Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) For Anthropology as per NEP 2020

Four-Year Undergraduate Programme



Department of Anthropology Cotton University Panbazar, Guwahati Assam

Syllabus from 1st semester to 4th Semester UG Anthropology

Year	Semester	Courses	Paper code	Paper title	Credits
					(L+T+P)
		Core 1	ANT 101C	Fundamentals of Anthropology	4+0+0=4
1	I	Minor 1	Minor 1 ANT 102E Introduction to Anthropology		4+0+0=4
		SEC	ANT 103 SEC	Fundamentals of Serology, Physiometry and Anthropometry	2+0+1=3
		MDE	ANT 104 MDE	General Anthropology	3+0+0=3
	II	Core 2	ANT 201C	Biological and Cultural Dimensions of Human	4+0+0=4
		Minor 2	ANT 202E	Bio-Cultural dimensions of Human	4+0+0=4
	III	Core 3	ANT 301C	Introduction to Socio and cultural Anthropology	4+0+0=4
		Core 4	ANT 302C	Introduction to Biological Anthropology	4+0+0=4
2		Minor 3	ANT 303E	Archaeological Anthropology	4+0+0=4
	IV	Core 5	ANT 401C	Introduction to Archaeological Anthropology	4+0+0=4
		Core 6	ANT 402C	Anthropology in Practice	4+0+0=4
		Core 7	ANT 403C	Anthropology Practical	0+0+4=4
		Minor 4	ANT 404E	Biological Anthropology	4+0+0=4

SEMESTER I

Paper Code: ANT 101C
Paper Title: Fundamentals of Anthropology
Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- To introduce the students to the major branches of anthropology.
- To acquaint the students about relationship of anthropology with other disciplines.
- To enable the students to know about the uniqueness of anthropology.
- To provide knowledge of human's place in animal kingdom.

Learning outcomes of this paper are:

- The students get to learn general idea of all the branches of Anthropology.
- They will understand the relationship of anthropology with other disciplines.
- They will know the distinctiveness of the discipline.
- They will also learn the position of mankind in animal kingdom.

Unit I: Introducing Anthropology: Definition, meaning, scope of Anthropology. Historical development of Anthropology; Major Branches of Anthropology: Biological Anthropology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, Linguistic anthropology.

Unit II: Relationship of Anthropology with other disciplines: Biology, Palaeontology, Geology, Archaeology, Linguistics, Sociology, History, Economics.

Unit III: Through anthropological lens: holism (Bio-cultural approach and time space dimension); empiricism (field work); concepts of culture, ethnocentrism and relativism; multiculturalism, plural society, comparative method and concept of cross-cultural studies.

Unit IV: Man as biological being; Man's Place in Animal Kingdom.

Suggested Readings:

Beals, R.L. and Hoijer, H. (1975). *An Introduction to Anthropology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co.

Beattie, J. (1964). *Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Social Anthropology*. London: Routledge.

Bhattacharya, D.K. (1987). *Pre-Historic Archaeology*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Buttner Janusch, J. (1969). Origins of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Pvt. Ltd.

Das, B.M. (1998). Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Duranti, A. (1997). Linguistic Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ember, C.R., Ember, M.R., Peregrine, P.N. (2008). *Anthropology*. Noida: Pearson Education Inc. & Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Inc.

Hasnain, N. (2016). General Anthropology. Gurgaon: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.

Mair, L. (1972). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. London: Oxford University Press (2nd Edn, Reprint).

Majumdar, D.N. and Madan, T.N. (1975). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House.

Reddy, V.R. (1982) *Elements of Prehistory*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Roy, I.B, (2003). *Anthropology the Study of Man*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. Sarkar, R M. (1997). *Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology*. Calcutta: Vidyodata Library Pvt. Ltd.

Paper Code: ANT 102E Paper Title: Introduction to Anthropology Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- To introduce the students to the major branches of anthropology.
- To acquaint the students about relationship of anthropology with other disciplines.
- To enable the students to know about the uniqueness of anthropology.
- To provide knowledge of human's place in animal kingdom.

