Savitribai Phule Pune University  
(Formerly University of Pune)

Syllabus for M.Phil./Ph.D. (PET) Entrance Exam: Anthropology

Research Methodology (Ph.D.)

Unit 1: Foundation of Research

Meaning of Research, motivation for research, objectives of research  
Characteristics of scientific method, empiricism, value neutrality, Repeatability verifiability  
Approaches to research: positivistic and interpretive, qualitative and quantitative, inductive and deductive and mix-method approach, Feminist approach, Social Research – time and space context, Evolutionary and Biocultural approach in Biological Anthropology

Unit 2: Basic terms and types of research

Theory, concept, construct, fact, independent and dependent variables,  
Methodology, method, tool and technique  
Types of research- Exploratory, descriptive, analytical/explanatory, experimental, case-control, evaluation and impact assessment, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, trans-disciplinary, pedigree and family studies in genetics, twin studies, genetic surveys and screenings  
Basic Research, Applied Research, Action research, participatory research

Unit 3: Research Design

Research design- concept and definition, need, advantages of planning a research, characteristics of good research design, Steps in research design; Identification, Selection and Formulation of problem, Literature Review, Primary and secondary data, sources of data- authenticity, credibility, reliability of sources and data  
Hypothesis- Definition, characteristic of good hypothesis and sources of hypothesis  
Types of hypothesis, Null hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis  
Hypothesis Testing–Logic & Importance hypothesis testing

Unit 4: Sample and sampling designs

Concept of population, sample, sampling frame, sampling unit  
Need and advantages of sample study, Characteristics of representative sample, sampling error, Concept of probability and non-probability sampling  
Types of probability sampling- simple random sampling, systematic random sampling, proportionate and disproportionate stratifies random sampling  
Types of non-probability sampling- purposive, snowball 2
Unit 5: Methods of research and tools of data collection

Sample Survey, Case-study, life-history, ethnography, historical, Longitudinal, Cross sectional, Mixed Longitudinal, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Observation and types of observation, Focused Group Discussion, Scales and scaling techniques, Interview guides, field diaries, genealogy, Anthropometry, Biochemical tests and Clinical signs, pedigrees

Unit 6: Statistics in Social Sciences

Types of measurement: Nominal, Ordinal and Scale
Basic statistical techniques: aggregation of data, totals, percentages, tabulation – univariate, cross tabulation- bivariate and multivariate
Data Presentation- Charts and Graphs: Bar charts, Histograms, Clustered bar charts, clustered histogram, pie chart, Pyramid
Measures of Central Tendency: Averages – Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean, harmonic mean, Median, Mode
Measures of Dispersion: Range, Standard Deviation, Variance, Coefficient of Variation
Association, Correlation and Regression, Correlation coefficients Pearson’s r and Spearman’s rho, Linear regression
Statistical tests: underlying assumptions for statistical tests, t-test, chi-square test, F-test, Analysis of Variance, Non-parametric tests
Statistical packages: SPSS, SAS, Statistica, R, PSPP

Unit 7: Research Ethics, Publication of Research and Plagiarism

Research Ethics, History of research ethics.
Introduction to ethical principles - What is morality?, What is ethics?, What is ethical theory?, Anonymity, Confidentiality, Informed consent, Rights of participants, Harm to respondents and Researchers, Principles of biomedical and social science ethics, Ethical Guideline in Social Research
Sources of Scholarly discourse, books, journals, monographs, proceedings, encyclopedias etc.
Databases online and print, Indexing databases, bibliographic databases
Why Publish Research? When and where to publish?
Ranking of journals, citation indices, avoiding predatory journals, Impact factor and h-index
Plagiarism, its meaning and how to avoid it, Self-plagiarism
Anti-plagiarism measures – guidelines and software

Unit 8: Referencing and Citations

Research referencing: Why – due credit to researchers, track back original research, its data, and sources etc., to avoid plagiarism
Referencing and Citations: What is Citation? Citation styles, its basic components (Authors or editors, Book, journals etc, year and month of publication, page numbers, volume and issue etc)
Differences in Citations of: Journal Articles, Authored books, Edited books, conference proceedings, posters, other media such as newspapers and magazines, electronic media such as websites and blogs, social media, photographs, videos and audio recordings, Legal proceedings, Reports of various agencies etc.

