

**University of Rajasthan, Jaipur**  
**M.A. / M.Sc. Anthropology Syllabus**  
**Semester Scheme 2012-14**

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**1. NEW ORDINANCES RELATED TO M.A. / M.Sc.**

**ANTHROPOLOGY (Semester Scheme)**

**O.199F1:** The examination of Regular students of Master degree (Post-graduate) courses of the University admitted in the academic session 2011-12 and after shall be based on (a) Semester Examinations, (b) Continuous Assessment, (c) Choice Based Credit System, and (d) Semester Grade Point Average and Cumulative Grade Point Average system as provided in O.199F1 to O.199F5. The ordinances which were in force prior to academic session 2011-12, will be applicable for Non-collegiate students (wherever permissible) and students admitted prior to academic session 2011-12 only. The ordinances O.199F1 to O.199F5 will have overriding effect over other ordinances for the Regular courses leading to Masters' degree.

**O.199F2:** Fifteen (15) hours of theory teaching will lead to one credit (which means one hour per week theory teaching in a semester of 90 teaching days) and in case of practical 45 hours of laboratory work will lead to two credit (which means 3 hours practical class per week in a semester of 90 teaching days). Each semester of Master's course shall offer 36 credits or more. Number of Semester Examinations and Minimum Credit required to be earned for award of Master degree in various Post-Graduate courses is specified in table given below.

S. No	Faculty	Degree	Subject	Number of Semesters	Minimum Credit Required
1	Arts	M.A. (Master of Arts)	1. English	4	120
2			2. European Studies	4	120
3			3. French	4	120
4			4. Hindi	4	120
5			5. Philosophy	4	120
6			6. Sanskrit	4	120
7			7. Urdu	4	120
8	Social Science	M.A. (Master of Arts)	1. Anthropology	4	120
9			2. Economics	4	120
10			3. Garment Production and Export Management	4	120
11			4. Geography	4	120
12			5. History	4	120
13			6. Mathematics	4	120
14			7. Political Science	4	120
15			8. Psychology	4	120
16			9. Public Administration	4	120
17			10. Sociology	4	120
18			11. Statistics	4	120
19		M.S.W. (Master of Social Work)	4	120	
20		M.J.M.C.(Master of Journalism and Mass Communications)	4	120	
21	Fine Arts	M.A. (Master of Arts)	Dramatics	4	120
22			Drawing and Painting	4	120
23			Music	4	120
24			M.V.A. (Master of Visual Arts)	4	120
25			M. Mus. (Master of Music)	4	120
26	Com merce	(Mast er of Com	Accountancy and Business Statistics	4	120
27			Business Administration	4	120

28			Economic Administration and Financial Management and Cooperation	4	120
29			M.C.C.A. (Master of Cost Control and Accounts)	4	120
30			M.H.R.M. (Master of Human Resource Management)	4	120
31			M.I.B. (Master of International Business)	4	120
32			M.F.C. (Master of Finance and Control)	4	120
33	Management		M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration)	4	120
34			M.B.A. (Executive) (Master of Business Administration ( Executive))	4	120
35			M.B.A. (CAM) (Master of Business Administration-Computer Aided Management)	4	120
36			M.B.A. (E-Com) (Master of Business Administration-E-Commerce)	4	120
37	Education		M.Ed. (Master of Education)	2	60
38			M.P.Ed. (Master of Physics Education)	4	120
39			M.Lib. & Inf. Sc.(Master of Library and Information Science)	2	60
40	Law		LL.M. (Master of Law)	4	120
41			LL.M. (H.R.&V.E.) (Master of Law –Human Rights and Value Education)	4	120
42	Science	M.Sc. (Master of Science)	1. Anthropology*	4	120
43			2. Biochemistry	4	120
44			3. Biotechnology	4	120
45			4. Botany	4	120
46			5. Chemistry	4	120
47			6. Environmental Science	4	120
48			7. Garment Production and Export Management*	4	120
49			8. Geography*	4	120
50			9. Geology	4	120
51			10. Home Science	4	120
52			11. Information Technology	4	120

53			12. Mathematics*	4	120
54			13. Microbiology	4	120
55			14. Pharmaceutical Chemistry	4	120
56			15. Physics	4	120
57			16. Psychology*	4	120
58			17. Statistics*	4	120
59			18. Zoology	4	120
60		M.C.A. (Master of Computer Applications)		6	180
61		B.Sc.-M.Sc. Integrated Biotechnology		10	300
62		B.Sc.-M.Sc. Integrated Information Technology		10	300
63		M.Tech. (Engineering Physics)		4	120
64	Engineering and Technology	Dual degree	1. Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology	10	300
65		B.Tech. M.Tech. in	2. Bioinformatics and Biotechnology	10	300
66		Converging	3. Information and Communication Technologies	10	300
67		Technologies	4. Cognitive and Neuroscience	10	300
68	Social Science	M.A. (Master of Arts)	12. Museology and Conservation	4	120
69			13.. Rajasthani Language Literature & Culture	4	120

\*Candidate who have been admitted to Master's degree in Anthropology/ Garment Production and Export Management / Geography/ Mathematics/ Psychology/ Statistics based on the Bachelor degree in Arts shall be awarded the M.A. degree in the concerned subject and candidates who have been admitted to Master's degree in Garment Production and Export Management based on the Bachelor degree in Commerce shall be awarded the M.Com. degree in the subject.

The number of papers, course type and credits and detailed syllabus for each course shall be shown in the syllabus for the course concerned. A candidate will be required to earn minimum credits prescribed above for award of the Master degree.

**O.199F3:**

- a) The Department in context of this ordinance means the Department/Centre of concerned PG subject at University of Rajasthan or that of an affiliated institution or college, as the case may be. Teacher of parent Department means a duly appointed Teacher as per UGC prescribed qualifications in the Department where student is enrolled for the course.
- b) A Credit Monitoring Committee (CMC) of the Department will consist of the Head and THREE Senior Most Teachers on roll of the Department with Head of the Department as Chairperson. Under special circumstance, when the number of teachers on roll is less than four, the Vice-Chancellor may constitute the Credit Monitoring Committee. Registration of candidates in the First and subsequent Semesters after the prescribed last date shall not be permitted. For subsequent semesters no minimum credit earning criterion will be applicable. Credit registration atleast once in all Compulsory Credit Course shall be binding, however, earning all CCC Credits for accumulation of the prescribed minimum credits shall not be required.
- c) The candidate will be required to finalize the number of credits at the time of registration in a semester and no change will be permitted after seven days of start of the semester. The CMC of the Department shall forward the credit registration details of all students enrolled in the semester, latest by the tenth day of commencement of the semester. The prior approval of Credit Monitoring Committee will be essential and decision of Credit Monitoring Committee shall be final and binding.
- d) The Credit Courses have been classified as
  - i. Compulsory Core Courses(CCC)
  - ii. Elective Core Courses(ECC),
  - iii. Seminar (SEM), Project Work (PRJ), Field Study (FST), Self Study Courses(SSC), and other Supportive Courses (OSC), Research Publications [RPJ] can also be taken in support of Core or Elective course wherever so prescribed.
- e) The aim of the seminar is to give students an exposure to recent developments and advance topics of research interest. The Seminar preparations can be undertaken only on prior approval of Credit Monitoring Committee of the Department. The CMC will allot Seminar Credits on Merit Basis out of desiring students. Seminar preparations are to be undertaken under guidance of a Teacher of parent Department. No teacher shall be permitted to guide more than three students in a semester for Seminar

supervision. The guiding teacher will make continuous internal assessment of the Seminar. At the End of Semester Examination (EoSE) the Seminar will be conducted and credits will be awarded by a Board of Three Examiners consisting of the Head of the Department, guide and one faculty member other than guide.

