Arunachal Institute of Tribal Studies Rajiv Gandhi University

Rono Hills: Doimukh

Faculty of Social Sciences

M.A. Tribal Studies 2019-2020

Arunachal Institute of Tribal Studies Rajiv Gandhi University

Faculty of Social Sciences

Syllabus for Master of Arts in Tribal Studies (Two years full-time programme)

Semester and Choice-Based-Credit-System

- There will be four semester in two years.
- Each semester would consist of five papers.
- All the papers in first, second and fourth semester are core papers compulsory for all students enrolled in MA Tribal Studies.
- The open elective paper in third semester is open for only students of other disciplines. Students of MA Tribal Studies should opt for an open elective paper from other departments, along with four compulsory core papers in third semester.
- Fieldwork in group at the end of first semester is compulsory and the field report will be assessed at the end of second semester.
- It is mandatory to complete a Dissertation based on fieldwork, assigned in third semester. The dissertation will be assessed at the end of fourth semester.

Course Structure for Masters of Arts in Tribal Studies

Semester	Paper	Marks	Credits L+P*	Hrs
1 st Semester	TSC411-Introduction to Tribal Studies	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC412-Research methodology	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
Total Marks=	TSC413-Tribal Society & Culture	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
500	TSC414-Tribal Languages of India	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC415-Tribal Folklore Studies	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
2 nd Semester	TSC421- Discourses on Tribal Studies	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC422- History & Society of Arunachal	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
Total Marks	Pradesh Trock 22 Tribal France 22	100	4 . 0 . 4	05 1
Total Marks=	TSC423- Tribal Economy	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
500	TSC424- Cultural Resource Management	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC425-Fieldwork and community engagement	100	1 + 3=4	16 hpw
3 rd Semester	TSC431-Tribal Customary Law and Justice	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC432-Language, Culture & Identity	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
Total Marks=	TSE433- Tribal Life and Culture in Arunachal	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
500	Pradesh (open elective)			
	TSC434- Tribal Religion	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC435- Contemporary Tribal Issues	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
4 th Semester	TSC441- Tribal Health and Demography	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC442- Tribal Literature of NE India	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
Total Marks=	TSC443- Ecology and Tribes	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
500	TSC444- Tribes and Development	100	4 + 0= 4	05 hpw
	TSC445-Dissertation	100	1 + 3=4	10 hpw

^{*}L = Lecture, P= Practical

Credit	TSC 411: Introduction to Tribal Studies
4	
Objectives	The paper will introduce tribal studies, discuss its growth, nature and
	scope. It will acquaint the students with the debates on the term tribe
	and other related terms of discourse, the process of tribe-non-tribe
	interaction as well. The paper will also appreciate the tribal worldviews
	and know about the participation of tribes in India in the process of
	state formation right from pre-colonial period.
Total Marks: 100	Unit-I Introduction
→ 20 marks for	Introduction to Tribal Studies; growth of studies on tribes in
internal	India; nature and relevance of tribal studies; Scope: subject
assessment	matter and relationship with other disciplines.
→80 marks for	Unit-II Approaches and Terms of Discourse
semester	Approaches to tribal studies; Terms of discourse: Tribe,
examination	Scheduled and Non-scheduled Tribe, De-notified tribes,
(each unit carries	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, Indigenous people, Native,
equal	Janjati, Adimjati, Adivasi.
marks/credits)	Discourses on Tribes: Colonial Perspective of 'others', racial
	superiority, civilizing the savage; domination of powers. B)
	Isolation, Assimilation and Integration: Tribe-Caste-peasant
	continuum; G.S. Ghureye's Perspective, Verrier Elwin's
	Perspective. C) Emic-Etic debate.
	Unit-III Tribal Worldview and Tribal-Non-tribal Interface
	Tribal worldview: Human-Nature-Super-nature relationship.
	Tribal-Non-tribal Interface: Hindu mode of tribal absorption;
	Sanskritisation, Assimilation, Acculturation, Tribalisation,
	Detribalisation and Retribalisation; tribe-caste and peasant
	continuum.
	Unit-IVTribes and State
	Introducing state and stateless society
	Tribes in the process of state formation: Gond and Jaintia
	Kingdoms; Encountering Colonial Power: Santhal Rebellion and
	Adi-British Relations; Post-Colonial Dynamics: Constitutional
	Safeguards- objectives and strategies; Identity Issue.

Beteille, Andre, 1998: The Ideas of Indigenous People, *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 39. No. 2, April, pp. 18-191.

Beteille, Andre, 1960. The Definition of Tribe, Seminar, Vol.14.

Beteille, Andre, 1975. Six Essays in Comparative Sociology, Delhi: OUP.

Beteille, Andre, 1986. The Concept of Tribe with Special Reference to India, *Journal of European Sociology*, Vol. 27, pp. 297-318.

