## UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

## COURSE STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Semester I</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 101: Social and Cultural Anthropology</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 102: Social Research Method</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 103: Indian Society and Culture</td>
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<td>AN 104: Biological Anthropology</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 105: Archeological Anthropology</td>
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<td><strong>Semester II</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 201: Anthropological Thoughts</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 202: Survey Research Method Practical</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 203: Ethnographic Fieldwork</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>AN 204: Comparative Anatomy and Human Evolution</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN 205: Biological Anthropology Practical I</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. All courses in both the semesters are compulsory
2. Name of the instructor for courses will be announced at the beginning of the semester.
SEMESTER I
Approach
The course aims at elucidating the nature and scope of social-cultural anthropology, introducing the basic concepts and terms used therein, the linkages of the subject with other subject-areas within and outside anthropology, and understanding of various levels of organization of culture and society various institutional forms and various types of associations involved etc.

At the end of the course the students expected to be able to:
  a) Understand the disciplinary identity, scope and limitations of social and cultural anthropology.
  b) Understand major concepts and terms therein.
  c) Understand the concept of culture and various approaches to its study.
  d) Understand the concept of organization of culture with reference to the political, economic, social and religious spheres.
  e) Understand the inter-linkages between these spheres, and their contribution to the maintenance of the total pattern of culture.
  f) Understand the various typological schemes for family, kinship, economy, religion, etc.

SYLLABUS

PART I
Unit 1 Introduction
  • Outline, Nature, Scope and subject matter;
  • Major aspects and branches;
  • Sources and historical development;
  • Relation with other sub-disciplines within anthropology;
  • Relation with disciplines outside anthropology - History, Sociology, Psychology, Archaeology, Linguistics;
  • Scientific and Humanist perspectives.

Unit 2 - Concepts of Culture, Society & Civilization
  • Definitions of culture, Society and civilization;
  • Other key concepts Relativism, Ethnocentrism, Emic & Etic, Enculturation, Worldview.
  • Relation between individual, society, culture and civilization;
• Great and little tradition

Unit 3 - Configuration of Culture
• Descriptive and explanatory models of culture;
• Attributes & Paradoxes of culture;
• Culture as a Process and Pattern;
• Approaches to the study of culture Idealism & Materialism.

PART II

Unit 4- Social Organization
• Concept of organization of society;
• Levels of social organization: family, clan, fratry, etc.

a) Family
• Concept, definitions and universality of the institution of family;
• Family household, domestic group and division of labor,
• Typology - Conjugal-natal, consanguineal, nuclear, joint, extended, patrilotestal, matripotestal;
• Residence – Ambilocal, amitalocal, patrilocal, avunculocal, neocal, bilocal, materiloc, viriloc, uxoriloc;
• Functions of family- Social, economic, religious and educative;
• Trends of change in family.

b) Marriage
• Definition, and universality; marriage and mating; theory of incest taboo;
• Significance and functions of marriage as a cultural institution;
• Marriage type - monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, polygamy, hypogamy, hypergamy, endogamy, exogamy;
• Preferential, prescriptive, proscriptive and open systems of marriage;
• Levirate, sororate, cross-cousin marriage, uncle-niece marriage, extended affinal marriage;
• Dowry and bride-price, age of marriage and marriage distance;
• Divorce, widowhood, remarriage.

C) Kinship
• Concept of Kinship; Definition of kin, affine & kin-group; Kindred,
• Kin - Consanguineal, affinal, agnatic; bilateral, fictive;
• Kin-group - Unilateral, bilateral. aplitic, uterine, patrilateral, matrilateral;
• Principle and types of Descent - Unilineal, bilateral, double, patrisib / matrisib, patriclan / matriclan, patriarchy / matriarchy; filiation & complimentary filiation;
• Kinship Terminology - Classificatory & descriptive; Terms of reference & address;
• Kinship Behavior - Joking and avoidance behavior; Kinship obligations;
• Kinship Classification - Eskimo, Omaha, Hawaiian, Crow;
• Kinship and caste, Kinship and community.

Unit 5 - Economic Organization
• Definition, scope and significance; Primitive, pheasant and modern economy;
• Property Access rights ownership and inheritance Individual & collective property,
• Principles of production, distribution and consumption,
• Production Resources, division of labor and technology;
• Distribution - Reciprocity and exchange; Gift, trade, barter, currency & market economy;
• Consumption - Normal and conspicuous consumption;
• Subsistence, surplus and prestige economy : Kula Ring and Potlatch;
• Hunting-gathering, pastoral, agricultural and industrial economic organization;
• Economic change and economic adaptation.

