

ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 2419677/2419361
ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ : 0821-2419363/2419301

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ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ : 1916

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸೌಧ
ಕ್ರಾಫರ್ಡ್ ಭವನ, ಮೈಸೂರು-570005

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 29.08.2020.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಎಸಿ.6/387/2019-20

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ವಿಷಯ:- Anthropology - ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ.

- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:- 1. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.02.2020 ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ಕಲಾ ನಿಕಾಯ ಸಭೆಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ.
2. ದಿನಾಂಕ: 18.06.2020ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ನಡವಳಿ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 28.12.2019ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ಮಾನವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು (CB)
M.A/M.Sc Anthropology - ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ
2020-21ನೇ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.02.2020 ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ಕಲಾ ನಿಕಾಯ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕ
16.06.2020ರಂದು ಜರುಗಿದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ
ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ವೆಬ್‌ಸೈಟ್ www.uni-mysore.ac.in ನಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರಿಂದ ಕರಡು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದೆ,

18/08/20
ಉಪಕುಲಸಚಿವ (ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ)
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು. (ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ)
ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ಮೈಸೂರು-570005

ಗೆ:-

1. ಡೀನರು, ಕಲಾ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
2. ಡೀನರು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ನಿಕಾಯ, ಮನೋವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
3. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಮಾನವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಾನಸಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
4. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಂಗ), ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
5. ಉಪಕುಲಸಚಿವರು/ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು/ಅಧೀಕ್ಷಕರು, ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
6. ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತಕ್ಕೆ.



UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ANTHROPOLOGY MANASAGANGOTRI, MYSORE

REVISED SYLLABUS 2020-21

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

M.A. / M.SC. ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAMME

Anthropology is the study of humankind and its evolution, present and future prospects of human life. Anthropology developed as a unique discipline, as a holistic science of man. On the one hand it has links with natural and life sciences, with earth sciences, while on the other it shares common frontiers with social sciences and humanities. The traditional branches of anthropology have also developed as distinct academic disciplines, such as Archaeology and Linguistics. In the process of other science disciplines, turning to consideration of man, newer branches develop, such as ethnobotany, ethnopharmacology, ethnobiology, ethnophysiology grouped together as ethnoscience. The development of knowledge in various fields in relation to mankind raises the debate about distinct identity of Anthropology.

Anthropology as a discipline functioned in real interdisciplinary fashion to understand the historical development of Indian civilization by integrating the knowledge from biological, cultural, archaeological and linguistic sub-disciplines. Now, the same integration has to take into its fold the knowledge of other human sciences, biological and cultural, to understand the contemporary issues of humankind in India.

Anthropology is a field science. Anthropology without fieldwork is inconceivable. The holistic perspectives of mankind at all periods of time is the heritage of anthropology, which the University systems have to inculcate among the students and through them to the humanity.

The curriculum in Anthropology at the postgraduate level envisages imparting the holistic knowledge encompassing all its branches through theoretical, practical and field based ethnographic work.

The postgraduate syllabus of anthropology has been divided into two phases, namely, Core course and specialization course. While the Core course, taught during the I and II Semesters, is common for all the students. Specialization course (Social-Cultural Anthropology / Biological

Anthropology), taught during III and IV Semesters. The specializations are designed to impart advanced knowledge in the respective areas.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME OF M.A. / M.SC. ANTHROPOLOGY

- On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:
- Understanding the anthropological perspective built upon a holistic view on cultural and biological systems.
- Learn human diversity and its significance. It would lead to respect for people whose culture differs from ours.
- Develop an understanding of local and global processes and social complexity through space and time.
- Develop basic knowledge of data collection methods and the analytic techniques and that anthropologists use to evaluate these data.
- A familiarity with and knowledge in the four sub-fields of anthropology (archaeology, biological anthropology, cultural anthropology, and linguistic anthropology along with the interdisciplinary approach to understand human culture/society/behaviour
- A familiarity with the multiple ways of approach their knowledge and skills as professionals inside and outside of any organization upon to develop decision making capability.
- The ability to find data relevant to a research question and design a research strategy that takes such work into account and appropriate to the specific context of the research site.
- Competence in the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data related to human behaviour and culture and a recognition of the strengths and limitations of both.
- The recognition of a diversity of cultural practices and belief systems.
- The skills and desire to be engaged and informed global citizens and apply anthropological training and perspective to life's challenges

ANTHROPOLOGY COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

1st Semester M.A./M.Sc. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Number of Credits			
		L	T	P	Total
HC01	Social-Cultural Anthropology	3	1	0	4
HC02	Biological and Archaeological Anthropology	3	1	0	4
HC03	Research Methods in Anthropology	3	1	0	4
SC01	Linguistic Anthropology	3	1	0	4
SC02	Ethnographic Studies	3	1	0	4
SCO3	Anthropology of Communication	3	1	0	4

2nd Semester M.A./M.Sc. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Number of Credits			
		L	T	P	Total
HC01	Applied Anthropology	3	1	0	4
HC02	Visual Anthropology	3	1	0	4
HC03	Practical studies in Biological, Social-Cultural and Archaeological Anthropology	0	0	4	4
SC01	Anthropological Theories	3	1	0	4
SC02	Psychological Anthropology	3	1	0	4
OE01	Foundations in Anthropology	3	1	0	4

3rd Semester M.A. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Number of Credits			
		L	T	P	Total
HC01	Population Anthropology	3	1	0	4
HC02	Anthropology of Complex Societies	3	1	0	4
HC03	Tribal Cultures of India	3	1	0	4
SC01	Gender Anthropology	3	1	0	4
SC02	Development Anthropology	3	1	0	4
OE01	People and Cultures of India	3	1	0	4

4rd Semester M.A. Anthropology

Sl. No	Title of the paper	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Number of Credits			
			L	T	P	Total
HC01	Medical Anthropology	HC	3	1	0	4
HC02	Economic Anthropology	HC	3	1	0	4
HC03	Field work and Dissertation	HC	3	1	0	4
SC01	Indian Anthropology	SC	3	1	0	4
SC02	Anthropology of Disaster Management	SC	3	1	0	4
OE01	Tribal Development in India	OE	3	1	0	4

3rd Semester M.Sc. Anthropology

Sl. No	Title of the paper	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Number of Credits			
			L	T	P	Total
HC01	Human Evolution and Human Biology	HC	3	1	0	4
HC02	Human Genetics	HC	3	1	0	4
HC03	Practical Studies-I	HC	0	0	4	4
SC01	Forensic Anthropology	SC	3	1	0	4
SC02	Human Growth and Development	SC	3	1	0	4
OE01	Genetic Counseling	OE	3	1	0	4

4rd Semester M.Sc. Anthropology

Sl. No	Title of the paper	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Number of Credits			
			L	T	P	Total
HC01	Anthropological Demography	HC	3	1	0	4
HC02	Practical Studies –II	HC	0	0	4	4
HC03	Field work and Dissertation	HC	3	1	0	4
SC01	Molecular Anthropology	SC	3	1	0	4
SC01	Anthropological Statistics	SC	3	1	0	4
OE01	Sports Anthropology	OE	3	1	0	4

HC01- Social - Cultural Anthropology

Programme outcome

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, the human society and culture are not static phenomena and that they constantly change at different paces and in different contexts. The students are also acquainted with the dynamics of social and cultural change.

