

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 stratified 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 ρ , 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,

Computer based - reference management software: Paid – Endnote, Free – Mendeley, Zotero and others

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

Introduction to key concepts: Cultural Relativism, Ethnocentrism, 'Etic' and 'Emic', World-view, Enculturation, acculturation, cultural diffusion, ethnography, ethnology.
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, patripotestal, matripotestal;
Residence – Ambilocal, amitalocal, partilocal, matrilocal, avunculocal, neolocal, bilocal, virilocal, uxorlocal;
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 kindred; Kin Consanguineal, affinal, agnatic; bilateral, fictive; Kin-group–Kindred, Unilateral, bilateral, aplitic, uterine, patrilineal, matrilineal; Principle and types of Descent – Unilateral, bilateral, double, patrilineal / matrilineal, 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, 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) 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

Structure and Nature of – Joint family, Extended family. Emerging trends, Change, functional and dysfunctional aspects of change, Change - in intra-family relations, Forces of change. Extended kin groups- Affinal and Consanguineous. Marriage- social, ritualistic, and symbolic aspects. Changing patterns of marriage alliance, Divorce. Changing kinship relations.

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 –

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M. N. Srinivas, G.S. Ghurye, N. K. Bose, D. N. Majumdar, S. C. Dube, L. P. Vidyarthi, Iravati Karve, S. S. Sarkar, B. S. Guha, S. C. Roy, Verrier Elvin.

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, calvarium

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 baharelgazali, 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

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-du-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.
Factors affecting growth: Genetic, Environmental, Hormonal, Nutritional, Socio-economic, Secular trends, Gerontology, Methods of studying human growth and development- Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, Mixed longitudinal, Growth curves, Epiphyseal union. 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

Research Methodology (M.Phil.)

Anthropology

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 stratified random sampling

Types of non-probability sampling- purposive, snowball

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 ρ , 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, Computer based - reference management software: Paid – Endnote, Free – Mendeley, Zotero and others

Subject Concerned Syllabus Anthropology (M.Phil.)

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

Introduction to key concepts: Cultural Relativism, Ethnocentrism, 'Etic' and 'Emic', World-view, Enculturation, acculturation, cultural diffusion, ethnography, ethnology.

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, patripotestal, matripotestal;

Residence – Ambilocal, amitalocal, partilocal, matrilocal, avunculocal, neolocal, bilocal,

virilocal, uxorlocal;

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 kindred; Kin Consanguineal,

affinal, agnatic; bilateral, fictive; Kin-group – Kindred, Unilateral, bilateral, affinal, uterine,

patrilateral, matrilinear; Principle and types of Descent – Unilateral, bilateral, double, patrilineal /

matrilineal; 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, 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) 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

Structure and Nature of – Joint family, Extended family. Emerging trends, Change, functional and dysfunctional aspects of change, Change - in intra-family relations, Forces of change. Extended kin groups- Affinal and Consanguineous. Marriage- social, ritualistic, and symbolic aspects. Changing patterns of marriage alliance, Divorce. Changing kinship relations.

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 -

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.N. Srinivas, G.S. Ghurye, N. K. Bose, D. N. Majumdar, S. C. Dube, L. P. Vidyarthi, Irawati Karve, S. S. Sarkar, B. S. Guha, S. C. Roy, Verrier Elvin.\

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, calvarium

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, Orrorintugensis, Ardipithecus ramidus, Australopithecus baharelgazali, 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, developmental genetics, Cytogenetics 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-du-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. Factors affecting growth: Genetic, Environmental, Hormonal, Nutritional, Socio-economic, Secular trends, Gerontology, Methods of studying human growth and development- Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, Mixed longitudinal, Growth curves, Epiphyseal union. 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: Soan, 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