- Beteille, Andre, 1991. *Society and Politics in India: Essays in Contemporary Perspective*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Beteille, Andre, 1995. Construction of Tribe, *The Times of India*, June, 19th 1995.
- Bose, N.K. 1941. The Hindu Method of Tribal Absorption, *Society and Culture*, Vol.7.
- Bose, N.K. 1967. Culture and Society in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing Co.
- Bose, N.K. 1996. *The Structure of Hindu Society,* New Delhi: Orient Longman, Trans: Andre Beteille.
- Ghurey, G.S. 1963. The Scheduled Tribes, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Mandelbaum, David G. 1975. Society in India, Delhi: Popular Books
- Sundar, Nandini, 2016 (ed). *The Scheduled Tribes and Their India: Politics, Identities, policies and Work,* Delhi: OUP.
- Radhakrishna, Meena, 2008. Dishonoured by History: 'Criminal Tribes' and British Colonial Policy. Orient Blackswan.
- Scott, James C. 2009. *The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia*, Yale University Press.
- Sen, Asoka Kumar, 2017. *Indigeneity, Landscape and History: Adivasi Self-fashioning in India,* Delhi: Routledge (South Asia Edition).
- Sinha, S. 1965. Tribe-Caste and Tribe-Peasant Continnua in Central India, *Man in India*, Vol. 42, No. 1, pp. 35-48.
- Sinha, S. 1958. Tribal Culture of Peninsular India as a Dimension of Little Tradition in the Study of Indian Civilisation: A Preliminary Statement, *Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. 71, No. 28.
- Srinivas, M.N. 1966. Social Change in Modern India, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
- S.R. Bodhi and Bipin Jojo 2019. *The Problematics of Tribal Integration: Voices from India's Alternative Centers*, Hyderabad : The Shared Mirror (e-book version).
- Thapar, Romesh 1977. Tribe, Caste and Religion in India, Macmillan Company.
- Xaxa, V. 2003. Tribes in India, in Veena Das (ed) *The Oxford Companion to Sociology and Social Anthropology*, Delhi: OUP.
- Xaxa, Virginius, 1999. Transformation of Tribes in India-Terms of Discourse, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XXXIV, No. 24, June 12, pp. 1519-1524.

Further Readings:

- Bailey, F.G. 1961. Tribes and Caste in India, Contribution in Indian Sociology.5.
- Behera, Deepak Kumar & George Pfeffer. *Contemporary Societies: Tribal Studies,* New Delhi: Concept (all nine volumes).
- Behera, M.C. 2010. Tribes in India: A Discourse of Temporal and Contextual Limitations, *The Eastern Anthropologist*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (April-June), pp. 185-201.
- Behera, M.C. 2018. Revisiting Tribal Studies: A Glimpse after Hundred Years, Jaipur:. Rawat.
- Béteille, André 2002. "Inequality and Equality". In Ingold, Tim (ed.). *Companion Encyclopedia of Anthropology*. Taylor & Francis. pp. 1042–1043.
- Bhowmik, P.K, 1994. *Primitive Tribal Group in Eastern India: Welfare and Evaluation,* Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Bhowmik, P.K. 2001. Rethinking Tribal culture in India, Delhi: Antiquarian Publishers.
- Cohn, Bernard S, 1987. *An Anthropologist among the Historians and Other Essays,* Delhi: OUP.
- Cohn, Bernard S, 1996. Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge, Princeton University Press.

- Devy, Ganesh 2006. A Nomad Called Thief: Reflections on Adivasi Silence, Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Gandhi, Malli 2008. *Denotified Tribes: Dimensions of Change,* New Delhi: Kanishka Publisher. Haimendorf, C.V.F 1962. *The Apatanis and Their Neighbours,* London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Headland, Thomas N. 1990 (ed.). *Emics and Etics: The Insider and Outsider Debate.* Delhi: Sage.
- Kapadia, K.M. 1966. Marriage and Family in India, Bombay: OUP.
- Karlsson, Bengt G. 2004. Beyond Integration: indigenous assertion in India. IIAS *Newsletter*. Available at https://iias.asia/sites/default/files/IIAS NL35 08.pdf
- Karve, I. 1965. Kinship Organisation in India, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Kosambi, D.D. 1975. *The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline,* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Miri, Mrinal (ed.) 1993. *Continuity and Change in Tribal Society.* Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Nathan, Dev (ed.) 1997. From Tribe to Caste. Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Pasayat, C. 2007. Tribal Non-Tribal Divide: Myth and Reality, Bhubaneswar: Darmishta Barik.
- Roy Burman, B.K. 1970. Societal Relations of Post-Primitives of Chotanagpur, *Racial Relations in Asia and the Pacific,* Bangkok: UNESCO.
- S.R., Bodhi & Bipin Jojo, 2019 (ed.). *The Problematics of Tribal Integration : Voices from India's Alternative Centres*, Hyderabad: The Shared Mirror (e-book format, 2019).
- Singh, K. 1972 (ed). Tribal Situation in India, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advnace Study.
- Srivastava, V.K. 2005. On the Tribal Situation in India: Some Reflections, *Social Science Probing*, 119:38.
- Sundar, Nandini, 2008. Subaltern and Sovereign: An Anthropological History of Bastar (1854-2006), Delhi: OUP.
- Vidyarthi, L.P. and B.K. Rai 1976. *The Tribal Culture of India*, New Delhi: Concept (second edition, 1985).

Credit	TSC 412: Research Methodology
4 Objectives	The paper will introduce basic research and research methods in Social
	sciences and explain methodological foundations of both qualitative and
	quantitative approaches to research. It will also introduce learner to
	apply different methods keeping in view their respective research
	objectives and learn the ethical dimension of research and academic
	writing.
Total Marks: 100	Unit-I: Research and Research Methods
→ 20 marks for	Research: Meaning, Nature and Types; Ethics of Research
internal	Research Design, Research Methods: Importance of Methods in
assessment	research; Related Concepts- methods, methodology, Objectivity,
→80 marks for	Validity, Reliability and triangulation, techniques and tools
semester	including field notes and field diaries.
examination	Unit-II: Qualitative Research
(each unit carries	Qualitative Research: Meaning, Nature and relevance
equal	Methods and Sources of data collection: Observation, Interview,
marks/credits)	focus group discussion, participatory and rapid assessment
	procedure- PRA, Memory study, Oral narratives. Methods of Analysis: Ethnography, Case Study and Text analysis-
	hermeneutics (interpretive) analysis, narrative and performance
	analysis, grounded theory and content analysis.
	Unit-III: Quantitative Research
	Quantitative research: Meaning, nature, relevance and steps-
	problem formulation; Elements- variables and hypotheses.
	Studying whole or part: Universe and Sample- Census and
	Sample survey; Sampling- probability and non-probability
	techniques, sample size and sampling errors.
	Methods and Sources of data collection: Interview method;
	Getting information: Primary and Secondary sources;
	Presentation of data- Graphs, Histogram, Pie Chart and Tables.
	Unit-IV: Academic Writing
	Types of academic writing, planning your writing, structuring
	written work, evidence, plagiarism and referencing.