- f) The aim of Project Work or Field Study is to introduce students to research methodology in the subject and prepare them for pursuing research in theoretical or experimental or computational areas of the subject. The project work or Field Study is to be undertaken under guidance of a Teacher of that Department or a Scientist or any other suitable person with proven research excellence in the concerned field of study. The Project Work or Field Study can also be taken up in an outside institution of repute on approval by Credit Monitoring Committee of the Department. The Project Work or Field Study can be undertaken only on prior approval of Credit Monitoring Committee of the Department. The CMC will allot Project Work or Field Study Credits on Merit Basis out of desirous students. The guiding teacher will make continuous internal assessment of the Project Work/ Field Study. No teacher shall be permitted to guide more than three students in a semester for Project Work/Field Study under his/her supervision. EoSE for Project Work/ Field Study will be held at the unit where project work has been undertaken by a board of three examiners consisting of HoD, guide and one senior faculty.
- g) Each department is required to arrange delivery of all compulsory core courses and special number of elective core courses so that the students enrolled for the course can complete prescribed minimum number of credits. It is not binding on the Department to make provision for all elective core courses.
- h) A course is identified by a course code designated by a string of six alphanumeric characters and a course title. In a course code the first three characters of the string indicate the Department offering the course and the later three alphanumeric characters designate a particular course. In the case of compulsory core course the fourth character identifies the semester numeric digit and in case of the elective core courses the fourth character indicates the cluster of specialization. For compulsory theory core courses the fifth character is '0' , for laboratory core courses it is '1' and for Project Work/ Seminar/Field Study it is '2' and for Research Publications in journals it is '3'.
- i) There will be no supplementary/due paper/special examination. Students with grade 'F' or 'E' will have to get themselves re-registered in the course if they so desire with

option either as a Self Study Course or as a regular course depending on the feasibility at the Department. The credit will be considered and counted only if registered and approved by the Credit Monitoring Committee at the time of semester registration.

- j) The candidate shall not be permitted to appear in EoSE of a particular credit if (i) he/she does not fulfil the minimum 75% attendance requirement, or (ii) he/she fails to secure a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of 1.5 in the continuous assessment. The concerned department will have to communicate the eligibility of candidate for EoSE to the University Fifteen days before commencement of Examination.

**O.199F4:** In Continuous Assessment (Department/ College/Institution wise) and End of Semester Examination (EoSE) examination (University as a whole) separate Grades will be awarded as specified under this ordinance. The continuous assessment will consist of two components, namely, (i) Internal Assessment and (ii) Sessional Test(s) in ratio 30:70. The internal assessment component will comprise of assessment of students performance on the basis of factors like Attendance, Classroom Participation, Quiz, Home Assignment etc. The sessional test shall be conducted on coverage of 50% of course content specified in the syllabus. The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for Continuous Assessment will be calculated on the Department/College level and for EoSE at the University level. The name of College/Department will be mentioned with SGPA and CGPA of Continuous Assessment.

**O.199F5:**

- a) Grades in a particular examination with less than 10 students registered in the course (cumulative at Department level for continuous assessment and cumulative at university level for EoSE) will be awarded on the basis of percentage of marks obtained as per table given below.

Percentage Range	Grade	Grade Point	Grade Definition
75-100	O	6	Outstanding
65-74	A	5	Very Good
55-64	B	4	Good
45-54	C	3	Average
33-44	D	2	Below Average
25-33	E	1	Poor
0-24	F	0	FAIL

- b) Grades in a particular examination with more than 10 students registered in the course (cumulative at Department level for continuous assessment and cumulative at university level for EoSE) will be calculated on the basis of relative merit of marks obtained, that is, Grade O (Point 6) to top 10% students, Grade A (Point 5) to next 25 % students in merit order, Grade B (Point 4) to further next 30% students in the merit order and Grade C (Point 3) to further next 25% in the merit order and Grade D (Point 2) to remaining last 10% students with exceptions permitted (i) to the extent to award students with same mark and the same grade, (ii) to award Grade E (Point 1) to those students securing less than 33% but more than 25% marks in the examination, and (iii) to award Grade F (Point 0) to those students securing less than 25% marks in the examination. The grade point assignment is also given below in tabular form.

Standing in Merit of the Course or Marks Obtained in the course	Grade	Grade Point	Grade Definition
Top 10 % in Merit	O	6	Outstanding
Among Top 35% in Merit but not in Top 10%	A	5	Very Good
Among Top 65% in Merit but not in Top 35%	B	4	Good
Among Top 90% in Merit but not in Top 65%	C	3	Average
Among Last 10% in Merit	D	2	Below Average
25% <=Marks<33%	E	1	Poor
Marks<25%	F	0	FAIL

- c) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) will be calculated on the credit weighted average of the grade points obtained as given below.

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where

$C_i$ : Number of credits earned in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  course of Semester for which SGPA is to be calculated.

$P_i$ : Grade Point Earned in  $i^{\text{th}}$  course



i: 1, 2, ....n represents the number of courses in which a student is registered in the concerned semester.

$$CGPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where

$C_i$ : Number of credits earned in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  course of Course till date for which CGPA is to be calculated.

$P_i$ : Grade Point Earned in  $i^{\text{th}}$  course

i: 1, 2, ....n represents the number of courses in which a student is registered in the concerned semester.

- d) The SGPA, CGPA grades will be assigned as per table given below.

