

ASSAM UNIVERSITY: SILCHAR



**UNDERGRADUATE (B.A/B.Sc.) SYLLABUS
(NEP-2020)**

ANTHROPOLOGY

COURSE STRUCTURE OF UG SYLLABUS AS PER NEP 2020

ANTHROPOLOGY

SEMESTER- I

Course Code	Credit	Course Title	Course Type/Description
DSC- 101	3	Introduction To Biological Anthropology	Discipline Specific Core
DSC- 102	3	Introduction To Social-Cultural Anthropology	Discipline Specific Core
DSM: 101	3	Introduction To Anthropology	Discipline Specific Minor
IDC: 101	3	Fundamentals Of Anthropology	Inter Disciplinary Course
AEC-1 MIL-101	2		Ability Enhancement Course
SEC: 101	3	Practice of Nutritional Anthropology	Skill Enhancement Course
VAC: 101	3		Value Added Course
Total Credit	20		

SEMESTER- II

Course Code	Credit	Course Title	Course Type/Description
DSC- 151	3	Introduction To Archaeological Anthropology	Discipline Specific Core
DSC- 152	3	Practical in Anthropology I	Discipline Specific Core
DSM: 151	3	Basics of Anthropology	Discipline Specific Minor
IDC: 151	3	Applied Anthropology	Inter Disciplinary Course
AEC-1 MIL-10	2		Ability Enhancement Course
SEC: 151	3	Practice of Visual Anthropology	Skill Enhancement Course
VAC: 101	3		Value Added Course
Total Credit	20		

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 101
Introduction to Biological Anthropology

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To provide a basic idea about the concept and scope of Biological Anthropology as well as its relationship with other allied disciplines.
2. To learn about the evolutionary theories and a brief outline of human skeleton.
3. To emphasize more on human evolution based on fossil evidences.
4. To develop concepts pertaining to the relation of modern human with living and non-living primates.
5. To acquaint the fundamental concepts of human genetics.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will comprehensively learn the scope and focal theme of Biological Anthropology along with its implications.
2. Students will learn the emergence of mankind in the context of human evolution.
3. Students will learn the gradual biological and behavioural processes of becoming human.
4. Students will learn the basics tenants of human genetics.

UNIT-1 Biological Anthropology: Concept, Aim and scope, History and development; Relationship of Biological Anthropology with other branches of Anthropology; Relationship of Biological Anthropology with other allied disciplines.

UNIT-2 Theories of organic evolution (Lamarckian, Darwinian, Mutational and Synthetic); General Study of Human Skeleton.

UNIT-3 Hominid Evolution; Fossil evidences of human evolution; Evolutionary changes in human skeleton with special reference to skull, vertebral column, pelvis, femur and foot.

UNIT-4 Position of man in animal kingdom; Classification of primates: living primates, distribution, characteristics, phylogeny; Comparative anatomy of man and apes; Non-human Primate Behaviour.

UNIT-5 Introduction to human genetics; Cell division; Concept of gene, chromosome, DNA and RNA.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Bagchi, S.S., and S. Paul, 2021, Anthropology for All, Deep Prakashan, West Bengal.
- Jurmain R., Kilgore L., Trevathan W., Ciochon R.L. (2012). Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Wadsworth Publ., USA
- Panda, G., 2021, Physical Anthropology: an Introduction, Delta Book World, New Delhi.
- Shukla, B.R.K., and S. Rastogi, 2018, Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics- an Introduction, PalakaPrakashan, New Delhi.
- Srivastava, R.P., 2017, Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
- Stanford, C.; J.S. Allen and S.C. Anton, 2010, Biological Anthropology: The Natural History of Humankind, Pearson Education, New York.
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(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn about the basic concepts of Socio-cultural Anthropology.
2. To impart knowledge on the composition of culture.
3. To introduce various social institutions and groups and its functions.
4. To provide idea about the distribution of power and authority in simple societies.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn the functional aspects of society.
2. Students will gather knowledge about the operational mechanism of culture.
3. Students will be familiarized with the diversity in human societies pertaining to social institutions.
4. Students will understand the authoritarian behavior of simple societies in terms of property and political organizations.

UNIT-1: Socio-cultural Anthropology: Concept, aim and Scope; Basic concepts: Culture, Society, Civilization, Status and role, Social stratification and caste system: Definition, Characteristics, interrelationships between culture and society, difference between culture and civilization.

UNIT-2: Aspects of culture: Material and non-material; Components of culture: Culture traits, culture complex and culture area; Cultural Processes: Enculturation, acculturation, transculturation, and contra-culturation.

UNIT-3: Social Institutions; Marriage: Definition, forms of marriage, rules of marriage, modes of acquiring mates; Family: Definition, origin, types, characteristics, functions.

UNIT-4: Kinship: Definition, types, kinship terminology, kinship usages; Descent- rules of descent; Kinship based groups: Lineage, clan, moiety and phratry.

UNIT 5: Property and Political Organization; Concept and types of property in simple societies, inheritance of property; Concept and types of political organizations in simple societies; Concept of power and authority.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bonvillain, N., 2019 (4th edition), Cultural anthropology, Pearson, New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Delaney C. (2004). 'Orientation and disorientation' In Investigating Culture: An Experiential Introduction to Anthropology. Wiley-Blackwell.

Doshi, S.L. and P.C. Jain, 2001, Social Anthropology, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
Experiential Introduction to Anthropology. Wiley-Blackwell.

Majumder, D.N. and T.N. Madan, 2016, An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Mayur Paperbacks, New Delhi.

Vaid, N.K., 2021, In Search of Ourselves an Introduction to Social Cultural Anthropology. PalakaPrakashan, New Delhi.

