

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY - HONOURS

CBCS – PART I

Honours Course

		SEMESTER-I			
Month		<u>PAPER</u>		<u>Class Teaching hours</u>	<u>Tutorial (Hrs)</u>
		ANTACOR 01T & ANTACOR01P Marks:50+25=75 INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	ANTACOR 02T & ANTACOR01P Marks:50+25=75 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY		
<u>JULY</u> <u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<p>Unit I: Biological Anthropology: Meaning, aim and Scope; Its approaches: Biocultural, comparative and evolutionary.</p> <p>Unit II: Theories of organic evolution.</p> <p>Unit III: Primates in relation to human evolution: Unit IV: Human Skeletal anatomy and functional morphology of bones as parts of total skeleton:</p>	<p>Unit I: a) Fundamentals of Social-Cultural Anthropology: Meaning & Definition, Aim & Scope, Social- Cultural Anthropology, Distinctiveness (Holism, Cultural Relativism, Cross Cultural Perspective, Anthropological Comparison);</p>	<u>11</u>	
		<p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>Unit 1. Identification of Human cranium- its different norms- <i>norma verticalis</i>; <i>norma lateralis</i>; <i>norma occipitalis</i>; <i>norma basalis</i>; <i>norma frontalis</i>;</p> <p>Unit II: Anthroposcopy: Assessment of Skin Colour: exposed (forehead) and unexposed (inner surface of the upper arm).</p>	<p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>a) Prepare a Project Report on of the following (1 Credit / project) (To be submitted with signature of individual Mentor/Supervisor)</p> <p>i) Writing ONE CASE STUDY on any one of the following events from one family (happened within last one year): Birth, Marriage, Death, Thread Ceremony, Household ritual (e.g. Pujas/ brotos, religious ritual and festival of other communities).</p>		
<u>AUG</u> <u>18</u>	<u>25</u>	<p>Unit I: Application of concepts of adaptation and evolution in Biological anthropology;</p> <p>Unit II: Lamarckism, Unit III: 1. Primates: Definition, General characteristics, Evolutionary trends.</p> <p>Unit IV: relevance of studying human anatomy as a part of anthropology,</p>	<p>Unit I:</p> <p>Concepts of the major subfields: Economic Anthropology, Political Anthropology, Anthropology of Religion, Anthropology of Education, Psychological Anthropology, Rural & Urban Anthropology, Medical Anthropology, Ecological Anthropology, Cognitive Anthropology, Interpretative anthropology, visual Anthropology. b) Relationship with major subjects of Social Sciences: History, Political Science, Sociology, Geography, Education, Economics, Folklore.</p> <p>Unit II: Concepts of society and Culture (Brief notes on meaning, definition and salient features)</p> <p>a) Society, Group, Community, Social Institution, Social Unit, Social Association, Social Fact, Socialization, Social System (Social Structure & Social function), Status and Role; Social Action; Social Conflict; Social Stratification, and Civil Society.</p>	<u>20</u>	