Citation and References management: traditional methods – 3 X 5 cards for references and notes,

**Subject Concerned Syllabus**

**Anthropology (Ph.D.)**

**Introduction**

Anthropology – Nature of the subject.
Historical development of the discipline.
Sub-disciplines within Anthropology

**Social-Cultural Anthropology**

Holistic approach, Scientific and Humanistic perspectives.
Features of Cultural Anthropology.
Fieldwork, Ethnography, Comparative method, Observation, Interview, Case study, Genealogical method, Schedules and questionnaires

**Biological Anthropology**

Introduction, Nature and Scope
Branches of Biological Anthropology
Bio-cultural Perspective in evolutionary processes
Applied aspects of Biological Anthropology

**Archaeological Anthropology**

Archaeology, Relation of Archaeology with Life, Physical, and Earth Sciences, Social Sciences and Anthropology
Major Branches, Prehistory, Proto-history and Ethno-Archaeology
Inter-relations within sub-disciplines
Relation with disciplines outside anthropology –
History, Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Social Work, Biology, Geology

**Social-Cultural Anthropology**

**Culture, Society & Civilization**

Biological pre-requisites for adaptation of Culture. Concept of Culture
Definitions of Culture, Society and Civilization.
Relation between individual, society, culture and civilization
Culture – A system of Symbols. Language and Culture. Environment and Culture.

**Configuration of Culture**

Descriptive and explanatory models of culture; Attributes and Paradoxes of culture; Culture as a Process and Pattern; Approaches to the study of cultural Idealism and cultural Materialism Material and Non-Material aspects of Culture.

**Society and Social Organization**–

Concept of Tribe, Concept of organization of society; Forms of social organization: family, lineage, clan, Moiety, Phratry, tribe. Family; Concept, definitions and universality of the institution of family; Family household, domestic group and division of labor in the groups; Typology - Conjugal-natal, consanguineal, nuclear, joint, extended, patrilotestal, matrilotestal; Residence – Ambilocal, amitalocal, partilocal, matrilocal, avunculocal, neolocal, bilocal, virilocal, uxorilocal; Functions of family- Social, economic, religious and educative.

*Marriage*: Definition, significance, universality; theory of incest taboo; Significance and functions of marriage as a cultural institution; Marriage type - monogamy, polygamy – (polyandry, polygyny), hypo-gamy, hyper-gamy, endogamy, exogamy; Preferential, prescriptive, proscriptive and open systems of marriage; Levirate, Sororate, cross-cousin marriage, uncle-niece marriage, extended affinal marriage; Dowry, Bride Price and bride-wealth, Age at marriage, marriage distance; Divorce, widowhood, remarriage.

*Kinship*: Concept of Kinship, Definition of kin, affine group and kingroup; Kin Consanguineal, affinal, agnatic; bilateral, fictive; Kin-group–Kindred, Unilateral, bilateral, aplitic, uterine, patrilateral, matrilateral; Principle and types of Descent – Unilateral, bilateral, double, patrisib / matrisib, Patri-clan / matri-clan, patriarchy / matriarchy; affiliation & complimentary affiliation;Kinship Terminology - Classificatory & Descriptive; Terms of reference & Terms of address; Kinship Behavior – Joking behavior and avoidance behavior; Kinship obligations; Kinship Classification - Eskimo, Omaha, Hawaiian, Crow; Kinship and caste, Kinship and community.

**Economic Organization**

Definition and significance; Primitive, peasant and modern economy; Property Access rights, ownership and inheritance, Individual and collective property, Principles of production, distribution and consumption, Production Resources, division of labor and technology; Distribution - Reciprocity and exchange; Gift, trade, barter, currency and 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.

**Political Organization**
Definition and significance; order within and between societies; Concept of authority, power, rank, leadership, legitimacy and control; Types of political organizations - egalitarian, non-egalitarian, decentralized and centralized; Egalitarian –Decentralized: band, tribe, kinship, age-grade and association; Non-egalitarian-Centralized: Big Man-ship, chiefdom, rank-societies, state, nation-state; Justice, jurisprudence, law, and social control; customary and codified law; primitive law; Dispute resolution, conflict, coercion and consensus models for settlement of disputes; Informal means of social control – pressure, satire, gossip, religion and magic, role expectations; reward-punishment mechanism, etc.; Formal means - legal, judicial institutions; punitive, enforcing institutions;

Religious Organization
Definition, significance and aspects; Anthropological approaches to study of religion: evolutionary, psychological, functional; Symbol, idol, deity, rites and rituals; Sacred and profane; sacred complex; Religious beliefs and mythology; Religion and life-cycle; Atheism, monotheism, polytheism Forms of religion - Animism, animatisms, manaism, bongaism, fetishism, totemic; 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

Historical Processes of Culture
Evolutionism: The evolutionary perspective in ethnology and its sources; Uni-linear evolutionism; Multi-linear evolutionism; Neo-evolutionism; Merits and weaknesses of evolutionary school of thought. 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 weaknesses of diffusionism. Historical Particularism: Historical Particularism as a methodological approach, Theoretical implications of Historical Particularism Contribution by Franz Boas; Contributions and limitations of Historical Particularism;

Materialist Perspective on Culture
Cultural Materialism: The approach of Cultural Materialism; Contributions of Marvin Harris and Leslie White; Relation of Materialism with Evolutionism, Critique on Cultural Materialism.

