

THE BURDWAN UNIVERSITY



Curriculum for the 3-Year B. Sc. (Honours) Degree Course (1+1+1 Pattern)

in ANTHROPOLOGY w.e.f 2015-2016

COURSE STRUCTURE

Full Marks: 800 (Theoretical: 500, Practical: 300)

Part I – Theoretical: 150, Practical: 50
Part II – Theoretical: 150, Practical: 50
Part II – Theoretical: 200, Practical: 200

Part-I

Paper-I: Foundations of Anthropology-	Full Marks 100
Section A: Introducing Anthropology	10
Section B: Basics of Biological Anthropology	30
Section C: Basics of Archaeological Anthropology	30
Section D: Basics of Social-Cultural Anthropology	30
Paper-II	Full Marks 100
Group - A: Concepts related to Biological, Archaeological and Social-Cultural Anthropology-	50
Section A: Biological Anthropology	20
Section B: Archaeological Anthropology	15
Section C: Social-Cultural Anthropology	15
Group - B: Practical-Biological Anthropology	50

Part-II

Paper-III: Biological and Social-Cultural Anthropology	Full Marks 100
Section A: Primatology & Palaeoanthropology	60
Section B: Social-Cultural Anthropology	40

Paper-IV **Full Marks 100**
Group - A: Theory-Biological, Prehistoric and Social-Cultural Anthropology **50**

Section A: Population Variation	20
Section B: Prehistory	30

Group - B: Archaeological anthropology and Palaeoanthropology (Practical) **50**

Archaeological Anthropology	25
Palaeoanthropology	25

Part-III

Paper-V: Human Genetics, Prehistory and Social-Cultural Anthropology **Full Marks 100**

Section A: Human Genetics	35
Section B: Prehistory	30
Section C: Theories and aspects of Social-Cultural Anthropology	35

Paper-VI: Applications of Anthropology **Full Marks 100**
(Biological, Prehistory and Social-Cultural anthropology)

Paper-VII: Biological Anthropology and Prehistory (Practical) **Full Marks 100**
Paper-VIII: Ethnographic Field-Work **Full Marks 100**

Courses in Detail

Part-I

Paper I: Foundations of Anthropology (Total 100 Lectures) **Full Marks 100**

Section A: Introducing Anthropology (10 Lectures) **10**

- i) Anthropology: Definition, Objective, Aim & Scope
- ii) Major Branches of Anthropology—Biological, Social-Cultural, Archeological
- iii) Relation of Anthropology with other Biological (e.g. Life-sciences, Art Science, Medical agronomics, etc.)
- iv) Essence/Uniqueness of Anthropology—Holism, Macro-micro Continuum, and Fieldwork
- v) Historical Background behind development of Anthropology: Worldwide and Indian Context
- vi) Applied and Action Anthropology

Section B: Basics of Biological Anthropology (30 Lectures) **30**

- i) Biological Anthropology—Concept, Aim, Scope, Sub-Branches, Development of Biological anthropology—Historical Background

- ii) Brief concept on Cell—Definition, Type, Functions, Structure; Cell Division—
Definition, Types, Mitosis, Meiosis, Gametogenesis: Oogenesis, Spermatogenesis;
Concept and Significance of Linkage and Crossing Over
- iii) Morphological Features of Man
- iv) Human Anatomy— Cranial and Post-cranial Bones; Features, Number, Anatomical
Position
- v) Evolutionary Changes in Human Skeleton and Human Morphology with reference to
bipedalism and erect posture and other evolutionary trends (brain development,
development of grip)
- vi) Theories of Human Evolution: Lamarckism, Neo-Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-
Darwinism, Synthetic Theory,
- vii) Principles of Evolution—Convergence, Divergence, Parallelism, Adaptive Radiation,
Irreversibility;
- viii) The Biological Basis of Inheritance- Human Chromosome; Structure and Shape,
Physical structure (Nucleosome, Solenoid model); Chemical structure (Histones and
Non-Histones); Normal Human Karyotype (Male and Female); Classification of
Human Chromosome- Denver's system

Section C: Basic Concept in Archeological Anthropology (25 Lectures)