SGPA or CGPA	Grade	Definition
5.50 to 6.00	O	Outstanding
4.50 to 5.49	A	Very Good
3.50 to 4.49	B	Good
2.50 to 3.49	C	Average
1.50 to 2.49	D	Below Average
0.50 to 1.49	E	Poor
0.00 to 0.49	F	FAIL

- e) The University will issue a complete transcript of credits, grade obtained, SGPA and CGPA on declaration of each semester result and a consolidated one on the accumulation of minimum credits required for the award of Master degree.
- f) The maximum period for accumulation of the credit for Award of Master degree is 5 years (8 years for Ten Semester courses). Failing which the credits earned will stand withdrawn and null and void.
- g) The details of conversion of seven point scale into percentage as per UGC notification is given below

SGPA or CGPA	Grade	Definition	Percentage
5.50 to 6.00	O	Outstanding	75-100
4.50 to 5.49	A	Very Good	65-74
3.50 to 4.49	B	Good	55-64

2.50 to 3.49	C	Average	45-54
1.50 to 2.49	D	Below Average	33-44
0.50 to 1.49	E	Poor	25-33
0.00 to 0.49	F	FAIL	0-24

Thus the percentage will be obtained by using this table

CGPA	%	CGPA	%	CGPA	%
6	<b>100</b>	4	<b>60</b>	2	<b>39</b>
5.9	<b>95</b>	3.9	<b>59</b>	1.9	<b>37.8</b>
5.8	<b>90</b>	3.8	<b>58</b>	1.8	<b>36.6</b>
5.7	<b>85</b>	3.7	<b>57</b>	1.7	<b>35.4</b>
5.6	<b>80</b>	3.6	<b>56</b>	1.6	<b>34.2</b>
5.5	<b>75</b>	3.5	<b>55</b>	1.5	<b>33</b>
5.4	<b>74</b>	3.4	<b>54</b>	1.4	<b>32.2</b>
5.3	<b>73</b>	3.3	<b>53</b>	1.3	<b>31.4</b>
5.2	<b>72</b>	3.2	<b>52</b>	1.2	<b>30.6</b>
5.1	<b>71</b>	3.1	<b>51</b>	1.1	<b>29.8</b>
5	<b>70</b>	3	<b>50</b>	1	<b>29</b>
4.9	<b>69</b>	2.9	<b>49</b>	0.9	<b>28.2</b>
4.8	<b>68</b>	2.8	<b>48</b>	0.8	<b>27.4</b>
4.7	<b>67</b>	2.7	<b>47</b>	0.7	<b>26.6</b>
4.6	<b>66</b>	2.6	<b>46</b>	0.6	<b>25.8</b>
4.5	<b>65</b>	2.5	<b>45</b>	0.5	<b>25</b>
4.4	<b>64</b>	2.4	<b>43.8</b>	0.4	<b>20</b>
4.3	<b>63</b>	2.3	<b>42.6</b>	0.3	<b>15</b>
4.2	<b>62</b>	2.2	<b>41.4</b>	0.2	<b>10</b>
4.1	<b>61</b>	2.1	<b>40.2</b>	0.1	<b>5</b>

The enhancement of CGPA by 0.01 will enhance percentage as given below:

Grade	SGPA or CGPA	Percentage enhancement on 0.01 CGPA enhancement
<b>O</b>	5.50 to 6.00	0.5
<b>A</b>	4.50 to 5.49	0.1
<b>B</b>	3.50 to 4.49	0.1
<b>C</b>	2.50 to 3.49	0.1
<b>D</b>	1.50 to 2.49	0.12
<b>E</b>	0.50 to 1.49	0.08
<b>F</b>	0.00 to 0.49	0.5

For example (i) CGPA of 5.73 is equivalent to 86.5%, (ii) CGPA of 5.12 is equivalent to 71.2%, (iii) CGPA of 4.34 is equivalent to 63.4%, (iv) CGPA of 3.26 is equivalent to 52.6%, (v) CGPA of 2.17 is equivalent to 41.04%, and (vi) CGPA of 1.11 is equivalent to 29.88%.

**2. Eligibility: As per university Prospectus.**

**3. Scheme of Examination:**

- (1) Each theory paper EoSE shall carry 100 marks The EoSE will be of 3 hours duration. Part 'A' of theory paper shall contain 10 Short Answer Questions of 20 marks, based on knowledge, understanding and applications of the topics/texts covered in the syllabus. Each question will carry two mark for correct answer.
- (2) Part "B" of paper will consisting of Four questions with internal choice (except in cases where a different scheme is specifically specified in the syllabus) of 20 mark each. The limit of answer will be five pages.
- (3) ANT-204 (A) Field work & field report and paper ANT-405 Dissertation and field report will be compulsory and involve fieldwork and viva-voce examination with weight age in ratio of 35:15 and 70:30.

**4. Course Structure:**

The details of the courses with code, title and the credits assign are as given below.

Abbreviations Used

**Course Category**

CCC: Compulsory Core Course

ECC: Elective Core Course  
 OEC: Open Elective Course  
 SC: Supportive Course  
 SSC: Self Study Core Course  
 SEM: Seminar  
 PRJ: Project Work  
 FE: Field Work  
 RP: Research Publication

### **Contact Hours**

L: Lecture  
 T: Tutorial  
 P: Practical or Other  
 S: Self Study

### **Relative Weights**

IA: Internal Assessment (Attendance/Classroom Participation/Quiz/Home Assignment etc.)  
 ST: Sessional Test  
 EoSE: End of Semester Examination

## **FIRST SEMESTER**

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credit	Contact Hours Per week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
					L	T	P	Thy	P

1.	ANT 101	Social Anthropology Pt-I	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0
2.	ANT 102	Archaeological Anthropology	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0
3.	ANT 103	Tools & Technique of Anthropological Research	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0
4.	ANT 104	Folk Culture and Folk Lore	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0

**SECOND SEMESTER**

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credit	Contact Hours Per week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
					L	T	P	Thy	P
1.	ANT 201	Social Anthropology Pt-II	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0
2.	ANT 202	Physical Anthropology	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0
3.	ANT 203	Rural communities and Peasant Society	CCC	9	6	3	0	3	0
4.	ANT 204	a-Field Work and Field Report	CCC	9	6	0		3	0
		b- Practical (Physical Anthropology)			0	3		0	3

**THIRD SEMESTER**

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credit	Contact Hours Per week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
					L	T	P	Thy	P

1.	ANT 301	Methods & Theory in Social & Cultural Anthropology Pt-I	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
2.	ANT 302	Development Anthropology Pt-I	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
3.	ANT 303	Indian Anthropology Pt-I	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
4.	ANT 304	Medical Anthropology Pt-I	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
5.		Core Elective (ECC)	ECC	<b>8</b>	6	2	0	3	0

#### FOURTH SEMESTER

S. No.	Subject Code	Course Title	Course Category	Credit	Contact Hours Per week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
					L	T	P	Thy	P
1.	ANT 401	Methods & Theory in Social & Cultural Anthropology Pt-II	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
2.	ANT 402	Development Anthropology Pt-II	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
3.	ANT 403	Indian Anthropology Pt-II	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
4.	ANT 404	Medical Anthropology Pt-II	CCC	7	6	1	0	3	0
5.	ANT 405	Dissertation (Field work and Field Report)	CCC	<b>12</b>	18	0	0	0	3

#### Elective Core Courses:

Elective Course Code	Specialization	Paper Title	Prerequisite	Semester

ANT A01		Applied Anthropology		
ANT A02		Advance Archaeological Anthropology		
ANT A03		Advance Economic and political Anthropology		
ANT A04		Linguistic Anthropology		
ANT A05		Kinship and Religion		
ANT A06		Visual Anthropology		

### ANT 101 - Social Anthropology Pt-I

#### Unit – I :

**Anthropology** – Meaning, nature and scope ,Definition, nature and scope of social anthropology The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization, ethnocentrism vis. a vis.