**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC MINOR COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY:
DSM-101
(Introduction to Anthropology)**

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45 Hours

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks =40 [End Semester Exam (28) +Internal(12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduce the scope, development, subject matter and branches of Anthropology, and its relation with other disciplines.
2. To give basic idea about the concept and scope of Biological Anthropology and a brief outline of human skeleton.
3. To impart knowledge on society, culture and social institutions.
4. To acquaint the students with the foundational understanding of Archaeological Anthropology.
5. To familiarise students with basic concepts of Linguistic Anthropology.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be acquainted with overall ideas of Anthropology as a discipline.
2. Students will comprehensively learn the focal theme of Biological Anthropology, human skeleton and the primates.
3. Students will learn the functional aspects of culture and society.
4. Students will understand the elementary aspects of Archaeological Anthropology.
5. Students will learn about the basic tenants of language and communications.

UNIT-1 Concept, aim and scope, and branches of Anthropology; History and development of Anthropology; Relationship of Anthropology with other disciplines.

UNIT-2: Biological Anthropology: Concept and branches; General study of Human skeleton; Primates: Characteristics and classification.

UNIT-3: Socio-cultural Anthropology: Concept and branches; Concept of culture and society; Basics of social institutions: marriage, family and kinship.

UNIT-4: Archaeological Anthropology: Concept of Prehistory, proto history, history; Relationship of Archaeology, palaeoanthropology and ethno-archaeology; Methods of studying Archaeological Anthropology.

UNIT-5: Linguistic Anthropology: Meaning and history; Sapir-Whorf hypothesis; Nature, origin and characteristics of language; Verbal and non-verbal communication: Phonetics, phonology, syntax and kinesics, proxemics, sign language.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1987, Pre-Historic Archaeology, Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Miller, B.D., Cultural Anthropology, 2012 (7th edition), Pearson; New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Peter N. Peregrine Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember, 2022 (15th Edition) Anthropology, Pearson, New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Srivastava, R.P., 2017, Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.

INTER DISCIPLINARY COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: IDC-101

(Fundamentals of Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45 Hours

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks =40 [End Semester Exam (28) +Internal(12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduce the subject matter, history and branches of Anthropology, and its relation with other disciplines.
2. To give basic idea about the concept and scope of Biological Anthropology and a brief outline of human skeleton.
3. To impart knowledge on society and culture.
4. To acquaint the students with the basic concepts of Archaeological Anthropology.
5. To familiarise students with basic concepts of Linguistic Anthropology.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be acquainted with overall ideas of Anthropology as a discipline.
2. Students will comprehensively learn the fundamentals of Physical Anthropology, human skeleton and the position of man in animal kingdom.
3. Students will learn the functional aspects of culture and society.
4. Students will understand the elementary aspects of Archaeological Anthropology.
5. Students will learn about the basic tenants of language and communications.

UNIT-1: Fundamentals of Anthropology: Concept and branches; History of Anthropology; Relationship of Anthropology with allied disciplines.

UNIT-2: Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology: Aim and scope; General study of Human Skeleton; Man's place in animal kingdom.

UNIT-3: Fundamentals of Socio-cultural Anthropology: Aim and scope; Concept and characteristics of culture and society.

UNIT-4: Fundamentals of Archaeological Anthropology: Aim and scope; Concept of Prehistory, Proto history, History; Relationship of Archaeology, palaeoanthropology and ethno-archaeology.

UNIT-5: Linguistic Anthropology: Language and communication; Sapir-Whorf hypothesis; Verbal and non-verbal communication: Phonetics, phonology, syntax and kinesics, proxemics, sign language.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1987, Pre-Historic Archaeology, Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Miller, B.D., Cultural Anthropology, 2012 (7th edition), Pearson; New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Peter N. Peregrine Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember, 2022 (15th Edition) Anthropology, Pearson, New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Srivastava, R.P., 2017, Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: SEC-101T

(Practice of Nutritional Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 60 Hours

Full Marks=70[End Semester Exam (50) +Internal (14+6 (Attendance))]

Pass Marks =28[End Semester Exam (20) + Internal (8)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduce human nutrition from the Anthropological point of view.
2. To evaluate the concept of food and nutrition explicitly from cultural and biological perspective.
3. To learn the methods of studying growth and nutrition.
4. To understand the lifestyle based nutritional status.
5. To shed some light into the worldwide variations in terms of growth and nutrition.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn how Anthropology plays a major role in studying nutritional health.
2. Students will understand the importance of food and nutrition in the context of human adaptation.
3. Students will be acquainted with the basic methods of studying growth and nutrition.
4. Students will have a clear idea about the outcomes of various lifestyle based dietary patterns and its impact on human nutrition.
5. Students will acquire knowledge about the variations in growth and nutrition at population level and the impact of environment and heredity as distinct factors.

UNIT-1: Concept of Growth and Nutrition; Role of Anthropology in Nutrition and Health studies.

UNIT-2: Role of Food and Nutrition in human adaptation; Cultural and Biological perspective of food and diet.

UNIT-3: Methods of studying growth and nutrition: Anthropometry, Diet survey and biochemical methods.

UNIT-4: Changes in dietary pattern and lifestyle; Malnutrition: Under-nutrition, Overweight, Obesity and CED (Chronic Energy Deficiency).

UNIT-5: Role of Hereditary and Environment in growth and nutrition. Population variations in human growth worldwide.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: SEC-101L

(Practice of Nutritional Anthropology)

Full Marks=30 [End Semester Exam (30)]

Pass Marks =12 [End Semester Exam (12)]

1. Assessments of Nutritional Anthropometry: a) Basic Measurements; Stature and Body weight
b) Circumferential measurements; Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), Waist Circumference, Abdominal Circumference, Hip Circumference and Calf circumference
c) Skinfold Measures; Biceps Skinfold thickness, Triceps Skinfold thickness, Subscapular Skinfold thickness, Supra-iliac Skinfold thickness and Calf posterior Skinfold thickness.
2. Assessment of nutritional status: calculation of BMI, WHR, WHtR, Conicity Index, Ponderal Index.
3. Diet Survey:-24-Hour diet recall method.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bogin, B., 1999, Patterns of human growth, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Harrison, G.A; J.M; D.R. Pibeam and P.T. Baker, 1988, Human Biology, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Shukla, B.R.K., and S. Rastogi, 2018, Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics- an Introduction, PalakaPrakashan, New Delhi.