Learning outcomes of this paper are:

- The students get to learn general idea of all the branches of Anthropology.
- They will understand the relationship of anthropology with other disciplines.
- They will know the distinctiveness of the discipline.
- They will also learn the position of mankind in animal kingdom.

Unit I: Introducing Anthropology: Definition, meaning, scope of Anthropology. Historical development of Anthropology; Major Branches of Anthropology: Biological Anthropology, Social and Cultural Anthropology, Archaeological Anthropology, Linguistic anthropology.

Unit II: Relationship of Anthropology with other disciplines: Biology, Palaeontology, Geology, Archaeology, Linguistics, Sociology, History, Economics.

Unit III: Through anthropological lens: holism (Bio-cultural approach and time space dimension); empiricism (field work); concepts of culture, ethnocentrism and relativism; multiculturalism, plural society, comparative method and concept of cross-cultural studies.

Unit IV: Man as biological being; Man's Place in Animal Kingdom.

Suggested Readings:

Beals, R.L. and Hoijer, H. (1975). *An Introduction to Anthropology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co.

Beattie, J. (1964). *Other Cultures: Aims, Methods and Achievements in Social Anthropology*. London: Routledge.

Bhattacharya, D.K. (1987). *Pre-Historic Archaeology*. Delhi: Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Buttner Janusch, J. (1969). Origins of Man. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Pvt. Ltd.

Das, B.M. (1998). Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Duranti, A. (1997). Linguistic Anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ember, C.R., Ember, M.R., Peregrine, P.N. (2008). *Anthropology*. Noida: Pearson Education Inc. & Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Inc.

Hasnain, N. (2016). General Anthropology. Gurgaon: Jawahar Publishers and Distributors.

Mair, L. (1972). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. London: Oxford University Press (2nd Edn, Reprint).

Majumdar, D.N. and Madan, T.N. (1975). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House.

Reddy, V.R. (1982) *Elements of Prehistory*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Roy, I.B, (2003). *Anthropology the Study of Man*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. Sarkar, R M. (1997). *Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology*. Calcutta: Vidyodata Library Pvt. Ltd.

Paper Code: ANT 103 SEC Paper Title: Fundamentals of Serology, Physiometry and Anthropometry

Credit: 2+0+1=3

Course Objectives:

- 1. To introduce the students to the basics of serology.
- 2. To provide knowledge of human physiometric measurements.
- 3. To enable students to know the application of Anthropometry in assessing the health status.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, the students will:

- 1. Students will know the principles of blood group, techniques and procedures of the determination of blood group.
- 2. Students will gain knowledge for measuring the pulse rate and blood pressure.
- 3. Students will understand the importance of body proportions in maintaining the health status.

Units	Course Contents	L	Т	P	LTP (45 hours)
Unit 1	Definition of Serology, Principle governing	10			
	the different types of blood groups of ABO and Rh System, Techniques and Procedures of				
	the Determination of blood groups.				
Unit II	Concept of Physiometry, Pulse Rate, Systolic and Diastolic Pressure, Methods and Procedure of Determination of Pulse rate,	10			
	Systolic and Diastolic Pressure				
Unit III	Definition of Anthropometry, Importance of Anthropometry in the assessment of health status, Importance of BMI in the maintenance of health	10			
Practical					
Unit I	Calculation of BMI and their categorization in respect of 10 individuals			7	
Unit II	Determination of Pulse rate, measurement of Systolic and diastolic pressure in respect of 10 individuals.			8	
	Total	30		15	45

Suggested Readings

Bhasin, MK. 2010. *Anthropology Today: Trends and Scope of Human Biology*. New Delhi: Kamla-Raj Enterprises.

Das, BM & Rajan Deka. 1992. Physical Anthropology Practical. New Delhi: Kitab Mahal.