		<p>PRACTICAL Unit 1. Identification of Frontal bone, Parietal bone, Temporal bone, Occipital bone Unit II: Head Hair: form, colour, texture, quantity, whorl (number and type), hair limit.</p>	<p>PRACTICAL a) Prepare a Project Report on of the following (1 Credit / project) (To be submitted with signature of individual Mentor/Supervisor) i) Writing ONE CASE STUDY on any one of the following events from one family (happened within last one year): Birth, Marriage, Death, Thread Ceremony, Household ritual (e.g. Pujas/ brotos, religious ritual and festival of other communities).</p>		
<u>SEP 18</u>	<u>16</u>	<p>Unit I: Different branches and fields of study. Unit II: Neo-Lamarckism, Unit III: 2. Classification of living primates up to family level with example (Simpson); concepts of strepsirrhini and haplorrhini. Unit IV: classification of bones, their anatomical positions and functions.</p>	<p>Unit II: b) Culture: Definition & Concepts by E.B. Tylor, L. White, A. Kroeber, N.K. Bose, C. Geertz.; Attributes of Culture: Learned, Shared, Transmitted, Adaptive, Symbolic, Dynamic; Norms, Values, Enculturation, material Culture, Culture Element, Culture Trait, Trait Complex, Overt & Covert, Diffusion, Acculturation, Ethos & Eidos, Ethnocentrism, Culture Universal, World View.</p>	<u>13</u>	
		<p>PRACTICAL Unit 1. Identification of Maxilla bone, Zygomatic bone, Sphenoid bone, Mandible (anatomical position, side and sex determination, where applicable). Unit II: Anthroposcopy: Facial Hair: Beard and Moustache.</p>	<p>PRACTICAL a) Prepare a Project Report on of the following (1 Credit / project) (To be submitted with signature of individual Mentor/Supervisor) i) Writing ONE CASE STUDY on any one of the following events from one family (happened within last one year): Birth, Marriage, Death, Thread Ceremony, Household ritual (e.g. Pujas/ brotos, religious ritual and festival of other communities).</p>		
<u>OCT 18</u>	<u>10</u>	<p>Unit I: Relationship of biological anthropology with: medical and health science, life science, earth science and environmental science. Unit II: Darwinism, Unit III: 3. Anatomical and behavioural characteristics of great apes (Gibbon, Orang Utan, Chimpanzee, Gorilla). Unit IV: classification of bones, their anatomical positions and functions.</p>	<p>Unit III: Family, Marriage, Kinship system & Other aspects of Social Organization: a) Family: Definition, Types, Structure & Function, Changes due to Industrialization & Urbanization (with special reference to Indian Context).</p>	<u>08</u>	
		<p>PRACTICAL Unit 1. Sex determination of human skull. Unit II: Anthroposcopy: Nose: depression of the nasal root, height of the nasal bridge, nasal profile, tip of the nose, inclination of the septum, nasal wings.</p>	<p>PRACTICAL ii) Drawing ONE GENEALOGICAL CHART (with kinship terminology) of one family (Minimum up to 3 generations). iii) Preparation of a SCHEDULE / QUESTIONNAIRE on any one of the following: a) Census Schedule (General Demography, Economy) b) Village / Hamlet / Urban Locality Description.</p>		
<u>NOV 18</u>	<u>13</u>	<p>Unit I: Revision and preparation for examinations. Unit II: Synthetic theory, Mutation theory. Unit III: 4. Significance of studying non-human primate in Biological Anthropology. Unit IV: classification of bones, their anatomical positions and functions.</p>	<p>Unit III: b) Marriage. Definition, Type, Preferential & Prescribed forms of marriage, Functions of Marriage, Universality of Marriage, Ways of acquiring mates in tribal society, Forms of Marital transaction (Dowry, Bride price, Gift), Post Marital Residence, Divorce & Remarriage. c) Kinship: Definition, Structure of Kinship (Murdock) Function of Kins in everyday life and Ceremonial occasion, Kinship behaviour: Avoidance, Joking, Couvade, Teknonymy, Kinship system: Hawaiian, Eskimo, Sudanese, Iroquis, Crow- Omaha, Bengali Kinship system; Descent : Types & Functions: Unilateral, Bilateral & Double descent d) Other Concepts : Tribe, Moiety, Phratry, Lineage, Clan.</p>	<u>10</u>	
		<p>PRACTICAL Unit 1. Identification of Femur, Tibia, fibula,</p>	<p>PRACTICAL ii) Drawing ONE GENEALOGICAL CHART (with kinship terminology) of one family</p>		

		Humerus, Radius, Ulna Unit II: Ear: size, shape, Ear lobe: size, form and attachment, hypertrichosis of Ear.	(Minimum up to 3 generations). iii) Preparation of a SCHEDULE / QUESTIONNAIRE on any one of the following: a) Census Schedule (General Demography, Economy) b) Village / Hamlet / Urban Locality Description.		
<u>DEC</u> <u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	Unit I: Tutorial Unit II: Preparation for exams. Unit III: Preparation for exams. Unit IV: utorial.	Unit IV: Fieldwork in Anthropology: Meaning of Fieldwork in different branches of Anthropology. Importance of fieldwork in Anthropology, Historical Genesis of Anthropological fieldwork. Research Strategies: Synchronic & Diachronic, Etic vs Emic. Deductive vs. Inductive, Qualitative vs Quantitative.	<u>10</u>	
		PRACTICAL Practice and Preparation for Exams	PRACTICAL ii) Drawing ONE GENEALOGICAL CHART (with kinship terminology) of one family (Minimum up to 3 generations). iii) Preparation of a SCHEDULE / QUESTIONNAIRE on any one of the following: a) Census Schedule (General Demography, Economy) b) Village / Hamlet / Urban Locality Description.		

SEMESTER-II					
<u>Month</u>	No. of Teaching days available	<u>PAPER</u>		<u>Class Teaching hours</u>	
		ANTACOR 03T & ANTACOR01P Marks:50+25=75 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY	ANTACOR 04T & ANTACOR01P Marks:50+25=75 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY		
<u>JAN</u> <u>19</u>	<u>04</u>	Unit I: Introduction to Archaeological anthropology Definition and Scope of Archaeological Anthropology, Relationship with other disciplines - history, anthropology and other natural sciences. Prehistory: Definition, aim, scope, concept of periodization. Definition of Tool, Artifact, Industry, Assemblage; A brief introduction to different cultural stages in pre-history and Protohistory.	Unit I: Unit-I: Oligocene Anthropoids: Parapithecus, Aegyptopithecus; Primate origins and radiation with special reference to Miocene hominoids: Dryopithecus, Sivapithecus, distribution, features and their phylogenetic relationships.	<u>3</u>	
		PRACTICAL Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting and Drawing of the tool types	PRACTICAL UNIT I. Identification of extant anthropoid skulls with reference to features relevant to Hominid evolution (Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orang utan and Gibbon).		
<u>FEB</u> <u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	Unit I: Methods of study: Ideas of site survey and excavation, Different Methods of exploration/site survey; different stages of excavation, pre-excavation stage, actual stages of digging up of archaeological site, Trial trench, horizontal and vertical excavation, differences between excavation and exploration. Unit II: Methods of Estimation of time in archaeology Concept of chronology in Prehistory, Relative and Absolute dating methods, Following dating methods	Unit-II: Australopithecines: distribution and types, features and their phylogenetic relationships. Appearance of genus Homo (Homo habilis) and related finds.	<u>17</u>	