Shukla, B.R.K., and S. Rastogi, 2017, Laboratory Manual of Physical Anthropology, PalakaPrakashan, New Delhi.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 151

Introduction to Archaeological Anthropology

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

It will provide a basic understanding of Archaeological Anthropology, fluctuation of prehistoric climate and culture.

Learning Outcomes:

Students will be familiar with the aim and scope of Archaeological Anthropology and prehistoric evolution of human culture. They will also be assimilating with the practical understanding of Prehistoric culture through tool typology.

UNIT-1: Definition, aim and scope of Archaeological Anthropology; Relation of Archaeological Anthropology with other allied disciplines; Methods of studying Archaeological Anthropology: Geological, Paleontological, and Typological/Archaeological.

UNIT-2: Typo-technology and basic characteristic features of Stone Age: Lower Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

UNIT-3: Methods of Estimation of time- Absolute Dating Method(Radio-Carbon, Potassium Argon, Dendrochronology), Relative Dating Method(Stratigraphy, Typology, Patination, Seriation, Florin Analysis, Varve-clay Analysis).

UNIT-4: Geochronology of Pleistocene Epoch- Geological time scale, Glacial and Interglacial, Pluvial and Inter-pluvial; Different types of Geoclimatic events.

UNIT 5: Methods of field Archaeology: Concept of site, artefacts, culture and industry, site survey and Aerial photography; Excavation and Exploration: Concepts, tools and test pits; Concept of Ethno archaeology, New archaeology and Paleo-archaeology.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Allchin and Allchin, 1993, The Rise of Civilization of India and Pakistan, Cambridge University Press.

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1996, An Outline of Indian Prehistory, PalikaPrakashan, Delhi.

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1979, Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques, K.P. Bagchi Company, Calcutta.

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1996, Palaeolithic Europe, Humanities Press, Netherlands.

Felix, G; N.J. Ogg and A. Smith, 2004, A Geologic Time Scale, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Robin, D., 2009, The Palaeolithic Settlements of Asia New York, Cambridge University Press.

Sankalia, H.D., 1974, Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan, Deccan College, Poona.

Sankalia, H.D., 1982, Stone Tool Type and Technology, B.R. Publication, Delhi.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 152

Practical in Anthropology I

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 90

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

5. To learn about the aspects from which variation is studied.
6. To know about the techniques and methods of data collection and analysis in Socio-cultural Anthropology.
7. To know about the typo-technological analysis of early man.

Learning Outcomes:

5. Students will gain practical knowledge regarding human variation.
6. Students will gain knowledge of first-hand field data collection and analysis.
7. Students will have practical understanding of prehistoric culture through tool technology.

Group A

Biological: 30 marks

Osteology and Osteometry:

Drawing, description and systematic arrangement of the bones of axial and appendicular skeleton: Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital, Sphenoid, Mandible, Clavicle, Scapula, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Pelvis, Femur, Tibia, Fibula.

Drawing and description of the instruments use for osteometric measurements;
Measurement of long bones: lengths, minimum/least circumference

Somatometry:

Drawing and description of the instruments use for somatometric measurements: Measurement: 1. Maximum head length 2. Maximum head breadth 3. Maximum bizygomatic breadth 4. Bigonial breadth 5. Nasal length 6. Nasal breadth 7. Morphological facial height 8. Morphological upper facial height 9. Head circumference 10. Stature 11. Sitting height 12. Body weight

8.

Calculation of indices: Cephalic index, Nasal index

Group B

Socio-cultural: 20 marks

Application of the following techniques and methods in collection of data in Socio-cultural Anthropology: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule, Genealogy and Case study

Presentation of data

Group C

Archaeological: 20 marks

Typo-technological Analysis of Prehistoric Tools: Identification, Interpretation and Drawings of the tool Types: Palaeolithic Tool Types; Mesolithic Tool Type and Neolithic Tool Type.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Das, B.M. and R. Deka, 2013, Physical Anthropology Practical, Kitap Mahal, New Delhi.

Mukherji, D.; Mukherjee, D.P.; Bharati, P. and A. Mukhopadhyay, 2017, Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology, Asian Books Private Limited, New Delhi.

Royal Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1951, Notes and queries on Anthropology, Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Kothari, C.R., 2004, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1987, Prehistoric Archaeology, Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC MINOR COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY:
DSM-151**

(Basics of Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45 Hours

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks =40 [End Semester Exam (28) +Internal(12)]

Learning Objectives:

6. To introduces the scope, development, subject matter and branches of Anthropology, and its relation with other disciplines.
7. To give basic idea about the concept and scope of Biological Anthropology and a brief outline of human skeleton.
8. To impart knowledge on society, culture and social institutions.
9. To acquaint the students with the foundational understanding of Archaeological Anthropology.
10. To familiarise students with basic concepts of Linguistic Anthropology.

Learning Outcomes:

6. Students will be acquainted with overall ideas of Anthropology as a discipline.
7. Students will comprehensively learn the focal theme of Biological Anthropology, human skeleton and the primates.
8. Students will learn the functional aspects of culture and society.
9. Students will understand the elementary aspects of Archaeological Anthropology.
10. Students will learn about the basic tenants of language and communications.

UNIT-1 Meaning, aim and scope, and branches of Anthropology; History and development of Anthropology; Relationship among various branches of Anthropology.