Course outcomes of the course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Examine the central focus and significant concepts in Anthropology, more particularly in Social-Cultural Anthropology.
- Understand on basic concept of Culture, society, community, group, association, social structure, social organization status and role.
- Comprehend the relationship within branches of Anthropology and with all sciences, resolve the discussion about using dual terms such as Social-Cultural Anthropology.
- Understand about social institution and Economic, Political and religious organization.

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar presentation, tests and assignment writing.

SYLLABUS

Unit I: Introduction

- Meaning and scope of social - cultural anthropology
- Relations with other branches of anthropology
- Relations with other social and behavioural disciplines: History, Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Psychology and Geography
- Basic concepts: Culture, society, community, group, association, social structure, social organization status and role.

Unit II: Family and Marriage

- Family: Definitions and universality; household and domestic group; division of labour; typologies (conjugal, consanguineal, nuclear, joint, extended, patrilocal, matrilocal)
- Functions of family; trends of change, the changing joint - family in India.
- Marriage: Definitions and universals, incest and incest taboo; marriage rules (endogamy and exogamy, levirate and sororate, preferential and prescriptive); marriage forms (monogamy and polygamy)
- Marriage: Functions of marriage; marriage payments (dowry and bride-price); marriage stability and divorce; widowhood and remarriage.

Unit III: Kinship Organization

- Concept and nature of kinship: consanguinity and affinity; fictive kinship
- Principles and types of descent: Unilineal, double, bilateral and ambilineal; distinction between descent and filiation
- Patterns of residence: Patrilocal, matrilocal, uxorilocal, virilocal and neolocal
Inheritance and succession.
- Kingroups: Lineage, clan, sib, phratry and moiety.
- Kinship terminology: descriptive and classificatory; terms of address and terms of reference; terminological systems (Crow, Omaha, Eskimo, Hawaiian, Sudanese and Iroquois)
- Kinship behaviour, kinship obligations, joking and avoidance relationship,
- couvade, avunculate and amitate, technonymy.

Unit IV: Economic, Political and Religious organizations

- a. Folk (tribal), peasant, pastoral and urban economies distinguished
- b. Salient features of pre - industrial economies: 'primitive communism', concepts of subsistence and
- c. Surplus economies, principles of production, distribution and consumption; systems of exchange (reciprocity, redistribution, barter and trade)
- d. Types of political organizations of simple societies: egalitarian and non egalitarian, centralized and decentralized.
- e. Differences between stateless and state societies

- f. Nature of religion in simple societies: animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism.
- g. Religion, magic and science distinguished.
- h. Magico-religious functionaries in simple societies: priest, shaman, witch, sorcerer.

Recommended Readings

1. Ember, C. R. and M. Ember 2002 - Anthropology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Evans-Pritchard, E.E. 1990 - Social Anthropology. New Delhi: Universal Book Stall
3. Foster, G.M. Traditional Cultures and Impact of Technological Change
4. Fox , Robin 1967 - Kinship and Marriage. Penguin book
5. Harris, Marvin Cultural Anthropology
6. Haviland, W.A 1993 - Cultural Anthropology. London: Harcourt and Brace
7. Herskovits, Man and His Works
8. Kluckhohn, C. Mirror for Man
9. Mair, Lucy. An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Oxford University Press
10. Malinowski, B.A. Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays
11. Radcliffe Brown, A.R. Structure and Function in Primitive Society
12. Rogers, E.M. & Shoe Maker, F.F. Communication of Innovation
13. Rogers, E.M. Diffusion of Innovation
14. Sahlins & Service. Evolution and Culture, The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor
15. Scupin, R and C.R. De corse. 2005 - Anthropology. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India

HC02: Biological and Archaeological Anthropology

Programme outcome

The first part of this course aims to help the students to reconstruct the past of the mankind surveying the available theories on the processes of human evolution with the help of accumulated material evidences. This course would introduce the students to the practicals in osteology, somatometry, somatoscopy, identification of ABO related antigens and the basics of dermatoglyphics. It would further help them to study prehistoric tools as well as material artifacts, including pottery and other household implements in relation to cultural development. The paper projects man as a cultural being in historical perspective. It also deals with glimpses on the 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.

Course outcomes of the course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Understand the basis for studying Man as a biological being, keeping the process of organic evolution in focus.
- Understand the traditional and modern theories of human evolution, their strength and weakness
- Examine the concept of race and race variations in the light of human genetic principles
- Highlight the anthropological perspectives of archaeological material.
- Recall the geological time scale, environment, stratigraphy and their characteristics

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar Presentation, assignment writing and tests.

SYLLABUS

Unit I:

- a. Meaning and scope of biological anthropology
- b. History and development of biological anthropology
- c. Relations with other branches of anthropology
- d. Relations with other biological and earth sciences (anatomy, medicine, genetics, dental science, geology)

Unit II:

- a. Man's place in the animal kingdom
- b. Comparative anatomy of man and apes; hominid evolution (bipedalism and erect posture)
- c. Theories of organic evolution (Lamarckism, Darwinism and synthetic theory)
- d. Fossil evidences for the emergence of man: Australopithecus, Pithecanthropus, Homo erectus, Neanderthal man and Homo sapiens.
- e. Human genetics: Mendelian genetics in man
- f. Methods for studying genetic principles in man
- g. Race: major races of mankind; criteria for racial classification

Section –II: Archaeological anthropology**Unit III:**

- a. Meaning and scope of archaeological anthropology
- b. History and development of archaeological anthropology
- c. Relations with other branches of anthropology
- d. The brands of Old World and New World Archaeology
- e. Geological time scale, glacial and inter - glacial periods, terraces and moraines

Unit IV:

- a. The methods of dating (absolute and relative) and their relevance in archaeological anthropology
- b. Stone tool technology and typology during Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods
- c. The meaning of civilization
- d. The main centers of civilization
- e. The rise and fall of Indus valley civilization

Recommended Readings

1. Buettner –Janusch, J 1969 - Origins of man, New Delhi: Wiley - Eastern Pvt Ltd.
2. Das, B.M 2002 - Outlines of Physical Anthropology, Alahabad: Kitab Mahal
3. Das Sharma. P. 1987 - Human Evolution, Ranchi: Chalcolithic Press
4. Jurmain, R. and H. Nelson 1998 - Essentials of Physical Anthropology.
5. Rami Reddy, V. 1992 - Physical Anthropology, Evolution and Genetics:
Tirupati: V. Indira, Publisher.
6. Shukla, B.R.K. and S. Rastogi, 1998 - Physical Anthropology and
Human Genetics, Delhi: Palaka Prakashan
7. Rami Reddy, V. 1987 - Elements of Prehistory. New Delhi: Mittal Publishers
8. Sankalia, H.D. 1964 - Stone Age tools. Pune: Deccan College

HC03: RESEARCH METHODS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

A course in Research Methodology is envisaged with the idea of providing skills in undertaking independent research programmes. The students will be introduced to various techniques commonly used by Social Anthropologists. After completion of their graduation many students opt to work for various non-governmental organizations or seek employment in short-term policy based research programmes. Students of Anthropology equipped with fundamentals in research are favourites for recruitment in such positions.