Bailey, Stephen, 2003. *Academic Writing: A Practical Guide for Students,* London: Routledge Falmer.

Bogdan, R & S.J. Taylor 1975. *Introduction to Qualitative Research,* New York: Wiley & Sons. Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams, Joseph Bizup, William T. Fitzgerald, 2016. *The Crafts of Research,* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. (4th Edition).

- Clifford, James & George E. Marcus, 1986 (eds.). Writing Culture: The Poetics and Politics of Ethnography, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Clifford, James. 1990. Notes on Field notes. In *Field notes: The makings of Anthropology*, ed. Roger Sanjek,47-70. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
- Gupta, S.P. 2012. Statistical Methods, New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Co.
- Halbwachs, M. 1925/1980. *The Collective Memory*. Trans. Francis J. Ditter Jr and Vida Yazdi Ditter. New York: Harper and Row.
- Julian M. Murchison, 2010. Ethnography Essentials- Designing, Conducting and Presenting your Research, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Kansteiner, W. 2002. Finding meaning in Memory: A methodological critique of collective memory studies. *History and Theory* 41(2): 179-197.
- Keightley, E. 2010. Remembering research: memory and methodology in the social sciences. *International journal of social research methodology* 13(1): 55-70. doi: https://doi.org/10.1080/13645570802605440
- Leavy, Patricia. 2011. *Oral History: Understanding Qualitative Research*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lummis, Trevor. 1987. *Listening to History: The Authenticity of Oral Evidence*. London: Hutchinson.
- MLA, 2008. *MLA Handbook for writers of Research Papers,* Delhi: Affiliated East-West Press (India Edition).
- Mouton, Johann and HC Marias, 1988. *Basics Concepts in the Methodology of Social Sciences*, Pretoria: HSRC Publishers.
- Narayanasamy, N. 2009. *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Principles, Methods and Application,* Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Ruane, Janet M. 2006. Essentials of Research Methods A Guide to Social Science Research, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Silverman, David 1993. *Interpreting Qualitative Data-Methods for Analysing Talk, Text and Interaction,* London: Sage.
- Turabian, Kate L. 2018. *A Manual for Writers of Research papers, Thesis and Dissertations,* University of Chicago Press. (9th revised edition).

Further Readings:

- Chambers, Robert, 1997. Whose Reality Counts?: Putting the First Last, London: Intermediate Technology.
- Newman, Isador and Carolyn R. Benz 1988. *Qualitative-Quantitative Research Methodology:* Exploring the Interactive Continuum, Carbondale & Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University Press.
- Ingold, Tim. 2001. From the Transmission of Representations to the Education of Attention. In *The Debated Mind: Evolutionary Psychology Versus Ethnography*, ed. H. Whitehouse, 113-153. Oxford: Berg.
- Rugg, Gordon and Marian Petre 2007. *A Gentle Guide to Research Methods,* Berkshire: Open University Press.
- Smith, R.B. and P.K. Manning 1982 (eds.). *Qualitative Methods, Vol.11,* Cambridge: Ballinger Paul.
- Bernard, H. Russel, 2002. *Research Methods in Anthropology-Qualitative and Quantitative Methods*, Walnut Creek: AltaMira Press.
- Oliver, Paul, 2008. Writing your Thesis, New Delhi: Sage (2nd Edition, First published 2004).

Credit	TSC 413: Tribal Society and Culture
4	
Objectives	This paper will enable students to critically understand the concept of
	culture and engage with the notion of 'Tribal Culture'. It will give a
	general introduction to the nature and characteristics of Tribal Culture
	in India.
Total Marks: 100	Unit 1 Introduction to the concept of a Tribal Culture
→ 20 marks for	Concept of Culture (Values, Norms, etc.), Notion of a Tribal
internal	Culture, Nature, Characteristics and Dimensions, Various
assessment	approaches to the concept of Tribal Culture; evolutionist,
→80 marks for	relativist and ethnographic.
semester	Unit 2 Tribal Worldview
examination	Tribal worldview, Culture and Religion, Religious beliefs and
(each unit carries	practises, Shamanistic tradition, Animism, Totemism, Witchcraft
equal	and Healing practises.
marks/credits)	
	Unit 3 Tribal Culture in India
	Art, Dance, Festival, Textile, Handloom-Handicraft, Architecture.
	Unit 4 Social Organisation and Social Structure
	Kinship Organisation (Decent and Alliance theory), Clan system,
	Marriage, Family, Dormitory system, Matriliny, and Patriliny.

- Kluckhohn, Clyde, and A. E. Kroeber. 1952. *Culture: A critical review of concepts and definitions*. Cambridge, MA: The Museum.
- Hall, E. T. (1989). Beyond culture. New York: Anchor Books.
- Vidyarthi L.P and Rai, B.K. (ed) 1976, *The Tribal Culture of India*, Concept Publishing New Delhi.
- K.S. Singh, (1985). *Tribal Society in India: An Anthropo-historical Perspective*, Manohar, New Delhi
- Behera M.C. (ed). 2018, Revisiting Tribal Studies, Rawat Publications.
- Behera M.C. (ed). 2019, *Tribal Language, Literature and Folklore:Emerging approaches in Tribal Studies*, Rawat Publications.
- Saraswati B. (1993) The implicit philosophy and worldview of Indian tribes. In: Fløistad G. (eds) *Asian philosophy. Contemporary philosophy (A new survey)*, vol 7. Springer, Dordrecht
- Hasnain, N. (1991). Tribal India today. New Delhi: Harnam publications.
- Vogt, E. Z., & Lessa, W. A. (1979). Reader in comparative religion: An anthropological approach. New York: Harper Row.
- Niehaus, I. (2012). Witchcraft. Anthropology, Anthropology. Oxford University Press.
- International Society for Shamanistic Research. (2004). Shamanism in the interdisciplinary context: Papers from the 6th Conference of the International Society for

Shamanistic research, Viljandi, Estonia, August 2001. Boca Raton, Fla: Brown Walker Press.