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

**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 Totem-ism; Critique on Structuralism.

**Culture and Personality School**

Margaret Mead
Ruth Benedict
Abram Kardiner
Alice Cora-Du-Bois
Ralph Linton

**Other Classical Theoretical Approaches**

Parsonian ideas of social-cultural system; Robert Redfield and his contribution
Social Anthropology as an approach: Evans-Prichard;

**Post Modernism**

Post-modernism as a reaction to modernism; Post-modernism as a theoretical perspective; Post-modernism as a methodological paradigm; Post-modernism and anthropology; Contributions and criticism.

**Systems Theory**

Contributions of Talcott Parsons; Society as a dynamic system; Equilibrium and social integration; Contributions and criticism.

**Dialectical Anthropology**

Dialectics – Classical tradition; Dialectics – Hegel and Marx; Dialectics anthropology as a perspective; Contributions and criticism.

**Symbolic Anthropology**

The paradigm of symbolic anthropology; Contributions of Clifford Geertz, V. Turner and Mary Douglas; Methodological approach within symbolic anthropology; Contributions and criticism.

**Ethno-methodology**

Phenomenological sociology and Ethno-methodology; Reflexivity, accountability, indexicality; Documentation method – Etcetera principle; Contributions and criticism
Ecological Anthropology

Definition of ecology, culture and ecology, human ecology; Man and adaptation: culture and natural environment, Ecosystem, human ecological niche, Ecological community; Environment and environmentalism: Exploitation of natural resources, Deterioration and degradation of environmental quality; Environmental sustainability; Ecological movements: Contributions and criticism

Psychological Anthropology

Nature and scope, Definition of personality, Basic personality and model personality; A Critique on - Contributions by - Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead; Ralph Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du-Bois; Personality and National character studies; Contributions and criticism

India in perspective

Personal Characteristics. Geographical background and regions, Cultural response to geographical conditions, Demographic profile. Races of India. (Risley’s classification) Language families and dialects, Indus Valley Civilization

The Orthodox Pattern

The Vedic paradigm. The ritual paradigm of Brahmins, The heterodox challenge of Jainism, Buddhism, and Charvaka philosophies.

The Hindu synthesis

The six systems of philosophy, Karma, Rin and rebirth, Four stages of life: Four ashrams Purushartha: Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha,

Introduction to major concepts in Indian Anthropology

Little tradition and Great tradition; Universalisation, Parochialisation; Sacred Complex, Nature-Man-Spirit complex; Dominant caste, Tribe - Caste continuum; Sanskritisation, Westernization; Village studies

Caste system

Varna System and Jati, Irawati Karve: Caste, Caste Cluster, Theories of origin of Caste Ritual Purity, ritual pollution and logic of hierarchy, Caste& village society — Jajmani and Balutedari system, Caste and its relation with family, marriage and kinship Principle of reciprocity, based on the caste system, Caste groups - as cultural and occupational categories, Caste groups - as political and voluntary associations, Indian society as a closed system
**Indian Family, Marriage and Kinship**


**Social Stratification in India**

Meaning and approaches to the study of social stratification Social stratification and weaker sections in the society Exploitation and deprivation of SCs/STs/OBCs

**Contribution by Indian Anthropologists –**


**Contribution of Social Reformers and Thinkers, to Indian Society and Culture –**

Mahatma Jotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Development of Anthropology in India –**

Phases of development: from establishment of Asiatic Society to Modern phase. Development of Biological Anthropology in India.

**Survey Method and Sampling Techniques**

Introduction to Survey Research Method, Survey research: Origin and History, Planning a survey research

**Ethnography**

**Ethnographic Approach in Anthropology**

Field work tradition in Anthropology Contribution of Malinowski, Boas and other pioneers; Cultural relativism, ethnocentrism, etic and emic perspectives; Concept of participant enquiry; Ethnography as a holistic documentation of culture;

**Ethnographic Research Design**

Ethnography as a qualitative 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 and non-participant. Genealogy - technique and application; Social census - Construction of household-schedule; Variables involved;
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.

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.

Biological Anthropology

Theories of Evolution
Theories of evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism
Synthetic theory of evolution
Evidences of Evolution: Morphological, Embryological, Paleontological, geological,
histological
evidences.

Biological Basis of Life, Heredity and Evolution
Cell, Cell structure, Chromosomes
DNA: Structure, Replication, Protein Synthesis
Cell Divisions: Mitosis and Meiosis,
Evolutionary significance of Meiosis
Mendel’s Laws of inheritance: Segregation, Dominant and Recessive traits, Independent
Assortment
Importance of Genetics in Evolution and Biological Anthropology.

Dimensions of Evolution
Evolution as a two-stage process: Production of and redistribution of Variation
Microevolution: Factors that produce and distribute variation: Mutation, Recombination,
Migration, Drift and Natural Selection
Macroevolution: Adaptation, Adaptive radiation, Convergence and Parallelism, Generalised
and Specialized traits, Modes of Evolutionary changes: Gradualism Vs. Punctuated
Equilibrium, Mosaic Evolution.