Cultural relativism, Concept of society, society and culture, institution and group status and role social function, social structure and social organization.

#### Unit- II

**Marriage:** - The problems of universal definition, functions and marriage. Incest and prohibited categories, preferential forms of marriage, marriage regulations and marriage payments: dowry, bride, wealth, bride service and gift exchange, ways of acquiring mates.

**The family** as the corner stone of human society, universality of family, function and types of family: nuclear, extended, joint family system in India, House hold and domestic group, Approaches to study of family, stability and change in family, Impact of urbanization, industrialization, globalization, and feminist movements on family.

#### Unit – III

**Kinship:** The idea of kinship system of the place of social structure, classificatory and descriptive terms/system according to Morgan and Murdock, Privileged familiarity, avoidance and joking relationship, unilateral/bilateral, double and ambilinear decent system, virolocal, uxorilocal and neolocal residence patterns, Corporate kin groups: lineage, clan phratry, moiety and kindred, structural implication of cross cousin marriage.

#### Readings recommended:

Battie- John other cultures

Bohannan: Paul: social anthropology  
 Dumount, Louis: Homo Hierachicus  
 Firth: Raymond: elements of social organization  
 Hammond, Peter,B(ed): Culture and social anthropology  
 Kroeber, A.L. and others “ Horizons of anthropology, current anthropology(1961).  
 Leach: E.R. aspects of caste in south India, Ceylon and North West Pakistan.  
 Lessa, W.S. and E.Z. Vogt(ed) Reading in comparative religion.

### **ANT 102 - Archaeological Anthropology**

#### **Unit – I**

The meaning and scope of Archaeological Anthropology, Anthropology in relation to other social and natural sciences, Concept of prehistoric, protohistoric and historical Archaeology, Chronology: Relative and absolute dating methods

#### **Unit – II**

Cultural evolution-salient features of prehistoric cultures:

- a) Paleolithic b) Mesolithic c) Neolithic d) Chalcolithic e) copper-bronze age
- f) Iron Age with special reference to India.

#### **Unit—III**

Exploration (prehistoric) excavation, prehistoric tool technology and typology, Harappan civilization, post harappan chalcolithic cultures of Northern India, Megalithis and associated material culture.

#### **Readings recommended –**

Allchin, B&R: The birth of Indian Civilization  
 Bhattacharya, D.K. prehistoric Archacology  
 Majumder: D.N. & Gopala Sarana: Pragitihasa (Hindi)  
 Pandaya; J.N. Puratattva Vimarsha (Hindi)  
 Sankalia H.P. Pre history and protohistory of India and Pakistan,  
 Wheeler M: Archacology from the earth (Also Hindi translation Pritivi Se Puratattva.)  
 Zeuner, F.E. Dating the Past.

### **ANT 103 - Tools & Technique of Anthropological Research**

#### **Unit – I**

Field work tradition in Anthropology. The main features of field work, getting acquainted with the field, establishment of rapport, learning and use of native language. The use of information, key informants role in Anthropological field work, techniques, method and methodology in anthropological research. Definition and delimitation of the problem,



hypothesis, concept of research design, sampling, and evaluation of research, review of literature, aims, objectives, research questions.

### **Unit – II**

Basic data-gathering techniques: interview, focused group interview, observation, schedule, questioner, life history, case study method, extended case method the genealogical method, ethnography, comparative method, the use of personal, official and historical documents in anthropological research.

### **Unit – III**

Simple statistical techniques – averages, classification and tabulation of data, variables, univariates, bivariate and multivariate analysis, scaling techniques RRA, PRA, RAP, data analysis and report writing. Theory building in Anthropology: generalization and conceptualization to be attempted as per conceptual model.

### **Recommended readings-**

- Bartlett, F.C. (ed): The study of society
- Casagrande, J.(ed): In the company of Man
- Epstein A.L. (ed): The craft of social anthropology
- Evans: Pritchard E.E. Social anthropology and other essays
- Firth: Raymond(ED): Nabd culture
- Gottschalk L. and others: use of personal documents in history, anthropology and sociology.
- Rusell Bemard: Research Method in cultural anthropology
- Basu, M.N.: Field methods in anthropology and other social sciences
- Kroeber A.L(Ed.) Anthropology today
- Lewis Oscar: La Vida
- Muller and schuler : Statistical reasoning in sociology
- Murdock G.P. and others: outlines of cultural material
- Pereto, Perti J.: Anthropological research structures of enquiry
- Royal anthropological institute: Notes and queries of anthropology.

## **ANT-104 Folk Culture and Folk Lore**

### **Unit – I**

The concept of folk culture, the nature of folklore, R. Redfield's view of folk society and folk culture, George M. Foster's concept of folk culture, Redfield's idea bout peasant society

and peasant culture, Theories of evolution of folk lore, The problems of collecting folklore: Identification and interpretation, Significance of the study of folklore: The traditional culture.

### **Unit – II**

Taxonomy and social background of folk literature, Folk songs, narrative of folk-poetry-ballads, epic plays, Prose narrative-folktales, myths, legends, proverbs, riddles charm, and other short pieces, Social content of folk literature: Women, family, caste, religion, beliefs and attitude to life, recent social changes.

### **Unit – III**

The concept of elite tradition. The nature of elite tradition in peasant civilizations, Contemporary situation of elite in India. Interaction between folk and elite tradition with special reference to India, Tribal and folk art, folk theatre, folk artist and art forms, The folk media and Mass media. The future of folk lore and folk culture.