Further Reading

- Tylor, Edward Burnett. 1920 [1871]. Primitive Culture. New York: J.P. Putnam's Sons.
- Williams, Raymond. 1983. *Keywords: A vocabulary of culture and society*. Rev. ed. New York: Oxford Univ. Press.
- Goettner-Abendroth, H. (2012). *Matriarchal societies: Studies on indigenous cultures across the globe*. New York: Lang, Peter.
- Eric Hobsbawm & Terence Ranger, ed. 1983. *The Invention of Tradition*. Cambridge University Press.
- Hall, Stuart 1992, "The question of cultural identity", in Hall, Stuart; Held, David; McGrew, Anthony, *Modernity and its futures*, Cambridge: Polity Press in association with the Open University, pp. 274–316.
- Geertz, C. (1973). *The interpretation of cultures: Selected essays by Clifford Geertz*. New York: Basic Books.
- Sinha Surajit (1958)Tribal Cultures of Peninsular India as a Dimension of Little Tradition in the Study of Indian Civilization: A Preliminary Statement in *The Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. 71, No. 281, Traditional India: Structure and Change (Jul. Sep., 1958), pp. 504-518.
- Agarwal B. K. (2016) "Systems of Thought of Hill Tribes of Northeast India: Have they achieved the Status of Philosophy?", *The NEHU Journal*, Volume XIV, No-2, July-December 2016, pp.1-16.
- Diamond, J. (2013). *The world until yesterday: What can we learn from traditional societies?*. London: Allen Lane.
- Scott, J. C. (2011). The art of not being governed: An anarchist history of upland Southeast Asia. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press.
- Fürer-Haimendorf, C. ., Yorke, M., & Rao, J. (1982). *Tribes of India: The struggle for survival*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Fürer-Haimendorf, C. . (1985). *Tribal populations and cultures of the Indian subcontinent*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Xaxa, Virginius 1999. Tribes as Indigenous People of India. *Economic and Political Weekly* 34 (51): 3589-3595.
- Karlsson, Bengt G. and Tanka B. Subba 2006. Introduction, to *Indigeneity in India*.London: Kegan Paul, pp. 1-18.
- Van Schendel Willem, 2011. The dangers of belonging: Tribes, indigenous peoples and homelands in South Asia, In, Daniel J Rycroft, Sangeeta Dasgupta (ed). *The Politics of Belonging in India; Becoming Adivasi*, 2011. Routledge.
- Vidyarthi L.P 1976, History of Anthropology in India, In Vidyarthi L.P and Rai, B.K. (ed), The Tribal Culture of India, Concept Publishing New Delhi

Credit 4	TSC 414: Tribal Languages of India
Objectives	The objective of the paper is to introduce students to the diverse and rich linguistic heritage of tribes of India. The paper also aims to develop and deepen the understanding of unique and complex issues pertaining to survival and development of the tribal languages of India.
Total Marks: 100	Unit 1: Classification and Distribution of Tribal Languages of India
→ 20 marks for	Tribal languages and speech areas, Ethno-linguistic composition,
internal	Language family- Indo Aryan, Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asiatic,
assessment	Dravidian, Andamanese and Nicobarese, Salient Linguistic
→80 marks for	features, Inter group relationship
semester	Unit-II: Status and Language Policies
examination	Oral and written languages, constitutional provisions/safeguards
(each unit carries	for tribal languages, major-minor tribal languages, language and
equal	dialects, Mother tongue and Language education policy,
marks/credits)	Commission for scripts,
	Unit III: Language Maintenance and Language Shift
	Multilingualism, Language hegemony, Urban-rural divide,
	retention and attrition, language attitude, language endangerment,
	Unit IV: Language and Literary Movements of the Tribes
	Assertion of the tribal languages, language and identity:Efforts of
	Community based Language development committees and
	Literary societies of North east India ,Santhal movement
	(<i>OlChiki</i>), Bodo language movement, TUJS movement in Tripura

- Abbi, Anvita(ed.) 1997 Languages of Tribal and Indigenous Peoples of India ,The Ethnic Space , Delhi: MotilalBanarasidas Publishers Private Limited , ISBN:81-208-1374-x
- Chandra, Bipin, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee 2008 Consolidation Of India As A Nation (Iii): Integration of The Tribalsin *India Since Independence*, New Delhi: Penguin Books India Pvt Ltd pp 135-151
- Devy, G.N, Geoferry V. Davis, K. K Chakravarty(ed.s) 2009. *Indegeneity, Culture and Representation*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan Private Limited, SBN 9788125036647
- Khubchandani, Lachman M. 1992 *Tribal Identity A Language and Communication Perspective*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study & New Delhi: Indus Publishing Company
- ______2009. Indigenous Peoples, Responding to Human Ecology, Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages & Vadodara: Bhasha Research and Publication Centre, ISBN 81-7342-184-6
- Louis, Prakash 2008. Rights of Scheduled Tribes of India, Acts, Commissions and Recommendations, New Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd,
- Singh K. S 2002 *The Tribal Situation in India*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies Singh, K.S 2006 *Tribal Movements in India Vol I –Vol II*, New Delhi: Manohar Publishers & Distribution