25

- i) Archaeological Anthropology—Definition, Aim and Scope, Significance, Relation
between Archaeological Anthropology and Palaeoanthropology
- ii) Brief Concept of the term 'Prehistory', 'Protohistory' and 'Archaeology' and their
Differences
- iii) Palaeo-environment: Concept of Geochronology, Geological Time scale; Eras, Periods,
Epochs, Definition and environmental background of Quaternary period, Basal
Pleistocene, Villafranchian, Causes of Ice age, Climatic fluctuation of Pleistocene
period in Europe, Africa and India, Glacial, Stadial and Pluvial zones, Stratigraphic
evidences of Pleistocene period for reconstruction of Palaeo-environment; Moraine,
Glacio -fluvial deposits, River terraces, U Shaped Valley, Loess, Gravel and Silt
deposition, Palaeontological evidences, Importance of studying Palaeo-environment
in Palaeo-anthropology and prehistory, Holocene period ; Climatic stabilization.
- iv) Basic Ideas—Tool, Artifact, Industry, Assemblage
- v) Concept of Culture in Prehistory—Three Age System, Antiquarian stage

Section D: Basis concepts in Social Cultural Anthropology (35 Lectures)

35

- i) Social–Cultural Anthropology: Aim, scope, objectives, and sub-disciplines.
- ii) Brief concepts—Society, Group, Community, Association, Institution
- iii) Concept of Culture and its features, Cultural Universals, Transmission of Culture
(Enculturation and Socialization, Diffusion, Acculturation), Levels of Culture
- iv) Religion— Basic concepts-- Animism, Animatism, Totemism, Ancestral worship
- v) Magic, Science and Religion. Taboo, Divination, Witchcraft and Sorcery
- vi) Family: Concept, Type, Basic Structure, Functions, Factors associated with the changes
in Joint Family
- vii) Marriage: Anthropological concept of marriage, Forms of Marriage, Function, Ways of
Acquiring Mate, Rules of Marriage (Hypergamy, Hypogamy, Endogamy, Exogamy),
Prescribed, Proscribed and Preferential marriage, Incest Prohibition, Marital

- Transaction, Post-marital Residence, System of Marriage—Alliance and Descent theory
- viii) Kinship: Concept, Kinship Typology, Kinship Terminological system, Kinship behavior (avoidance, joking relationship, teknonymy, couvade, amitate, avunculate), Significance of studying kinship
 - ix) Descent: Concept, Rules of Descent (Unilineal, Bilateral, and Double), Function, Lineage, Clan, Phratry, Moeity

Paper II

Full Marks 100

Group - A: Concepts related to Biological, Archaeological and Social-Cultural Anthropology (Total 100 Lectures)

Marks 50

Section A: Biological Anthropology: Human Genetics (20 Lectures)

20

- i) Methods of Human Genetics: Twin and Co-twin method, Pedigree method, Family method
- ii) Mendelian Inheritance—Mono-Hybrid and Di-Hybrid Cross, Law of Segregation and Independent Assortment, Concepts of Dominant—Recessive, Genotype—Phenotype, homozygous —heterozygous, back-cross and test-cross.
- iii) Mendelian Inheritance in Man: Single factor inheritance with examples (autosomal, dominant, recessive); Sex linked, X – linked (dominant and recessive) and Y-linked inheritance, Multifactorial inheritance; multi-allelic polygenic inheritance; Sex-controlled and Sex-limited traits
- iv) Chromosomal Aberrations/ Abnormalities- Numerical (Down’s Syndrome, Turner’s Syndrome, Klinefelter’s Syndrome)

Section B: Archeological Anthropology (15 Lectures)

15

- i) Origin and Development of Culture: Bio-Cultural Interaction
- ii) Lithic Tools: Typological and Technological Development, Brief outline of Tool making techniques
- iii) Culture of early man in Europe, India and Africa: Palaeolithic sites and their typotechnological features. Prehistoric culture of Africa: Olduvai Gorge.