Human Variation
Bio-cultural Evolution of Humans
Multiregional Vs. out of Africa theories of Modern Human origins
Phenotypic and Genotypic variation, Distribution of Human Variation
Historical overview of concept of Race, Criteria of Racial Classification,
Genetic aspects of race mixture. Racism, UNESCO Statement on Race.

Osteology, Osteometry, Somatometry and Dermatoglyphics
Osteology
Importance of studying human skeletal system in anthropology
Anatomical terminology: Planes of reference and directional terms, general bone features
Structure and function of skeletal system
Classification: Axial and appendicular skeleton
Directional terms and planes
Skull (Different Normae ) and mandible, individual bones of skull, understanding concepts of skull, cranium, culvarium
Long bones and side Identification
Vertebral column and girdles (Pelvis, Scapula & Clavicle)
Age and sex differences, Pathological and occupational stress markers on various bones of the body

Cranioometry, Osteometry and Odontometry
Cranioometry and Osteometry: Use and Importance, Landmarks.
Introduction to the Instruments, various measurements on skull mandible, teeth, Humerus Radius, Ulna, Femur Tibia Fibula and Indices.

Somatometry
Somatometry Use, Scope and Importance Introduction to the Instruments, Different landmarks and their locations, Measurements on Head, various height measurements, skinfold measurements, Anthropometric assessment of nutritional status

Dermatoglyphics
Relevance in Anthropological studies.
Techniques: printing and finger, palm, pattern identification.
Basic Classificatory Systems: Galton, Henry.
Indices –Pattern intensity index, Furuhata’s index, Dankmeijer’s Index, Main Line Formula.

Man’s Place among the Primates
Nomenclature
Taxonomic position of man
Characteristic features of Order Primata

Primate Classification and Distribution
Emergence, Distribution and classification of Primates
Prosimii and Anthropoidia: New world Monkeys and Old world monkeys
Hylobatidae, Pongidae and Hominidae
Primate Behavior
**Trends in Hominid Evolution**

Trends: Terrestriality, Bipedalism, Changes in dentition, Encephalisation, Culture
Major Anatomical changes in human body
Changes in Skull, Mandible and Dentition;
Vertebral Column, Pelvis, Hands, Legs and feet;

**Evolution of other Systems**

Evidence from the Brain and Sense Organs
Erect posture and Bipedalism
Molecular evidence: Morris Goodman, Sarich and Wilson
Evolution of chin.

**Hominid Precursors and Early Hominids**

Phylogenetic position of Dryopithecines, Ramapithecus and Shivapithecus
Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Orrorin tugenesis, Ardipithecus ramidus, Australopithecus bahrelgazali, Australopithecus anamensis, Australopithecus africanus,
Australopithecus afarensis, Australopithecus robustus, Australopithecus boisei;
Australopithecus sediba
Homo habilis; Homo erectus, Homo ergaster, variants of Homo erectus,

**Homo sapiens neanderthalensis**

Salient Features
Conservative and Progressive type
Phylogenetic position
Causes of extinction

**Homo sapiens: Early modern humans**

Homo heidelbergensis, Homo floresiensis, archaic humans, Narmada man
Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Chancelade, Homo sapiens idaltu
Hominid Phylogeny: current knowledge and debates

**Population Genetics**

Definition and scope of population genetics, its relevance in anthropology and its relationship with other branches of human genetics – Formal genetics, development genetics, Cytogenesis and molecular genetics.
Genetic Diversity in Humans

**Genetic polymorphisms**

Genetic polymorphism-balanced, transient and neutral
Genetic Markers: various blood groups, Haemoglobins, Plasma proteins, Molecular Markers, Autosomal, Y chromosomal, mtDNA, skin pigmentation
Medical Genetics
Sex-linked inheritance, Autosomal dominant and recessive disorders, X-linked Disorders, Y-linked disorders, Chromosomal aberrations- Translocation, deletion and duplications, Syndromes and other genetic disorders- Down syndrome, Klinefelter and Turner syndrome, Trisomy-18 and Cry-do-Chat syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease, Alkaptonuria, Galactosemia, Phenylketonuria (PKU), Albinism, G6PD deficiency, Haemoglobinopathies, techniques in medical genetics, Pedigree, Karyotyping

Human Growth-Development and Adaptation

Archaeological Anthropology

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

Dating Methods, Tool Typology and Technology
Relative and Absolute Dating River terraces, Stratigraphic dating, Palynology, Radiocarbon dating, Potassium Argon dating, Thermo-luminescence, Dendro-chronology, Archaeomagnetic etc. Cultural Chronology, The three Age system, Stone/ Copper/ Bronze/ Iron Age (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period) Stone tool typology: Pebble tools – Chopper, chopping tools, Bi-faces – Hand-axe, Cleaver; Scrapers, Blades, Microliths, Grinding stones, Ring stones
Techniques: Percussion, Block on Block, Stone hammer, Cylinder Hammer, Clactonian, Levalloisian, Blade, Grinding and Polishing
Artefacts Typology/ Pottery and Other evidences
Identification and Interpretation of stone tools and fossils.