And also this course provides an overview of statistical techniques like Frequency distribution. Measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode, qualities, etc.). Measure of dispersion (range, variance, standard deviation). Probability: introductory ideas (probability rules), statistical independence, statistical dependence, probability, marginal probability. Notion of random variables; expectation. Discrete distribution (binomial). Continuous distribution (normal, exponential, uniform, joint distribution) and also provides knowledge of Research design, literature collection, computer data processing.

COURSE OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Appreciate the holistic research perspective in anthropology
- Draw genealogies and collect verbal as well as nonverbal data.
- They would be able to prepare a questionnaire and interview schedule to collect information on a specific topic and also organize and take notes in a focus group discussion.
- Collect a life history and other data from an informant and analyze them to understand a problem given to them.
- Operationalise all these methods and undertake a field based research and prepare a report on a given topic
- Student able to understand the relevance of statistical techniques in Anthropology and various statistical applications
- Appreciate the holistic research perspective in anthropology

- Demonstrate the ability to produce a scientific report by combining the review of literature, data analysis and use of theory in putting forward generalizations.
- It will also bring home the fundamentals of anthropological fieldwork and its value to the discipline.

PEDAGOGY

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar presentation, tests and assignment writing.

SYLLABUS

Unit I: INTRODUCTION

- a. Anthropology as a natural science
- b. Anthropology as a social science
- c. Anthropology as a humanistic discipline
- d. Meaning, Definition and scope of Anthropological research
- e. Salient features of anthropological research: fieldwork, holism, comparison, establishment of rapport, learning the native language, participant - observation, the use of key - informants; the ethical dimension of conducting the fieldwork.
- f. The history of field work tradition in anthropology
- g. Approaches: bio-cultural approach; macro - micro approaches; emic-etic approaches.

Unit II: TYPES OF RESEARCH

- a. Descriptive, exploratory, diagnostic, experimental, and evaluative.
- b. Hypotheses
- c. **Research design** (Identification of research problem, field site and methods of data collection, Review of literature, Formulation of research problem, Formulation of hypothesis, The nature, purpose and methods of comparison in social - cultural anthropology (F.Eggan, O. Lewis, G.P Murdock , J.W.M Whiting and Gopala Sarana)
- d. Primary and secondary sources.
- e. Sampling: Types of Sampling: Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Stratified and Multistage Sampling, Area and Quota Sampling.
- f. Inductive and deductive

Unit III: RESEARCH METHODS, TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

- a. Survey Method
- b. Comparative method
- c. Observation Method (Participant and Nonparticipant),
- d. Interview Method: Formal and informal, interview guide, Key-Informant
- e. Case Study Method and Extended Case-Studies
- f. Schedules and Questionnaires (Structured, Semi-Structured and Unstructured)
- g. Focused group discussion;
 - a. Genealogy
 - b. Life-History
 - c. Audio-Visual Recording
 - d. Projective Techniques
 - e. Content analysis of myths, folktales and literature
- d. Taking and managing field writings (Field notes, field diary, field jottings and log book)
- e. Participatory Rapid appraisal procedures (Mark Nichter, Scrimshaw and Hurtado)

Unit IV: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN ANTHROPOLOGY

- a. Qualitative and Quantitative studies in Anthropology;
 - a. Social and Bio-Statistics; Relevance of statistical techniques in Anthropology
 - b. Measurement of Central tendencies: Mean, Mode and Median;
 - c. Measurement of Dispersion- Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Standard Error;
 - d. Test of Significance: Chi-Square Test, T-test, Z-Test, Anova;
 - e. Co-efficient of Correlation and Regression.
 - f. Determining the sample frame and size
 - g. Sampling: probability and non - probability
 - h. Data analysis: Qualitative and quantitative methods (Frequency Distribution and Graphical Representation: Frequency Polygon and Histogram)
 - i. Coding and indexing
 - j. Computer applications in data analysis (Excel, SPSS etc.,)
 - k. Report writing (Anthropological view)

Recommended Readings

1. Bernard, H.R 1998 - Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Sage publication.
2. Coffey, A. *The Ethnographic Self: Field Work and the Representation of Identity*. London: Sage.
3. Dey, I. 1993. *Qualitative Data Analysis*, London: Routledge.
4. Eller, R. 1984. *Ethnographic Research: A Guide to General Conduct*. London: Academic Press.
5. Fetterman, D.H. 1989. *Ethnography: step by step*. New Delhi: Sage publications.
6. Fischer, M. 1977. *Applications in Computing for Social Anthropology*, London: Routledge and Kagan Paul.
7. Krishnaswami, O. R. and Ranganatham, M. 2009. *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,
8. Madrigal, L. 1998. *Statistics for Anthropology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. Nichtes, M. 1984. Participatory Research as a first step. In *Social Science and Medicine*, Vol. 19, No.3 pp. 237 –257.
10. Peacock, J.L 1988. *The Anthropological Lens*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. Pelto. P. J and G.H Pelto 1979. *Anthropological Research*. N.Y: Harper and Row Sage Publication.
12. Sarana, G 1975. *The Methodology of Anthropological Comparisons*. Trucson: The University of Arizona Press.
13. Scrimshaw, C. Mand H. Hurtado 1989. *Rapid Assessment Procedures*. Tokyo: UN University.
14. Srinivas, M. N. 1995. *Methods in Social Anthropology*. Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
15. Srivastava, V. 2005. *Methodology and Fieldwork*. Oxford India Paperbacks, New Delhi.
16. Weller, S. C and A. K. Romney 1990 - *Systematic Data Collection*. Newbary Park: Sage Publication
17. Young, P.V. 1994. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.

SC01: LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Linguistic Anthropology is the subfield of anthropology that studies the use of language in human societies. Communication and culture mutually define one another across communities worldwide. Human linguistic diversity, language contact and language change, and face-to-face communication continue to be key areas of inquiry for both linguistics and anthropology.