### **Readings recommended:**

Robert Redfield: Peasant society and culture  
 Robert Redfield: The little community  
 Alan Dundes: The study of folklore  
 Alan Dundes: Analytic essays in folklore  
 Cecil Sharpe: The English folk song  
 Stith Thompson: The folk lore  
 M.J.C. Hodgert: The Ballads  
 Archer Taylor: The proverbs  
 C.M. Bowra: Heroic poetry  
 C.M. poster: Traditional cultures and the impact of technological change  
 J.G. Frazer : The golden bough  
 Verier Elwin: Myths of Middle India  
 V. Elwin : Myths of middle India  
 S.L. Srivastava : Folk culture and Oral tradition  
 D.C. Sen: Folk literature of Bengal  
 G.D. Upreti: Proverbs and folklore of Kuimayun and garhawal  
 R.C. Temple: Legends of the Punjab  
 W.G. Archer: The Blue Grove  
 H. Zimmerman: Myths and Symbols in India Art and Civilization  
 Y. Singh: Images of man: Ideology and theory in Indian society, rural studies

## **ANT-201 Social Anthropology Pt-II**

### **Unit – I**

**Economic Anthropology:** Meaning scope and differences from economics, Mode of exchange: barter, ceremonial exchange (kula, potlatch).reciprocity, Redistribution, market and trade, production the debate between formalistic and substantives about the relevance of economic theory for understanding primitive and peasant economics. Economic typology of tribal's, globalization and indigenous economic system.

## **Unit – II**

**Political Anthropology-** Meaning scope and difference from political sciences. The locus power and functions of legitimate authority in different societies, Difference between state and stateless political systems. The rise of the state leadership patterns, Law and anthropological approach to its study. The cultural background of law extralegal devices of social control.

## **Unit – III**

**Religion:** Theories of origin e.g. animism, Naturism, fetishism, magic religion and science, myths and rituals, sorcery and witchcraft, sacred and profane, symbolism in religion, religious practitioners(priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch) Relation of religion to other social institutions. The contemporary anthropological perspective on the study of religion, **Caste, Class and estate:** The major features of caste system and its place in contemporary India, Dominant caste, caste mobility.

## **Readings recommended –**

Battie- John: Other cultures

Bohannan, Paul: Social anthropology

Dumont, Louis: Homo Hierarchicus

Firth, Raymond: Elements of social organization

Fried: M (ed): Readings in anthropology Vol.II

Hammond, Peter B (ed): Culture and social anthropology

Krober, A.L. and others: Horizons of anthropology, current anthropology (1961)

Leach E.R. Aspects of caste in south India, Ceylon and north west Pakistan.

Lessa W.S. and E.Z. Vogt(ed) Reading in comparative religion.

Lienhardi G. Social anthropology

Nadel S.F. Foundation of social anthropology

Redcliffe –Brown A.R. structure and functions in primitive society

Sarana, Gopala, sociology and anthropology & other essays.

Tumin M. Social stratification

Kessing, Roger M: Cultural anthropology a contemporary perspective

Ember and Ember: Anthropology

A.R.N. Srivastava: What is anthropology.

**Unit – I**

Meaning and scope of physical anthropology: Its relation to the other branches of Anthropology and to other sciences,

Human evolution and emergence of man:

- a) Biological and cultural factors in human evolution, micro and macro evolution.
- b) Theories of organic evolution-Lamarckism, Neolamarckism, Darwinism, New Darwinism.
- c) Synthetic theory: Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Haldane's rule, Cope's rule, Huxley's rule, Parallelism, convergence adaptive radiation and mosaic evolution),
- d) The order primate-its evolutionary characteristics, classification and Distribution, primitive adapting, living major primates, comparative anatomy of man and ape,
- e) Fossil evidence for human evolution-Orthotopithecus, Dryopithecus, Ramapithecus, Australopithecines, Paranthropus, Homo erectus, Homo habilis, Neanderthal man, Rhodesian man, Homo sapiens, Paranthropus.

**Unit- II**

**Biological basis of life** – the cell, DNA, structure and replication, protein synthesis, gene mutations, chromosomes and cell division. **Human genetics** – The Mendelian principles and their application to human population.

**Unit-III**

**Human variation** – racial, differentiation of man and bases of racial classification, morphological, serological and genetic, role of heredity and environment in the formation of races. Applied Physical anthropology.

**Reading recommended-**

T. Dobzhansky's : Mankind evolving

Brace: C. Loring: The stages of human evolution: Human and cultural origins

Buttner- Janusch J.: Origins of Man

Dobzhansky, T: Mankind evolving

Emeral, S. and Devore J.: The primates (Life nature library)

Hammond, Peter B, (edited): Physical anthropology and archaeology

Introductory readings.

Howell, P. Clark and the editors of life: Early Man (Life nature library)

Howells, W.W.: Mankind in the making

Kraus, Bertrum: The basis of human evolution

Sarkar, S.S.: Aboriginal races of India

Simpson G.G.: The meaning of evolution

Singh R.D.: Sharrik Manavavigyan (Hindi).

**ANT-203 - Rural communities and Peasant Society****Unit – I**

Peasant society: concept and characteristics – Kroeber, deified, firth, wolf, foster, Rural community, tonnies concept of community and society folk urban continuum Problems of typology: Dalton, wolf, Franklin.

### **Unit-II**

Social organization of tradition, social structure and change in Indian peasant communities, rural society in transition, village studies and their significance.

### **Unit- III**

Social consequences of land reforms, peasant unrest, rural development programs and rural reconstruction in India.

### **Reading recommended**

- Robert redifield : peasant society and culture an anthropological approach to civilization.
- N.K. Bose: culture and society in India.
- Mackim Marriot (ed.): village India.
- Louis comont and peacock: Village studies- contribution to Indian sociology Vol. 1957
- Andre Beteille: Six essay in comparative sociology
- Daniel Throner: Peasantry encyclopedia of social sciences. Theordre shanine.
- Andre Beteille: caste, class and power
- A.R. Desai: Rural sociology in India.

### **ANT-204 (A)- Field Work and Field Report**

This will include conducting of field work of some topic relevant to social or cultural anthropology under the supervision and guidance of some faculty members in the department leading to the writing and submission of a short field report before the commencement of theory examinations.

**N.B.** There will be two separate external examiners invited to conduct the practical in Physical anthropology i.e. section – A and assess the field work done in social-cultural anthropology i.e. section “B” respectively.

#### **(B) Practical (Physical Anthropology)]**

Identification and description of the major bones of human skeleton. Aging and sexing of Human bones with special reference to suture closure, ossification centers and epiphysical unions.