**Palaeolithic Cultures**

Lower Palaeolithic Culture:
- Africa - Oldowan,
- Europe: Acheulian, Abbevillian, Levalloisian, Clactonian,
- India: Sohn, Madrasian

Middle Palaeolithic Culture: Africa, Mousterian, Indian

Upper Palaeolithic Culture: Europe – Aurignacian Solutrean, Magdalenian Cultures of India

Cultural and Biological evidences of Palaeolithic Cultures of India, characteristic features of Palaeolithic cultures, Palaeolithic Art in India

**Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures**

Azilian, Tardenoisian, Kitchen Midden Culture
Jericho and Jarmo culture
Langhanaj, Bagor, Adamgarh, Burzhom Northern/ Eastern and South Indian Neolithic.
Characteristics features of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures. Cultural and Biological evidences of Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures.

**Indus valley civilization, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures**

Distribution, Period, Characteristics, causes of decline, people and 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

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Types of hypothesis, Null hypothesis and Alternative Hypothesis
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Concept of probability and non-probability sampling
Types of probability sampling- simple random sampling, systematic random sampling, proportionate and disproportionate stratifies random sampling
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Measures of Central Tendency: Averages – Arithmetic mean, Geometric mean, harmonic mean, Median, Mode
Measures of Dispersion: Range, Standard Deviation, Variance, Coefficient of Variation
Association, Correlation and Regression, Correlation coefficients Pearson’s r and Spearman’s rho, Linear regression
Statistical tests: underlying assumptions for statistical tests, t-test, chi-square test, F-test, Analysis of Variance, Non-parametric tests
Statistical packages: SPSS, SAS, Statistica, R, PSPP
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Introduction to ethical principles - What is morality?, What is ethics?, What is ethical theory?, Anonymity, Confidentiality, Informed consent, Rights of participants, Harm to respondents and Researchers, Principles of biomedical and social science ethics, Ethical Guideline in Social Research Sources of Scholarly discourse, books, journals, monographs, proceedings, encyclopedias etc.
Databases online and print, Indexing databases, bibliographic databases
Why Publish Research? When and where to publish?
Ranking of journals, citation indices, avoiding predatory journals, Impact factor and h-index
Plagiarism, its meaning and how to avoid it, Self-plagiarism
Anti-plagiarism measures – guidelines and software

Unit 8: Referencing and Citations

Research referencing: Why – due credit to researchers, track back original research, its data, and sources etc., to avoid plagiarism
Referencing and Citations: What is Citation? Citation styles, its basic components (Authors or editors, Book, journals etc, year and month of publication, page numbers, volume and issue etc)
Differences in Citations of: Journal Articles, Authored books, Edited books, conference proceedings, posters, other media such as newspapers and magazines, electronic media such as websites and blogs, social media, photographs, videos and audio recordings, Legal proceedings, Reports of various agencies etc.
Citation and References management: traditional methods – 3 X 5 cards for references and notes, Computer based - reference management software: Paid – Endnote, Free – Mendeley, Zotero and others

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Holistic approach, Scientific and Humanistic perspectives.
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Fieldwork, Ethnography, Comparative method, Observation, Interview, Case study,
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Branches of Biological Anthropology
Bio-cultural Perspective in evolutionary processes
Applied aspects of Biological Anthropology
Archaeological Anthropology
Archaeology, Relation of Archaeology with Life, Physical, and Earth Sciences, Social Sciences and Anthropology
Major Branches, Prehistory, Proto-history and Ethno-Archaeology
Inter-relations within sub-disciplines
Relation with disciplines outside anthropology -
History, Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Social Work, Biology, Geology

Social-Cultural Anthropology

Culture, Society & Civilization
Biological pre-requisites for adaptation of Culture. Concept of Culture
Definitions of Culture, Society and Civilization.
Relation between individual, society, culture and civilization
Culture – A system of Symbols, Language and Culture, Environment and Culture.