- Montagu, MF Ashley. 2015. An Introduction to Physical Anthropology. New Delhi: Surject Publications.
- Sehgal, VN, MK Bhasin & Surinder Nath. 2007. Human Blood Analysis (Studies in Forensic Science). New Delhi :Kamla-Raj Enterprises.
- Singh, Indera P & MK Bhasin. *A Manual of Biological Anthropology*. New Delhi: Kamla-Raj Enterprises.

Singh, Indera P & MK Bhasin. Anthropometry. New Delhi: Kamla-Raj Enterprises.

Course Title: General Anthropology Course Code: ANT 104 MDE Total Credit: 3+0+0=3

Course Objectives:

- 1. To provide basic knowledge on Anthropology as a discipline.
- 2. To introduce Anthropology as a field science to the students.
- 3. To acquaint the students with the branches of Anthropology.
- 4. To acquaint the students with the relationship between Anthropology and other academic fields.

Learning Outcomes:

After learning this course, the learner will be able to:

- 1. Understand Anthropology, its branches and relationship with other disciplines.
- 2. Gain an insight on fieldwork as a marker of Anthropology and on how to conduct fieldwork.
- 3. Understand Biological Anthropology and concept on race.
- 4. Gain clear knowledge on the fundamentals of Prehistoric Archaeology.

Units	Course Contents	L	T	P	LTP (45
					hours)
Unit 1	GENERAL ANTHROPOLOGY 1.1 General Anthropology 1.2 Branches of Anthropology 1.3 Relationship of Anthropology and other academic fields	09	02		11
Unit II	FIELDWORK IN ANTHROPOLOGY 2.1 Ethnography 2.2 Ethnographic Techniques	09	02		11

	2.3 Fieldwork in Archaeological			
	Anthropology			
	2.4 Ethics			
Unit III	INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGICAL	10	02	12
	ANTHROPOLOGY			
	3.1 Definition, Scope			
	3.2 Concept of diversity of mankind- race,			
	racial criteria, major racial group and their			
	salient features			
Unit IV	INTRODUCTION TO PREHISTORIC	09	02	11
	ARCHAEOLOGY			
	4.1 Nature and Scope			
	4.2 Relationship with other Sciences			
	4.3 Methods of Study			
	Total	37	08	45

Suggested Readings:

Bhattacharya, D.K. 1987. *An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology*. Hindustan Publishing Corporation.

Das, B.M. 1986. Outline of Physical Anthropology. New Delhi: Kitab Mahal.

Ember, Carol R & Melvin Ember. 2002. Cultural Anthropology. Prentice Hall.

Haviland, William A. Cultural Anthropology. 1999. Harcourt Brace College Publishers.

Kottak, Conrad Philip. 2002. Cultural Anthropology. New York: McGraw Hill.

Kottak, Conrad Philip. 2002. *Anthropology The Exploration of human Diversity*. New York: McGraw Hill.

Reddy, V. Rami. 1987. Elements of Prehistory. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Scupin, Raymond & Christopher R DeCorse. 2001. *Anthropology A Global Perspective*. Prentice Hall.

SEMESTER II

Paper Code: ANT 201C Paper Title: Biological and Cultural dimensions of Human Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- To provide knowledge of biological aspects of ecology and adaptation
- To provide knowledge of the concept, classification, and characteristics of tribe, tribal administration, constitutional safeguards and impact of development on tribes.
- To let the students, know about Indian village life and Caste system.

Learning outcomes of this paper are:

- The students will learn about the biological aspects of ecology and adaptation.
- They will learn about the cultural aspects of ecology and adaptation.
- They will also learn about relationship between ecology and state formation.

Biological Dimensions

Unit 1: Human Ecology: Definition and Concept, biotic and abiotic component, eco-sensitivity, acclimation, acclimatization, stress and strain, ecosystem, habitat and niche, types of human habitation.

Unit II: Human Adaptation: Definition and concept, Adaptation to various ecological stresses (temperature, altitude), ecological rules (Bergmann's rule, Allen's rule) and their applicability to human populations.