UNIT-2: Concept, aim and scope of Biological Anthropology; General study of Human Skeleton; Primates: Characteristics and classification.

UNIT-3: Concept, aim and scope of Social and Cultural Anthropology; Culture: Concept and characteristics; Society: Concept and characteristics.

UNIT-4: Meaning and scope of Archaeological Anthropology: Concept of Prehistory, Proto history, History; Relationship of Archaeology, Palaeoanthropology and Ethno-archaeology; Methods of estimation of time: absolute and relative dating methods.

UNIT-5: Linguistic Anthropology: Meaning and history; Sapir-Whorf hypothesis; Nature, origin and characteristics of language; Verbal and non-verbal communication: Phonetics, phonology, syntax and kinesics, proxemics, sign language.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bhattacharya, D.K., 1987, Pre-Historic Archaeology, Hindustan Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Miller, B.D., Cultural Anthropology, 2012 (7th edition), Pearson; New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Peter N. Peregrine Carol R. Ember, Melvin R. Ember, 2022 (15th Edition) Anthropology, Pearson, New Delhi (Indian reprint).

Srivastava, R.P., 2017, Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.

INTER DISCIPLINARY COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: IDC-151

(Applied Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45 Hours

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks =40 [End Semester Exam (28) +Internal(12)]

Learning Objectives:

6. To give basic idea regarding the application of anthropological knowledge.
7. To give a picture about the possible strategy of anthropologists for community development.
8. To introduce different archaeological sites and the management system of cultural resources.

Learning Outcomes:

6. Students will be acquainted with overall ideas about the practical utility of physical anthropological knowledge.
7. Students will comprehensively learn how anthropology can contribute for community development.
8. Students will learn the basic concepts of cultural management system and different archaeological sites.

UNIT-1: Applied Anthropology: Meaning; Basic concepts: Anthropometry, Human genetics, Demography; Nutritional Anthropology.

UNIT-2: Biological Anthropology in practice: a) Forensic Anthropology: (i) Age, sex determination from skeletal remains, (ii) Personal identification of the living and the dead; b) Kin-anthropology: Association of sports ability with genetic and physical variation in man.

UNIT-3: Action Anthropology: Concept and scope; Policy research in Anthropology, Participatory Action Research: Rapid Assessment Procedure (RAP), Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), and Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA).

UNIT-4: Anthropology in planning and development: Concept and scope; Concept of development anthropology in community development, social planning, tribal development, micro and macro planning.

UNIT-5: Cultural Resource Management (CRM): Concept of Cultural Resource; Salvage Archaeology; Management of Archaeological sites.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Byers, S.N., 2008, Forensic Anthropology, Pearson Education LTD, Boston.

Kapoor, A.K. and D. Singh, 1997, Rural Development through NGO's, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Klepinger, L.L., 2006, Fundamentals of Forensic Anthropology, Wiley-Liss Publications.

Vidyarthi, L.P. and B.N. Sahay, 2001, Applied Anthropology and Development in India, National Publishing House, New Delhi.

Vidyarthi, L.P., 1990, Applied Anthropology in India – Principles, Problems and Case Studies, Kitab Mahal, U.P.

Vidyarthi, V., 1981, Tribal Development and its Administration. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: SEC-151T

(Practice of Visual Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 60 Hours

Full Marks=70[End Semester Exam (50) +Internal (14+6 (Attendance))]

Pass Marks =28[End Semester Exam (20) + Internal (8)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn about the basics of Visual Anthropology
2. To understand the significance of Visual Anthropology in the study of culture.
3. To acquaint with the implementation of audio-visual aids in research and the scope of Visual anthropology in India

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn the importance of Visual Anthropology as a branch of Anthropology
2. Students will acquire knowledge about the application of visual anthropology in recording culture.

UNIT-1: Concept and scope; History and development; Visual Anthropology as a discipline for studying and documentation of human societies and cultures.

UNIT-2: Visual Anthropology and culture; Visual Anthropology and analysis of cultural style; Role of visual aid in literacy and cultural development.

UNIT-3: Approaches in Anthropological films; Visual Anthropology and films; Visual communication in folk media: folk dance, songs and music, drama, story-telling and puppet show.

UNIT-4: Visual Anthropology worldwide; Scope of Visual Anthropology in India: future prospects; Development of Ethnographic films in India.

UNIT-5: Audio-visual aid in Ethnography; Methods and techniques of using audio-visual aids in research; Protocols of documentation and presentation.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: SEC-151L

(Practice of Visual Anthropology)

Full Marks=30 [End Semester Exam (30)]

Pass Marks =12 [End Semester Exam (12)]

1. Anthropological media: Systematic presentation of one socio-cultural phenomenon using visual aids.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Barbash, I. and L. Taylor, 1994, Cross-cultural filmmaking: a handbook for making documentary and ethnographic films and videos, University of California Press, Berkeley.

Chio, J., 2023, Visual anthropology, in The Open Encyclopedia of Anthropology, edited by Felix Stein. 1st edition.

Durrington, M. (2013). Ethnographic film, in Anthropology: Oxford bibliographies online (ed. J.L. Jackson Jr.)