Credit 4	TSC 415: Tribal Folklore Studies
Objectives	The primary objective of this paper is to give a basic understanding on various concepts and genres of folklore studies and its socio cultural significance. It also deals with the significance of multidisciplinary approaches in folklore studies.
Total Marks: 100 → 20 marks for internal assessment →80 marks for semester examination (each unit carries equal marks/credits)	Unit I Introduction to Folklore Studies: Definitions, classification, Scope and objectives of folklore studies. Text, texture and context. Multidisciplinary Approach: Significance of Multidisciplinary approach - Folklore and Literature, Anthropology, Psychology, Linguistics and history. Unit II Oral literature Classifications, Characteristics and functions of Tales, Myths, Legends, Folk Songs and Folk Epics, Proverbs Riddles, Lamentations and Iullabies Unit III Material culture
	Significance of Textile traditions, bamboo cultures, anthropology of food, tools and implements, sacred objects, traditional architecture with special reference to Arunachal Pradesh Unit IV Children's folklore and Performing art forms Scope, meaning, characteristics and functions of Children's folklore. Significant dance and musical traditions - martial art forms- theatre traditions of North East India

Ben-Amos, Dan. 1982. Folklore in Context. New Delhi: South Asian Publishers.

Chaudhuri, S.K. and Behera, M.C. (ed). (1998). *Indigenous Faith and Practices of the Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.* New Delhi/ Itanagar: Himalayan Publishers.

Claus, Peter J. and Frank J. Korom. 1991. *Folkloristics and Indian Folklore*. Udupi: Regional Research Centre for Folk Performing Art, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College.

Dorson, Richard M. 1972: Folklore and Folklife, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press

Dundes, Alan (ed.) 1999: *International Folkloristics*, New York: Rowman and Little field Publishers

Dundes, Alan. 1978. Essays in Folkloristics. Meerut: Folklore Institute.

Dundes, Allan.1980. *Interpreting Folklore*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Handoo, J. 1978. Current trends in Folkloristics. Mysore: University of Mysore.

Handoo, J. 1989. Folklore an Introduction. Mysore: CIIL.

Handoo, J. 1998. Folklore in Modern India. Mysore: CIIL.

Handoo, J. 2000. Theoretical Essays in Indian Folklore. Mysore: Zooni Publications.

Islam, Mazrul. 1985. *Folklore, the Pulse of the People*. Ranchi: Dept. Of Anthropology, Ranchi University.

John, S.S. (2016). Folk Narratives Rituals and Performances: An Intangible Cultural Heritage of India. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld (P) Ltd.

- Leach, Maria, 1949. Standard Dictionary of Folklore Mythology and Legend, Fung and Wagnalls
- Mibang, T. and S. K. Chaudhuri. 2004. *Folk Culture and Oral Literature from North East India*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications
- Sen, S. (ed). 1985. Folklore in North-East India. New Delhi: Omsons Publications.
- Shoemaker, G. H. (ed). 1990. *The Emergence of Folklore in Everyday Life: A Fieldguide and Sourcebook*. Bloomington, Ind.: Trickster Press.
- Verrier, E. (1957). A Philosophy for NEFA. Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh:Frontiers Printers 7 publishers

Credit	TSC 421: Discourses on Tribal Studies	
4		
Objectives	The objective of the paper is to provide basic theoretical understanding of tribes in both cultural and changing perspective. It will also explain tribe as a stage of social evolution and make a critical view of tribe situating them in universal and historical particularism perspectives. Explain the purpose behind tribal social organisation and cognitive meaning in relations between elements of tribal cultural and explain tribe and tribal situation in a changing perspective in the process of interpretation.	
Total Marks: 100 → 20 marks for internal assessment →80 marks for semester examination (each unit carries equal marks/credits)	Unit I: Theories on process of social development	

- Bailey, F.G. 1960. *Tribe, Caste and Nation: A Study of Political Activity and Political Change in Highland Orissa,* Manchester: University Press.
- Bernard Allan 2000. *History and Theory in Anthropology,* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Behura, N.K. and K.K. Misra 1985. Dynamics of Cultural Assimilation among the Tribes of Orissa: A critique, *Man and Life*, Vol. XI (1 & 2), 59-69.
- Bose, N.K. 1941. The Hindu Method of Tribal Absorption, Science and Culture, Vol.7.
- Coser, L.A. 1996. Masters of Sociological Thought, New Delhi: Rawat.
- Chaudhuri, Maitrayee & Manish Thakur, 2018. *Doing Theory, Hierarchies and Disjunctions,* Delhi: Orient Blackswan.

- Harris, Marvin 1968. *The Rise of Anthropoloogical Theory: A History of Theories of Culture,* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
- Hussain, M. 1996. A Prologue to Five Sociologist, Dibrugarh: T.L. Publications.
- Kalia, S.L. 1959. Sankritisation and Tribalisation, *Bulletin of Tribal Research Institute*, Chindwara (M.P.), Vol. 2 (4), 33-43.
- Malinowski, Bronislaw 1944. *A Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays,* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
- Ritzer, George 2000. Modern Sociological Theory, McGraw Hill Higher Education.
- Singh, K.S. 1997. Tribe into Caste a Colonial Paradigm?, in Dev Nathan (ed.) From Tribe to Caste, Shimla: IIAS, 31-42.
- Sinha, S 1965. Tribe-Caste and Tribe Peasant Continnua in Central India, *Man in India*, Vol. 42 (1), 35-48.
- Sinha, Surajit C. 1958. Tribal Cultures of Peninsular India as a Dimension of Little Tradition in the Study of Indian Civilization: A Preliminary Statement, *Journal of American Folklore*, Vol. 71 (28).
- Steward, A. 2001. Theories of Power and Domination, New Delhi: Sage.
- Turner, Jonathan H. 1987. The Structure of Sociological Theory, Jaipur: Rawat.