Cultural Dimensions

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

Urbanization and industrialization (Rural society, Urban society and Industrial society)

Unit IV: Ecological themes of state formation: i. Neolithic revolution, ii. Hydraulic Civilization **Suggested Readings:**

Berry, J.W. (1976). Human ecology and cognitive style: Comparative studies in cultural and psychological adaptation (Cross-cultural research and methodology series), New York: John Wiley.

Cohen, Y.A. (1968). *Man in Adaptation: The Cultural Present*, Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co. Ehrlich, P.R., Ehrlich, A.H., Holdren, J.P. (1973). *Human ecology: Problems and Solutions*, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman & Co.

Harrison, G.A., Weiner, J.S., Tanner, J.M. and Barnicot, N.A. (1990). *Human Biology : An Introduction to Human Evolution, Variation and Growth*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Odum, E.P. (1975). Ecology, Calcutta: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt.

Robert, R. (1965). *Peasant Society* and *Culture*: An *Anthropological Approach* to *Civilization*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Schutkowski, H. (2006). *Human Ecology: Biocultural Adaptation in Human Communities*, (Ecological Studies) vol. 182, Berlin: Springer.

Stapledon, S.G. (1964). *Human Ecology*, London: Faber and Faber.

Theodorson, G.A. (1961). *Studies in Human Ecology*, New York: Row, Peterson & Company.

Paper Code: ANT 202E Paper Title: Bio-Cultural dimensions of Human Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- To provide knowledge of biological aspects of ecology and adaptation
- To provide knowledge of the concept, classification, and characteristics of tribe, tribal administration, constitutional safeguards and impact of development on tribes.
- To let the students, know about Indian village life and Caste system.

Learning outcomes of this paper are:

- The students will learn about the biological aspects of ecology and adaptation.
- They will learn about the cultural aspects of ecology and adaptation.
- They will also learn about relationship between ecology and state formation.

Biological Dimensions

Unit 1: Human Ecology: Definition and Concept, biotic and abiotic component, eco-sensitivity, acclimation, acclimatization, stress and strain, ecosystem, habitat and niche, types of human habitation.

Unit II: Human Adaptation: Definition and concept, Adaptation to various ecological stresses (temperature, altitude), ecological rules (Bergmann's rule, Allen's rule) and their applicability to human populations.

Cultural Dimensions

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

Urbanization and industrialization (Rural society, Urban society and Industrial society)

Unit IV: Ecological themes of state formation: i. Neolithic revolution, ii. Hydraulic Civilization

Suggested Readings:

Berry, J.W. (1976). Human ecology and cognitive style: Comparative studies in cultural and psychological adaptation (Cross-cultural research and methodology series), New York: John Wiley.

Cohen, Y.A. (1968). Man in Adaptation: The Cultural Present, Chicago: Aldine Pub. Co.

Ehrlich, P.R., Ehrlich, A.H., Holdren, J.P. (1973). *Human ecology: Problems and Solutions*, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman & Co.

Harrison, G.A., Weiner, J.S., Tanner, J.M. and Barnicot, N.A. (1990). *Human Biology : An Introduction to Human Evolution, Variation and Growth*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Odum, E.P. (1975). *Ecology*, Calcutta: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt.

Robert, R. (1965). *Peasant Society* and *Culture*: An *Anthropological Approach* to *Civilization*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Schutkowski, H. (2006). *Human Ecology: Biocultural Adaptation in Human Communities*, (Ecological Studies) vol. 182, Berlin: Springer.

Stapledon, S.G. (1964). *Human Ecology*, London: Faber and Faber.

Theodorson, G.A. (1961). *Studies in Human Ecology*, New York: Row, Peterson & Company.

SEMESTER III

Paper Code: ANT 301C
Paper Title: Introduction to Social and Cultural Anthropology
Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- To provide students with the basic idea about social anthropology and its relation with other disciplines.
- To acquaint the students with the basic concepts related to society and culture.
- To give a preliminary idea about anthropological field work and research.