Section C: Social-Cultural Anthropology (15 Lectures)

15

- i) Social Stratification & Social Control
- ii) Economic System: Concept (Production, Distribution-Reciprocity, Redistribution and Market exchange, Consumption), Subsistence Strategies—Hunting-gathering, Pastoralism, Horticulture, Shifting hill cultivation and Terrace cultivation, Settled Agriculture (dry and wet), Handicraft and labour, Informal economy
- iii) Political system: Concept, Types of political organization (Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, State), Traditional Panchayet System, Segmentary Lineage System

Group - B: Biological Anthropology (Practical)

Marks 50

1. Craniometry:

10

Students should be trained in identifying landmarks on skull, taking the measurements on atleast 5 human skulls:

(i) Maximum cranial length; (ii) Maximum cranial breadth; (iii) Least frontal breadth; (iv) Bizygomatic breadth; (v) Nasal length; (vi) Nasal breadth; (vii) Upper facial height; (viii) Total facial height; (ix) Bimaxillary breadth; (x) Bimastoidal breadth; (xi) Biorbital breadth; (xii) Inner-orbital breadth; (xiii) Outer-orbital breadth; (xiv) Orbital length; (xv) Orbital breadth; (xvi) Length of foramen magnum; (xvii) Breadth of foramen magnum; (xviii) Nasion-basion line; (xix) Nasion-inion line; (xx) Frontal arc; (xxi) Sagittal arc; (xxii) Occipital arc; (xxiii) Maximum frontal breadth; (xxiv) Occipital breadth; (xxv) Cranial circumference.

2. Somatometry (on atleast 10 subjects): 15

(i) Maximum head length; (ii) Maximum head breadth; (iii) Least frontal breadth; (iv) Bizygomatic breadth; (v) Nasal length; (vi) Nasal breadth; (vii) Nasal depth; (viii) Upper facial height; (ix) Total facial height; (x) Bigonial breadth; (xi) Head circumference; (xii) Height vertex; (xiii) Height tragion; (xiv) Height acromion; (xv) Height suprasternale; (xvi) Height radiale; (xvii) Height stylion; (xviii) Height dactylion; (xix) Height illiospinale; (xx) Sitting height; (xxi) Tibial length; (xxii) Biacromial breadth; (xxiii) Biiliac breadth; (xxiv) Hand length; (xxv) Hand breadth; (xxvi) Foot length; (xxvii) Foot breadth; (xxviii) Weight.

3. Indices: 5

(i) Cephalic Index; (ii) Nasal Index; (iii) Jugo-frontal Index; (iv) Upper Facial Index; (v) Total Facial Index; (v) Body Mass Index (BMI).

4. Somatoscopic observation on: 5

(i) Skin colour; (ii) Nose; (iii) Head hair; (iv) Eye; (v) Lip; (vi) Ear.

5. Identification of Human teeth: Deciduous and permanent. 5

6. Evaluation of Laboratory note books: Craniometry, Somatometry, Somatoscopy 5

7. Viva-voce. 5

Part II

**Paper III: Biological and Social-Cultural Anthropology
(Total 100 Lectures)**

Full Marks 100

Section A: Primatology & Palaeoanthropology (60 Lectures)

60

i) Primate—Definition, Features, Classification (after Simpson, 1971) with examples, distribution; Primate locomotion; Primate behaviour- brief concept of the terms: Core area, Home range, Dominance, Grooming, male-female sexual bond, Allomothering

- (with reference Chimpanzee); Evolutionary trends, Man's place among the Primate and Animal Kingdom (Taxonomic Position); Monkey
- ii) Living Apes---Asian, African; Morphological and anatomical comparison between man and the great apes
 - iii) Fossil Record of Early Hominoids: Oligocene Fossil Hominoids (Apidium, Propliopithecus and Aegyptopithecus); Miocene Fossil Hominoids (Proconsul-Dryopithecus, Sivapithecus- Ramapithecus)
 - iv) Fossil record of pre-sapiens:earlier forms of Australopithecus; characteristic features and phylogenetic position of Australopithecus africanus; Homo erectus (Pithecanthropus and Sinanthropus)
 - v) Characteristics and phylogenetic position of Neanderthal man and Archaic *Homo sapiens*/ modern *Homo sapiens*

Section B: Theoretical Concepts in Social-Cultural Anthropology (40 Lectures) 40

- i) Evolutionism— 19th and 20th century (Old and new)
- ii) Diffusionism – Brief idea on Diffusion, Acculturation, Historical Particularism, Cultural relativism
- iii) Culture-Personality School (Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, Cora-du-Bois, Ralph Linton)
- iv) Basic ideas of Functionalism (Radcliffe-Brown, Malinowski, Raymond Firth) Structural Functionalism (Social Structure, Social Organization, Social System, Social Process, Social Interaction, Status and role)

Paper IV

Full Marks 100

**Group - A: Population Variation and Prehistory
(Total 100 Lectures)**

Marks 50

Section A: Population Variation (20 Lectures) 20

- i) Race—definition, concept, historical background. Broad racial groups of mankind: general physical features and distribution; approaches of classifying race --- typological, ecological (local, micro and geographical) and Racial criteria—Stature, Skin colour, Hair, ABO system of blood group.
- ii) Factors responsible for race formation: Natural selection, Social selection, Sexual selection, Mutation, Genetic drift, Isolation and Hybridization.
- iii) Classification of World population by Hooton; classification of Indian population by H.H. Risley, B.S. Guha, and S.S. Sarkar.