		are to be studied based on the points: Discovery, first use, datable material, basic principle, precautions, method of sample collection, advantages and disadvantages, specific examples, Relative methods of dating: Stratigraphy, Typo-technological analysis, FUN estimation, Absolute methods of dating: C14, K/Ar, Dendrochronology, TL. Differences between Absolute and Relative dating methods.		
		PRACTICAL Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting and Drawing of the tool types.	PRACTICAL UNIT I. Identification of extant anthropoid skulls with reference to features relevant to Hominid evolution (Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orang utan and Gibbon).	
<u>MAR</u> <u>19</u>	<u>13</u>	Unit III: Paleoenvironment Concept of geochronology, Geological Time scale: eras, periods, epochs, Environmental background of Quaternary period, Basal Pleistocene, Villafranchian, Causes of ice age, Climatic fluctuations of Pleistocene period in Europe, Africa and India, Glacial and Pluvial zones, Evidences of Pleistocene period for reconstruction of paleoenvironment: Moraine, Glacio-fluvial deposits, River terraces, U shaped valley, Loess, Gravel and silt deposition, Importance of paleoenvironmental study on paleoanthropology and prehistory, Holocene period; climatic stabilization.	Unit-III: Homo erectus from Asia, Europe and Africa: Distribution, features and their phylogenetic status.	<u>10</u>
		PRACTICAL Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting and Drawing of the tool types.	PRACTICAL UNIT I. Identification of extant anthropoid skulls with reference to features relevant to Hominid evolution (Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orang utan and Gibbon).	
<u>APR</u> <u>19</u>	<u>13</u>	Unit IV: Typo-technological Study of Stone tools: Concept of tool types, primary and combination fabrication technology, Basic concept of stone tool manufacturing technology and estimation of their relative efficiency, basic ideas about identification of core and flake tools.	Unit-IV: The origin of Homo sapiens: Fossil evidences of Neanderthals :Classic Neandertals (La-Chapelle-Aux – saints), Progressive Neandertals (Tabun); Archaic Homo sapiens.	<u>10</u>
		PRACTICAL Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting and Drawing of the tool types.	PRACTICAL UNIT II. Identification of extinct anthropoid remains: Parapithecus mandible, Dryopithecus mandibular fragment, Australopithecus africanus, One typical specimen of H. habilis, H. erectus (Java and Peking man), Neanderthal (La-Chapelle-aux-saints), H. sapiens (Cro-Magnon)	
<u>MAY</u> <u>19</u>	<u>14</u>	Unit V: World prehistory: (With reference to paleoenvironments and fossil evidences) Africa: The earliest Paleolithic assemblages of Africa- Oldowan, Acheulian; Middle Stone Age, Later Stone Age. Europe: Acheulian, Levalloisean, Middle and Upper Paleolithic Culture, Mesolithic Culture. Prehistoric art (home and cave art).	Unit-V: Origin of modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens): Cro-Magnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade : Distribution and features and their phylogenetic status.	<u>11</u>
		PRACTICAL Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting and Drawing of the tool types.	PRACTICAL UNIT II. Identification of extinct anthropoid remains: Parapithecus mandible, Dryopithecus mandibular fragment, Australopithecus africanus, One typical	<u>20</u>

			specimen of H. habilis, H. erectus (Java and Peking man), Neanderthal (La-Chapelle-aux-saints), H. sapiens (Cro-Magnon)		
<u>JUN</u> <u>19</u>	<u>25</u>	Unit V India and South East Asia: The earliest Paleolithic assemblages, Acheulian, Middle Paleolithic Culture, Upper Paleolithic and Microblade assemblages.	Unit-VI: Hominization process, Bio-cultural evolution of Man.		
		PRACTICAL Identification of Typo-technological attributes, cultural ages, probable functions, method of hafting and Drawing of the tool types.	PRACTICAL UNIT II. Identification of extinct anthropoid remains: Parapithecus mandible, Dryopithecus mandibular fragment, Australopithecus africanus, One typical specimen of H. habilis, H. erectus (Java and Peking man), Neanderthal (La-Chapelle-aux-saints), H. sapiens (Cro-Magnon)		

ACADEMIC CALENDAR FOR SEMESTER I AND II(2018-2019)

General Course

Month	No. of Teaching days available	SEMESTER-I		
		Topic	Class teaching in hours of each core	Tutorial In hours
		ANTGCOR01T & ANTGCOR01P Marks: 50+25=75 INTRODUCTION TO ANTHROPOLOGY		
July,18	14	Unit – I: Introducing Anthropology: Definitions, aims and scope & branches.	12	02
		PRACTICAL Basic ideas about identification of stone tools (differences between naturally flaked objects and stone tools on the basis of location, direction and number of flake scars, shape); Assessment of Skin Colour: exposed (forehead) and unexposed (inner surface of the upper arm). Head Hair: form, texture, whorl (number and type).		
August,18	25	The Anthropological Perspective: Holism, Comparative Theme, Relativism, Fieldwork & Participant Observation.	20	05