Credit	TSC 422: History and Society of Arunachal Pradesh
4	
Objectives	The objective of this paper is to provide basic knowledge on society,
	history and culture, British policy towards the tribal and constitutional
	development from British period to statehood of Arunachal Pradesh
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Introduction
→ 20 marks for	Land, people and culture, Sources of history; Oral, Literary and
internal	archaeological
assessment	Unit II Society and Polity
→80 marks for	Family, marriage, status of women, Religion, Economy and
semester	village councils and Chieftainship
examination	Unit III British Policy in North-East Frontier Tract.
(each unit carries	Inner Line, Outer Line and Mac-Mohan Line and Border
equal	controversy, Govt. of India Act 1919 and 1935.
marks/credits)	Unit IV State and Modern Democracy
	From Frontier Tract to making of the state, Daying Ering
	Committee 1965, Panchayati Raj Act 1967, Introduction of
	Participatory democracy at grass root level, Electoral politics.

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Credit	TSC 423: Tribal Economy		
4			
Objectives	The objective of this paper is to introduce students to the various		
	economic activities that tribal people in India are engaged in. It		
	compares traditional economic activities with contemporary economic		
	practices. This will enable students to understand the processes of		
	economic transformation, particularly the nature of transformation and		
	the impact it creates in the lives of the tribal people.		
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Characteristics of Tribal Economy-		
→ 20 marks for	Production, Consumption, Distribution and exchange.		
internal	Unit II Types of Traditional Tribal Economy-		
assessment	Hunting, foraging, horticulture, pastoralist, swidden cultivation,		
→80 marks for	Agriculture, Artisans (Handloom and handicraft, basketry,		
semester	pottery, wood-carving metallurgy).		
examination	Unit III Land Tenure System-		
(each unit carries	Inheritance, land distribution pattern, Community and Lineage		
equal	Ownership, Ryotwari and Zamindari System, share cropping,		
marks/credits)	Bonded labour, Land alienation.		
	Unit IV Economic Transformation and its impact on Tribal Society-		
	Problems of Livelihood, Economic transition (Shifting cultivation		
	to Settled Cultivation)		
	Industrial Labours, wage labour, white collar jobs, from		
	community land ownership to individual ownership. Impact of		
	land and land ownership.		

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Credit	TSC 424: Cultural Resource Management
4	
Objectives	The primary objective of this paper is to understand different forms of
	heritages, its socio cultural significances and different measures of
	safeguarding, preservation and dissemination of heritages. This paper
	also deals with different International, national and regional
	organisations involved in cultural resource management. Some of the
	important State policies and actions of Arunachal Pradesh in this regard
	also highlighted in this paper.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Introduction
→ 20 marks for	Meaning, definition, and scope; Types of cultural resources –
internal	tangible and non-tangible; UNESCO definition of cultural
assessment	resources – UNESCO's criterion for selection of heritage sites,
→80 marks for	monuments and zones; world famous heritage sites and
semester	monuments in India.
examination	Unit II Types of cultural resources
(each unit carries	'Built' environment – space and structures; Archaeological sites
equal	and artifacts; culturally significant resources – cultural property
marks/credits)	and sacred spaces; Intangible resources – history, community
	values, religious beliefs, language, dance and music, and cultural
	items.
	Unit III Managing cultural resources
	Cultural resource management, objectives and strategies;
	protection, conservation and preservation; ownership and
	stakeholders; public archaeology; management strategies –
	research, documentation, archiving and dissemination.
	Unit IV National and International Organisations engaged in cultural
	heritage management UNESCO, ICOMOS, ASI, and NGOs; museums – concept and
	classification; ethical issues and ways to tackle them;
	Repatriation of cultural objects; some important National and
	International legislation towards management, Indira Gandhi
	Manay Shangralaya, National Museum and Ethno-museum logy
	ivianav Snangraiaya, ivational iviuseum and Eumo-museum logy

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Credit 4	TSC 425: - Field Work and Community Engagement
Objectives	Tribal Studies is a nascent discipline. The prescribed course work and class room learning may not be able to give a holistic understanding of tribal life and culture. Therefore after finishing all the coursework the students in consultation with the faculties identify a field site and carry out field work for 14 days. This will enable the students to practically observe, experience and learn tribal life and culture in Arunachal, in a unique way. It will also encourage the students to engage with community, so that learning becomes a two way process.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Fieldwork as a Research Method in Social Sciences-
→ 20 marks for	Introduction to Fieldwork Method, Participant Observation, Ethics in
internal	fieldwork, Safety protocols.
assessment	Conceptualising the field and Fieldworker, Ethnographic authority,
→50 marks for	Rapport establishment
field report	Unit II Training on Audio and Visual Recording-
→30 marks for	Choosing your recorder and camera, Positioning your recording devices,
viva voce	Data Organisation, Transcription, Translation and Achieving.
	Unit III Field Visit and on-site Training
	Writing field notes/diaries.
	Report Writing-
	Students would submit a written report at the end of their fieldwork
	along with files of voice/video recordings, photo plates and
	transcription and translation.