Unit 6 - Political Organization
• Definition, scope and significance; order with n.& between societies;
• Concept of authority, power, rank, leadership, legitimacy and control;
• Types of political organization - egalitarian, non-egalitarian, decentralized & centralized
• Egalitarian decentralized band, tribe, kinship, age-grade and association,
• Nonegahtarian-Centralized : bigmanship; chieftdom, rank-societies, state, nation-state;
• Justice, jurisprudence, law, and social control; customary and codified law; primitive law;
• Dispute resolution conflict, coercion and consensus models of dispute settlement;
• Informal means of social control - pressure satire, gossip, religion and magic, role expectations; cultural reward-punishment mechanism, etc.;
• Formal means - legal, judicial institutions; punitive, enforcing institutions;
• Political movements and political reform.

Unit 7- Religious Organization
• Definition, scope, significance and aspects;
• Anthropological approaches to study of religion: evolutionary, psychological, functional;
• Symbol idol, deity, ritual and right: sacred & profane; sacred complex; religious beliefs and mythology; religion and life-cycle;
• Atheism, monotheism, polytheism
• Primitive religion - Animism, animatisms, bongaism, fetishism, totemism;
• Magic - Black and white; contagious, defensive, destructive, imitative, sympathetic;
• Magico-religious functionaries : Priest, shaman, medicine-man, sorcerer, witch;
• Distinction between magic and religion;
• Functions of magic and religion;
• Religious change: Sanskritization, religious conversion, religious adaptation.

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam

**LIST OF BOOKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Textbooks</strong></th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Marvin</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>‘Cultural Anthropology”, Harper &amp; Røw Pub, New York &amp;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Havilland, W A.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Cultural Anthropology’, Harcourt Brace College Pub,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Honigman J.</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>‘Handbook of Social and Cultural Anthropology’,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Rawat Publication, New Delhi.</td>
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<th><strong>Recommended Books</strong></th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barrett R.</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>‘Cultural and Conduct’, Wadsworth Publishing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duranti, Allesandra</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>‘Linguistic Anthropology’, Cambridge University,</td>
<td>Cambridge University, Cambridge</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garvey Publishers Inc., Massachusetts.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sahlins &amp; Service</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>‘Evolution and Culture’, The University of Michigan</td>
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<td>Press, Ann Arbor.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Delhi.</td>
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<td>of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hicks &amp; Gwynne</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>‘Cultural Anthropology’, Harper Collins College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy, Ladislov</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>‘Anthropological Perspectives on Kinship’, Pluto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Press, London.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mair, Lucy</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>‘An Introduction to Social Anthropology’, Oxford</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>University Press.</td>
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UNIVERSITY OF PUNE  
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  

Semester-I  

AN-102: SOCIAL RESEARCH METHOD  

4 Credits Course  

Approach  
The course aims at providing a basic understanding of the nature and procedure of scientific research as practiced in social sciences. It discusses the research design along with its various types, and the tools and techniques of data collection involved in each type. It also discusses the quantitative methods of analysis including an effective use of computer applications. The course aims at providing an understanding of the ethnographic method of field investigations in social and cultural anthropology. It discusses the field-work tradition in anthropology, the peculiarities of an ethnographic research design, and the tools and techniques of field documentation. It also takes a brief review of the ethnographic documentation of tribes all over the world.  

At the end of the course the students are expected to be able to:  

a) Understand the peculiarities and problems associated with a scientific social research.  
b) Clearly distinguish between various types of research design.  
c) Choose and construct various tools of data collection  
d) Analyze data by using appropriate qualitative as well as quantitative techniques of analysis.  
e) Able to utilize computer for effective handling and presentation of research data-base.  

f) Distinguish between the ethnographic method and the other methods of social research with reference to the basic approach, field setting, tools and techniques of documentation, analysis, etc.  
g) Prepare an ethnographic research design.  
h) Get insight into the rapport establishment techniques.  
i) Acquire the approach of participant enquire.  

SYLLABUS  

PART I – Scientific Social Research  

Unit 1- Science and Scientific Research  

• Science - essence and characteristics;  
• Objectivity, validity and testability;  
• Science as an approach to, and system of. knowledge;  
• Relation between science, theory and fact;  
• Inductive and deductive aspects of Scientific research;  
• Natural science and social science : a comparison;
• Issues of value, subjectivity and inter-subjective objectivity in social science;
• Epistemological, ethical and experimental problems faced in social research.

**Unit 2 - Research Design**
• Identification of broad area of research;
• Review of literature; conceptual framework and concept mapping;
• Formulation of research problem.
• Formulation of hypothesis;
• Determination of sample frame and size;
• Choice and construction of tools and techniques of data collection;
• Determination of the mode of analysis and reporting.