		<p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>core and flake tools (identification of cortex, flake scar, ripple mark, striking platform, point of impact, positive and negative bulb of percussion, drawing of linear diagram).</p> <p>Nose: depression of the nasal root, height of the nasal bridge, nasal profile, tip of the nose, inclination of the nasal septum, nasal wings.</p>		
September,18	16	<p>Unit – II: Archaeological Anthropology: Definitions, Aims & Scope, sub-fields: Environmental archaeology, experimental archaeology, ethno-archaeology, Geo-archaeology, Conjunctive approach.</p> <p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>core and flake tools (identification of cortex, flake scar, ripple mark, striking platform, point of impact, positive and negative bulb of percussion, drawing of linear diagram).</p> <p>Ear: Lobe attachment, hypertrichosis of Ear.</p>	13	03
October,18	10	<p>Unit - III: Biological Anthropology: Definitions, Subject matter, Aims & Scope,</p> <p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>Project work: Preparation of a generalised census schedule and applying it on at least 10 families in any nearby locality (family composition, SES: occupation and education); A comprehensive brief report on this study to be prepared by the student and submit.</p>	8	2
November,18	13	<p>Sub-fields: Palaeoanthropology, Primatology, Human Genetics, Adaptation & Variations, Human Growth, Forensic Anthropology</p> <p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>Project work: Preparation of a generalised census schedule and applying it on at least 10 families in any nearby locality (family composition, SES: occupation and education); A comprehensive brief report on this study to be prepared by the student and submit.</p>	10	03
December,18	12	<p>UnitVI: Social Cultural Anthropology: Definitions, Subject matter, Aim &Scope, Ethnography & Ethnology, Relationship with economics, political science, sociology, history..</p>	10	02

		PRACTICAL		
		Revision		

General Course

SEMESTER-II				
Month	No. of Teaching days available	Topic	Class teaching in hours of each core	Tutorial In hours
		ANTGCOR02T & ANTGCOR2P Marks:50+25=75 Physiology and Biochemistry		
January,19	4	Archaeological Anthropology: Prehistory - Definition, aims, scope, concept of periodization, PRACTICAL Archaeological Anthropology: Procedure of drawing tools, drawing and labelling of typo-technological features, cultural age, Biological Anthropology: Human Anatomy - Identification of human skull. Social Cultural Anthropology: Learning the technique and collection of genealogical data,	3	1
February,19	21	Concept of culture in prehistory: definition of tool, artifact, industry, assemblage; A brief introduction to different cultural stages in pre-history and proto-history, Tool technology and typology. PRACTICAL Probable use and method of hafting of tools (Core tools: Hand axe, cleaver and chopper). Identification of human skull bones: frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital, zygomatic, maxilla, mandible, sphenoid. Preparation of a typical genealogical diagram and table (including analysis: occupational and educational status) of one's own family (at least three generations). A report to be prepared and submitted.	17	4
March,19	13	Biological Anthropology: Human morphology, External morphological features with evolutionary significance. Skeleton morphology:	10	3

		<p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>(Flake tools: Scraper, point, blade) (Bone tools: Harpoons, Baton, spear thrower) (Microliths: Bladelet, fluted core, lunate) (Polished tools: celt, ring stone).</p> <p>Identification of Human post-cranial bones: Scapula, Clavicle, Humerus, Radius, Ulna, Pelvis, Femur, Tibia, Fibula (anatomical position and side determination, where applicable).</p> <p>Contd...Preparation of a typical genealogical diagram and table (including analysis: occupational and educational status) of one's own family (at least three generations). A report to be prepared and submitted.</p>		
April,19	13	<p>Definition and functions of human skeleton, names and anatomical position of human bones; modification of human skeleton due to assumption of erect posture, human dentition: different types of teeth, their basic structure and functions, dental formula.</p> <p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>(Flake tools: Scraper, point, blade) (Bone tools: Harpoons, Baton, spear thrower) (Microliths: Bladelet, fluted core, lunate) (Polished tools: celt, ring stone)</p> <p>Skull and pelvic girdle should be studied in the perspective of sex differences. Identification of Human permanent teeth.</p>	10	3
May,19	14	<p>Social Cultural Anthropology: Social Unit and Institution: Basic concept- Family, marriage, kinship, clan, <i>Gotra</i>, Phratry, moiety, lineage, community, group, tribe, caste , society and culture, social organization and social structure, civilization.</p> <p>PRACTICAL</p> <p>Practice of drawing tools, Revision of bone identifications.</p>	11	3
June,19	25	Revision and Preparation for Exams	20	5