Section B: Prehistory (30 Lectures) 30

- i) Mesolithic- Environment, Cultural adaptation, Mesolithic culture of Europe, Natufian culture, Mesolithic culture of India- Bagor, Langhnaj, Adamgarh, Teri, Birbhanpur, Sarai Nahar Rai; Microlithic problems of India.
- ii) Neolithic cultures: Features; Neolithic Revolution (V. G. Childe); Neolithic culture of Europe, India- Burzahom (North India); Brahmagiri; Bengal- Bihar- Orissa Culture (Eastern India).
- iii) Theories of Food Production (Childe, Braidwood)

Group - B: Archaeological anthropology and Palaeoanthropology (Practical) Full Marks 50

Section A: Archaeological Anthropology (Practical) 25

1. Procedure of drawing tool, Drawing and labelling of Typo-technological features, Cultural age, Probable use, Method of hafting of prehistoric tools 10

- (i) Core Tools (any one)- Handaxe, Chopper, Cleaver; (ii) Flake Tools (any one)- Clactonian flake, Levalloisean Flake, Scrapers, Point; (iii) Blade Tools (any one)- Blade knife, Blunted back blade, Burin; (iv) Point Leaf Shaped (any one)- Laurel Leaf Point, Willow Leaf Point; (v) Bone Tools (any one)- Harpoons (Single barbed, Double barbed, Multi barbed), Baton, Spear and Dart Thrower; (vi) Microliths (any one)- Geometric (Lunate, Triangle, Trapeze), Non-geometric microliths; (vii) Polished Tools (any one)- Celt (Axe or Adzes), Shouldered Celt, Chisel, Hammer stone, Ring stone.

N.B. In absence of original specimens, cast and photographs may be used.

1. Metric analysis: 5

Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic tools (any two tools from each cultural age)

2. Laboratory Note Book 5

3. Viva-voce 5

Section B: Palaeoanthropology (Practical) 25

(i) Identification of Anthropoid Ape skulls (original/ cast/ photographs): Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan and Gibbon.

(ii) Identification of Fossil Apes (Parapithecus mandible, Dryopithecus mandibular fragment, Sivapithecus, Ramapithecus). Cast models or good photographs may be utilized.

(iii) Identification of Prothominid - Australopithecus africanus, Australopithecus afarensis.

(iv) Identification of Fossil Hominids- One typical specimen of H. habilis, H. erectus (Java and Peking man), Neanderthal (La-Chapelle-aux-saints), H. sapiens (Cro Magnon) (Photographs may be utilised).

(v) Laboratory Note book. 5

(vi) Viva-voce. 5

Part III

Paper-V: Biological Anthropology and Prehistory (Total 100 Lectures)

Full Marks 100

Section A: Human Genetics (35 Lectures)

35

- i) DNA—Structure, Genetic Code, Replication, Protein Synthesis (Transcription and Translation)—Genetic significance, Types of DNA—Satellite, Repetitive (concept and significance)
RNA—Structure, Type, m-RNA, t-RNA, r-RNA (Function)
- ii) Gene— Definition, Basic structure & organization (Introns & Extrons), Basic structure of typical human gene (Hb Gene)
- iii) Sources of Variability—Genetic Recombination, Segregation and Crossing over, Mutation (Definition, Types and Rate), Genetic Drift, Gene-flow
- iv) Basic idea of population Genetics; Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium: Application, Calculation of allele frequency, Causes of changes in allele frequencies.
- v) Human polymorphism: ABO, Rh Blood group, Abnormal haemoglobin (Hbs).