**Unit 3 - Survey Method and Sampling Techniques**
• Planning a survey research; flow chart;
• Construction of questionnaires, schedules and scales.
• Concept and significance of sampling;
• Principles of probability and Normality Curve;
• Estimation of sample size;
• Probability and non-probability sampling;

**Unit 4 - Quantitative Analysis: Basic Statistics**
• Relevance of statistical techniques in social research,
• Frequency distribution; Graphs and Histograms;
• Measure of central tendency: mean, median, mode;
• Measure of variation: Mean deviation and standard deviation;

**Unit 5- Application of Computer in Social Research**
• Introduction to qualitative and quantitative software packages for data analysis.

**PART II – Ethnographic Field Research**

**Unit 6- Ethnographic Approach in Anthropology**
• Field work tradition in Anthropology
• Contribution of Malinowski, Boss and other pioneers;
• Cultural relativism and need for Emic perspective;
• Concept of participant enquiry;
• Ethnography as a holistic documentation of culture;

**Unit 7- Ethnographic Research Design**
• Ethnography as a qualitative exploratory research;
• Choice of tools and techniques of data collection,
• Interview - Structured and unstructured; Free flowing open ended; Group interview and key informant interview;
• Observation - Participant, non-participant and quasi-participant;
• Genealogy - technique and application;
• Social census - Construction of household-schedule; Variables involved;
• Case-example, case-history & life-history;

Unit 8 - Collection & Analysis of Ethnographic Data
• Academic, psychological and practical preparation for ethnographic fieldwork;
• Techniques of rapport establishment;
• Identification of representative categories of informants;
• Recording of data journal, diary and logbook;
• Organization and contextual interpretation of data;
• Writing and presentation of an Ethnographic report.

Unit 9- Case Study Method
• Case study as a distinctive approach in research;
• Case examples, case histories and life history and other sources of data for building a case study;
• Extended case study.

Unit 10 – Introduction to Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses
(this unit is intended to be introductory unit with more emphasis on understanding the concept of qualitative and quantitative analyses.)
1. Approach of Qualitative data analyses
   a. Context based analysis
   b. Grounded Theory Approach
   c. Thematic Analysis
2. Approach of Quantitative data analysis
   a. Numerical and quantifiable data
   b. Descriptive statistics: Frequency distribution, univariate and bivariate tables
   c. Measures of central tendency: Mean, Median. Mode
   d. Measures of dispersion: standard deviation, variance
   e. Advantages and disadvantages of these measures, their use in Social Science research
3. Comparison of quantitative and qualitative approaches and use in social science research

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam

LIST OF BOOKS

Text Books
Danda, Ajit 1992 ‘Research Methodology in Anthropology’, Inter-India,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fetterman David</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>‘Ethnography Step by Step’</td>
<td>Sage publication.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madrigal, Lorena</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>‘Statistics for Anthropology’</td>
<td>Cambridge University, Cambridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muller, IH.</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>‘Statistical Reasoning in Sociology’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young, Pauline</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>‘Scientific Social Surveys and Research’</td>
<td>Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maanen John Van</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>‘Tales of the Field: On writing Ethnography’</td>
<td>The</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approach:
The course would introduce the India-in Perspective. The course also provides the insights into the principles underlying the formation of Indian cultures such as Pre-historical cultures, the Orthodox pattern, the heterodox challenge and the Hindu Synthesis. The aim of this course is to provide the comprehensive understanding of Social Organization and social stratification in India. The course provides a holistic understanding of the complexities of Indian society by cultural & social bases of social organization.

At the end of the course the students are expected to:
- Understand cultural, geographical, demographical profile of India.
- Know prehistoric cultures and how Indus civilization develops.
- Understand orthodox pattern of Indian Society and Hindu Synthesis.
- Understand the heterodox challenge of other religion.
- Understand the caste as a unit, as a system and as structural and cultural phenomena.
- Understand the basic pattern & ideal of family in our society.
- Understand the concept and the Indological & Anthropological significance of marriage.
- Understand the explanation of the ideology, structure of social stratification in the Indian society as phenomenon of social inequality.

SYLLABUS

PART I

Unit 1- India in perspective
- Personal Character.
- Geographical background & Regions.
- Climate and Culture response to geographic condition.
- Demographic profile,
- Races of India and language families.

Unit 2- Prehistoric: Cultures of India
- The Stone Age
- Neolithic cultures
- Peasant villages and Proto-cities
- The Indus civilization
- The rebirth of cities

Unit 3- The Orthodox Pattern
• The Vedic paradigm.
• The ritual paradigm of Brahmans.
• The challenge of Jainism, Buddhism, and Charvaka.