HONOURS	NUMBER OF LECTURES	JULY-SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER -DECEMBER	JANUARY-MARCH		APRIL-JUNE	
Part-II Paper-III (Theory)		<p>GROUP A</p> <p>I. Exceptions to Mendelian inheritance; Concepts with examples of intermediate expression,</p> <p>II. Inheritance of complex traits: continuous and discontinuous traits, qualitative and quantitative traits,</p> <p>III. Concepts and theories of organic evolution: Lamarkism and Neo-Lamarkism; Darwin and principles of Natural Selection,</p> <p>IV. The origin of species-species and speciation; Morphological, Genetic, Biological and Evolutionary species concepts;</p> <p>V. Human evolution- Primate evolutionary history: Concepts in evolutionary studies- Taxonomy; homology and homoplasy;</p>	<p>GROUP A</p> <p>I. Linkage, co-dominance, multiple alleles, penetrance, pliotropy, sex-limited and sex-controlled traits.</p> <p>II. Examples of polygenic and multifactorial inheritance in Man - Stature, skin pigmentation, dermatoglyphics, Blood pressure.</p> <p>III. Directional, Stabilizing and Diversifying selection; Neo-Darwinism and Modern synthesis.</p> <p>IV. Polytypic, Allopatric, Parapatric and Sympatric speciation; Isolation: geographical, temporal and reproductive; Convergence, Divergence, Parallelism, Adaptive radiation,</p>	<p>GROUP A</p> <p>III. Evidences of organic evolution – morphological, anatomical, vestigial, embryological, palaeontological, physiological, biochemical, genetical.</p> <p>IV. Irreversibility; Cope's rule and Dollo's rule; Extinction.</p> <p>V. Primitive and derived traits; Approaches of classification-phenetics and cladistics; Geological time scale;</p>	TEST EXAMINATION	<p>GROUP A</p> <p>V. Gradualism and Punctuated equilibrium; Micro and Macro- evolution; Meaning of genus and species.</p>	UNIVERSITY FINAL EXAMINATION
		<p>GROUP B</p>	<p>GROUP B</p>	<p>GROUP B</p> <p>IV. <i>Homo erectus</i> : <i>Homo</i></p>		<p>GROUP B</p> <p>VI. Emergence of <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i>: Single origin,</p>	

		<p>I. The Fossil Primates and background of human evolution:</p> <p>i) Emergence of Primates: Paleocene epoch and continental drift (features in brief), Eocene Prosimians-<i>Adapidae</i>,</p> <p>ii) Oligocene Anthropoids: <i>Parapithecidae</i>, <i>Aegyptopithecus</i>; Miocene apes: <i>Proconsul</i>, <i>Dryopithecus</i>, <i>Sivapithecus</i>, <i>Kenyapithecus</i>; Outline of the Pongid - Homonid splits, Major hypothetical lines of Primate evolution from <i>Parapithecidae</i> to <i>Australopithecinae</i>.</p>	<p>II. The first Hominids-, <i>Australopithecus</i> and evolution of bipedal locomotion, Gracile Types (<i>A. afarencis</i>, <i>A. africanus</i>) Robust types (<i>A. robustus</i>, <i>A. boisei</i>),</p> <p>III. Emergence of Genus <i>Homo</i> and the origin of culture: Human's capacity for culture; Evolution of Typo-technology of Prehistoric Tools, Bio-cultural evolution of Man and the process of Hominization: expansion of the brain, reduction of the face, teeth and jaws; Early Homo: <i>Homo habilis</i> and <i>Homo rudolfensis</i>, Oldwan culture.</p>	<p><i>erectus erectus</i>, <i>Homo erectus pekinensis</i>, Narmada Man; Lower palaeolithic culture: Pebble tool culture – Olduvai Gorge in Africa, Soan culture in India, Acheulean culture in Europe – Abbevillian, Acheulean, Clactonian, Levalloisian, Madrasian and Narmada culture of India; Big game hunting, development of cooperation and language, use of fire.</p> <p>V. Emergence of <i>Homo sapiens</i> : Transitional phase – <i>Homo heidelbergensis</i>, <i>Homo sapiens neanderthalensis</i>: Classic Neandertals (La-Chapelle-Aux – saints), Progressive Neandertals (Tabun); Neanderthals problem; Middle Palaeolithic culture (Mousterian culture) of Europe; Burials and concept of soul; Flake tool complex of India: Bellan Valley, Nevasa (Maharashtra), Narmada Valley (preceding section). Luni valley (Rajasthan)</p>	<p>multiregional and intermediate theories of Human origins; Cro-Magnon, Grimaldi, Chancelade; Upper Palaeolithic Culture: The last Ice age, Advanced Hunter gatherer, Evolution of Blade and Burin technology, Use of bone tools; Upper Palaeolithic culture of Central and Western Europe: Chateauperronien, Perigordian, Aurignacian, Gravettian, Solutrean, Magdalenian; Emergence and development of art: cave art and home art (painting, engraving and sculpture); Upper Palaeolithic culture of India: Renigunta, Bhimbetka.</p>	
Paper-IV		GROUP- A (Theory)	GROUP- A (Theory)	GROUP- A (Theory)	GROUP- A (Theory)	
Group A		<p>I. Basic socio-cultural systems:</p> <p>i) Economic system – basic concept, production (Foraging, pastoralism, horticulture and</p>	<p>ii) Political System – Basic concept, Types of political organization (Band, Tribe, Chiefdom, State). Concept and characteristics of</p>	<p>iii) Religious System – Basic Concept, Anthropological approach to the study of</p>	<p>III. Social organization of the following tribes (Chenchu, Toda, Santal, Garo)</p>	