#### **Measurement of cranium:**

1. Maximum cranial length

10. Paristal arc

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 2. Maximum cranial breadth               | 11. Occipital arc       |
| 3. Maximum frontal breadth               | 12. Frontal chord       |
| 4. Bi-curricular breadth                 | 13. Parietal chord      |
| 5. Greatest occipital breadth            | 14. Orbital breadth     |
| 6. Bimastoid breadth                     | 15. Orbital height      |
| 7. Basion bema height                    | 16. Bizygomatic breadth |
| 8. Horizontal circumference of the skull | 17. Upper facial height |
| 9. Frontal arc.                          | 18. Rasal height        |
|  | 19. Nasal breadth       |

### **Measurements on the mandible**

1. Bicondylar breadth
2. Bigonial breadth
3. Heights of the ramous
4. Breadth of the ramus.

### **Indices:**

1. Cranial index
2. Frontal index
3. Upper facial index
4. Orbital index
5. Rasal index

### **Somatometric Measurements**

1. Height vertex
2. Sitting height vertex
3. Upper arm length
4. fore arm length
5. Hand length
6. Hand breadth
7. Foot length
8. Foot breadth
9. Biocromial breadth
10. Biocromial breadth
11. Chest breadth
12. Chest depth
13. Chest girth
14. Arm girth in the middle
15. Body weight.

### **Books Recommended:**

- Singh I.P. and M.K. Bhasin: Anthropometry.  
 Das B.M. and Deka Rajan: physical Anthropology practical.

**Unit-I**

History of anthropological thought: Classical schools, Evolutionism: Spencer, Morgan, Taylor, Frazer. Diffusionism: Elliot, Smith, Graebner, Historical particularism: Boas, Wissler, and Kroeber.

**Unit – II**

Structural functionalism: Radcliffe brown, Evans Pritchard, Fortes, R. Firth, Nadel

Neo-evolutionism: L. White, Julian Steward, Sahlin

Structuralism: Levi-Strauss, E. Leach.

**Unit – III**

Psychological Anthropology, Cultural and personality studies: Kardiner, Linton, Ruth Benedict, Cora-du-bois, M. Mead, A.F.C. Wallace, Stephen Taylor.

**Recommended readings:**

1. E. Pritchard: A history of anthropological thought
2. Mervin Harris: Rise of Anthropological theory
3. David Bidney: Theoretical Anthropology
4. Sahlin and Services: Evolution and culture
5. Clifford Geertz: The interpretation of culture
6. S.F. Nadel: The foundations of social anthropology
7. R.A. Manners and David Kaplan (Eds.) Theory in Anthropology
8. Levi Strauss: Structural Anthropology
9. Malinowski: Scientific theory of cultural and other essays
10. Stephen Tyler (ed): Cognitive Anthropology
11. A.L. Kroeber: The nature of culture
12. R.K. Merton: social theory and social structure
13. Gopal Saran: sociology and anthropology and other essays
14. R. Redfield: Human nature and the study of societies
15. E. Pritchard: social anthropology and other essays.
16. Upadhyay V.S., Pandey Ganga: history of anthropological thought.

**Unit – I**

**Development:** Meaning and evolution of the concept, Indices and measurement of development, Development theories and models, Concept of change, “Modernization and globalization”

**Unit – II**

Applied, action and development anthropology:, meaning scope and the merging trends. Contribution of anthropology to development studies, culture of poverty, rural, urban and tribal development.

**Unit – III**

Policy and planning: concept of planning, formulation of policy and plan strategy phases, targets, regions, resources and people. Participatory approach in development.

**Recommended readings:**

- 1 Yogesh atal: Development: cultural interface
- 2.B.A.Chansa Sarkar: Models for planning in India
- 3.George Dalton (ed.): Economic development and social change
- 4.E.B.Leacock (ed.): The culture of poverty: A critique.
- 5.H.M. Mathur: Anthropology and development in traditional societies
- 6.S.C. Dube: change and development
- 7.G.M. Foster: Traditional societies and technological change
- 8.L.P. Vidhyarthi (ed.) Applied anthropology in India.
- 9.Sol. Tax: Action Anthropology
- 10.Zomora, D. Mario; perspectives on cultural change and development.



**Unit – I**

The origin and growth of Indian anthropology the basic structure and nature of traditional Indian social system, a critique, Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth. Theories of the origin of caste system, Jajmani system, structural basis of inequality in traditional Indian society, Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.

**Unit – II**

Process of social change: Indigenous process: Sanskritisation, Parochialisation, Universalisation, great tradition, little tradition, exogenous process; Westernization industrialization, urbanization modernization, globalization, dominant caste.

**Unit – III**

**Ethnographic** profiles of Indian tribes: Demographic, social, linguistic, economic and social organizations dimensions developmental projects and their impacts on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation, Development of forest policy and tribal impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal and rural populations.

**Recommended readings:**

1. **Bose N.K.:** Tribal India
2. Bose N.K.: tribal life in India
3. Bose N.K.: National integration
4. Elwin, Verrier: A new deal for tribal India
5. Elwin, Ferrier: A Philosophy for NEFA
6. Fuchs, S: The aboriginal tribes in India
7. Ghurya, G.S.: The scheduled tribes
8. Lynch, O: The politics of untouchability.
9. Mamoria, O: Tribal demography
10. Stephen A.: Tyler: Indian: An anthropological perspective
11. Madan T.N.: Non renunciation
12. Marriot, Mackim: Village India
13. Singh Y.: Modernization of Indian tradition
14. Jain P.K.: Text and context
15. Madan T.N.: Religion in India
16. Dube S.C.: understanding change: Anthropological and sociological perspective.

## **ANT-304 Medical Anthropology Pt-I**

### **Unit – I**

History, meaning, nature and scope of medical anthropology, Theoretical orientation in medical anthropology.

### **Unit – II**

Concepts of health and illness (physical and mental) and their cultural specification. Health and disease, infections and non infection diseases, nutritional deficiency related diseases.

### **Unit – III**

Traditional healers and magico religious practitioners. Indigenous and exogenous medical system (plural systems of medicine), Ethno medicine, folk medicine ayurvedic naturopathy homeopathy, Unani, Allopathic.

#### **Recommended readings:**

1. W.Caudill: applied anthropology in medicine
2. G.M. Foster and B.G. Anderson: Medical anthropology
- 3.B.G. Banerjee and R. Jalota: Folk illness and ethno medicine
- 4.W.H.R. rivers: medicine magic and religion
- 5.K. Hassan: The cultural frontiers of health
- 6.D.N. Kakar: folk and modern medicine
- 7.Ministry of health and family welfare: National health policy
- 8.W.H.O. World health organization
- 9.B.D. Paul Health culture and community
- 10.M.Mead; cultural patterns and technological change
- 11.Buddhadeb Choudhary: Tribal health Social cultural dimensions.
12. A.H. Anita and Bhatia: people's health in peoples hand

## **ANT 401- Methods & Theory in Social & Cultural Anthropology Pt-II**

### **Unit-I**

Philosophical anthropology, Concept of value, cultural relativisms, value and human rights: Herskovits. Hempelian covering law model of explanation: The nature of explanation, social cultural anthropology and the possibility of covering law model of explanation in the subject.