In this course we draw attention to concept and scope of linguistic anthropology, types and origin of language, language system, classification of language, language and social analysis of law etc., We also address the ethics of fieldwork as a means of investigating these important social phenomena at the interfaces of language/ecology, language/identity.

COURSE OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Student can able to understand concept, scope, and relations relation between linguistic anthropology to other behavioural sciences.
- To understand linguistic variations, dialect and Idiolects.
- Enable to language as a system, language and culture, classification of languages.

PEDAGOGY

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar presentation, tests and assignment writing.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I

- a. Concept and Scope of Linguistic Anthropology;
- b. Linguistic Anthropology and other Behavioural Sciences;
- c. Universals of Language,
- d. Types: Descriptive and Historical Linguistic; Origin and Evolution of Language.
- e. Language, Dialect and Idiolects: Definitions and Interrelations; Ethno linguistics, Socio-Linguistics; Language and the Brain.
- f. Linguistic Variations: Distinct Languages, Dialects and Pidgins and Creoles.

UNIT-II

- a. Language as a System: Phonetic Sub System, Morphophonemic Sub System, Syntactic Sub System and Semantic Sub System; Generalization Linguistic Methodology; Comparative Method and historical Linguistics
- b. Language and Culture: Cultural Influence on Language and Linguistic Influence on Culture, Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis; Linguistic and Culture Change; taxonomy of languages and cultures.
- c. Socio- cultural contexts of linguistic acculturation

UNIT-III

- a. Classification of Languages: Typological and Genealogical;
- b. Synchronic and Diachronic study of Languages;
- c. Functional study of Languages; Glottochronology
- d. India as a Linguistic Area; Standard languages and Nationalism; speech variation and the study of Indian civilization; study and sacred language.

UNIT-IV

- a. Languages and the Analysis of Social Laws;
- b. Language and Social Structure;
- c. Structural Analysis in Linguistics and Anthropology; Linguistics and Ethnology.
- d. Language and Communication: Verbal and Non-Verbal (Signs and Symbols); Communication and Sociability; Language and Speech;
- e. Linguistic Contact: Patterns of Contacts, Diglossia and Multilingualism; Ethnography of Speaking; speech and personality; Communication and functions speech; literate and illiterate speech

Recommended Readings

1. Ardver ,E.(ed) Social Anthropology and Language
2. Bloomfield, L. Language
3. Bright, W. Socio-linguistics
4. Burling, R. Man's Many voices-Language in its Cultural Context
5. Gleason, H.A. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics
6. Gumperz and The Ethnography of Communication
 - a. Hymas(eds.)
7. Hockett,C.F. A Course in Modern Linguistics
8. Hoijer, H. (ed) Language in Culture
9. Hymes, D.(ed) Language in Culture and Society
10. Kroeber, A.L. (ed) Anthropology Today
11. Lehmann, H.P. Historical Linguistics
12. Levi Strauss,C. Structural Anthropology (Selected chapters)
13. Mishra, K.K. Anthropological Linguistics
14. Sapir, E. Language

SC02: Ethnographic Studies

Programme outcome

Ethnography is a qualitative method with origins in social cultural anthropology, although in recent years, it has become increasingly popular amongst scholars in many other disciplines in the social sciences and humanities. The aim of this course is to discuss and practice ethnography and other anthropological methods. After the course, students will know how to do ethnography in a comprehensive way and appreciate its endless possibilities.

Course outcomes of the course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to

- Deference between Ethnography and ethnology.
- Understand major ethnological and ethnographic regions of world and India.
- Critically comment on the methodology and findings of an ethnographic account.
- Critically examine the theoretical approach followed.

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar Presentation, tests and assignment writing.

SYLLABUS

Unit I: Introduction

- a. Ethnographic studies and their importance in Social-cultural anthropology.
- b. Distinction between Ethnography and Ethnology.

Unit II:

- a. Major ethnological-ethnographic regions of the world and brief description of their salient features. (Ralph Linton and G. P. Murdock)
- b. Major cultural zones of India and brief description of their salient features. (N.K. Bose and I. Karve).

Unit III:

Study of a monograph inside India (one of the following monographs to be selected by the concerned teacher each year) :

- a) Anthony Walker: The Todas
- b) Louis Dumont: The Pramialai Kallar
- c) T.S. Epstein: Economic Development and Social Change

Unit IV:

Study of a monograph outside India (one of the following monographs to be selected by the concerned teacher each year):

- a) E. E. Evans- Pritchard: The Nuer
- b) Colin Turnbull: The Forest People
- c) Napoleon Chagnon: The Fierce People

Recommended Readings

1. Bose, N. K. 1962. Peasant society and culture. Kolkatta: Anthropological Survey of India
2. Karve, I. 1962. India as a cultural region. In Indian anthropology Ed. by T.N. Madan and G. Sarana. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
3. Karve, I. 1961. Kinship organization in India, Bombay Asia publishing house
4. Linton, R. The Tree of culture.

SC03: Anthropology of Communication

Programme Outcome

Culture is a communicative process. Language is the vehicle of communication. This paper is aimed at understanding traditional methods of communication in the stability of the culture and its transformation. The role of oral communication and folk performing arts has to be understood. With the advancement of communication technology, mass media of communication has developed in printed form and in audio-visual presentation. All these forms of communication are being used to inform and educate the mass and to influence their opinions and behaviour. In India, the phenomenal rise of television, films, and its impact has to be analysed. Distinct educational and religious channels have been floated on the TV. On one hand there is fear of indigenous culture, while on the other hand, cultural values are tried to be strengthened through mythological and family serials. The course aims at taking a historical review of the development and transformation in communication media and its impact on the people and culture.

Course Outcomes of the Course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to

- Insights into communication processes so that a student acquires a better understanding of society and culture both in continuity and change and the role and functions of communication in socialization, cultural change and development processes in communities of varying complexities; tribal, rural and urban
- Enable discussion about Channels of communication

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar Presentation, tests and assignment writing.

SYLLABUS

Unit I:

Meaning and definition and communication: The nature, role and function of communication, human communication, approaches to the study of communication Anthropological, Sociological and Psychological perspectives of communication. Theories and models of communication.

Unit II:

Channels of communication: Inter – Personal and oral communication, mass communication, transport, communication, electronic media, satellite communication. The process of information dissemination.

- a. Folk media, Folk dance, drama, tales, puppet show, storytelling, music, theatre & their communication Potentiality.
- b. Mass media, the elements of mass communication role of television, films, musicals, family serials and my theologies.

Unit III:

- a. Culture & communication: Culture, history and technology.
Socialization as cultural communication
- b. Language & communication: verbal & non verbal communication – Art in a perspectives, phonographs and pictures, kinetics (Gestural Communication)

Unit IV:

Development communication: relationship between communication and development, communication and urbanization, modernization process. The effects of mass media on youth, children, women, disadvantaged group. The role of communication in education, agriculture, health and family welfare and national development, communication and the dynamics of social and cultural change.