Section B: Prehistory (30 Lectures)

30

- i) Field Archeology— Brief idea about Exploration, Site-Survey and Excavation, Differences between Exploration and Excavation; Types of Exploration, Methods of Excavation, Use of GIS, Aerial Photography; Recording of Archeological Data
- ii) Concept of Chronology in Archeology— Dating: Concept, Importance and Types (Relative and Absolute and their difference), Absolute—C-14, K-Ar, Dendrocronology, Thermoluminiscence; Relative Stratigraphy, River terrace, Pollen Analysis [Above methods should be discussed on following points: discovery, application, datable material, basic principle, precautions, advantages and disadvantages]
- iii) Approaches for the study of archaeological anthropology — Conjunctive Approach, Experimental Archaeology, Ethnoarchaeology, Primate-Ethology (with special example from each one)
- iv) Megalithic culture Europe and in India.
- v) Chalcolithic culture- Feature, Technology, Tools, Pottery (in details).

Section C: Anthropological Methodology & Aspects of Indian Anthropology (35 Lectures)

35

- i) Marxism- Cultural materialism
- ii) Structuralism — Lévi-Strauss
- iii) Interpretative/ Hermeneutics – Clifford Geertz
- iv) Phenomenology- Victor Turner
- v) Concept of Ethnography and Fieldwork: their importance in Anthropology, Historical Development of Ethnographic Fieldwork—Worldwide and Indian context, Differences between ethnography and social survey on the basis of their merits and demerits, Fieldwork ethics.

- vi) Basic idea of Sampling techniques, Different data collection methods and techniques in Fieldwork: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods; Approaches: Synchronic, diachronic, deductive, inductive, micro, macro. Techniques: observation, interview, genealogy, case-study, schedule, questionnaire, Role of Pilot survey, Rapport establishment and key-informant in fieldwork.
- vii) Village Studies: Significance of Village Studies in India. Definition, features, types, Historical Development of village studies in India. Concepts developed through village studies in India.
- viii) Tribe: Definition, Characteristic features of tribal society. Classification of tribal population in India on the basis of Geographical distribution, Language, & Economy.
- ix) Life and work of some Indian Anthropologists- S.C. Roy, B.S. Guha, T.C. Das, I. Karve, D.N. Majumder, N.K. Bose, Surajit Sinha, M.N. Srinivas, L.P. Vidyarthi.

Paper VI: Applications of Anthropology
(Total 100 Lectures)

Full Marks 100

Section A: Human Growth, Nutrition and adaptation (35 Lectures)

35

- i) Human Growth: Definition, Concept of growth, Brief idea of growth, development and maturation, methods in studying human growth—longitudinal, cross-sectional, mixed-longitudinal, growth curve, distance, velocity, acceleration; fertilization, concept of growth spurt and retracted growth.
- ii) Genetic counseling: Definition, aim and scope, methods, Hemophilia screening
- iii) Forensic Anthropology: Concept, principle, Evidences, DNA Finger printing (basic concept), Skeletal remain
- iv) Human Nutrition: brief idea of Food, Diet basic nutrients—micro and macro mentioning their sources and utility; malnutrition over and under nutrition.
- v) Human Ecology and Adaptation

Section B: Archeological Anthropology (30 Lectures)

30

- i) Indus Valley Civilization: sites, origin, features, contact with other culture; Town planning, Religion, art and Craft, Causes of decline.
- ii) Iron Age and urbanization- Features, Black and red ware culture (BRW), Painted Grey ware culture (PGW), Northern Black Polished culture (NBPW);
- iii) Processual and Post-processual Archaeology,
- iv) Brief idea of Cultural Heritage Management (CRM), Industrial, Urban and Symbolic Archaeology.

Section: C: Anthropology of Development (35 Lectures)

35

- i) Basic concept of Scheduled Tribe (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC)
- ii) Tribal Development: Concept, Issues and Approaches
- iii) Tribal Problems in India with special reference to health, education, occupation, displacement, indebtedness, land alienation, bonded labour
- iv) Basic Idea about Endangered Tribes in India: Lodha, Birhor, Kheria, Chenchu, Andaman Islanders (any Two).

- v) Constitutional measures for the protection of STs, SCs and OBCs
- vi) Emerging Issues: Ethnicity and Nationalism
- vii) Social Movement: Santal Movement, Birsa Movement, Tana Bhagat Movement
- viii) Material Culture and Social Organization —Toda, Santal, Garo Andamaneese, Asur, Mech, Rabha

Paper-VII: Genetics and Prehistory (Fieldwork and Practical) Full Marks 100

Section A: Genetics 75

Students have to undertake the following tests or observations and record the results in the laboratory notebook:

1. Dermatoglyphics: 10

Candidates should be trained in taking the prints of palm and fingertips of, at least 3 subjects.