Ethnographic Films/videos:

“Johar: An ethnographic documentary on Santals” by Abhijit Patro

“Kinbuhi” by Spur Films

“Paliyan Rain Invoking Ceremony (Mazhai Pongal)” by Anthropological Survey of India

“Seasons of Life” by Prof. Dolly Kikon

“Toda: An ethnographic documentary film” by CREO Valley

Assam University, Silchar



Four Year Undergraduate Programme

Implemented under NEP 2020

Effective from the Academic Year 2024-25

Syllabus of ANTHROPOLOGY

(Semester III & IV)

SEMESTER- III

Course Code	Credit	Course Title	Course Type/Description
DSC- 201	4	Human Evolution	Discipline Specific Core
DSC- 202	4	Anthropology in Religion	Discipline Specific Core
DSM: 201	3	Introduction to Biological Anthro	Discipline Specific Minor
IDC: 201	3	Ecological Anthropology	Inter Disciplinary Course
SEC: 201	3	Practice in Medical Anthropology	Skill Enhancement Course
Total Credit			

SEMESTER- IV

Course Code	Credit	Course Title	Course Type/Description
DSC- 251	4	Essentials of Human Variation	Discipline Specific Core
DSC- 252	4	Prehistoric Cultures	Discipline Specific Core
DSC- 253	4	Practical in Anthropology II	Discipline Specific Core
DSM: 251	3	Practical in Anthropology (Somatometry and Osteology and Osteometry, Socio-cultural and Archaeological)	Discipline Specific Minor
DSM: 252	3	Introduction to Socio-cultural Anthropology	Discipline Specific Minor
Total Credit			

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC201

Human Evolution

(Credits: 04)

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. The objective of this course is to understand basic principles and theories of evolution.
2. It aims to expose the students to evolutionary trends of the Primates and process of Humanization.
3. To understand more about human evolution based on fossil evidence.
4. The emphasis of the course is on various evolutionary theories for solving inquisitiveness about appearance of modern Homo sapiens.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the course, the students will be able to understand the basics of human evolution and various evidence of biological evolution. Students will also be able to understand evolutionary stages of hominid evolution and evolutionary changes that taken place on primates viz human being.

UNIT 1: Human evolution- Evolutionary Concepts; Irreversibility, Parallelism, Convergence and Divergence, Orthogenesis and Cladogenesis, Adaptive radiation; Systematics and Taxonomy; Higher categories and concept of species.

UNIT 2: Evidences behind biological evolution- morphological evidences, anatomical evidences, vestigial evidences, embryonic evidences, paleontological evidences, evidences of physiological, biochemistry and genetics.

UNIT 3: Evolutionary trends of the Primates (Locomotion, diet, dentition, brain and behavior); Process of Hominization.

UNIT 4: Perspectives of Neanderthals; Archaic Homo Sapiens- Swanscombe Man, Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Karpina, Saccopastore, Rhodesian Man, Saldanha Man, Bodo Man, Solo Man.

UNIT 5: Arrival of modern man; Theories of evolution of modern man - multiregional and single origin hypotheses.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Bilsborough, A., 1992, Human Evolution. Blackie.

- Buettner-Janusch, J.,1966, Origins of Man: Physical Anthropology. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney.
- Cartwright, J., 2000, Evolution and Human Behaviour. MacMillan Press.
- Conroy, G.C., 1997, Reconstructing Human Origins: A Modern Synthesis. Norton, NY, USA.
- Hooton, E. A.,1947, Up from the Ape. New York, MacMillan.
- Le Gross Clark, W. E.,1971, The Antecedents of Man. Edinburgh University Press.
- Simon, E. L., 1972, Primate Evolution: An Introduction to Man's Place in Nature. New York, MacMillan.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 202
Anthropology in Religion

(Credits: 04)

Contact Hours: 45

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning objective:

1. This course introduces the students to anthropological understanding of religion and its various aspects.
2. It will provide an overview of the fundamental of religious institution as well as basic concept of understanding and explaining these institutions.
3. To know the relationship between culture and religion.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about the origin and evolution of religion.
2. It will enhance the students to understand the different aspects of religion.
3. The students will learn the differences of religion found in different cultures which will impact on their understanding the differences in cultures.

UNIT 1: Concept of Religion: Origin, Definition and History of religion

UNIT 2: Anthropology of Religion: Concepts in the study of evolution of religion and magic (animism, animatism, Ancestor worship, Voodoo, Totemism and Naturism)

UNIT 3: Religious Beliefs and Practices: Totem and Taboo, Magic and Magician, Witchcraft and Sorcery, Rites and Rituals.

UNIT 4: Religious specialist: Shamans, Oracles, Priests, Herbalist, Diviner, Yogis and mystic

UNIT 5: Culture and Religion: Sacred Complex, Sacred symbols, Sacred texts, Myths and Mythologies, Pilgrimage.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Benedict A. (2006). Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism. Verso.

Durkheim E. (1986). The elementary forms of the religious life, a study in religious sociology. New York: Macmillan.

Henry H. Presler (1971) Primitive Religions in India. Senate of Serampore College

Lowie R.H (1936). Primitive Religion. George Routledge And Sons, Limited

Madan T.N. and D.N. Majumdar (2018). An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Mayur Books

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: SEC-201T

(Practice of Medical Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 60 Hours

Full Marks=70[End Semester Exam (50) +Internal (14+6 (Attendance))]

Pass Marks =28[End Semester Exam (20) + Internal (8)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduce the Anthropological idea of health.
2. To evaluate the socio-cultural notions of health and wellbeing around the globe with special reference to developing nations.
3. To learn extensively about the different systems of medical assessment of physical health.
4. To understand the aetiology of diseases with Anthropological point of view.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn how Anthropology plays a major role in studying the overall health.
2. Students will understand the ethnical differences towards identifying and treating illness.

3. Students will be acquainted with the basic idea of how Anthropology can significantly contribute to work as a medium of comprehending the healthcare system among the rural and tribal demography.

UNIT-1: Introduction to Medical Anthropology: Concept, aim and scope; History and development; Concepts of health and diseases.

UNIT-2: Ethnomedicine: Meaning and scope; Socio-cultural dimensions of health; Ethno-medical practices and traditional healers.

UNIT-3: Medical systems: Medical practices in Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and Naturopathy.

UNIT-4: Aetiology of disease in traditional societies: Health seeking behaviours among the indigenous people; Aspects of health culture and medical care in developing countries; Social stigma towards illness of several kinds.