Recommended Readings

1. Rogers, E.M., 1971 - Communication of Innovations, New York: The Free Press
2. Nair, S. and White, S. Perspective on Development Communication.
3. Rogers, E. - Communication and Development; Critical Perspectives.
4. Fisher, Andrey. B. - Perspective on Human Communication.
5. Ambekar, J.B.1992 - Communication and rural development, New Delhi: Mittal Publications,
6. Agrawal, B.C and Shashikala Vishwanath (Eds) 1985- anthropological method and for communication research, New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

M.A. / M.Sc. Anthropology Programme Course Structure

1st Semester M.A. / M.Sc. Anthropology					
EXISTING			MODIFICATION		
Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits
HC01	Social-Cultural Anthropology	4	HC01	Social-Cultural Anthropology	4
HC02	Biological and Archaeological Anthropology	4	HC02	Biological and Archaeological Anthropology	4
HC03	Research Methods in Anthropology-I	4	HC03	Research Methods in Anthropology	4
SC01	Anthropological Theories - I	4	SC01	Linguistic Anthropology	4
SC02	Ethnographic Studies	4	SC02	Ethnographic Studies	4
SCO3	Anthropology of Communication	4	SCO3	Anthropology of Communication	4
2nd Semester M.A. / M.Sc. Anthropology					
Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits
HC01	Research Methods in Anthropology-II	4	HC01	Applied Anthropology	4
HC02	Applied Anthropology	4	HC02	Visual Anthropology	4
HC03	Practical studies in Biological, Social-Cultural and Archaeological Anthropology	4	HC03	Practical studies in Biological, Social-Cultural and Archaeological Anthropology	4
SC01	Anthropological Theories - II	4	SC01	Anthropological Theories	4
SC02	Ethno Medicine	4	SC02	Psychological Anthropology	4
OEO1	Foundations in Anthropology	4	OE01	Foundations in Anthropology	4

3rd Semester M.A. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credit s	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits
HC01	Population Anthropology	4	HC01	Population Anthropology	4
HC02	Anthropology of Complex Societies	4	HC02	Anthropology of Complex Societies	4
HC03	Tribal Cultures of India	4	HC03	Tribal Cultures of India	4
SC01	Gender Anthropology	4	SC01	Gender Anthropology	4
SC02	Development Anthropology	4	SC02	Development Anthropology	4
OE01	People and Cultures of India	4	OE01	People and Cultures of India	4

4rd Semester M.A. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credit s	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits
HC01	Medical Anthropology	4	HC01	Medical Anthropology	4
HC02	Economic Anthropology	4	HC02	Economic Anthropology	4
HC03	Field work and Dissertation	4	HC03	Field work and Dissertation	4
SC01	Indian Anthropology	4	SC01	Indian Anthropology	4
SC02	Anthropology of Disaster Management	4	SC02	Anthropology of Disaster Management	4
OE01	Tribal Development in India	4	OE01	Tribal Development in India	4

3rd Semester M.Sc. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credit s	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits
HC01	Human Evolution and Human Biology	4	HC01	Human Evolution and Human Biology	4
HC02	Human Genetics	4	HC02	Human Genetics	4
HC03	Practical -I	4	HC03	Practical Studies-I	4
SC01	Forensic Anthropology	4	SC01	Forensic Anthropology	4
SC02	Human Growth and Development	4	SC02	Human Growth and Development	4
OE01	Genetic Counseling	4	OE01	Genetic Counseling	4

4rd Semester M.Sc. Anthropology

Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credit s	Hard Core/ Soft Core/ Open Elective	Title of the paper	Total Credits
HC01	Anthropological Demography	4	HC01	Anthropological Demography	4
HC02	Practical –II	4	HC02	Practical Studies –II	4
HC03	Field work and Dissertation	4	HC03	Field work and Dissertation	4
SC01	Molecular Anthropology	4	SC01	Molecular Anthropology	4
SC02	Anthropological Statistics	4	SC02	Anthropological Statistics	4
OE01	Sports Anthropology	4	OE01	Sports Anthropology	4

HC 01: Applied Anthropology

Programme outcome

The term “Applied Anthropology” emphasizes the practical application of anthropology’s theories and methods to the needs of communities, organizations and institutions to solve real life problems. This course explores applied anthropology as the fifth subfield of anthropology, but also as an aspiration, necessity and reality for most contemporary anthropologists. Although in a sense, anthropology has been an applied discipline since its inception, anthropologists interested in influencing real world challenges have found the need to differentiate applied anthropology from other ways of practicing anthropology and, in their effort, they have not only created professional organizations, journals and training programs, but they have redefined the way we think about anthropology and its place in the world. Through an examination of what is applied anthropology and why we talk about it (and how it relates to practicing, engaged, public, community-based, participatory, activist anthropologies) we will have an opportunity to see ourselves as professionals in a process of constantly developing our ability to engage with our world.

Course outcomes of the course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Utility of anthropological knowledge in different fields and situations.
- Enable to dimension of applied socio-cultural anthropology and major areas of application.
- It makes provisions for developing skill to practically administer/execute projects beneficial to the society, making use of available technology and human resources.
- An emphasis is laid on action-oriented programmes to equip the students with the practical work and requisite knowledge.
- Contribute meaningfully to the welfare and development of the society and on the other to earn their livelihood through their own expertise and skill.

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar Presentation, assignment writing and tests.

SYLLABUS

Unit I: Introduction

- a. Differences between basic and applied research.
- b. Meaning and scope of Applied social-cultural anthropology.
- c. Development of Applied social - cultural anthropology.
- d. The issue of ethics in applied research.

Unit II: Dimensions of Applied social - cultural anthropology:

- a. Interventions in Applied anthropology: Action anthropology and advocacy anthropology.
- b. Interventions in Applied anthropology: Development anthropology.
- c. Policy research in Applied anthropology: policy analysis, evaluation studies and impact assessment.

Unit III: Major areas of application in Applied social - cultural anthropology

- a. Health care
- b. Educational development
- c. Administration and welfare
- d. Agricultural development
- e. Industrial and technological development
- f. Resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced populations

Unit IV:

- a. Meaning and scope of Applied biological anthropology; development of Applied biological anthropology.
- c. Anthropometry in relation to designing of furniture for school children and armed forces personnel; designing of defence equipment, household gadgets etc.
- d. Nutritional anthropometry.
- e. Kin anthropometry in relation to sports and physical fitness.
- f. Dental anthropology: dental eruption and pathology, odontology and odontometry.
- g. Clinical anthropology: Dermatoglyphics; Biomedical anthropology, (Anthropological approaches to the study of diseases like goiter, sickle cell anaemia, G6PD deficiency, abnormal haemoglobins, thalassemia, colour blindness and diabetes).

- h. Forensic anthropology: Personal identification; determination of age, sex and stature from human skeletal materials; application of serology and Dermatoglyphics in crime investigation and disputed paternity.