		<p>intensive agriculture), consumption, distribution (Reciprocity and Barter, Kula ring, Redistribution and Potlatch, Silent trade and market) market economy with special emphasis on pre-industrial society, medium of exchange.</p> <p>CLASSES=30</p>	<p>Sanction and Primitive Law – Oath, Ordeal, Forms of punishment; Brief concepts of Warfare, Feud, Authority.</p> <p>II. Culture and Ecology – Ecological Anthropology: basic concepts, relationship among ecology, technology and material culture; Elements of material culture of the following tribes: Chenchu, Toda, Santal, Garo.</p> <p>CLASSES=95</p>	<p>primitive religion; Animism, Animatism, Manaism, Totemism, Taboo, Ancestral Worship, Divination, Cult, Shamanism; Rituals, Rites of passage, Social control and religion, Magic and Religion.</p> <p>CLASSES=80</p>		<p>CLASSES=17</p>	
<p>Paper-IV Group B (Practical)</p>		<p>I. Identification of Fossils (Cast/ Photographs may be used): Fossil Apes.</p> <p>II. Craniometry:</p> <p>i) Linear: Maximum Cranial Length, Maximum Cranial Breadth, morphological facial Height, Auriculo-Bregmatic Height, Bi-zygomatic diameter, Bi-gonial diameter, Palatal Length, Palatal Breadth, Nasal length, Nasal breadth, Orbital breadth, Orbital height, Least Frontal Breadth, Length of Occipital foramen, Breadth of Occipital foramen, Mandibular Length, Bi-condylar Breadth.</p>	<p>I. Identification of Fossils: Fossil Protohominids.</p> <p>II. Craniometry:</p> <p>ii) Indices (classification where applicable) : Cranial Index, Upper Facial Index, Nasal Index, Orbital Index, Jugo-Frontal Index.</p> <p>iii) Chord: Frontal chord, Parietal chord, Occipital chord.</p> <p>III. Archaeological Anthropology</p> <p>Cointd... Bone Tools- Harpoons (Single barbed, Double barbed, Multi</p>	<p>I. Identification of Fossils: Hominids.</p> <p>II. Craniometry:</p> <p>iv) Arc: Frontal Arc, Parietal Arc, Occipital Arc, Sagittal Cranial Arc, Maximum Horizontal Circumference.</p> <p>v) Angular: Facial profile angle, Nasal profile angle, alveolar profile angle, Frontal angle of schwalbe, Bregma angle of schwalbe, Lambda angle of schwalbe.</p> <p>III. Archaeological Anthropology:</p> <p>iii) Polished Tools: Celt,</p>		<p>IV. Book review</p>	

		III. Archaeological Anthropology i) Core Tools: Hand Axe, Cleaver, Chopper; Flake Tools: Scraper, Point; Blade Tools: Blade Knife, Blunted back Blade, Awl, Burin (at least two), Laurel Leaf point, willow leaf point; IV. Book review	barbed), Baton, Spear and Dart thrower. ii) Microliths: Geometric (Lunate, Triangle, Trapeze), Non Geometric microliths. IV. Book review	Shouldered Celt, Chisel, Hammer stone, Ring stone (At least two). iv) Potsherd: One potsherd of Neolithic period IV. Book review			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

GENERAL	NUMBER OF LECTURES	JULY-SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER -DECEMBER	JANUARY-MARCH	TEST EXAMINATION	APRIL-JUNE	UNIVERSITY FINAL EXAMINATION
PART II Paper – II		Group-A: Biological Anthropology 2. Cell Biology & Human Genetics: Cell division and its anthropological significance; Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis; Group – B: Palaeoanthropology & Prehistory a) Early primates: Parapithecus, Dryopithecus, Sivapithecines (distinctive anatomical features, chronology and	Group-A: Biological Anthropology Structure of human chromosome: physical and chemical; Denver system of classification; Chromosomal aberrations: Chromosomal abnormalities in relation to number and structure; d) Mendel’s laws of inheritance with its application in human being and limitations; Exceptions to Mendelian inheritance; Concepts with examples of intermediate expression; Linkage and crossing over; Patterns of single gene inheritance: Autosomal dominant (PTC); Autosomal recessive (Albinism);	Group-A: Biological Anthropology Autosomal and Sex chromosomal; Down’s Syndrome, Turner’s Syndrome and Klinefelter Syndrome (causes and clinical features); DNA, its physical structure, differences with RNA. 3. Human Population Biology: Human population variation: Concepts of human race: definition, concepts and scientific basis; Racial criteria and their limitations: skin colour and head hair, Major races and their features: Caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid; Geographical approach (geographical, local and micro-races); Racial composition of Indian population- by Risley, Guha and Sarkar; Clines and population concept, UNESCO statement on			