Unit 4- The Hindu synthesis
• The six systems of philosophy.
• Varnashram and social order.
• Karma, Dharma, and Moksha.
• Four stages of life and Purushartha

PART II
Unit 5- Caste system
• Purity, pollution and logic of hierarchy
• Varna & Jati
• Theories of origin of Caste.
• Power and hierarchy
• Caste & village society — Jajmani & Balutedari system
• Caste and its relation with family, marriage & kinship
• Principle of reciprocity based on the caste system
• Caste as cultural and occupational categories
• Caste as political and voluntary associations
• Caste and Tribe.
• Indian society as a closed system

Unit 6- Indian Family, Marriage and Kinship
• The joint family, extended family- Structure & Nature,
• Emerging trends, functional & dysfunctional aspect of change,
• Change in intrafamily relations,
• Forces of change.
• Extended kin groups- Affinal and Consanguineous.
• Marriage- social, ritual, and symbolic aspect.
• Changing patterns of marriage alliance, Divorce.
• Changing kinship relations.

Unit 7- Social Stratification in India
• Meaning & approaches to the study of social stratification
• Social stratifications & weaker sections of society

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam
## LIST OF BOOKS

### Text Books:

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<th>Publisher/Institution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karve, Iravati</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>‘Hindu Society- An Interpretation’</td>
<td>Deccan College, Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majumdar, D.N.</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>‘Races and Cultures of India’</td>
<td>Kalyani Publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karve Iravati</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Kinship Organization in India, Deccan Collage</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandulbum, D.</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Society in India, Popular Prakashan</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghurye G.S.</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Caste, Class, and Occupation, Popular Book Depot</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjali Kurane</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Ethnic Identity and Social Mobility, Rawat Publications.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kothari Rajnin</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Longman</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
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### Recommended Books:

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<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheeler, Mortimer, R</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>The Indus Civilization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bashain, A.L.</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>‘The Wonder that was India’, Rupa &amp; Co., New Delhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farquhar, J.N.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>A primer of Hinduism. London: Christian Literature Society for India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majumdar R.C.</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>‘History and Culture of the Indian People’, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Singer</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Traditional India Structure &amp; Change</td>
<td>Rawat Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betealle, Andre</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Caste, Class, and Power, California University Berkley.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupta, Dipankar</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Social Stratification, Oxford University Press</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srinivas M.N.</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Caste in Modern India &amp; Other Essays</td>
<td>Media Promoters and Publishers, Bombay</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conze, Edward</td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Buddhism: its essence and development</td>
<td>New York: Philosophical Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khare R.</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Cultural Diversity and Social Discontent: Anthropological,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
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<tr>
<td>Srinivas M.N.</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Social change In India</td>
<td>Allied Publication, Bombay.</td>
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DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester-I

AN-104: BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

3 Credits Course

Approach:
This course aims at introducing the students to the basics of biological anthropology, its historical background, how it evolved as a science, its important branches, scope and applications to the welfare of mankind. It provides a background canvas in understanding the story of human evolution focusing mainly on the basic principles and processes involved in human evolution. Historical development of evolutionary thought and the existing theories on human evolution will be dealt with in detail.

At the end of the course the students are expected to:
   a) Know the basics of biological anthropology, its main branches, scope and applications to the welfare of mankind.
   b) Comprehend the historical development of human evolution
   c) Understand the major theories, processes and the principles involved in its operation

SYLLABUS

Unit 1 - Introduction to Biological Anthropology
   a. Introduction, Nature and Scope
   b. Important branches
   c. Biological Anthropology in the service of human society

Unit 2 - Theories of Evolution
   a) Historical overview of emergence of Evolutionary Thought
   b) Theories of evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo Lamarckism
   c) Introduction to Modern Evolutionary Theory: Neo - Darwinism / Modern Synthesis

Unit 3 - Biological Basis of Life and Heredity and Evolution
   a) Cell, Cell structure, Chromosomes
   b) DNA, Structure, Replication, Protein Synthesis
   c) Cell Divisions: Mitosis and Meiosis
   d) Importance of Mitosis and Meiosis, Evolutionary significance of Meiosis
   e) Genetic Principles discovered by Mendel: Segregation, Dominance and Recessiveness, Independent Assortment
   f) Importance of Genetics in Evolution

Unit 4 - Concepts in Modern Evolutionary Theory
   a) Definitions of Evolution, Population, Species
b) Evolution as a two stage process: Production of and redistribution of Variation and Natural Selection
c) Macroevolution and Microevolution
d) Microevolution: Factors that produce and distribute variation: Mutation, Recombination, Migration, Drift and Natural Selection
e) Macroevolution: Adaptation, Adaptive radiation, Convergence and Parallelism, Generalised and Specialised traits, Modes of Evolutionary changes: Gradualism Vs. Punctuated Equilibrium, Mosaic Evolution

Unit 5 - Introduction to Trends in Human Evolution
a) Taxonomy, binomial nomenclature
b) Man as a primate
c) Trends: Sense of Vision and Smell, Terrestriality, Bipedalism, Changes in dentition, Encephalisation, Culture
d) Bio-cultural Evolution of Humans
e) Multiregional Vs. out of Africa theories of Modern Human origins