Recommended Readings

1. Chambers, E. 1985 - Applied Anthropology. Englewood cliffs, N.J Prentice – Hall.
2. Foster, G.M. 1969 - Applied Anthropology. Baston: Little Brown and Co.
3. Foster, G.M. 1962 - Traditional Cultures and the Impact of Technological Change. N.Y: Harper and Row.
4. Leacock, E.et.al 1974 - Training programs for new opportunities in Applied Anthropology. Washington, D.C: American Anthropological Association.
5. Mair, Lucy 1957 - Studies in Applied Anthropology, London: London University Press.
6. Spicer, E.H. 1952 - Human Problems in Technological Change. New York: Russel Sage.
7. Cocharne, G 1971 - Development Anthropology. N.Y, Oxford University Press.
8. Madan, T. N. 1983 - Culture and Development. Delhi, Oxford University Press.
9. Clifton, J.A (ed) 1970 - Applied Anthropology. Boston: Hughton Miffin co.
10. Mathur, H.M 1996 - Anthropology and Development in Traditional Societies. New Delhi: Vikas Publishers.

HC02: VISUAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Programme Outcome

The Indian society is moving away very fast from its oral tradition and folk art medium to modern mass media. Similarly, the tribal, rural and urban societies are also under the grip of fast changes. There is an urgent need to record all these changes not only for posterity but also for a diachronic evaluation of those forces of change. With highly technical advancements emerging in the field of visual communication, a student of anthropology should be in a position to play a better role in comprehending and projecting anthropological dimensions and dynamics of people of India. This course aims to prepare the students to understand the historical and theoretical background of visual communication. It would also provide them the required technical/practical knowledge in visual anthropology.

The objective of the course is to provide insights into communication processes so that students acquire a better understanding of society and culture both in continuity and change. The understanding of the role and function of communication in socialisation, cultural change and development process is essential in anthropological studies in communities of varying complexities: tribal, rural and urban.

Visual anthropology, besides making anthropological teaching and research more realistic and meaningful, will also help in documenting the richness of cultural heritage for analysis and study.

Course Outcomes of the Course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Recall the rich heritage of Indian folklore and folk art tradition among various communities
- Appreciate and understand the dimensions of mass media communication
- Comprehend the theoretical background of visual communication
- Differentiate between visual anthropological films and other films (commercial, documentary)
- Employ visual anthropological techniques to record, preserve, analyse and interpret films
- Evaluate the problems and potentials in the field of visual anthropology in India

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar Presentation, assignment writing and tests.

SYLLABUS

UNIT-I:

- a. Introduction to Visual Anthropology: Concept, Definition and Scope; Visual Culture.
- b. Photographic and Digital Media: Still, Interactive and Moving.
- c. Audio-visual Tools for the Analysis of Culture; Anthropological Film Analysis, Methods of Ethnographic Filming

UNIT-II:

- a. Anthropological Study of Images; Visual Communication; Photography and Visual Anthropology; Researching Still and Video images.
- b. Theory and Representation.
- c. Anthropology and Images: Ethnophotography and ethnographic films, and mass media. Theories of representation, modern media and political advocacy.

UNIT-III:

- a. Ethnographic Photography and Film: Ethnographic Film and History, Reconstructing Cultures on Film, Feature Films as Cultural Documents, Use of Film and Television in Anthropology
- b. Early Ethnographic Photography: Contexts and Trends.
- c. Anthropology of Art and Aesthetics: Critical reflection on the relation of images, objects and persons.
- d. Objects and images from other societies valued as 'art'.

UNIT-IV:

- a. Visual Anthropology in India: Perspectives and Applications,
- b. Ethnographic and Feature Films in India: Anthropological Structural Analysis; Filming in the field of Anthropology. Ethical considerations in Ethnographic film-making;
- c. Ethnographic Photography: Conventions and Methodologies. Paradigms and Debates.
- d. Ethnographic Films: Theoretical issues concerning ethnographic film, ethical dimensions of ethnographic film, Interdependency of technology and culture.
- e. Cinema Studies with emphasis on key feature, documentary and ethnographic films with a focal theme - the examination of the 'language of film'.

Suggested Readings

1. Banks M. and Ruby J. (2011). Made do Be Seen. Perspectives on the History of Visual Anthropology. University of Chicago Press
2. Ch. 1, "Reading Pictures," pp. 1-12 [From: Banks, Marcus. 2001. Visual Methods in Social Research. London: Sage.]
3. David MacDougall Transcultural Cinema, (Princeton, 1999)
4. Ember C.R. et al (2011). Anthropology. New Delhi: Dorling Kinderslay.
5. Grimshaw A. and Ravetz A. (2009). Observational Cinema. Anthropology, Film, and the Exploration of Social Life. Indiana University Press
6. Henley P. (2010). The Adventure of the Real. Jean Rouch and the Craft of ethnographic Cinema. Chicago University Press
7. Marcus Banks and Howard Morphy, 1998, Rethinking Visual Anthropology
8. Pink S. (2010). Doing Sensory Ethnography. Sage Publications
9. Ruby, Jay. 1996. "Visual Anthropology." In Encyclopedia of Cultural Anthropology, David Levinson and Melvin Ember, editors. New York: Henry Holt and Company, vol. 4: 1345- 1351.
10. Schneider A. and Wright C. (2010) Between Art and Anthropology: Contemporary Ethnographic Practice. Berg Publishers.

HC03: PRACTICALS STUDIES IN BIOLOGICAL, SOCIAL-CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Programme Outcome

This practical course aims to strengthen the confidence of students to employ appropriate instruments and techniques required for various measurements and observations. Correct description and identification of osseous materials, their landmarks, and measurements would help the students while pursuing human osteology and somatoscopy. Similarly, exercises on archaeological materials would provide a better confidence among them to experiment with various techniques. This course would further help them to develop a comparative and holistic approach while dealing with material artifacts from the museum, rural and tribal, and excavation sites. Laboratory procedures in blood grouping and dermatoglyphics would give further confidence in dealing with all the applied dimensions they possess. Also give knowledge on the identification, drawing and description of the house and village types in different ecological settings and cultural zones in India and other continents.

Course outcomes of the course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Understand the gross anatomy of the human skeleton.
- Acquire knowledge of about somatoscopy
- Carrying out research in the field of human growth and development, forensic science and skeletal biology.
- Understand various techniques used in the collection, preparation, identification, illustration, moulding and casting and photography of fossil material.
- Identify various stone tools and types.
- Use the Equipments and techniques for collection, washing & screening, field cataloguing, transportation, etc. of fossils.
- Get practical knowledge of Socio-cultural Anthropology.

PEDAGOGY

Course activities consist of lectures, hands on demonstration, student presentation, seminar Presentation, assignment writing and tests.