		<p>phylogenetic position)</p> <p>b) Early hominids: <i>Australopithecus afarensis</i> and <i>Australopithecus africanus</i> (chronology, distribution, morphological features and phylogeny)</p>	<p>Sex-linked dominant (Xg blood group); Sex-linked recessive (colour blindness). Sex controlled; Sex limited.</p> <p>Group – B: Palaeoanthropology & Prehistory</p> <p>c) Emergence of genus <i>Homo</i> -- <i>Homo habilis</i>, <i>Homo erectus</i> - Java Man and Peking Man: Comparisons and Evolutionary significance;</p> <p>Early cultures in i) Europe- Abbevillian, Acheulean, Clactonian, Levalloisian;</p> <p>ii) India: Soan, Madrasian and Narmada cultures; Africa: Olduvai gorge- the cradle of human bio-cultural revolution.</p> <p>d) Emergence of <i>Homo sapiens</i>- Neandertal Man: Classic Neandertals (La-chapella-aux-saints), Progressive Neandertals (Tabun Man), Evolutionary significance. The Neandertal Problem. The fate of Neandertal Man;</p>	<p>Mongoloid and Negroid; Geographical approach (geographical, local and micro-races); Racial composition of Indian population- by Risley, Guha and Sarkar; Clines and population concept, UNESCO statement on Race.</p> <p>Group – B: alaeoanthropology & Prehistory</p> <p>Middle Palaeolithic culture (Mousterian culture) of Europe, Burials and concept of soul, Flake tool complex of India- Nevasa (Maharashtra).</p> <p>e) Emergence of modern human- <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i>, types- Cromagnon, Evolutionary significance;</p> <p>Upper Palaeolithic culture of Europe- Aurignacian, Solutrean, Magdalenian; Emergence and development of art- Cave art and Home art,</p> <p>Upper Palaeolithic culture of India- Belan valley.</p>		<p>Race.</p> <p>4. Theories of Organic Evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Modern Synthetic Theory, Microevolution.</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--

PAPER III		<p>Group A: 1. Archaeological Anthropology: a) Dating methods: Concept of chronology in prehistory, Relative and absolute methods of dating, Relative methods of dating; Stratigraphy, Typo-technology, Absolute methods of dating; Carbon 14, Potassium Argon (K/Ar), Dendrochronology. b) Field Archaeology: Field Archaeology: Difference between exploration and excavation, Exploration-Extensive and Intensive, Methods of Excavation-trial Trench, Horizontal excavation, Vertical Excavation.</p> <p>2. Social and Cultural Anthropology:</p> <p>a) Origin and development of social and cultural anthropology: Worldwide and Indian perspectives. Contribution of some Indian anthropologists: S.C. Roy, N.K. Bose, D.N. Majumder, M.N. Srinivas, L.P. Vidyarthi, P.K.Bhowmick. b) Concepts of Tribes, Classification and distribution of Indian tribes. Tribal problems in India with special reference to Education, Health & Occupation. Constitutional definition & Safeguard for SC's, ST's and OBC's.</p>	<p>Group A: 1. Archaeological Anthropology: c) Mesolithic culture : Post-Pleistocene environmental changes, Mesolithic culture of Europe- Azilian, Kitchenmidden, Tardenoisian, Maglemosian, Mesolithic culture of India- Bagor, Birbhanpur. d) Neolithic culture and emergence of village farming way of life: Neolithic revolution (V.G. Childe), domestication of plants and animals, Neolithic stone tool technology, pottery, habitation, Neolithic culture of Europe, Neolithic culture of India, North India- Burzahom, South India- Brahmagiri, Cultural features of East Indian Neolithic.</p> <p>2. Social and Cultural Anthropology: c) Social Stratification : Concept of Caste & Class; Caste system in India- its distinctive features & Change.</p> <p>e) Economic anthropology: Definition, aim & scope. System of production: Hunting-Gathering, Pastoralism, Horticulture and agriculture; Distribution: Barter & Exchange, Reciprocity & Redistribution.</p>	<p>Group A: 1. Archaeological Anthropology: e) Chalcolithic Culture of India: Harappan civilization-Town Planning, Social and Religious life, Trade and Commerce. Reasons of decline of Harappan civilization. 2. Social and Cultural Anthropology: e) Ecological Anthropology: Concepts, aim & scope, Ecology & Culture, Ecology & Man. (Man & Plant; Man & Land; Man & Water). Habitation in different ecological settings.</p> <p>d) Applied Anthropology: Applied, Action & Development Anthropology – Meaning, Definition, Concept of Sustainable Development.</p>			
-----------	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