Unit 6 - Introduction to Human Variation
a) Phenotypic and Genotypic variation, Distribution of Human Variation
b) Historical overview of concept of Race, Theories of Race formation
c) Modern Debate on Race: Molecular Evidence
d) Racism
e) UNESCO statement on Race, Statement by American Association of Physical Anthropologists

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam

LIST OF BOOKS

Text Books

Recommended Books
Comas, Juan 1960 Manual of Physical Anthropology Charles C. Thomas Publisher, Bannerstone House, Illinois, U S A
Ember & Ember 1990 Anthropology, Prentice- Hail, New Delhi
Ember & Ember 2008 ‘Anthropology’ (12th edition), Pearson Prentice Hall of
Jones, Steve; Robert Martin and David Pilbeam- eds

Janusch, Buettner J. 1973 Physical Anthropology. By John Wiley and Sons, Canada


Lascar, Gabrial 1961 Introduction to Physical Anthropology


Montague, Ashley 1951 Introduction to Physical Anthropology. Charles C. Thomas. USA.


**Recommended Books:**


UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester-I

AN-105: ARCHEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

3 Credits Course

Approach:
The course aims to provide knowledge of the archaeological basis of anthropology and understanding of Prehistoric and Protohistoric human cultures. The course is helpful to acquaint the students with foundations in archaeological anthropology. Archaeology its relation with other subjects and its interdisciplinary approach in studying human evolution as well as culture of ancient man. The course also covers stone tool typology and technology and also dating of past, archaeological evidences and their interpretations. On the basis of foundation course in Archaeological anthropology, this course briefly deals with Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures from Europe, Africa and mainly from Indian subcontinent. The course also covers the Cultural evolution and their impact on human skeleton. The course gives an idea of archaeological evidences and their interpretation with reference to particular human culture and skeletal biological details from that human group. Thus course not only covers cultural evolution but also provides biological setup of the population.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Introduction to Archaeology
- Archaeology, Relation of Archaeology with Sciences, Social Sciences and Anthropology
- Major Branches, Prehistory, Protohistory and Ethno-Archaeology
- Geological and Archaeological Time scales and their relevance in interpreting human evolution
- Geological framework Tertiary, Quaternary, Pleistocene and Holocene
- Ice Ages during Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene, Glacial and Interglacial Periods, Pluvial and Interpluvial periods, Causes of Ice Ages, Sea level changes.
- Chronology as a concept, Fossils and Fossilization, Osseous material and their importance, Fossil bones and teeth.

Unit 2: Dating Methods, Tool Typology and Technology
- Relative and Absolute Dating
- River terraces, Stratigraphic dating, Palynology, Radiocarbon dating, Potassium Argon dating, Thermoluminescence, Dendrochronology, Archeoniagnetism etc.
- Cultural Chronology, The three Age system, Stone/Copper/Bronze/Iron Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period)
- Stone tool typology: Pebble tools – Choper, chopping tools; Bifaces – Handaxe, Cleaver;
Scrapers, Blades, Microliths, Grinding stones, Ring stones

- Techniques: Percussion, Block on Block, Stone hammer, Cylinder Hammer, Clactonian, Levallois, Blade, Grinding and Polishing
- Artifacts Typology/ Pottery and Other evidences
- Identification and Interpretation of stone tools and fossils

**Unit 3: Paleolithic Cultures**
- Lower Paleolithic Culture: Africa - Oldowan, Europe: Acheulian, Adivillian, Levalosian, Clactonian, India: Sohn, Madrasian
- Middle Paleolithic Culture: Africa, Mousterian, Indian
- Upper Paleolithic Culture: Europe - Aurignacian Solutrean, Magdalenian Cultures, India
- Cultural and Biological evidences of Paleolithic Cultures of India & characteristic features of Paleolithic cultures
- Paleolithic Art in India

**Unit 4: Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures**
- Azilian, Tardenoisian, Kitchen Midden Culture
- Jericho and Jarmo culture
- Langhanaj Bagor Adamgarh, Burzhom Northern/Eastern and South Indian Neolithic
- Characteristic features of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures & Cultural and Biological evidences of the cultures.