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Family household, domestic group and division of labor in the groups;
Typology - Conjugal-natal, consanguineal, nuclear, joint, extended, patrimitestal, matrimitestal;
Residence – Ambilocal, amitalocal, partilocal, matrilocal, avunculocal, neolocal, bilocal, virilocal, uxorilocal;
Functions of family- Social, economic, religious and educative.
Marriage: Definition, significance, universality; theory of incest taboo;
Significance and functions of marriage as a cultural institution; Marriage type - monogamy, polygamy – (polyandry, polygyny), hypo-gamy, hyper-gamy, endogamy, exogamy;
Preferential, prescriptive, proscriptive and open systems of marriage; Levirate, Sororate, cross-cousin marriage, uncle-niece marriage, extended affinal marriage; Dowry, Bride Price and bride-wealth, Age at marriage, marriage distance; Divorce, widowhood, remarriage.
Kinship: Concept of Kinship, Definition of kin, affine group and kindgroup; Kin Consanguineal, affinal, agnostic; bilateral, fictive; Kin-group – Kindred, Unilateral, bilateral, apletic, uterine, patrilateral, matrilateral; Principle and types of Descent – Unilateral, bilateral, double, patrisib / matrisib, Patri-clan / matri-clan, patriarchy / matriarchy; affiliation & complimentary affiliation; Kinship Terminology – Classificatory & Descriptive; Terms of reference & Terms of address; Kinship Behavior – Joking behavior and avoidance behavior; Kinship obligations; Kinship Classification - Eskimo, Omaha, Hawaiian, Crow; Kinship and caste, Kinship and community.

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Definition and significance; Primitive, peasant and modern economy;
Property access rights, ownership and inheritance, Individual and collective property,
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Subsistence, surplus and prestige economy, Kula Ring and Potlatch; Hunting-gathering, pastoral, agricultural and industrial economic organization; Economic change and economic adaptation.

**Political Organization**
Definition and significance; order within and between societies; Concept of authority, power, rank, leadership, legitimacy and control; Types of political organizations - egalitarian, non-egalitarian, decentralized and centralized; Egalitarian –Decentralized: band, tribe, kinship, age-grade and association; Non-egalitarian- Centralized: Big Man-ship, 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 for settlement of disputes; Informal means of social control – pressure, satire, gossip, religion and magic, role expectations; reward-punishment mechanism, etc.; Formal means - legal, judicial institutions; punitive, enforcing institutions;

**Religious Organization**
Definition, significance and aspects; Anthropological approaches to study of religion: evolutionary, psychological, functional; Symbol, idol, deity, rites and rituals; Sacred and profane; sacred complex; Religious beliefs and mythology; Religion and life-cycle; Atheism, monotheism, polytheism; Forms of religion - Animism, animatism, manaism, bongaism, fetishism, totemic; 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

**Historical Processes of Culture**
Evolutionism: The evolutionary perspective in ethnology and its sources; Uni-linear evolutionism; Multi-linear evolutionism; Neo-evolutionism; Merits and weaknesses of evolutionary school of thought.
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 weaknesses of diffusionism.
Historical Particularism: Historical Particularism as a methodological approach, Theoretical implications of Historical Particularism; Contribution by Franz Boas; Contributions and limitations of Historical Particularism;

**Materialist Perspective on Culture**
Cultural Materialism: The approach of Cultural Materialism; Contributions of Marvin Harris and Leslie White; Relation of Materialism with Evolutionism, Critique on Cultural Materialism.

**Structure-Functionalism**
Structure-functionalism as a reaction to the doctrines of ‘Evolution-Diffusion’ and ‘Historical Particularism’; Functionalism of Malinowski, Merton & Parsons; Structure-functionalism of Radcliffe Brown; Distinction between structural and functional emphases; Structure-functionalism as an analytical approach; Methodological implications of Structure-functionalism; Contribution and limitations of Structure-functionalism.
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 Totem-ism; Critique on Structuralism.

Culture and Personality School
Margaret Mead
Ruth Benedict
Abram Kardiner
Alice Cora-Du-Bois
Ralph Linton

Other Classical Theoretical Approaches
Parsonian ideas of social-cultural system; Robert Redfield and his contribution
Social Anthropology as an approach: Evans-Prichard;

Post Modernism
Post-modernism as a reaction to modernism; Post-modernism as a theoretical perspective; Post-modernism as a methodological paradigm; Post-modernism and anthropology; Contributions and criticism.

Systems Theory
Contributions of Talcott Parsons; Society as a dynamic system; Equilibrium and social integration; Contributions and criticism.

Dialectical Anthropology
Dialectics – Classical tradition; Dialectics – Hegel and Marx; Dialectics anthropology as a perspective; Contributions and criticism.

Symbolic Anthropology
The paradigm of symbolic anthropology; Contributions of Clifford Geertz, V. Turner and Mary Douglas; Methodological approach within symbolic anthropology; Contributions and criticism.