Learning outcome of this paper are:

- The students will learn the scope and relevance of Social cultural Anthropology, its relationship with other branches of Anthropology.
- They will learn about the concept of Society, culture, social stratification, etc.
- They will also learn about important institution like Family, marriage and Kinship.
- **Unit I**: Anthropological perspective and orientation; Scope and relevance of Social Anthropology; Relationship of Social Anthropology with other disciplines
- Unit II: Concepts of society and culture; Types of society; status and role; groups and institution, social stratification.
- **Unit III**: Culture: Attributes of culture. Mechanisms of culture change: Diffusion, Acculturaltion and independent invention.
- Unit IV: Family: nuclear and extended families.Descent: Descent groups, lineages, clans and residence rules. Kinship: Kin Types. Kinship terminology.Marriage: incest and exogamy, endogamy,marriage as group alliance (bridewealth, durable alliances), Divorce, Plural marriages (polygyny and polyandry). Within durable alliances sororate and levirate will be discussed.

Suggested Readings

Beattie J. (1964). Other Cultures. London: Cohen & West Limited.

Bernard H.R. (1940). Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology. Newbury Park: Sage Publications.

Davis K. (1981). Human Society. New Delhi: Surject Publications.

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

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

Ferraro G. and Andreatta S. (2008). In Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective. Belmont: Wadsworth.

Karen O'reilly. (2012). 'Practical Issues in Interviewing' Ethnographic Methods. Abingdon: Routledge

Lang G. (1956). 'Concept of Status and Role in Anthropology: Their Definitions and Use. The American Catholic Sociological Review.17(3): 206-218

O'reilly K. (2012). Ethnographic Methods. Abingdon: Routledge.

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

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

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (1971). 'Methods' In Notes and Queries on Anthropology. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd.

Paper Code: ANT 302C Paper Title: Introduction to Biological Anthropology Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- This paper aims to provide history and development, Scope and relationship of biological Anthropology with other disciplines.
- To let the students know about various theories related to human evolution and variation
- To provide information on non-human primates, their classification and comparative anatomy.
- To provide knowledge on major human diversity and UNESCO statement on Race.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 1. They will learn about history of Physical Anthropology and how it is related to other disciplines.
- 2. The students will learn about various theories related to human evolution and variation.
- 3. They will also learn about the relationship between non-human and human primates.
- 4. They will understand the major human diversity and UNESCO statement on Race.

Unit I: History and development of Biological Anthropology. Basic concepts of human evolution and variation. Scope and relationship of Biological Anthropology with allied disciplines.

Unit II: Theories of organic evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Mutation theory.

Unit III: Non-human primates in relation to human evolution 1. Classification and characteristics of living primates. 2. Comparative anatomy and behaviour of human and non-human primates. Significance of non-human primate study in Biological Anthropology.

Unit IV: Great divisions of humanity: comparative account of various racial classifications (Blumenbach, Hooton, Haddon, Deniker), UNESCO Statement on Race.

Suggested Readings:

Das, B.M. (1998). Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Roy, I.B, (2003). *Anthropology the Study of Man*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. Sarkar, R M. (1997). *Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology*. Calcutta: Vidyodata Library Pvt. Ltd.

Montagu, A. (1945). *Mans Most Dangerous Myth the Fallacy of Race*, New York: Columbia University Press.

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

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

Statement on Race: Annotated Elaboration and Exposition of the Four Statements on Race (1972). Issued by UNESCO. Oxford University Press.

Paper Code: ANT 303E Paper Title: Archaeological Anthropology Credit: 4+0+0=4

<u>Course Outline:</u> The aim of this paper is to provide the students with the basic concept of Archaeological Anthropology and its relation with other disciplines and let the students know about geo chronology of Pleistocene epoch.

Learning outcomes:

- 1. The students will learn about the Archaeological anthropology and its relationship with other sciences.
- 2. They will learn about how the past is reconstructed.