- a) In case of fingerprints, pattern types (Arch, Loops and Whorls) should be identified and the calculation of Pattern Intensity Index (PII). b) In case of palm prints, main lines (A,B,C,D) formula and value of ATD-angle, as well as a,b,c,d,t - triradii are to be traced. (Practice as well as final print sheets to be submitted along with laboratory note book).

2. ABO blood group testing: 10

Students should be trained in determining ABO and Rh Blood groups of atleast 5 subjects following the standard method.

3. PTC/ PTU tasting ability: 5

Students should be trained in determining ABO and Rh Blood groups of atleast 5 subjects following the standard method.

4. Testing of Colourblindness: 5

By Ishihara's Chart (1979) on atleast 5 subjects.

7. Evaluation of Laboratory note books: 5

8. Viva-voce. 5

9. Students have to undertake local fieldwork on any health issue 35

i). Evaluation of Report: 25

ii). Viva-voce. 10

Section-B: Prehistory Field (Practical) 25

Students will be taken on field (minimum of 3 days) to study the geomorphological features (Use of Topographic maps/ GPS, River Terraces, Exposed Stratigraphic layers and measurements, River, hill, streams, soil types and their physical features of the site, any cultural remains found from the site).

A report duly forwarded by the teacher(s) to be submitted during practical examination for evaluation.

i). Evaluation of Field Report: 20

ii). Viva-voce. 5

Paper VIII: Ethnographic Fieldwork

Full Marks 100

Each student should undertake compulsory field training on a community in any village or in an urban area of India. The students will be accompanied by the teacher(s). The purpose of the fieldwork will be to train the students on how to conduct field survey by using conventional anthropological research methods and field techniques. Each of the students would require to prepare a field report on the basis of the said fieldwork under the supervision of the concerned teacher(s) who would supervise the fieldwork. The field report has to be submitted before the practical examination of Part-III.

Duration: Not less than 12 days and not more than 15 days (excluding journey) before proceeding to fieldwork necessary lectures should be arranged for theoretical preparation and methodological issues on ethnography/ fieldwork: Emic and Etic view, Synchronic and Diachronic study, Qualification etc.); Methodology, Methods & Techniques, Selection of the locality/ people/ problem (Sampling/ Selection: Random, Purposive etc), contact making, rapport establishment, key informant, Data Collection (Observation, Interview, Genealogy, Case Study, Narration, Questionnaire, Schedule), Field notes, Analysis data (Qualitative & Quantitative), Report writing etc.

Guidelines for the Field Report:

- Importance of fieldwork in social - cultural anthropology
- Aim & Object of the study
- Methodology
- General information of the study area
- The people and Demographic profile of the study area
- Some aspects of material life/ culture
- Economic structure and principal occupation with a case study
- Some aspects of Social Organization
- Political structure (both traditional and non-traditional i.e. present panchayet system)
- Life cycle rituals: Birth (conception, rituals and ceremonies), Childhood and adolescence; Marriage (conception, premarital ceremonies, rituals, ceremonies, consummation of marriage, post-marital ceremonies and post marital maintenance); Death (conception, rituals and ceremonies).
- Impact of development / Welfare programmes (both Governmental and non-Governmental) on the following issues-

i. Education and literacy (formal and non-formal)

- ii. Health, Nutrition and family Welfare (including pregnancy, mother's health and childcare)
- iii. Media and communication
- iv. Housing, Drinking water, electricity
- v. Self employment and Employment guarantee programmes
- vi. Others relevant development programmes

References: The specific references should be cited.

Books, Journals, Newspapers, periodicals, Government Documents, Unpublished documents etc.

Surname, name, year of publication, Title of the Book, Place of Publication: Name of the publisher (printed material to be underlined),

Surname, name, year of publication, Title of the Article, Name of the Journal, Volume (No):
Page number.