Ethno-methodology
Phenomenological sociology and Ethno-methodology; Reflexivity, accountability, indexicality; Documentation method – Etcetera principle; Contributions and criticism

Ecological Anthropology
Definition of ecology, culture and ecology, human ecology; Man and adaptation: culture and natural environment, Ecosystem, human ecological niche, Ecological community; Environment and environmentalism; Exploitation of natural resources, Deterioration and degradation of environmental quality; Environmental sustainability; Ecological movements: Contributions and criticism
**Psychological Anthropology**

Nature and scope, Definition of personality, Basic personality and model personality; A Critique on - Contributions by - Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead; Ralph Linton, Kardiner and Cora-du-Bois; Personality and National character studies; Contributions and criticism

**India in perspective**

Personal Characteristics, Geographical background and regions, Cultural response to geographical conditions, Demographic profile. Races of India. (Risley’s classification)

**The Orthodox Pattern**

The Vedic paradigm, The ritual paradigm of Brahmans, The heterodox challenge of Jainism, Buddhism, and Charvaka philosophies.

**The Hindu synthesis**

The six systems of philosophy, Karma, Rin and rebirth, Four stages of life: Four ashrams Purushartha: Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha,

**Introduction to major concepts in Indian Anthropology**

Little tradition and Great tradition; Universalisation, Parochialisation;
Sacred Complex, Nature-Man-Spirit complex; Dominant caste, Tribe - Caste continuum;
Sanskritisation, Westernization; Village studies

**Caste system**

Varna System and Jati, Irawati Karve: Caste, Caste Cluster, Theories of origin of Caste Ritual Purity, ritual pollution and logic of hierarchy. Caste & village society — Jajmani and Balutedari system, Caste and its relation with family, marriage and kinship Principle of reciprocity, based on the caste system, Caste groups - as cultural and occupational categories, Caste groups - as political and voluntary associations, Indian society as a closed system

**Indian Family, Marriage and Kinship**


**Social Stratification in India**

Meaning and approaches to the study of social stratification Social stratification and weaker sections in the society Exploitation and deprivation of SCs/STs/OBCs

**Contribution by Indian Anthropologists -**


**Contribution of Social Reformers and Thinkers, to Indian Society and Culture –**

Mahatma Jotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
Development of Anthropology in India -
Phases of development: from establishment of Asiatic Society to Modern phase.
Development of Biological Anthropology in India.

Survey Method and Sampling Techniques
Introduction to Survey Research Method, Survey research: Origin and History, Planning a survey research

Ethnography
**Ethnographic Approach in Anthropology**, Field work tradition in Anthropology
Contribution of Malinowski, Boas and other pioneers; Cultural relativism, ethnocentrism, etic and emic perspectives; Concept of participant enquiry; Ethnography as a holistic documentation of culture;

**Ethnographic Research Design**
Ethnography as a qualitative 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 and non-participant; Genealogy - technique and application; Social census - Construction of household-schedule; Variables involved;

**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.

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.
Biological Anthropology

**Theories of Evolution**
- Theories of evolution: Lamarckism, Darwinism, Neo-Darwinism
- Synthetic theory of evolution
- Evidences of Evolution: Morphological, Embryological, Paleontological, geological, histological evidences.

**Biological Basis of Life, Heredity and Evolution**
- Cell, Cell structure, Chromosomes
- DNA: Structure, Replication, Protein Synthesis
- Cell Divisions: Mitosis and Meiosis,
- Evolutionary significance of Meiosis
- Mendel’s Laws of inheritance: Segregation, Dominant and Recessive traits, Independent Assortment
- Importance of Genetics in Evolution and Biological Anthropology.

**Dimensions of Evolution**
- Evolution as a two-stage process: Production of and redistribution of Variation
- Microevolution: Factors that produce and distribute variation: Mutation, Recombination, Migration, Drift
- and Natural Selection

**Human Variation**
- Bio-cultural Evolution of Humans
- Multiregional Vs. out of Africa theories of Modern Human origins
- Phenotypic and Genotypic variation, Distribution of Human Variation
- Historical overview of concept of Race, Criteria of Racial Classification,
- Genetic aspects of race mixture. Racism, UNESCO Statement on Race.

**Osteology, Osteometry, Somatometry and Dermatoglyphics**

**Osteology**
- Importance of studying human skeletal system in anthropology
- Anatomical terminology: Planes of reference and directional terms, general bone features
- Structure and function of skeletal system
- Classification: Axial and appendicular skeleton
- Directional terms and planes
- Skull (Different Normae) and mandible, individual bones of skull, understanding concepts of skull, cranium, culvarium
- Long bones and side Identification
- Vertebral column and girdles (Pelvis, Scapula & Clavicle)
- Age and sex differences, Pathological and occupational stress markers on various bones of the body

**Craniometry, Osteometry and Odontometry**
- Craniometry and Osteometry: Use and Importance, Landmarks.
- Introduction to the Instruments, various measurements on skull mandible, teeth, Humerus Radius, Ulna, Femur Tibia Fibula and Indices.

**Somatometry**
- Somatometry Use, Scope and Importance
- Introduction to the Instruments, Different landmarks and their locations, Measurements on Head, various height measurements, skinfold measurements, Anthropometric assessment of nutritional status

**Dermatoglyphics**
- Relevance in Anthropological studies.
Techniques: printing and finger, palm, pattern identification.
Basic Classificatory Systems: Galton, Henry.
Indices - Pattern intensity index, Furuhata’s index, Dankmeijer’s Index,
Main Line Formula.

