). *Indian Society*. National Book Trust, India : New Delhi.
15. Dumont L. (1980). *Homo Hierachicus*. University of Chicagon Press.
16. Guha B.S. (1931). The racial attributes of people of India. In : *Census of India, 1931, vol I, Part III (BPO, Simla)*
17. Malhotra K.C. (1978). *Morphological Composition of people of India*. J. Human Evolution.