**Unit 5: Indus valley civilization, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures**
- Distribution, Period, Characteristics, causes of decline, people & culture of Indus valley Civilization.
- Chalcolithic culture and the characters
- Megalithic cultures, Menhir/Dolmen, Cist and Cairn
- Human fossils from Indian subcontinent: Ramapithecus, Narmada Man and Homo sapiens
- Skeletal changes, and Cultural features of different phases with reference to important Indian sites

**The course assessment would be based on the following:**
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam
### Readings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title and Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agarwal, D.P.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>The Archaeology of India, New Delhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakley, K.P.</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Man the tool maker, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rami Reddy</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Elements of Prehistory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankalia, H.D.</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Stone Age tools: Their techniques, Names, and probable functions, Deccan College, Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, B.</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Evolution and Human Origin: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology, &amp; Row, New York.</td>
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</table>
SEMESTER II
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester-II

AN-201: ANTHROPOLOGICAL THOUGHT

3 Credits Course

Approach:
This course aims at introducing the students to the basic theories & theorists, and merits & criticism of each school of anthropological theories. Historical development of anthropological thought from its beginnings to the present will be dealt with in detail. This course summarizes the important theories and examines these theories critically.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1 - Historical Processes of Culture
a) Evolutionism
   • The evolutionary perspective in ethnology and its sources;
   • Unilinear evolutionism;
   • Multilinear evolutionism;
   • Neo-evolutionism;
   • Merits and weaknesses of evolutionary school of thought.

b) Diffusionism
   • Diffusion of cultural traits;
   • British school of diffusion and the Pan-Egyptian theory;
   • German school of diffusion and concept of ‘trait complexes’;
   • American school of diffusion: Concepts of ‘culture-area’ and ‘age-area’;
   • Merits and shortcomings.

c) Historical Particularism
   • Historical Particularism as a methodological approach
   • Theoretical implications of Historical Particularism
   • Franz Boas and his contribution;
   • Contributions and limitations of Historical Particularism;

Unit 2: Materialist Perspective on Culture
a) Cultural Materialism
   • The approach of Cultural Materialism;
   • Contributions of Marvin Harris and Leslie White;
   • Relation of Materialism with Evolutionism
   • Critique of Cultural Materialism.

b) Historical Materialism
• The Historical Materialist approach of Karl Marx;
• Anthropological significance of Marxian ideas;
• Historical Materialism as a Conflict Perspective;
• Critique of Historical Materialism.

Unit 3 - Structure-Functionalism
• Structure-functionalism as a reaction to the doctrines of ‘Evolution-Diffusion’ and ‘Historical Particularism’;
• Functionalism of Malinowski, Merton & Parsons;
• Structure-functionalism of Radcliff Brown;
• the distinction between structural and functional emphases;
• Structure-functionalism as an analytical approach;
• Methodological implications of Structure-functionalism;
• the contributions and limitations of Structure-functionalism.

Unit 4 - Structuralism
• Structuralism as a perspective;
• Place of structuralism in the anthropological theory;
• Contributions of Claude Levi-Strauss and Edmund Leach;
• Structuralist interpretation of social system;
• Structuralist interpretation of Kinship;
• Structuralist interpretation of Mythology and Totemism;
• Critique of Structuralism.

Unit 5- Other Classical Theoretical Approaches
• Parsonian ideas of social-cultural system;
• Culture-Personality Margaret Mead;
• Pattern-Configuration: Ruth Benedict;
• Culture Interpretations: Clifford Geertz;
• Social Anthropology as an approach: Evans-Prichard;

Unit 6 - Biographical sketch of Anthropologists
• Tylor, Morgan, Durkheim, Boas, Kroeber, Lowie, Mead, Radcliff Brown, Malinowski, Talcott Parsons.

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
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# LIST OF BOOKS

## Text Books

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## Recommended Books

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<th>Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collins, Randall</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td><em>Theoretical Sociology</em>, Rawat Publication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Credits Course

Approach:
In semester I the students have already learnt the fundamentals of the qualitative and quantitative research methodology in the course - Scientific Social Research. Besides, they have acquired theoretical and practical understanding of Ethnographic Research Method, which is a classical qualitative method in Anthropology. The aim of this practical course is to train students in Survey Research Method, which is primarily a quantitative method by actually designing and implementing a small project.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Introduction to Survey Research Method
- Origin and History
- Topics appropriate for survey research
- Difference between survey and other research methods
- Strength and weaknesses of Survey research
- Application of surveys in social research
- Survey Flow chart

Assignment 1: Write a note on Survey Research
Assignment 2: Explain the process of survey research with a flow-chart

Readings
Young Pauline, 1984 : Scientific Sod! Surveys and Research New Delhi Prentice Hall of India

Unit 2: Formulation of the Survey Project
- Identification and Selection of a Problem
- Review of literature
- Concept Mapping
- Research questions and Objectives
- Definition of Variables
- Developing a time Line

Assignment 3: Selection and formulation of research topic for project
Assignment 4: Develop time line for the project
Assignment 5: Develop concept mapping on selected text
Readings
Young Pauline, 1984: Scientific Sod! Surveys and Research New Delhi Prentice Hall of India