### **Unit-II**

Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Greertz), Cognitive Anthropology (Tyler, Conklin), Historical and dialectical materialism: Hegel, Marx and Engels, Cultural materialism (Harris) Postmodernism in Anthropology

### **Unit- III**

Technique, method and methodology, the nature purpose and methods of comparison in social cultural anthropology, illustrative comparison, complete universe comparison, cross-cultural comparison. Efficacy of qualitative method and its application as an additive tool to qualification. Restudy and reinterpretation. , Autonomous nature of anthropology: Integration of scientific and humanistic approaches anthropologist as scientist, citizen and humanist.

#### **Recommended readings:**

1. E. Pritchard: A history of anthropological thought
2. Mervin Harris: Rise of anthropological theory
3. David Bidney: Theoretical anthropology
4. Sahlins and Service: Evolution and culture
5. Clifford Geertz: The interpretation of culture
6. S.F. Nadel: The foundations of social anthropology
7. R.A. Manners and David Kaplan (Eds.): theory in anthropology
8. Levi Strauss: structural anthropology
9. Malinowski: Scientific theory of culture and other essays
10. Stephen Tyler (ed.): Cognitive anthropology
11. A.L. Kroeber: The nature of culture
12. R.K. Merton: social theory and social structure
13. Gopal Saran: Social and anthropology and other essays.
14. R. Redfield: Human nature and the study of societies
15. E. Pritchard: Social anthropology and other essays.
16. Upadhyay V.S., Pandey Ganga: history of anthropological thought.

## **ANT 402 - Development Anthropology Pt-II**

### **Unit – I**

Role of values and institutions in development: caste, religion and culture, Human rights and development. Media as agencies of development-governmental non-governmental and international agencies of development.

### **Unit – II**

Problems of development in India: Demographic, social cultural, techno-economic ecological and gender issues.

### **Unit- III**

Sustainable development: environment, natural resources, peoples concerns and needs. Displacement and rehabilitation.

**Recommended readings.**

Same as in Part I.

**ANT 403- Indian Anthropology Pt-II**

**Unit – I**

Problems of tribal people: land alienation, bonded labour, indebtedness, shifting cultivation, irrigation forest and tribal unemployment agricultural labour, education tribal revolts, minor tribes. Different approaches and measures adopted to solve tribal problems including constitutional provisions.

**Unit- II**

Problems of exploitation and deprivation of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes and other backward classes. Constitutional safeguards for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Development programs and welfare measures on scheduled castes and weaker sections. Emergence of ethnicity, dalit and tribal movements and quest for identity.

**Unit – III**

History of administration of tribal areas. Tribal policies, plans, programs, of tribal development and their implementation, role of NGOs, role of anthropology in the development of scheduled castes. Dalits and tribals.

**Recommended readings:**

Same as in part I.

**ANT 404 - Medical Anthropology Pt-II**

**Unit- I**

Health promotion and health programs: nutrition reproductive care and health (RCH) family welfare, health education (people's perspective to be focused).

**Unit-II**

National health policy historical review: Health care delivery in India government and non-government (voluntary) efforts in international health WHO, UNICEF, fords foundation etc.

**Unit- III**

AIDS control in India, applied medical anthropology.

**Recommended readings:**

Same as in part I

**ANT 405- Dissertation (Field work and Field Report)**

A field report shall be prepared by each student on the basis of field work conducted by him /her under supervision of a teacher.

The scheme of the evaluation of the field work report to be evaluated jointly by the internal and external examiners will be as follows:-

1	Field work and Field report	70	Marks
2	Viva-voce on the Field work report	30	Marks
3	Internal Assessment	30	Marks

**ANT-A01 Applied Anthropology**

**Unit – I**

Aim and scope of applied Physical anthropology, application of physical anthropology in industry, forensic anthropology, Physical Anthropology and race-relation, eugenics. History and development of applied social anthropology.

**Unit – II**

Role of social anthropological knowledge in community development and social welfare. Applied anthropology in administration, health education, planning, development and tribal welfare.

**Unit – III**

**Social problems** in India: Population problem, unemployment, poverty, castism and regionalism. The role of applied anthropologist in various fields.

**Recommended readings:-**

- 1.Singh, S.P. and P. Malhotra : Kinanthropometry
- 2.Comas, A. Juan: Manual of Physical Anthropology
- 3.Nath, Surinder: Roy, S. Basu: Forensic anthropology
- 4.Stern,Curt:Principles of human genetics
- 5.Kanitkar, T&A Bhende: Principles of population studies
- 6.O.S.Srivastava: A textbook of demography
- 7.UNESCO: race question in modern science.

8. Montagu, A.: Man's most dangerous myth the fallacy of race
9. Vidharthi, L.P. Applied anthropology in India
10. Mathur H.M. Anthropology in development process
11. DLY, S.K.: Community development
12. Cochrane, Glyne – development anthropology
13. Sharma B.D.: Planning and tribal development

### **ANT A02 Advance Archaeological Anthropology**

#### **Unit – I**

Meaning, scope, methods and kinds of archaeology, archaeological traditions of the old world and the new world archaeology as anthropology. Methods of dating in archaeology. Man and the quaternary (great) Ice age, stratigraphic and other evidences of Ice age. River terraces, moraines, eustation fluctuations. Alpine and Himalayan glaciations cycles.

#### **Unit – II**

The age of Paleolithic savagery, Main subdivisions of west European and Indian Paleolithic cultures with special reference to their stereographic horizon, chronology, tool types and techniques, upper Paleolithic art of Europe, chief characteristics and significance. A brief account of stone age of Africa, Mesolithic cultures of northern and western Europe and corresponding stone age cultures in India, The barbarism of the first food producers, salient features of the Neolithic cultures in general. The Neolithic complex in India.

#### **Unit – III**

Stone tool technology and typology during Paleolithic and post Paleolithic times. Meaning and general concepts of urban revolution and civilization. Main centers of civilization in the old world, origin, extent, development and decay of the Indus civilization, the distribution and chief characteristics of Indian megalithic culture. Its correlation with living tradition of megalith builders, the main features of American Indian cultures.

#### **Books recommended**

- Allchin, B&R: The birth of Indian civilization  
 Alimen, H: Prehistory of Africa  
 Bindord, S.R.&L(ed): New perspectives in Archeology  
 Borders: F the Old Stone Age  
 Brainwood R.J.: Prehistoric Man  
 Bhattacharya, D.K.: Prehistoric Archeology  
 Childe: V.G.: Piecing together the past man makes himself  
 Fried: Mortron(ed.): Readings in Anthropology Vol.I  
 Jayaswal, Vidula: Bharatiya Itihas Ka Adi prastar Yug (Hindi),  
 Bharatiya Ithihas Ka Madhya Prastrar Yug  
 Msjumdar D.N. & Gopala sarana: Pragitihasa (Hindi)

Oakely K.P.: man and tribe tool-maker  
 Pandeya J.N.:Puratatva Vimarsha (Hindi).  
 Sankalia, H.P. Stone age tools: Their techniques, names and functions.  
 Prehistory and Proto history of India and Pakistan.  
 Willey, Gordon R: An introduction to American archaeology Vol. I  
 Wheeler M: Archaeology from the earth also Hindi trans. Prithvi Se Puratatta  
 Zeuner F.E.: Dating the past.