Unit I: Introduction: Definition and scope of archaeological anthropology. Relation with other disciplines.

Unit II: Methods of studying Archaeological Anthropology: Archaeological, Palaeontological, Geological.

Unit III: Methods of estimation of time and Reconstruction of the past: Absolute Dating methods: (Radio-Carbon, Potassium Argon, Thermoluminiscence, Dendrochronology). Relative Dating methods: (Stratigraphy, Typology).

Unit IV: Geochronology of Pleistocene Epoch: Geology and Environment • Glacial and Interglacial period. Pluvial and inter pluvial period. Different types of Geo-climatic events.

Unit V: Lithic typo-technology: Core and flake tools (handaxe, cleaver, scraper, points, blade tool, burin, awl, celt, sickle, adze, mace head) (bone tools), stone tool making techniques

(stone hammer, direct percussion, cylinder hammer, clactonian, Levalloisian, Mousterian, pressure flaking, fluting, grinding and polishing).

Suggested readings:

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

Bhattacharya D.K. (1978). Emergence of Culture in Europe, Delhi, B.R. Publication.

Bhattacharya D.K. (1979). Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques. Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi Company 4. Bhattacharya D.K. (1996). Palaeolithic Europe. Netherlands, Humanities Press. Champion et al. (1984). Prehistoric Europe. New York, Academic Press.

Fagan B.M. (1983). People of Earth: An Introduction. Boston, Little, Brown & Company.

Fagan B M(2000): In The Beginning

Hole & Heizer An Introduction to Prehistoric Archaeology

Phillipson D. W. (2005). African Archaeology. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Sankalia H.D. (1964). Stone Age Tools. Poona Deccan College.

SEMESTER IV

Paper Code: ANT 401C Paper Title: Introduction to Archaeological Anthropology Credit: 4+0+0=4

<u>Course Outline:</u> The aim of this paper is to provide the students with the basic concept of Archaeological Anthropology and its relation with other disciplines and let the students know about geo chronology of Pleistocene epoch.

Learning outcomes:

- 3. The students will learn about the Archaeological anthropology and its relationship with other sciences.
- 4. They will learn about How the past is reconstructed.

Unit I: Introduction: Definition and scope of archaeological anthropology. Relation with other disciplines.

Unit II: Methods of studying Archaeological Anthropology: Archaeological, Palaeontological, Geological.

Unit III: Methods of estimation of time and Reconstruction of the past: Absolute Dating methods: (Radio-Carbon, Potassium Argon, Thermoluminiscence, Dendrochronology). Relative Dating methods: (Stratigraphy, Typology).

Unit IV: Geochronology of Pleistocene Epoch: Geology and Environment • Glacial and Interglacial period. Pluvial and inter pluvial period. Different types of Geo-climatic events.

Unit V: Lithic typo-technology: Core and flake tools (handaxe, cleaver, scraper, points, blade tool, burin, awl, celt, sickle, adze, mace head) (bone tools), stone tool making techniques

(stone hammer, direct percussion, cylinder hammer, clactonian, Levalloisian, Mousterian, pressure flaking, fluting, grinding and polishing).

Suggested readings:

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

Bhattacharya D.K. (1978). Emergence of Culture in Europe, Delhi, B.R. Publication.

Bhattacharya D.K. (1979). Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques. Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi Company 4. Bhattacharya D.K. (1996). Palaeolithic Europe. Netherlands, Humanities Press.

Champion et al. (1984). Prehistoric Europe. New York, Academic Press.

Fagan B.M. (1983). People of Earth: An Introduction. Boston, Little, Brown & Company.

Fagan B M(2000): In The Beginning

Phillipson D. W. (2005). African Archaeology. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Sankalia H.D. (1964). Stone Age Tools. Poona Deccan College.