Relevant Handouts

Unit 3: Tools of Data Collection
- Questionnaires and Interview Schedule –
  a) Do’s and Don’ts while construction of Questionnaire and Interview Schedule
  b) Structure, Semi-Structured interview Schedule
  c) Open-ended, Close-ended Questions
  d) Pilot testing
- Scale and Measurement
  a) Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio scales
  b) Brief Overview: IQ test, ability aptitude test, personality test/scales, motivation tests /scales, values and interest scales.
  c) Attitude Scales: Thurston, Likert and Gutman attitude Scales
Assignment 6: Write a note on questionnaire and interview schedule
Assignment 7: Construct a questionnaire / interview schedule on the pre determined project
Assignment 8: Construct Likert’s scale on the given topic

Readings

Unit 4: Sampling and Sampling Designs
- The idea and advantage of sampling
- Concepts: population, sample, sampling unit, finite and infinite populations, sampling frame, sampling designs
- Probability and Non-Probability Sampling:
  a) Probability Sampling: Simple Random Samples, Systematic Random Samples, Stratified sample, cluster samples
  b) Non-Probability Sampling: Convenience Sampling, Purposive Sampling and quota sampling
- Sample Size, Estimation and Testing of Hypothesis, accuracy, bias and precision
Assignment 9: Write a note on Sampling
Assignment 10: Draw stratified random sample from the target group

Readings

Unit 5: Preparation for Data Collection
- Planning the data collection
- Selecting the appropriate target group
- Obtaining access to target group
- Implementation of data collection plan
Assignment 11: Pre test the Questionnaire/interview schedule and prepare report and finalize the same
Assignment 12: Modify interview schedule
Assignment 13: Administer interview schedule? Questionnaire to target group as per plan

Readings

Unit 6: Data Processing
- Coding Schemes Rules and Coding
- Code book construction,
- Editing and Cleaning of Data
Assignment 14: Prepare code book
Assignment 15: Code the data from data filled- in interview schedule? Questionnaire

Readings

Unit 7: Data Analysis
1. Variable and types pf variables: Nominal, Scale and Numeric
2. Frequency distributions: Univariate and Bivariate cross tabulations
3. Computation of statistical measures of central tendency and dispersion
4. Introduction of Statistical analysis using Computers: SPSS
   1. Overview of the software
   2. Data coding and preparation of SPSS code sheet
   3. Data entry and data cleaning, refining of the codes
   4. Deriving tables, various measures and indices
   5. Graphical presentation of data
5. Statistical tests of significance
   1. Concept of statistical tests
   2. $\chi^2$ test and t-test
   3. computations and interpretation of tests
6. Statistical Analysis of Scales
Assignment 16: Enter the coded data
Assignment 17: Derive frequency / percentages and cross tables
Assignment 18: Present Data Graphically

Readings
SPSS and MS Excel Software

Unit 8: Report writing
- Describing the survey respondents
- Summarizing the survey results for sub-groups on demographic data
- Summarizing the survey results for the whole group
- Providing an answer to the research problem
Assignment 19: Write Scientific project report
Readings

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester-II

AN-203: ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELDWORK

4 Credits Course

The course aims at training the students in the ethnographic method of field research by exposing them to the field situation in a tribal setting.

The fieldwork is to be arranged and conducted by the Department in a suitable tribal area. The duration of the fieldwork is minimum 15 days. The fieldwork should be carried out by the entire batch of students as a team-work. However, each student is to be given a separate topic for writing a report. After coming back from the field, the students should undertake the analysis and report-writing under the guidance of the teachers assigned.

1. Introduction to Analysis of data collected in Ethnographic fieldwork
2. Compilation and organizing the data: Field notes, transcripted informal interviews, diary and logbook
3. Analysis of the data collected through
   i. Informal and key informant interviews
   ii. Observation notes
   iii. Genealogy
   iv. Census
   v. Focused group interviews
   vi. Case narratives and case studies
4. Ethnographic report
UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester-II

AN-204: COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND HUMAN EVOLUTION

3 Credits Course

APPROACH
Evolution as a process had also brought about series of anatomical changes on all forms of life. Modern man is but a product of this process. Man’s attempts in piecing together his pasts have yielded useful sequences in explaining hominid evolution. This course would focus these transition stages from the earliest to the present.

At the end of the course Students are exculpated to:
- Identify the characteristic features of the earliest Hominids.
- Explain the various transitional stages in human evolution.
- Comprehend the assumption of erect posture and bipedal locomotion in man.