SYLLABUS

PART-I: BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIT-I:

Human Osteology: Study of salient features and identification of the major bones of human skeleton. Age and sex determination from skull and pelvis.

Somatometry: The following somatometric measurements should be taken by a repetitive method on at least ten individuals, besides calculating indices involved from the 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. Nasal depth
10. Physiognomic facial height
11. Physiognomic upper facial height
12. Head circumference
13. Morphological facial height
14. Morphological upper facial height
15. Height vertex (stature)
16. Sitting height
17. Body weight
18. Biacromial breadth
19. Chest breadth
20. Chest circumference
21. Skin fold thickness at triceps
22. Calf circumference
23. Upper arm circumference
24. Biceps and

25. Sub-Scapular

UNIT II:

Somatoscopy: The following somatoscopic observation should be recorded at least on 10 individuals:

- Skin colour (upper arm, cheeks and forehead)
- Eye (opening axis, folds and Irish colour)
- Hair (colour, form, texture and quantity)
- Nose (nasal root, bridge and wings)
- Lips (thin, medium, large, everted)
- Ear (type of ear lobe, Darwin's tubercle, hypertrichosis)
- Prognathism (alveolar and facial)
- Physique (size and shape)
- Hand clasping, arm folding, handedness, leg folding
- Tongue rolling, tongue folding, tongue curling, tongue pigmentation
- Middle phalangeal hair, digital formula, toe formula
- Dental occlusion types (normal, overbite, under bite) and its anthropological importance; ABO and RH □ Blood groups systems; PTC (Phenylthio carbonate)

PART II: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIT III:

Identification, drawing and description of representative artifacts of the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Post-Neolithic periods.

Identification of rocks most commonly used as raw materials in the manufacture of artifacts of different periods; Demonstration of geological stratification.

PART III: SOCIAL – CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

UNIT IV:

Identification, drawing and description of house and village types in different ecological settings and cultural zones in India and other continents.

Identification, drawing and description of representative material culture used in economic activities (hunting, gathering, fishing, agriculture etc). Ritual activities, sites of passage etc; Dress and ornaments used on various occasions have to be drawn and described; visit to anthropological museums. Preparation of genealogical charts on at least two families, taking into account at least three generations.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Agarwal, D.P. 1980 - The Archaeology of India, London: Curzon Press.
2. Allchin, B. & Allchin, R. 1982 - The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan: Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Bordes, F, 1965 - The Old Stone Age: London Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
4. Campbell, B.G. 1982 - Humankind Emerging. Boston: Little Brow & Co.
5. Clark, Grahame, 1976 - World Prehistory: A New perspective. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Clark, Grahame, 1974 - Archaeology. and Society. N.Y:
7. Clark, and C.S. Piggot, 1969 - Prehistoric Societies, Middlesex: Peguin Books
8. Frazer, 1963 - The Anatomy of the Human Skeleton, London: Blackwell Scientific Company.
9. Gray, Henry, 1962 - Gray's Anatomy, Longman and Galsgow.
10. Hardlicke, Alex, 1957 - Practical Anthropometry (ed.), Philadelphia: T.D. Steward, Wister Institute
11. Hole, F. and Heizer, R.F. 1973 - Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology. New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.
12. Hooton, E.A. 1958 - Up from the Ape. New York: The Mac Millian Company,
13. Montagu, M.F. 1960 - Anthropometry. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas
14. Murdock, G.P. et al. - Outlines of Cultural Materials. New Haven: HRAF Press.
15. Okhely, K.P. 1959 - Man the Tool Maker, London: British Museum
16. Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Notes and Queries in Anthropology.
17. Sankalia, H.D. 1975 - Prehistory of India, New Delhi : Mushiram Manoharlal.

18. Singh, I.P. and Bhasin M.K. 1989 - Anthropometry. Delhi: Kamla Raj Enterprises
Wheeler, M. - Early India and Pakistan.

SC 01: ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORIES

Programme Outcome

This course is devised to provide a preliminary understanding of various theoretical models evolved by the Social and Cultural Anthropologists. Social Anthropology, influenced by biological evolution, spent its formative years in understanding evolution of human society and civilization. This course shall introduce students to renowned theoreticians like Herbert Spencer, Morgan, Radcliffe-Brown, Malinowski, Levi'strauss, etc. who have been largely responsible for defining the content of Social-Cultural Anthropology as an integrated and holistic discipline.

Anthropology has remained preoccupied with evolution, diffusion and structural functional approach. A New theoretical constructs and methods such as Marxian Anthropology, psychoanalytical approach, Dialogical Anthropology, interpretative Anthropology, cognitive Anthropology, post-modernist approaches and concepts like ethnicity are now being discussed in contemporary anthropology. In Anthropology there is discussion about methods, paradigms and models in addition to formulation and empirical verification of hypothesis to be field tested. In this course, concepts and theoretical contribution of an Anthropologist, and students are to be understood in terms of contributions of authors and scholars.

Course Outcomes of the Course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Critically assess theoretical contributions of Anthropologists
- Understand the anthropological theory of different schools.
- Understand new theoretical constructs and methods such as Marxian Anthropology, psychoanalytical approach, Dialogical Anthropology, interpretative Anthropology, cognitive Anthropology, post-modernist approaches and concepts.
- Understand various concepts and theories and their interpretations in traditional areas of Anthropology and contemporary issues
- Evaluate the role of Anthropologists as scientists, as humanist, and as citizens of a nation
- Understand the interaction of micro and macro paradigms of development

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar presentation, tests and assignment writing.

SYLLABUS

UNIT I:

- a. Evolutionary theories: Classical evolutionism and Neo-evolutionism.
- b. Diffusionist theories: the concept of diffusion; the British School; the German -Austrian School; and the American School.
- c. Functionalism of B. Malinowski and A.R Radcliffe Browns
- d. Structuralism: British, French and Dutch Schools.

UNIT II:

- a. Culture and personality theories of Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead.
- b. Cultural ecological theory of J.H. Stewards
- c. Cultural materialist theories of Marvin Harris, Eric Wolf and M. Sahlins.
- d. Marxist theories of British and French schools.

UNIT III

- a. Action – centered processional theories of the British school.
- b. Transactional Theories of Dutch School
- c. Inter actional theories of Paul Bohannan and E.E. Evans- Pritchard
- d. Symbolic theories of American and British schools.