Paper Code: ANT402C Paper Title: Anthropology in Practice Credit- 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

• To orient the students with the importance of practicing anthropology in various areas like management, politics, CRM, fashion, visual anthropology etc.

Learning outcomes of this paper are:

- The students will learn about various applications of Anthropological knowledge and technique.
- They will learn about the role of Anthropology in development of practices.
- They will also learn about constitutional provisions that protects Human rights.

Unit I: Applied Anthropology: Overview of Applied Anthropology, Academic and Applied Anthropology, Applied Anthropology and the Subdisciplines-Anthropology and Education, Urban Anthropology, Medical Anthropology, Anthropology and Business

Unit II: Action Anthropology and Development Anthropology: Concepts

- **Unit III**: Anthropology and Practice: Development Anthropology and Public Policy, Anthropology of NGO's, Environment and Community Health, Social and economic sustainability, Cultural Resource Management
- **Unit IV**: Human Rights, Interrelationships of rights and duties: Protection and enforcement of human rights and duties, National and State Human Rights Commission and other grievance redressal mechanism, Human rights of special category and marginal groups, Cultural Relativism and Human Rights
- **Unit V**: Biosocial Anthropology in Practice: Ergonomics, Forensic Anthropology in judicial settings both criminal and civil, Population Dynamics, Kinanthropometry, Biosocial counselling of an individual or population.

Suggested Readings

- Arya A and Kapoor AK. (2012). *Gender and Health Management in Afro-Indians*. Global Vision Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Kertzer DI and Fricke T. (1997). Anthropological Demography. University of Chicago Press.
- Basu, A. and P. Aaby (1998). *The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography*. 329 pp. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
- Carter A. (1998). Cultural Models and Demographic Behavior. In *The Methods and the Uses of Anthropological Demography* (edited) Basu A and Aaby P. Oxford: Clarendon Press. pp 246-268.
- Census of India (2001, 2011) and National Family Health Survey (2006, 2010).
- Ervic, Alxander M., (2000). Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practise. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.
- Erwin A. (2004). Applied Anthropology Tools and Practice. Allyn and Bacon.
- Gupta S and Kapoor AK. (2009). *Human Rights among Indian Populations: Knowledge, Awareness and Practice*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Kottak, Conrad Philip. 2002. *Anthropology The Exploration of Human Diversity*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Willen SS. (2012). Anthropology and Human Rights: Theoretical Reconsiderations and Phenomenological Explorations. *Journal of Human Rights*, 11:150–159.
- Goodale M. (2009). Human Rights: An Anthropological Reader. Wiley Blackwell.
- Gupta S and Kapoor AK. (2007). Human Rights, Development and Tribe. In *Genes, Environment and Health Anthropological Prespectives*, (ed). K. Sharma, R.K. Pathak, S. Mehra and Talwar I (eds.). Serials Publications: New Delhi.
- Margaret AG. (2003). Applied Anthropology: A Career-Oriented Approach. Boston.
- Scupin, Scupin & Christopher R Decorse. 2001. *Anthropology A Global Perspective*. Prentice Hall.

Paper Code: ANT 403C Paper Title: Anthropology Practical Credit- 0+0+4=4

A. Practical on Biological Anthropology:

Brief introduction to instruments: sliding caliper, spreading caliper, Anthropometer, Rod Compass, weighing machine, measuring tape.

Somatometry: 1. Maximum head length 2. Maximum head breadth 3. Minimum frontal breadth 4. Maximum bizygomatic breadth 5. Bigonial breadth 6. Nasal height 7. Nasal length 8. Nasal breadth 9. Upper facial height 10. Total facial height 11. Physiognomic upper facial height 12. Morphological upper facial height 13. Head circumference 14. Stature 15. Sitting height 16. Body weight (at least on 3 subjects) Indices: Cephalic index, Nasal Index

Somatoscopy:

1. Head form 2. Hair form 3. Facial form 4. Eye form 5. Nose form 6. Hair colour 7. Eye colour 8. Skin colour (at least on 3 subjects)

B. Practical on Archaeological Anthropology:

Typo-technology of Prehistoric tools: Identification, Description and Interpretation

Drawing of Prehistoric tools: a. Core tools. b. Flake tools c. Blade tools d. Microliths and Neoliths

C. Material culture:

Drawing and description of hunting, fishing and agricultural implements (2 each).