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Man’s Place among the Primates                          10 Hrs
Nomenclature and Systematic
Taxonomic position of man
Charactristic features of Order Primata

Unit 2: Primate Classification and Distribution                                       15 Hrs
- Emergence, Distribution and classification of Primates
- Prosimii and Anthropoidia: New world Monkeys and Old world monkeys
- Hylobatidae, Pongidae and Hominidae
- Primate Behavior

Unit 3: Trends in Hominid Evolution                              15 Hrs
- Major anatomical systems;
- Changes in Skull, Mandible and Dentition;
- Vertebral Column, Pelvis, Hands, Legs and feet;
- Erect posture and Bipedalism; Human locomotion: assumption of erect posture and Bipedalism;
- Major Anatomical changes in human body

Unit 4: Evolution of other Systems                  15 Hrs
- Evidence from the Brain and Sense Organs;
Digestive system and Reproductive system;
Molecular evidence: Morris Goodman, Sarich and Wilson

Unit 5: Hominid Precursors and Early Hominids 12 Hrs
- Dryopithecines: Ramapithecus and Shivapithecus
- Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Orrorin tugenensis,
- Ardipithecus ramidus, Australopithecus baharelgazali, Australopithecus africanus, A.afarensis, A.robustus, A. boisei;
- Homo habilis;
- Homo erectus, Homo ergaster
- Hominid Phylogeny current knowledge and debate

Unit 6: Homo sapiens neanderthalensis 6 Hrs
- Salient Features and differences between
- Conservative and Progressive type
- Phylogenetic position

Unit 7: Homo sapiens: Early modern humans 6 Hrs
- Homo heidelbergensis, Homo floresiensis, archaic humans, Narmada man
- Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Chancelade.

The course assessment would be based on the following:
1. Mid Semester exam
2. Term papers / tutorials / assignments
3. Seminars / viva voce
4. Semester end exam

LIST OF BOOKS

Clark, Le Gros 1979 The Antecedents of Man: An Introduction to Evolution of the Primates, Ediburgh University Press.
Hooton E.A. 1963 Up from the Ape, the Mac Millian Company New York.
Jurmain R. Nelson H. 1998 Understanding Physical Anthropology and Archaeology,
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laskar Gabriel</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>The evolution of Man, Holt, Richart &amp; Winston New York</td>
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UNIVERSITY OF PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Semester-II

AN-205: BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY PRACTICAL I

3 Credits Course

Approach:
The aim of this practical course is to provide knowledge of Human Anatomy, Skeleton and Dental system; including Important landmarks on bones. Students are taught about the scientific methods and techniques of measurements on skeleton and dentition. This knowledge is helpful to understand evolutionary changes in skeleton system as well as occupational stress, sex-wise differences, community differences on the skeleton and on human dentition. The course covers Osteology, Osteometry and Odontometry.

At the end of the course the students are expected
b) To understand the skeletal system of Man
c) To know the structural set up of our body and its functional performance
d) To know the evolutionary trend and morphological change in the skeletal system and
e) To know the metrical parameter and their importance

SYLLABUS

Unit 1: Osteology
- Importance of studying human skeletal system in anthropology
- Structure and function of skeletal system
- Classification: Axial and appendicular skeleton
- Axes and planes: basic terminology
- Skull (Different Normae ) and mandible
- Long bones and side Identification
- Vertebral column and girdles (Pelvis, Scapula & Clavicle)
- Age and sex differences

Unit 2: Osteometry
- Osteometry use and Importance
- Introduction to the Instruments
- Selected measurements n skull
  - Cranial length
  - Cranial breadth
  - Cranial arc
  - Cranial circumference
  - Upper facial height
  - External bi-orbital diameter
Nasal height
Nasal breadth
Bi—maxillary breadth
Bi—zygomatic breadth
Bi—mastoid breadth
Bigonial breadth
Mandibular Length
Mandibular height

• Selected measurements on Humerus
  Maximum length
  Breadth and distal epiphysis
  Circumference in the middle

• Selected Measurements on Femur
  Maximum length
  Physiological length

• Selected Measurements on Scapula
  Maximum length
  Anatomical length
  Length of cranial border
  Length of axillary border

• Selected measurements on Clavicle
  Maximum length
  Girth in the middle

• Calculation of different Indices

Unit 3: Odontometry

• Primate Dentition, Human Dentition & its Importance in Physical Anthropology
• Tooth Morphology and Anatomy.
• Dental Formula; Deciduous and Permanent Dentition
• Classification and. Identification
• Measurements on dentition (MD/BLICAJCIICM) & other Indices
• Metrical variations on the dentition.

The course assessment would be conducted as follows
1. Bone identifications, side/sex identifications
2. Measurement techniques and indices calculations
3. Objective tests, assignments
4. Journal completion
5. Practical test and viva-voce

Readings:
Frazer 1965 Human Anatomy. J P.A. Churchill Ltd. London,
Walimbe S.R & Kulkarni S.S. 1994 Biological Adaptations in Human Dentition, Deccan College, Pune