UNIT IV

- a. Cognitive theories of culture
- b. The logic of explanation in anthropology
- c. Explanation: the philosophies perspective
- d. The logic of explanation in Anthropology

Recommended Readings

1. Barnard, A (2000) History and Theory in Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
2. Barnard, A (2000) History and Theory in Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
3. Bloch, M (1975) Marxist analysis in Anthropology. London: Malaby
4. Bloch, M (1983) Marxism and Anthropology. Oxford: Clarendon Press
5. Jha, M (1994) An Introduction to Anthropological Thought. New Delhi, Vikas Publishers.
6. Kuper, A (1996 (1973)) Anthropologists and anthropology. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul
7. Layton ,R (1997) An Introduction to Theory in Anthropology. Cambridge: University Press.
8. Upadhyaya, V.S and G. Pandey (1997) History of Anthropological Thought. New Delhi: Concept publishers

SC02: PSYCHOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Programme Outcome

This course examines the interrelationship of individual personality and the cultural context. The course includes a cross-cultural comparison of emotions, motivation, cognition, imagination, and perception. Personal adjustment, mental illness, states of consciousness, and the nature of mind are all explored from the holistic perspective of anthropology. One focus will be cultural differences in the experience of dreams, and how beliefs about their significance shape how they are remembered and used in forming individual beliefs and cultural ideals.

COURSE OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- the relationship between individual experience and culture;
- the history of psychological anthropology;
- ways of relating anthropological and folk theories of mind for greater empathy and scientific sophistication;
- the cultural component of mental wellbeing and illness and its clinical implications;
- ways of studying the psychological anthropology of past peoples;
- methods of studying societies and cultures through individuals; and
- advances in the current challenge of building a psychologically sophisticated general anthropology.

UNIT-1

- a. Concept and Scope of Psychological Anthropology; Psychological Anthropology and Other Behavioural Sciences; History and Development of Psychological Anthropology;
- b. Major Approaches in Psychological Anthropology: Ethnopsychology, Psychoanalytic and Psychiatric Anthropology.
- c. Individual, Society and Culture; Personality and Culture; Personality Formation and Determinants;
- d. Swaddling, Enculturation and Socialization Construct: Basic Personality Structure, Model Personality, Status Personality, Overt and Covert Personality, Ideal and Manifest personality.

UNIT- II

- a. Personality and Human Nature; Functions of Personality, Methods in Culture Personality Research;
- b. Gestalt Psychology and Configuration of Culture; Ethos, Eidos, Genius, Themes, Counter- Themes, Values and World Views, National Character and Culture Pattern Studies.

UNIT- III

- a. Psychology of Culture Change; Diachronic and Synchronic Study of Culture and Personality;
- b. Personality as an Explanatory Concept in Social and Cultural System Approaches to Childhood, Socialization and Cultural Context, Cross-Cultural Practices of Child Rearing, Socialization for deviance and conformity, Collective Child Rearing, Later Life Socialization, Rites de Passage, Ego Development and Superego control

UNIT -IV

- a. Inter-generational Change in Group and Social Character; Psychology of Revitalization of Culture Movements;
- b. Cultural psychiatry: Illness, Ecology, and Epidemiology; Defense against stress, social causes of Suicide.

Suggested Readings

1. Benedict, R. Patterns of cultures
2. Benedict, R. The Chrysanthemum and the Sword
3. Carstair,M. The Twice Born
4. Du Bois, C The People of Alore
5. Erikson, E. Childhood and Society
6. Goere, G. The Himalayan Village
7. Halowell, A.T. Culture and Experience
8. Honigmann, J. J. Culture and Personality
9. Hsu,FL.K Psychological Anthology
10. Kaplan,D.K(ed) Studying Personality Cross Culturally

11. Kardiner, A (ed) Psychological Frontiers of society
12. Kluckhohn, Personality in Nature, Culture and Society
13. Kroeber, A.L (ed) Anthropology Today
14. Linton, R. The Cultural Background of Personality
15. Mead and C. Etal(eds.) The Study of Culture at a Distance
16. Wallace, A.F.C Culture and Personality
17. Shweder, R.A Thinking Through Cultures
18. Honigmann, J.J Personality in Culture
19. Bock, Philip K. Communities in Psychological Anthropology

OE 01: FOUNDATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Programme Outcome

This course covers the basic concepts in Social, Cultural, Physical, Biological, Archaeological and Linguistic Anthropology. The course aims to help the students to understand the holistic perspectives and integrative approaches of anthropology, not only amongst its four branches but also across a wide variety of other disciplines.

Course Outcomes of the Course

On successful completion of this programme, each student will be able to:

- Trace the meaning, scope and history of anthropology
- Identify the relationship between and amongst its branches
- Appreciate the interdisciplinary and Trans disciplinary nature of anthropology.
- Examine and comprehend the basic concepts contained in: Biological Anthropology, Social- Cultural Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology and Linguistic Anthropology

Pedagogy

Course activities consist of lectures, student presentation, group discussions, seminar presentation, assignment writing and tests.

SYLLABUS

UNIT I: FUNDAMENTALS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

- a. Meaning and scope of anthropology
- b. History of anthropology
- c. Major branches of anthropology
- d. Relationship between Anthropology & Natural Sciences such as Biology, Geology, Geography.
- e. Relationship between anthropology and social sciences and humanities, such as history, economics, sociology, political science, education. Language

UNIT II: FUNDAMENTALS IN BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

- a. Nature and scope of biological anthropology
- b. Human evolution

- c. Human variation
- d. Human genetics
- e. Human growth and development

UNIT III: FUNDAMENTALS IN SOCIAL -CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

- a. Nature and scope of social -cultural anthropology
- b. Evolution of culture and society
- c. Typologies of human society and culture: band, tribe, peasantry and civilization.
- d. Basic human Institutions: Family, marriage, kingship, economy, politics, religion.
- e. Social and cultural change

UNIT- IV: FUNDAMENTALS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY

- a. Nature and scope of archaeological and linguistic Anthropology
- b. Prehistoric cultures: Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- c. Chronology, technology and tool typology of prehistoric cultures
- d. Evolutions of Language
- e. Speech, language and dialect

Recommended Readings

1. Ember. C. R. and M. Ember Anthropology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 2002
2. Evans- Pritchard, E.E. Social Anthropology, New Delhi: Universal Book Stall 1990
3. Fox, Robin Kinship and Marriage. Penguin book 1967
4. Haviland, W.A. Cultural Anthropology. London: Harcourt and Brace, 1993
5. Scupin, R and C. R. Decorse Anthropology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 2005
6. Srivastav. A.R.N. Essentials of Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. 2005
7. Das B.M. Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Alahabad : Kitab Mahal 2002
8. Battacharya, D.K. An Outline of Indian Prehistory. Delhi: Palaka Prakashan, 1998

9. Jurmain, R. and H. Nelson Essentials of Physical Anthropology. New York: Wardworth Kilgore 1998
10. Rami Reddy. V. Physical Anthropology, Evolution and Genetics: Tirupati V. Indira Publisher 1992
11. Shukla, B.R.K. and S. Rastogi Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics: Delhi: Palaka Prakahana 1998
12. Rami Reddy, V. Elements of Prehistory, New Delhi: Mittal Publishers 1987
13. Sankalia H.D. Stone Age Tools. Pune Deccan College. 1964