		<p>Group (B) – Practical</p> <p>A. Identification of Anthropoids & Homonids:</p> <p>(a) Anthropoid ape skulls (Original/ Cast/ Photograph may be used): Gibbon, Gorilla.</p> <p>(b) Hominid crania or skull cap (Cast/ Photograph): <i>Homo erectus</i>, La-chapelle-aux-saints, Cro-magnon.</p> <p>(emphasis should be given to understand their systematic position and differences from <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i>)</p>	<p>B. Archaeological Anthropology: Procedure of drawing tool, Identification, Drawing and Labeling of Typo-technological features, cultural age, probable use and method of hafting of prehistoric tools.</p> <p>Core Tools: Hand Axe, Cleaver, Chopper;</p> <p>Flake Tools: Scraper, Point; Blade, Laurel Leaf point.</p> <p>Bone Tools- Harpoons (Single barbed, Double barbed, Multi barbed), Baton, Spear and Dart thrower.</p> <p>Microliths: Lunate, Triangle, Trapeze.</p> <p>Polished Tools: Celt, Shouldered Celt, Hammer stone, Ring stone.</p>	<p>C. Fieldwork: Social and Cultural anthropology:</p>		<p>C. Fieldwork: Social and Cultural anthropology:</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

HONOURS	NUMBER OF LECTURES	JULY-SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER -DECEMBER	JANUARY-MARCH	APRIL- JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
---------	--------------------	----------------	-------------------	---------------	-------------	------	--------	-----------	---------	----------	----------

PART-III PAPER -V	THEORY= 110	GROUP- A: BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY HUMAN GENETICS ,METHODS OF STUDYING HUMAN GENETICS,MENDELIAN INHERITANCE IN MAN, EXCEPTION TO MENDELIAN INHERITANCE AND BRIEF CONCEPTS OF POLYGENIC INHERITANCE, NO. OF CLASSES=24	LINKAGE AND CROSSING OVER, NON-DISJUNCTION,. INHERITANCE OF COMPLEX TRAITS,HUMAN POLYMORPHISMS,CHROMOSOMAL AND GENETIC DISORDERS, POPULATION GENETICS, HUMAN POPULATION VARIATION, HUMAN GROWTH,NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS <i>NO. OF CLASSES=56</i>	GROUP- B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: DEVELOPMENT OF POST PLEISTOCENE CULTURE MESOLITHIC CULTURE,NEOLITHIC CULTURE AND EMERGENCE OF VILLAGE FARMING WAY OF LIFE: CHALCOLITHIC CULTURE OF INDIA, EGINNING OF IRON AGE AND SECOND URBANIZATION: <i>NO. OF CLASSES=30</i>			
------------------------------	--------------------	---	--	---	--	--	--

HONOURS	NUMBER OF LECTURES	JULY-SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER -DECEMBER	JANUARY-MARCH	TEST EXAMINATION	APRIL- JUNE	UNIVERSITY FINAL EXAMINATION
PART-III PAPER -VI	THEORY= 114	GROUP- A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACHES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY, DEVELOPMENT OF PALAEOANTHROPOLOGY AND PREHISTORY IN INDIA. NO. OF CLASSES=30	GROUP- B: SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY: INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY EARLY CIVILIZATION,RACIAL (RISLEY, GUHA, SARKAR), ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS IN INDIAN POPULATION,VILLAGE STUDIES, INDIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM: CASTE,SOCIAL CHANGE, NO. OF CLASSES=40	MATERIAL TRAITS IN INDIA: LIFE AND WORK OF SOME INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGISTS- THEORETICAL EXPLANTIONS OF CULTURE – BRIEF CONCEPT, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA,APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY: NO. OF CLASSES=44			
Paper-VII: (PRAC=100)	PRACTICAL=114		SOMATOSCOPY, SOMATOMETRY, DERMATOGLYPHICS, BLOOD PRESSURE , BASIC STATISTICS, NO. OF CLASSES=90	ABO AND Rh(D) BLOOD GROUPING ,PTC/ PTU TASTING ABILITY,COLOUR VISION TEST:SEX CHROMATIN IDENTIFICA TION: NO. OF CLASSES=24			

Paper-VIII (100)	PRACTICAL=81		GROUP- A: FIELD WORK 60 CLASSES	GROUP- B: FIELD EXPLORATION/ MUSEUM VISIT (ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, NO. OF CLASSES=21			
-----------------------------	---------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY - GENERAL

GENERAL	NUMBER OF LECTURES	JULY-SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER –DECEMBER	JANUARY-MARCH	TEST EXAMINATION	APRI L- JUNE	UNIVERSITY FINAL EXAMINATION
PART III PAPER – IV GROUP A (THEORY)	THEORY 96	A: BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY MENDEL'S LAWS OF INHERITANCE WITH ITS APPLICATION IN HUMAN BEING AND LIMITATIONS; POLYMORPHIC TRAITS IN MAN: HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: HUMAN NUTRITION: NO OF CLASSES 36	B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY PREHISTORIC PRIMITIVE CONTINUUM: CULTURAL CONTINUITY: NO OF CLASSES 24	C. SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY STUDY OF MATERIAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, POLITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY OF RELIGION, VILLAGE STUDIES, MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY: NO OF CLASSES 36			
PAPER – IV GROUP B (PRACTIC AL)	PRACTICAL = 93	BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY NO OF CLASSES 33	SOCIAL-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY PROJECT WORK NO OF CLASSES 30	MUSEUM VISIT / FIELD EXPLORATION NO OF CLASSES 30			