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Credit	TSC 431: Tribal Customary Law And Justice
4	
Objectives	The objective of the course is to provide intricacies and insight about the culture of tribal people and the prevailing customary practices. The course is design to provide an inter-disciplinary perspective by introducing the basic concepts, nature and characteristics, sources and current debates such as codification and preservation, etc relating to tribal customary laws. It is to instruct students about laws and regulation concerning tribal peoples either directly or indirectly and acquaint them with the nature and functioning of tribal political system(s), and the political processes and finally to make students aware of CLs in the era of modernisation and changing tribal scenario.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Introduction
→ 20 marks for internal assessment →80 marks for semester examination (each unit carries equal marks/credits)	Customary Law - Conceptual Understanding, Meaning, Nature and Characteristics Difference between laws and customs, Sources of Customary Law: Cultural Customs, Social Sanctions, Accepted behaviour pattern, Secular sources, Taboos, Public Opinion, Religion. Unit II Overview of Customary Law in tribal communities of India One each from North, East, West, South, North-East Zones of India Codification and Preservation of Customary Law: Perspectives, Implications and Issues Customary Laws and Uniform Civil Code Unit III Tribal customary practices and Adjudication of Justice Concept and types of Crime and Tort among the tribes of India and Arunachal Pradesh, Methodologies for establishing guilt/crime (witness, magic, invocation, oath, ordeal etc.), Crime and Tort Adjudicating authorities and award of justice, Mode and types of punishment in tribal societies - Social Punishment, Divine Punishment, Taboo; Unit IV Tribal customary practices and emerging Issues Issues and Repercussions in abiding or rejecting Customary Laws Gender perspective in Tribal Customary Law (political participation, property rights, marriage)

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- Carrie E. Garrow and Sarah Deer, 2004. *Tribal Criminal Law and Procedure*, Volume 2 of Tribal Legal Studies, Rowman Altamira.
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Credit 4	TSC 432: Language, Culture and Identity
4 Objectives	The objective of this paper is to make the student understand the inter- relationship between language, culture and identity. Through this paper, the students also would be introduced to the various approaches to study language and culture. The paper also aims to study the language use in social-context and role of language in identity formation.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Introduction to Language and Culture
→ 20 marks for	Meaning and definition, Language as socio-cultural resource,
internal	Linguistic relativity (Sapir-Whorf hypothesis), Linguistic and
assessment	cultural diversity of India, Language typology and universals,
→80 marks for	Unit II Approaches to study Language and Culture
semester	Linguistic ethnography, Anthropological linguistics, socio-
examination	linguistics
(each unit carries	Unit III Language in Socio-cultural Context
equal	Language in contact, Language and gender, Language
marks/credits)	borrowings – strata and stratum, Language variations
	Unit IV Language and Identity
	Language hegemony and imperialism, Social identity, Ethnic and
	linguistic identity, Regional and national identity, Linguistic
	human rights, Linguistic minority, Social inequality

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Credit 4	TSE 433: Tribal Life and Culture in Arunachal Pradesh (Open Elective)
Objectives	Arunachal Pradesh is one among the eight north-eastern states of India.
o bjectives	Majority of its inhabitants are Tribal people. This paper attempts to give
	a general introduction to Tribal life and culture of Arunachal Pradesh. It
	broadly covers the social organisation, intangible culture, material
	culture and traditional ecology of the people in the state.
Total Marks: 100	
	Unit I Social Organisation and Structure
→ 20 marks for	Culture Zones, Kinship system, Clan organisation, Youth
internal	Dormitory system and other forms of social stratification/social
assessment	division.
→80 marks for	Unit II Intangible Culture of Arunachal Pradesh
semester	Folk Art and Performance, Festivals, world-view, ritual practise.
examination	Unit III Material Culture of Arunachal Pradesh
(each unit carries	Food Habit, Craft (weaving and Basketry, Wood carving) Tools
equal	and Technique, Architecture (House, Bridge, Altar).
marks/credits)	Unit IV Traditional Ecology
marks, or cares,	Traditional Ecology: Conservation, Livelihood and Sustainability;
	Environmental ethics.
	Traditional land classification and land holding system,
	Traditional Resource Management, Case study of Apatani Valley.

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Credit 4	TSC 434: Tribal Religion
Objectives	This course provides an introduction to the study of religion by looking at various concepts and theories from anthropological and sociological view points. The course is to acquaint students the nature and characteristics of tribal religion, religious specialists, rituals and taboo, etc. Students are expected to develop a familiarity with the tribal religious traditions and systems, and be able to discuss their similarities and differences in a comparative fashion and inculcate the issues of tribal religious movements with current debate of identity politics and secularism.
Total Marks: 100 → 20 marks for internal assessment	Unit I Approaches to tribal religion Concepts, definition, characteristics, functions and components of religion Approaches to study Religion: Anthropological, Sociological and
→80 marks for semester examination	Census Approach; Hindu method of tribal absorption Unit II Tribal religion in India
(each unit carries equal marks/credits)	Typology: Naturalism, Animism, Animatism, Totemism and Bongaism Types of religious specialists (Shaman, Priest, Sorcerers and Witches)
	Unit III Religious Practices and Manifestations Concepts of Rituals, Taboo, Rites of Passage, Totemism, Magic and Religion, Sacred Grove Unit IV Tribal Religious movements
	Types of religious movements (revivalism, Assimilation, etc) & Conversion Religious movements: Tana Bhagat Movement, Donyi-Polo Movement, Seng-Khasi Movement, Sanamahi Movement, Bathou Movement

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Credit	TSC 435: Tribal Issues in Contemporary India
4	
Objectives	The objective of this paper is to introduce students to vital issues
	concerning tribes in contemporary India. This will enable students to
	have a wide understanding of problems faced by the tribes.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Tribal Movement-
→ 20 marks for	Self-assertion/Ethnic Movement, Separatist movement,
internal	Indeginity Movement, Identity Movement.
assessment	Unit II Tribes and Gender Issues –
→80 marks for	Gender disparity in tribal societies, women's rights movement.
semester	Unit III Issues Education in Tribal Areas-
examination	Formal and Informal Education, Mother Tongue Education,
(each unit carries	Gender disparity in Education.
equal	Unit IV Emerging issues in Northeast India-
marks/credits)	Refugee Issue, Human Trafficking, Unemployment, Urbanisation,
	Social inequality and Migration.