UNIT-5: Applied Medical Anthropology: Health care in tribal and rural communities. Family welfare programmes; Reproductive health awareness; Child and nutritional programme.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY: SEC-201L

(Practice of Medical Anthropology)

Full Marks=30 [End Semester Exam (30)]

Pass Marks =12 [End Semester Exam (12)]

A report must be submitted based on empirical research on any of the topics below:

1. Ethnomedical report of a community on understanding illness and its treatment.
2. A community-based report on social stigmas associated with illness.
3. A report on reproductive health awareness among a particular demography.
4. Implementation and effectiveness of child health and nutritional programmes in a particular region.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Ember, C.R. and Ember, M. (2004). Encyclopaedia of Medical Anthropology, Kluwer Academic/ Plenum Publishers, New York.

Foster, G.M. and John Anderson, B.G. (1978). Medical Anthropology, Wiley & Sons, New York.

Singer, M., Baer, H.A., Long, D., Pavlotski, A. (2012). Introduction to Medical Anthropology: A Discipline in Action, Rowman & Littlefield, USA.

INTER DISCIPLINARY COURSE: IDC- 201
Ecological Anthropology
(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 90

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn about the basic concepts related human ecology.
2. To know about the factors responsible for human nutritional status and diseases.
3. To familiar with some indigenous ways of response to maintain sustainability of natural resources.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will gain knowledge human variability in adaptation to different ecological niche.
2. Students will gain knowledge about the relationship between nutrition, health and disease.
3. Students will have understanding about the importance of culture in human adaptability.

UNIT 1 Definition and concept of human ecology, adaptation, acclimation and acclimatization; Methods of studying human ecology; Biotic and abiotic component; Human ecosystem.

UNIT 2 Concept: homeostasis and thermoregulation; Ecological rules (Allen's and Bergman's rule) and their applicability to human populations; Bio-cultural adaptation to environmental stresses: heat, cold and altitude; Influence of heredity and environment on man.

UNIT 3 Infectious diseases; Nutritional requirements of humans; Bio-cultural factors influencing the diseases and nutritional status; Human adaptability and diseases.

UNIT 4 Definition, aim and scope of cultural ecology; Method of cultural ecology; Various modes of human adaptation in pre-state societies: i. hunting and food gathering, ii. food gathering, iii. pastoralism, iv. horticulture, v. shifting cultivation and vi. Settled cultivation.

UNIT 5 Relationship between culture and ecology; ethno-ecology; population ecology; Indigenous ways of conserving and maintaining natural resources; Impact of urbanization and industrialization on man.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Bhasin V. and Bhasin, M. K., 2007, Anthropology Today, Kamla Raj Enterprise, New Delhi.

Ehrlich, P.R.; Ehrlich, A.H. and Holdren, J.P., 1973, Human ecology: Problems and Solutions, W.H. Freeman & Co Ltd.

Little, M.A. and Haas, J.D., 1989, Human Population Biology, Oxford University, New York.

Marten, G.G., 2001, Human Ecology, Stylus Publishing, London.

Moran, E.F., 2000, Human Adaptability: An Introduction to Ecological Anthropology, Routledge, New York.

Schutkowski, H., 2006, Human Ecology: Biocultural Adaptation in Human Communities, Springer Verlag.

DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC MINOR COURSE IN ANTHROPOLOGY:

DSM-201

(Introduction to Biological Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks =40 [End Semester Exam (28) +Internal (12)]

Learning Objective:

1. To understand the basic concept and historical development of biological anthropology well as its relationship with other allied disciplines.
2. To learn about the human evolution and the historical development of different theories of evolution.
3. To understand the relationship of human, primates and non-human primates.
4. To acquaint the fundamental concepts of human genetics.

Learning Outcomes:

The students will learn about the history of biological anthropology, how it is related to other disciplines, and various theories related to human evolution and variation. They will also learn about the relationship between human and non-human primates and fundamentals of human genetics.

UNIT 1: Relationship of biological anthropology with other branches of anthropology, other sciences and allied fields: medical and health sciences, environmental sciences, earth sciences, and life sciences; Present status in the approaches of modern and traditional biological anthropology.

UNIT 2: Human evolution- concept and theories of biological evolution - Lamarckian, Darwinism, Mutation theory and Synthetic theory, punctuated equilibrium theory, and multinational (multiple origins) theory.

Unit 3: Comparative study of anatomical features of human and non-human primates; Evolutionary changes in the human skeleton with special reference to the Appendicular skeleton; non-human primate behaviour.

Unit 4: Basics of genetics – cell, cell division; biological basis of inheritance - gene, chromosome, DNA, and RNA; Single factor and multifactorial inheritance; Sex linked and sex-controlled inheritance.

UNIT 5: Fossil Remains with focus in evolutionary significance- origin and phylogenetic relationship of Miocene hominoids and Australopithecinae; Appearance, origin and evidence of genus homo; Hominization process.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Buettner-Janusch, J., 1969, *Origins of Man*. Wiley Eastern Pvt Ltd.

Harrison, G.A., 1988, *Human Biology*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Hooton, E.A., 1947, *Up from the Ape*. New York, MacMillan.

Panda, G., 2021, *Physical Anthropology: an Introduction*, Delta Book World, New Delhi.

Shukla, B.R.K., and Rastogi, S., 2018, *Physical Anthropology and Human Genetics- an Introduction*, Palaka Prakashan, New Delhi.

Simon, E.L., 1972, *Primate Evolution: An Introduction to Man's Place in Nature*. New York, MacMillan.

Srivastava, R.P., 2017, *Morphology of the Primates and Human Evolution*, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.

Stanford, C., Allen, J.S. and Anton, S.C., 2010, *Biological Anthropology: The Natural History of Humankind*, Pearson Education, New York.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 251
ESSENTIALS OF HUMAN VARIATION
(Credits: 04)

Contact Hours: 90

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand and appreciate the scientific concept of race and human variation

Learning Outcomes:

1. The students should be able to draw more accurate inferences about contemporary ethnic variation and adaptation to different ecological settings among Homosapiens.