Man’s Place among the Primates
Nomenclature
Taxonomic position of man
Characteristic features of Order Primata

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

Trends in Hominid Evolution
Trends: Terrestriality, Bipedalism, Changes in dentition, Encephalisation, Culture
Major Anatomical changes in human body
Changes in Skull, Mandible and Dentition;
Vertebral Column, Pelvis, Hands, Legs and feet;

Evolution of other Systems
Evidence from the Brain and Sense Organs
Erect posture and Bipedalism
Molecular evidence: Morris Goodman, Sarich and Wilson
Evolution of chin.

Hominid Precursors and Early Hominids
Phylogenetic position of Dryopithecines, Ramapithecus and Shivapithecus
Sahelanthropus tchadensis, Orrorin tugenensis, Ardipithecus ramidus, Australopithecus bahrelghazali, Australopithecus anamensis, Australopithecus africanus,
Australopithecus afarensis, Australopithecus robustus, Australopithecus boisei;
Australopithecus sediba
Homo habilis; Homo erectus, Homo ergaster, variants of Homo erectus,

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis
Salient Features
Conservative and Progressive type
Phylogenetic position
Causes of extinction

Homo sapiens: Early modern humans
Homo heidelbergensis, Homo floresiensis, archaic humans, Narmada man
Cro-Magnon; Grimaldi; Chancelade, Homo sapiens idaltu
Hominid Phylogeny: current knowledge and debates

Population Genetics
Definition and scope of population genetics, its relevance in anthropology and its
relationship with other branches of humangenetics – Formal genetics, development
genetics, Cytogenesis and molecular genetics.
Genetic Diversity in Humans

Genetic polymorphisms
Mendelian Population, Hardy- Weinberg law, Factors affecting gene frequencies—
mutation, migration, hybridization, genetic drift and selection. Genetic polymorphism—
balanced, transient and neutral
Genetic Markers: various blood groups, Haemoglobins, Plasma proteins, Molecular
Markers, Autosomal, Y chromosomal, mtDNA, skin pigmentation
Medical Genetics
Sex-linked inheritance, Autosomal dominant and recessive disorders, X-linked Disorders, Y-linked disorders, Chromosomal aberrations- Translocation, deletion and duplications, Syndromes and other genetic disorders- Down syndrome, Klinefelter and Turner, syndrome, Trisomy-18 and Cry-do-Chat syndrome, Tay-Sachs disease, Alkaptonuria, Galactosemia, Phenylketonuria (PKU), Albinism, G6PD deficiency, Haemoglobinopathies, techniques in medical genetics, Pedigree, Karyotyping

Human Growth-Development and Adaptation
Human Growth: Definition, Concepts, Differentiation, Maturation and Development.
Phases of Growth: Prenatal, Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, Maturity, Senescence.
Dentition,
Analysis of human physique and body composition-Sheldon, Parnell Heath-Carter, Human Adaptation to heat, cold, altitude and nutrition, Nutritional Requirements-Infancy to old age. Proteins, Carbohydrates, Fats, Minerals, Vitamins, Under-nutrition, obesity, Malnutrition,
Physiological Factors in Growth-Haematological, Blood pressure. Heart, rate, Pulse rate

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

Dating Methods, Tool Typology and Technology
Relative and Absolute Dating
River terraces, Stratigraphic dating, Palynology, Radiocarbon dating, Potassium Argon dating, Thermo-luminescence, Dendro-chronology, Archaeomagnetic etc.
Cultural Chronology, The three Age system, Stone/ Copper/ Bronze/ Iron Age (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period)
Stone tool typology: Pebble tools – Chopper, chopping tools, Bi-faces – Hand-axe, Cleaver; Scrapers, Blades, Microliths, Grinding stones, Ring stones
Techniques: Percussion, Block on Block, Stone hammer, Cylinder Hammer, Clactonian, Levalloisian, Blade, Grinding and Polishing
Artefacts Typology/ Pottery and Other evidences
Identification and Interpretation of stone tools and fossils.
**Palaeolithic Cultures**

- **Lower Palaeolithic Culture:**
  - Africa: Oldowan,
  - Europe: Acheulian, Abbevillian, Levalloisian, Clactonian,
  - India: Sohn, Madrasian

- **Middle Palaeolithic Culture:**
  - Africa, Mousterian, Indian

- **Upper Palaeolithic Culture:**
  - Europe – Aurignacian Solutrean, Magdalenian Cultures of India

Cultural and Biological evidences of Palaeolithic Cultures of India, characteristic features of Palaeolithic cultures, Palaeolithic Art in India

**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 Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures.

**Indus valley civilization, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures**

- Distribution, Period, Characteristics, causes of decline, people and 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