Marks distribution:

Question from methodology (Written) -	10
Evaluation of Field Report	75
Viva-voce	15

List of Suggested Books / Articles / Reading Materials / References:

Social-Cultural Anthropology

1. Ember, C., Ember, M. & P.N Peregrine. 2014. Anthropology. Delhi: Pearson.
2. Ember, C., Ember, M. & P.N Peregrine. 2014. Cultural Anthropology. Delhi: Pearson.
3. Ember, C., Ember, M. & P.N Peregrine. 2014. Human Evolution and Culture. Delhi: Pearson.
4. C.P. Kottak. 2012. Cultural Anthropology: Appreciating Cultural Diversity. Mac-Graw-Hill.
5. C.P Kottak. Anthropology: Appreciating Human Diversity (14th Edn).
6. Serena Nanda and R.L Warms. 2007. Cultural Anthropology. Australia: Thompson.
7. M. J. Herskovits .1974. Cultural Anthropology. New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publications.
8. Marvin Harris 1991. Cultural Anthropology. New York: Harper Collins Publications
9. Erikson, T.H. 1995. Small places, large issues: an introduction to social and cultural anthropology. London: Pluto Press.
10. Haviland, W, Prins, H, B McBride and Walrath. 2013. Cultural Anthropology. The Human Challenge. USA: Wordsworth.
11. MacIver, R.M and C. H. Page. 1987. An Introductory Analysis. Delhi: Macmillan India.

12. Scupin, R. 2011. *Cultural Anthropology: A Global Perspective*. Delhi: Pearson.
13. Miller, Barbara. *Cultural Anthropology*. 6th ed. 2011. PHI Learning Private Limited: New Delhi.
14. Srivastava, A. R.N. *Essentials of Cultural Anthropology*. 2005. Prentice Hall of Private Ltd.: New Delhi.
15. Fox, Robin. 1983. *Kinship and Marriage: An Anthropological Perspective*. Cambridge University Press.
16. Pandey and Upadhaya. 2002. *History of Anthropological Thoughts*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
17. Hasnain, Nadeem. *Indian Anthropology*. 2009. Palaka Prakashan: Delhi.
18. Vidyarthi, L. P. & Binay Kumar Rai. *The Tribal Culture of India*. Concept Publishing Company: New Delhi.
19. Young, P. V. *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. 2010. PHI Learning Private Limited: New Delhi.
20. Ahuja, Ram. *Research Methods*. 2001. Rawat Publications: Jaipur & New Delhi.
21. Marvin Harris. 1968. *Rise of Anthropological Theories: A History of theories of Culture*. Routledge and Kegan Paul.
22. Alan Barnard, 2000. *History and Theory in Anthropology*, University of Edinburgh, Paperback.
23. Kaplan and Manners (eds.) 1968. *Theories in Anthropology*, London Routledge & Kegan Paul
24. Geertz Clifford .2001. *The interpretation of cultures: selected essays*. New York, N.Y: BasicBooks.
25. Harris, Marvin (1997) *Culture, People, Nature: An Introduction to General Anthropology* (7th Edition). Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
26. Clifford, James and George E. Marcus (1986) *Writing culture: the poetics and politics of ethnography*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
27. M. N. Basu. 1975. *A Study on material Culture*. Calcutta: The World Press Private Limited.
28. J Career. 2007. *A Handbook of Economic Anthropology*. Edgar Elwar.
29. Harskovit, M. 1952. *Economic Anthropology: A study in Comperative Economics*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
30. Ervic, Alexander M., 2000. *Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practice*, Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
31. LP Vidyarthi and Binay K Roy. 1977. *Tribal Culture in India*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.

32. L. P. Vidyarthi and B.N. Sahay (eds), 2001, *Applied Anthropology and Development in India*, National Publishing House, New Delhi.
33. Nadeem Hasnain. 2005. *Tribal India*. Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.
34. Nadeem Hasnain. 2004. *India Society and Culture: Continuity and Change*. New Delhi: Jawahar Publisher and Distributors.
35. Christoph von Furer-Haimendorf (1984) *Tribes in India*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.
36. McKim Marriott (ed.) 1955. *Village India*. Illinois: University of Chicago Press.
37. Louis Dumont 1993. *Homo Hierarchicus*. Oxford, New Delhi.
38. S.C. Dube. 1993. *Indian Society*. National Book Trust, New Delhi
39. Pelto, PJ and Pelto, GH. 1978. *Anthropological research: the structure of enquiry*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
40. Bernard, HR. 2006. *Research methods in anthropology: qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA.
41. Bernard. HR. 1988. *Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology*. Sage Publication.
42. Veena Das (ed). 2003. *The Oxford India Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*, Delhi, OUP, 2003, 2 volumes
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