### **ANT A03 - Advance Economic and political Anthropology**

#### **Unit – I**

Development of Economic Anthropology, Modern economic theory and its relevance to economic anthropology the debate between formalists and substantivists. Economy in its socio-cultural settings, Deterministic theories. The relevance of environmental and cultural factors in equilibrium theory.

#### **Unit – II**

Nature of economic transaction and economic process in primitive societies, barter trade and market exchange, Economic growth and cultural change, The scope and significance of political anthropology. The equity political process and the functions of legitimate authority.

#### **Unit- III**

Political organization in equalitarian and stratified societies, locus of power and the typology of political structure in different societies, Leadership and social structure, the concept of the state and the anthropological point of view. Anthropological study of political process among emerging nations and complex societies, concepts of political culture and political development. The study of nation building processes.

#### **Books recommended:**

Banton, M(editor): Political systems and distribution of power  
 Belshaw, C: Traditional exchange and modern Man  
 Chammer, J (ed.): The new economic anthropology  
 Cohn, R. and Middleton (editor): Comparative political system  
 Dalton, George: Tribal and peasant economics  
 Dalton, George: Economic development and social change  
 Firth Raymond (editor): Themes in economic anthropology  
 Greetz. Clifford (editor): Old societies and new states  
 Loelair, E.E. and M.R. and M.R. Schneider (editors): economic anthropology  
 Readings in theory and analysis.  
 Middleton J. and D. Tate (editors): Tribes without Rulers.  
 Pye, Lucian W. and S. Verba (editors): Political Anthropology

### **ANT AO4 - Linguistic Anthropology**

**Unit- I**

Language defined, universals of language., Ferdinand de saussure and structure of language: Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, Pergue Linguistic circles, Phonetic: Acoustic and asticulatory, Phonemics: The definition and identification of phonemes, phonemic analysis, The morpheme, Phonemes, Phonemes and morphemes distinguished, The identification of morpheme, classifying allomorphs into morphemes.,

**Unit-II**

Dialectology and language geography. Syntactic structures and immediate constituent (ICF) analysis Phrase structure and transformational grammars. Chomsky's distinction between competence and performance, The cultural setting of language:

**Unit-III**

The role of meaning, Sociolinguistics: Linguistic and anthropological perspectives: Ethnography of communication, Data acquisition procedure and formal semantic analysis in ethno-science and cognitive anthropology.

**Books Recommended:**

Ariner, E (editor): Social anthropology and language  
 Burling: R: Man's many voices  
 Gleason, H.A.: An introduction of descriptive linguistics  
 Hackett, C.F. A course in Modern linguistics  
 Hymes, Dell editor) Language in culture and society  
 Lynos, John: Chomsky (modern masters services)  
 Lynos, John,: Introduction to theoretical linguistics  
 Crystal, David: Linguistics  
 Sapir, Edward: language  
 Tyler, Stephen A. (editor): cognitive anthropology.

**ANT A05 - Kinship and Religion****Unit – I**

The idea of kinship system and its place in social structure, perspectives on the study of kinship form, L.H. Morgan to Mayer fortes, recent trends in kinship studies. Formal semantic analysis of kinship terms and categories, the problem of incest. Different theories, accounting for incest and incest prohibition. The view of C. levi strauss and Leslie white to be examined, Marriage and alliance: preferential and prescriptive cross cousin marriage: levi strauss and Needham.

**Unit – II**



Decent and residence theory of kinship, Radcliffe-brown. Evans Prichard and Fortes, Kin terms, kin groups and kinship behaviors. Modes of exchange, restricted exchange, harmonic and disharmonic regimes, generalized exchange, Theories of origin and development of religion, Conceptions of the supernatural beings and objects. Mana and Taboo.

### **Unit – III**

**Function** of religion in human society, the family economic action, political action and religion. Myth, ritual and totem, structural study of myth and totemism, Religious practitioner's shamans and priests, Magic and witch craft Maico-religious treatment of illness.

#### **Books recommended on Kinship:**

Evans-Prichard, E.E.: Kinship and Marriage among the Nuer  
 Forests, M.: The web of kinship among Tallensi  
 Fortes: M. kinship and the social order  
 Fox, Robin: Kinship and Marriage  
 Goddy, Jack (ed): Kinship  
 Levi-Strauss, C.: The elementary structures of Kinship  
 Needham, R.: structure and sentiment  
 Needham (R.D.): Rethinking kinship and marriage  
 Radcliff-Brown A.R. and C. Daryl Forde (ed.): African system of kinship and Marriage.  
 White: L.A.: Science of culture (chapter on incest).  
 Jain, Shobhita: Bharat me Vivah, Parivar aur Natedari (Hindi)

#### **Books recommended On Religion:**

Evans-Prichard E.E.: Theories of primitive religion  
 Firth: R.: Ritual and Belief in Tikopia  
 Goode, William J: Religion among the primitives  
 Leach, E.R. (ed.) L: structural study of myth and totemism.  
 Leslie, Charles: Anthropology of folk religion  
 Lessa, W.A. and E.Z. Vogt. (ed.) L Reader in comparative religion  
 Levi-Strauss G: structural anthropology (selected chapters)  
 Levi-Strauss G.: Totemism  
 Norbeck, E. Religion of primitive society.

## **ANT A06 - Visual Anthropology**

### **Unit – I**

Visual anthropology definition, scope and uses with special reference to India, Visual anthropology as one of the documentation methods in anthropology-photography as an effective medium of communication and role in visual anthropology. Still photography Vs Movie photography-their-advantages and limitations.

### **Unit – II**

Movie films: feature films, ethnography films, documentary films, research films instructional films- Their scope and relevance to visual anthropology.

### **Unit- III**

Visual anthropology and analysis of cultural style. Film as an art from the film language. Film review, appreciation and criticism, Realistic and New wave feature films in India and visual anthropology Television and visual anthropology-videotape, new techniques of observation and analysis in anthropology.

#### **Suggested readings:**

1. K.N. Sahay: Visual Anthropology in India and its development
2. Paul Hockings(ed.) Principles of visual anthropology
3. John Collier (Jr.): Visual anthropology: Photography as a research method
4. Satyajit Roy: Our films their films
5. Margaret Mead and F.C. Macgrigor: Growth and cultures: A photographic study of Balenese childhood.
6. Firoze Rangoonwala: seventy five years of Indian cinema.