UNIT 1 Definitions of race, ethnic group and population; Factors of genetic variation: mutation, gene flow, genetic drift and selection.

UNIT 2 Criteria for racial classifications: skin colour, hair, eye colour, stature, head form, eyes, face and nose, blood group and dermatoglyphics (palmar and finger only);

UNIT 3 Characteristics of major races of mankind - Caucasoid, Negroid and Mongoloid; Racial classification on Indian populations (Risley, Guha and Sarkar); Racial elements in North East India; Current understanding of race.

UNIT 4 Traditional and modern method of studying human variation: anthropometric parameters, genetic and bio-chemical markers (blood groups, phenylthiocarbamide, G6PD deficiency, Thalassaemia, Haptoglobins, Haemoglobins) and dermatoglyphic traits.

UNIT 5: Adaptation to various ecological stresses (hot humid condition, cold, high altitude), Human population ecology - demographic performance of various human populations living under varying ecological conditions; Ecological adaptation to infectious diseases; Nutritional stress condition.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Coon, C.S.; Garn, S.M. and Birdsell, J.B., 1950, A Study of the Problems of Race Formation in Man, Charles C. Thomas, USA.
- Goldsby, R.A., 1977, Race and Races, Mac Millan Publishing, New York.
- Harris, H., 1975, The Principal of Human Biochemical Genetics, American Elsvier Publication Company, New York.

Malik, S. L. and Bhattacharya, D.K., 1986, Aspects of Human Ecology, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.

Stanford, C., Allen, S.J. and Anton, C.S., 2013, Biological Anthropology, Pearson, USA.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 252

Prehistoric Culture

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To provide a detailed and extensive knowledge about the prehistoric past.
2. To learn about the different stages of cultural development in Prehistoric times.
3. To emphasize specifically on the geographical differences in cultural development and the nature of the human interaction with available resources.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will comprehensively learn the spread of Prehistoric culture along with the minute concepts about grasping the idea of reconstructing the Prehistoric past.
2. Students will learn the cultural development of Prehistoric time all around the globe.
3. Students will develop a greater sense of understanding about several nuances of Prehistoric times and cultures.

UNIT-1 Evidences of Prehistoric culture: Artifacts, Industry, Assemblage, Culture and Civilization. Concept of Eoliths and the dawn of stone age.

UNIT-2 Early Pleistocene cultures of Europe: Lower Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic and Upper Palaeolithic.

UNIT-3 Early Pleistocene cultures of Africa: The Lower and Upper Pleistocene levels of Africa.

UNIT-4 Late Pleistocene times and cultures worldwide: Mesolithic culture and Neolithic Revolution.

UNIT-5 Pleistocene and Holocene cultures of South-East Asia: Choukoutien, Anyathian, Patjitanian, Tamparian and Hoabinhian; An overview of Pleistocene and Holocene cultural development in India.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Burkitt, M.C. (1963). The Old Stone Age, Rupa paperback, New Delhi.

Chard, Chester.S. (1969). Man in Prehistory, McGraw-Hill Inc., USA.

Clark, Grahmme. (1977). World Prehistory, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi.

Hammond, Norman(ed). (1973). South Asian Archaeology, Noyes Press, Park Ridge.

Sankalia, H.D. (1974). Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan, Deccan College,
Pune.

DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC CORE COURSE: DSC- 253
Practical in Anthropology
(Cranioimetry: Skull and Mandible and Museum Method)
(Credits: 04)
Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]
Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To learn about human variation in respect of form and shape of human skull
2. They will learn about acquisition, documentation and display of museum specimens.
3. They will also learn about storage and conservation.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will learn about the landmarks and various measurements of human skull which will provide knowledge regarding human variation.
2. They will be able to know about museum methods and its significance. It will develop a sense of museum and collection of antiquities and traditional objects among students.

A-Cranioimetry

(Students should be trained for identifying landmarks on the skull, taking accurate measurements on at least 3 skulls by following standards techniques.)

- i. Cranioimetric landmarks and Linear measurements: Maximum cranial length, Maximum cranial breadth, Maximum zygomatic breadth, Maximum frontal breadth, Minimum frontal breadth, Nasal height, Nasal breadth, Bi-mastoid breadth, Greatest occipital breadth, Upper facial height, Bi maxillary breadth, Outer bi-orbital breadth, Inner bi-orbital breadth, Greatest Occipital breadth, Glabella-inion length, Nasion-inion length, Nasion-basion length, Nasion-prosthion length.
- ii. Curvilinear or arc measurements: Frontal arc Parietal arc, Occipital arc, sagittal cranial arc, Horizontal circumference of skull.
- iii. Measurements on Mandible: Bi-condylar breadth, Bi-gonial breadth, Length of the mandible.
- iv. Calculation of Indices: Cranial Index, vertical index, Transverse vertical index, Upper facial index, Nasal index.