Reading List

Sen, Tulika, 1994. Guide to Anthropometry. The World Press. Kolkata.

Singh, IP and Bhasin MK. 2004. *A Manual of Biological Anthropology*. KamalaRaj Enterprises. Delhi

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Vander, A.J. Sherman JH and Luciano DS. 1994, *Human Physiology*: Mechanism of Body Function 6th Edition. WCB Mc Graw Hill. Boston

Weiner JS and Laurie JA 1969. *Practical Human Biology*. Blackwell Scientific Publications. Oxford.

Bhattacharya, D.K. 1979. *Old Stone Age tools* (a manual of laboratory techniques of analysis). Calcutta: K.P.Bagchi & Co.

Birks, T. 1975. Outline guide to pottery. Poole: Blandford Press.

Blandino, B. 1984. Coiled pottery, traditional and contemporary ways.Radnor, Pa.: Chilton.

Millet, M. 1979. (Ed.) *Pottery and Archaeologist*. Institute of Archaeology, Occasional Publication No. 4. London.

Nelson, B.A. 1985. (Ed.) *Decoding Prehistoric Ceramics*. Carbondale: Southern Illionois University Press.

Oswalt, W. H. 1976. An anthropological analysis of food-getting technology. New York: Wiley.

Rice, P. 1987. Pottery Analysis: A Sourcebook. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rye, Owen S. 1981. *Pottery Technology: Principles and Reconstruction*. Washington: Taraxacum.

Sankalia, H.D. 1964. *Stone Age Tools: Their Techniques, Names and probable functions.* Poona: Deccan College.

Semenov, S.A. 1974. *Prehistoric Technology - an experimental study of the oldest tools and artifacts from traces of manufacture and wear.* London: Moonraker Press.

Paper Code: ANT 404E Paper Title: Biological Anthropology Credit: 4+0+0=4

Objectives:

- This paper aims to provide history and development, Scope and relationship of biological Anthropology with other disciplines.
- To let the students know about various theories related to human evolution and variation
- To provide information on non-human primates, their classification and comparative anatomy.
- To provide knowledge on major human diversity and UNESCO statement on Race.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- 5. They will learn about history of Physical Anthropology and how it is related to other disciplines.
- 6. The students will learn about various theories related to human evolution and variation.
- 7. They will also learn about the relationship between non-human and human primates.
- 8. They will understand the major human diversity and UNESCO statement on Race.

Unit I: History and development of Biological Anthropology. Basic concepts of human evolution and variation. Scope and relationship of Biological Anthropology with allied disciplines.

Unit II: Theories of organic evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Synthetic theory, Mutation theory.

Unit III: Non-human primates in relation to human evolution 1. Classification and characteristics of living primates. 2. Comparative anatomy and behaviour of human and non-human primates. Significance of non-human primate study in Biological Anthropology.

Unit IV: Great divisions of humanity: comparative account of various racial classifications (Blumenbach, Hooton, Haddon, Deniker), UNESCO Statement on Race.

Suggested Readings:

Das, B.M. (1998). Outlines of Physical Anthropology. Allahabad: Kitab Mahal.

Roy, I.B, (2003). *Anthropology the Study of Man*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Company Pvt. Ltd. Sarkar, R M. (1997). *Fundamentals of Physical Anthropology*. Calcutta: Vidyodata Library Pvt. Ltd.

Montagu, A. (1945). *Mans Most Dangerous Myth the Fallacy of Race*, New York: Columbia University Press.

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

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

Statement on Race: Annotated Elaboration and Exposition of the Four Statements on Race (1972). Issued by UNESCO. Oxford University Press.