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Credit	TSC 441: Tribal Health
4 Objectives	This course is essentially to expose the students to the tribal health situation and linking it to socio-cultural dimensions of health, disease and health care system in India. The students are expected to learn the contributions of Anthropology and Sociology to the understanding of health and disease patterns, medical systems in tribal societies; Health seeking and illness behavior, cultural practice of diagnosis, treatment of illness and management, linkages of tribal health and examination of modern health innovations and interventions. The course is designed to gain some insights into the concepts and theoretical aspects from interdisciplinary perspective, specifically on Socio-cultural perspectives, comparative health systems and modern medical care interventions.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Introduction
→ 20 marks for	Concepts of Health; Disease and Illness; Socio-Cultural
internal	Dimension of Health; Sociological and Anthropological
assessment	Perspectives on Health and Illness
→80 marks for	Unit II Tribal health Profile in India
semester	Dimensions and indicators of health; Morbidity, Mortality profile
examination	(Life expectancy, Infant mortality rate, Maternal mortality rate)
(each unit carries	Unit III Tribal Health Care System in Arunachal Pradesh
equal	Status and Health Care System in AP, The concept of Community
marks/credits)	health and its problems, the primary health centres, their
	organization and functioning, Health policy of the government of
	India (NMHP, NACP, NRHM)
	Unit IV Cultural understanding of Health and Illness
	Tribal's perception of health and illness, Cultural practice of
	diagnosis, Treatment of illness: Herbal, Supernatural
	(Shamaism), Chiropractic; Health seeking and illness behaviour;
	Cultural factors bearing on tribal health,

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Credit	TSC 442: Tribal Literature of North East India
4	
Objectives	The objective of this paper is to study the diverse forms of oral and
	written tribal literature of North East India. The paper also aims at
	developing critical thinking amongst students by introducing relevant
	contemporary theories applied to study (i) the traditional forms of oral
	literature, and (ii) emerging developments in creating writings in Tribal
	literature. The paper aims to promote growth and development of tribal
	language and literature in North East India.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Introduction to Tribal Literature
→ 20 marks for	Conceptualizing tribal literature, History of Tribal literature, Oral
internal	and written literature, Scope of tribal language and literature
assessment	Unit II Methods and Approaches
→80 marks for	Approaches to study Tribal literature: Folkloristic, Grammar and
semester	poetics, Comparative Studies, Orality and literature,
examination	classification and functions
(each unit carries	Unit III Forms of Tribal Literature
equal	Study on sub-genres of oral Literature and Study on Selected
marks/credits)	writings of Prominent Tribal writers from North East India:
	indigeneity, social writings on society and culture, ethno-
	narratives, voice and memory, women centric narratives and
	autobiographies.
	Content and theme in tribal literature: Self-Assertion,
	Resistance, preservation and protection of culture and resources
	from other outsiders
	Unit IV Growth and Development of Tribal Language and Literature
	Factors leading to emergence of tribal literary movements and
	creative writings, Stages of creative writing amongst indigenous
	writers

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Credit	TSC 443: Ecology and Tribes
4 Objectives	The objective of the paper is to introduce the concept of ecology and relationship between tribes and nature, introduce different laws enacted and policies in relation to environment in India and their impact on tribes. It also aims at understanding the tribal ecological knowledge and its importance in conservation and discuss relevant IPR policies and to evaluate different forms of ecological movement across India.
Total Marks: 100	Unit I Natural Resources and Tribes
→ 20 marks for	Meaning and Concept of Ecology (Cultural Ecology, Social
internal	Ecology); Tribal Perception of Nature and Natural Resources.
assessment	Unit II Environment Laws, Policies and Tribes in India
→80 marks for	Relevant Environment Laws and Policies from colonial to
semester	postcolonial period
examination	Unit III Tribal Ecological Knowledge and Conservation
(each unit carries	Tribal worldview and ecology (Faith, Beliefs and Practices):
equal	sacred grove, Jhum and ecological Knowledge; Forest Knowledge
marks/credits)	and knowledge about medicines; Conservation Challenges: IPR
	and tribal ecological knowledge.
	Unit IV Ecological Movements:
	Concept and meaning, Ecological movements in India: Narmada
	Bachao Andolan, Silent Valley, Niyamgiri and Siang Bachao
	Andolan

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Credit	TSC 444: Tribes and Development
4 Objectives	The main objective of the paper is to underscore the idea of development in context of the tribes. The paper will also give the learners an understanding of development administration, different policies and programmes initiated for tribal development and will develop a critical perspective of their normative agendas and gleanings from the practice.
Total Marks: 100 → 20 marks for internal assessment → 80 marks for semester examination (each unit carries equal marks/credits)	Unit I Tribes and Development Meaning, Concepts, Nature and Characteristics of Development and Tribal Development (Nehruvian Plan for tribal development). Unit II Tribal Development Approaches and administration in India Approaches: isolation, assimilation, integration, anthropological approach, missionary approach, historical review of tribal welfare and development administration: administration organisation (Centre and State: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Department of North East Region (DoNER), National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), National Commission of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe, National Council for Tribal Welfare, etc). Unit III Policies and Programmes in Scheduled Areas Fifth and Sixth Schedule, Five year Plan, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) (Community conservation), Tribal Sub-Plan, Autonomous District Councils, National Scheduled Tribes Financial Development Corporation (NSTFDC) Unit IV Emerging issues: Development induced displacement; exclusion; and poverty and inequality

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