B- Museum Method

- i. Students should prepare one project report on the Anthropological Museum and its scope focusing especially on the Anthropological Museum specifically from North East India.
- ii. Students should visit a remote place/village and collect at least a few traditional aspects of material culture (which could be kept as a museum specimen) having archival significance and prepare a practical copy on the same covering the points of systematic documentation of specimen – from field case to showcase, Preparation of index card, Methods of preparation of specimen, arrangement and display, Preservation – Preventive and curative measure.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Agrawal, O.P., 2018, Preservation of Art Objects and Library Materials.
- Ambrose, Timothy and Crispin Paine.,2012., Museum Basics (Third Edition). New York: Routledge.
- Basa, Kishor K. (ed).,2010, Multiple Heritage: Role of Specialised Museums in India. Bhopal & Delhi: IGRMS & Serials Publications.
- Bhatia, S.K., A Guide on the Preventive Conservation of Museum Materials.
- Das, B.M. and R. Deka, 2013, Physical Anthropology Practical, Kitap Mahal, New Delhi.
- Gupta, S. P. and Mohit Srivastava,2010, Modern Museum Management. New Delhi: Indraprastha Museum of Art and Archaeology & D.K. Printworld (P) Ltd.
- Indera P. Singh and M.K. Bhasin, 1989, Anthropometry. Delhi, Kamla Raj Enterprises.
- Judith Hall, Judith Allanson, Karen Gripp, and Anne Slavotinek, 2006, Handbook of Physical Measurements (Oxford Handbook) Oxford University Press, USA; 2 edition.
- Mukherji, D.; Mukherjee, D.P.; Bharati, P. and A. Mukhopadhyay, 2017, Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology, Asian Books Private Limited, New Delhi.
- Rastogi S and Shukla B.R.K ,2003, Laboratory Manuals of Physical Anthropology, Bharat Book Centre, Lucknow, India.
- Stanley J. Ulijaszek and C. G. Nicholas Mascie-Taylor, 2005, Anthropometry: The Individual and the Population (Cambridge Studies in Biological and Evolutionary Anthropology) Cambridge University P.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC MINOR COURSE: DSM- 251
Practical in Anthropology: Somatometry and Osteology and Osteometry,
Socio-cultural and Archaeological
(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 90

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks=40 [End Semester Exam (28) + Internal (12)]

Learning Objectives:

4. To learn about the aspects from which variation is studied.
5. To know about the techniques and methods of data collection and analysis in Socio-cultural Anthropology.
6. To know about the typo-technological analysis of early man.

Learning Outcomes:

4. Students will gain practical knowledge regarding human variation.
5. Students will gain knowledge of first-hand field data collection and analysis.
6. Students will have practical understanding of prehistoric culture through tool technology.

Group A

Somatometry and Osteology and Osteometry: 30 marks

Somatometry:

Drawing and description of the instruments use for somatometric measurements:

Measurement: 1. Maximum head length 2. Maximum head breadth 3. Maximum bizygomatic breadth 4. Bigonial breadth 5. Nasal length 6. Nasal breadth 7. Morphological facial height 8. Morphological upper facial height 9. Head circumference 10. Stature 11. Sitting height 12.

Body weight

7.
Calculation of indices: Cephalic index, Nasal index

Osteology and Osteometry:

Drawing, description and systematic arrangement of the bones of axial and appendicular skeleton: Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, Occipital, Sphenoid, Mandible, Clavicle, Scapula, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Pelvis, Femur, Tibia, Fibula.

Drawing and description of the instruments use for osteometric measurements;

Measurement of long bones: lengths, minimum/least circumference

Group B

Socio-cultural: 20 marks

Application of the following techniques and methods in collection of data in Socio-cultural Anthropology: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Schedule, Genealogy and Case study; and presentation of data

Group C

Archaeological: 20 marks

Typo-technological analysis of Prehistoric Tools: identification, interpretation and drawings of the tool types: Palaeolithic tool types; Mesolithic tool type and Neolithic tool type.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Burkitt, M.C., 1963, The Old Stone Age, Bowes and Bowes Publishers, London.
- Das, B.M. and Deka, R. 2013, Physical Anthropology Practical, Kitap Mahal, New Delhi.
- Kothari, C.R., 2004, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- Mukherji, D.; Mukherjee, D.P.; Bharati, P. and Mukhopadhyay, A., 2017, Laboratory Manual for Biological Anthropology, Asian Books Private Limited, New Delhi.
- Royal Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 1951, Notes and queries on Anthropology, Routeledge and Kegan Paul.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC MINOR COURSE: DSM -252 (Introduction to Socio-Cultural Anthropology)

(Credits: 03)

Contact Hours: 45 Hours

Full Marks=100 [End Semester Exam (70) +Internal (30)]

Pass Marks =40 [End Semester Exam (28) +Internal(12)]

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduces the scope, development, subject matter of Socio-Cultural Anthropology, and its relation with other disciplines.
2. To impart knowledge on society, culture and social institutions.

3. To acquaint the students with the Social/Cultural institutions as a general component of its subject matter.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will gain a thorough understanding of Socio-Cultural Anthropology.
2. Students will learn the functional aspects of culture and society.
3. Students will learn about the basic concept of Family, marriage, caste system and political organizations.

UNIT 1: Introduction and fundamental concepts: Aim, scope and historical development of social and cultural anthropology in India. Relationship with other disciplines of Social Science.

UNIT 2: Basic concepts: Society, Community, Association, Social structure, social organization, social institution, culture, components of culture, diffusion, acculturation.

UNIT 3: Family and Marriage: Definition, types and functions of family; Definition, types and rules of marriage, marriage payments; Kinship: Definition of Kinship, Types and degrees of Kinship, Kinship terminologies, Kinship usage, Rules of descent.

UNIT 4: Property and Political Organization: Concept and types of property in simple societies, inheritance of property. Concept and types of political organizations in simple societies, concept of power and authority

UNIT 5: Social Stratification and caste system: Meaning and characteristics of social stratification; Caste system in India-concept, characteristics, merits and demerits of caste system. Concept and characteristics of role and status and its relationship.

Suggested Readings

Ember, C.R. and M. Ember (1981) Cultural Anthropology, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Leach, E.R (1986) Social Anthropology. Glasgow: Fontana Press

Lewis, I.M. (1990) Social Anthropology in Perspective. Cambridge: University Press.

Madan T.N. and D.N. Majumdar (2018). An Introduction to Social Anthropology. Mayur Books.

Uberoi, P. (Ed.) (1993) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Delhi: OUP. Publishers.